
SUPPLEMENT No. 5

TO THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

FOR THE

YEAR 1874.

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ADDENDA.

The number of Employés in the Outside Service of the Department of Marine and Fisheries on the 31st December, 1874, was as follows:—

Acting Superintendent of Lights and Light Keepers in Ontario and above Montreal.....	89
Officers of Trinity House, Quebec.....	7
Officers of Agency at Quebec, Light-house Keepers, &c., below Quebec, and Light-house Keepers lately under charge of Trinity House, Montreal.....	150
Agent, Clerk, Messenger, Superintendent of Lights, Light Keepers, Fog-Whistle Keepers, &c., in New Brunswick.....	59
Agent, Clerk, Messenger, Superintendent of Lights, Light Keepers, Fog-Whistle Keepers, and Employés of Humane Establishments in Nova Scotia.....	127
Light Keepers in Prince Edward Island	16
Agent and Light Keepers in British Columbia	14
Officers and Crews of Dominion Steamers and Vessels	137
Examiners of Masters and Mates and Clerk to Chairman of Board	8
Inspectors of Steamboats and Clerk to Chairman of Board	8
Harbour and River Police, Montreal and Quebec.....	75
Officers and Employés in Marine Hospitals.....	60
Shipping Masters*.....	15
Harbour Masters.....	54
Officers of Observatories and Meteorological Observers, &c., receiving pay†.....	70
Receivers of wreck	16
<i>Ontario:—</i>	
Fishery Overseers	37
Fishery Guardians	35
<i>Quebec:—</i>	
Commander of "La Canadienne" and Crew.....	24
Fishery Overseers	35
Fishery Guardians.....	31
<i>Nova Scotia:—</i>	
Fishery Officer.....	1
Fishery Overseers	35
Fishery Wardens.....	172
<i>New Brunswick:—</i>	
Inspector for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	1
Clerk.....	1
Fishery Overseers.....	35
Fishery Wardens.....	59
<hr/>	
1,371	

There are sixty-one Registrars of Shipping and sixty-four Measurers and Surveyors of Shipping not given in the above statement.

*Collectors of Customs who act as Shipping Masters not included.

†A large number of persons act as Meteorological Observers without pay.

* Alex. B. Bride. That part of Lake Erie
fronting on the County
of Elgin ----- Port Russell
Overseer
\$50.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, appointed under the Fisheries Act [1868], with Districts, Post Office Address, Salary, &c., &c., distinguishing those who, being Fishery Overseers, are instructed to act *ex officio*, as Magistrates, from those who act in the capacity of Fishery Wardens, and do not exercise magisterial powers.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
Henry Hunt	Larue's Island	Rockport	Warden	20 00
John Wallace	Lindoe Island	Lansdowne	do	40 00
John Mooney	Brockville to Cornwall	Prescott	Overseer	100 00
Peter Kiel	Wolfe and Amherst Islands, and waters around down to Brockville	Wolfe Island	do	200 00
David Conger	Carrying Place to Point Peter	Hallowell	do	100 00
Peter Huff, Junr	West Point to Point Peter	Pictou	do	50 00
Wm. A. Palen	Point Peter to Petticoat Point	Point Peter, Cherry Valley	do	50 00
John G. Hicks	Petticoat Point to Black River	Point Traverse	do	100 00
Wm. Plews	Black River to Bongard's Wharf	Prinyer	do	100 00
Charles Gilchrist	Rice Lake and part of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of Northumberland	Port Hope	do	200 00
Jos. L. Thompson	Cole's Ferry to Prescott	Brockville	Warden	50 00
Hugh Thompson	Westerly limit, County South Leeds to Cole's Ferry, and islands opposite in St. Lawrence River, including Howe Island	Gananoque	Overseer	50 00
David Hamilton	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake and River	Charleston, Lake P. O.	Warden	50 00
A. J. Harrington	Lake Scugog (west side)	Point Perry	Overseer	50 00 #Port
John McAllister	do (east side)	Cæsarea	Warden	50 00
Hugh Ralston	Lake shore and inland waters, Counties of Lennox and Addington	Napanee	Overseer	200 00
Charles Wilkins	Waters of the Bay of Quinte fronting on County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill Point in the County of Prince Edward	Belleville	do	200 00
Samuel Wilmot	Toronto to Presqu'isle	Newcastle	Officer in charge of fish breeding establishment at Newcastle	1,200 00
John W. Kerr	Whitby Harbor to Port Maitland	Hamilton	Overseer	500 00
Jas. G. Wilcox	River Credit	Port Credit	do	50 00
J. A. Backhouse	That part of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand fronting on Lake Erie	St. Williams	do	150 00
x John McMichael	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent	Rond Eau	do	50 00
Peter McCann	From London to Thamesville on the Thames River	London	do	100 00
E. Boismier	Baptiste Creek on Lake St. Clair, to Point Pelée	Sandwich	do	200 00
Zeneas Quick	Point Pelée Island	Kingsville	Warden	50 00
D. McMaster	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron	Sarnia	Overseer	200 00

James Dickson Lake Superior extending from Clark Island to mouth of Agassiz River. xxii Prince Arthur Landing Overseer \$100.

Wm. McEwen Brown House Deer Pt to Byng Inlet Georgian Bay Concluded Barry Sound Warden \$50.00

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary
A. C. McKinnon ...	Kettle Point to Point Clark Lake Huron	Goderich	Overseer	\$ cts. 100 00
James Muir	Point Clark to Cape Hurd, including adjacent Islands	Port Elgin	do	100 00
Geo. S. Miller	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd	Owen Sound	do	100 00
James Patton	Collingwood to Point Rich	Collingwood	do	100 00
Samuel Fraser	Penetanguishene to mouths of Rivers Severn and Muskoka (the former included)	Midland	do	100 00
Farquhar McRae ...	Sydenham River and Lake St. Clair, from Baptiste Creek to Baby's Point.	Wallaceburg	do	150 00
Geo. B. Abrey	Penetanguishene to Thessalon River	Little Current	do	100 00
Jos. Wilson	Thessalon River to head of Lake Superior	Sault Ste. Marie	do	100 00
Alex. McKenzie ...	Lake Simcoe and tributaries	Barrie	do	50 00
George Cochrane ..	Inland waters, County Peterboro' including Pigeon, Deer, Salmon-Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Chemong Lakes	Lakefield	do	200 00
James McFadden ...	Mississippi River and Lake	Carleton Place	do	30 00
Jno. Lyon	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats	Arnprior	do	50 00
James Sutherland ..	Inland waters, N.E., County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake and above Fenelon Falls	Victoria Road Station	do	100 00
Jno. McGregor	Rideau Lakes	Westport	Warden	75 00
Henry Lawe	Grand River, from mouth to Caledonia	Dunnville	Overseer	100 00
Henry Griffiths ...	Grand River and tributaries from Brantford upwards	Brantford	do	100 00
Wm. E. Foot	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of Bays and the Maganetawan River	Bracebridge	do	100 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Napoleon Lavoie ..	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf...	Gaspé Basin (in summer), L'Islet (in winter)	Officer in charge of Govt. vessel for protection of fisheries.	1,200 00
C. Caron	Point Lévis, to River Ouelle	L'Islet	Overseer	200 00
H. Martin	River Ouelle to Rimouski	Rimouski	do	200 00
L. E. Grondin	Rimouski to Matane	do	do	200 00
George Gagnon ...	Inland waters, County Temiscouata	St. Epiphane	Warden	30 00
Alfred Blais	Lake Matapedia and River Matapedia to Causapsal	Causapsal	Overseer	100 00
J. J. Letourneau ...	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts	Ste. Anne des Monts	do	100 00
P. Vibert, jun	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin to Point Maquereau	Gaspé Basin	Fishery officer in charge of fish-breeding establishment at Gaspé Basin	500 00
John Phelan	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point	Port Daniel	Overseer	50 00
R. W. H. Dimock ..	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point	New Richmond	do	200 00
John Mowat	Maguasha Point to River Matapedia including same, and Restigouche River from Mission Point upwards, including tributaries in Counties of Bonaventure and Restigouche	Matapedia	do	300 00

Daniel Bonvin Upper div. of East Riding Co. Tobouco comprising waters of Gulf and Burnt Rivers and tribut., together with Sag. Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other Lakes within such limits. Halifax Nova Scotia 100.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
Daniel Rosa	Lakes Beauport, St. Charles and adjacent Lakes	Quebec	Warden ...	50 00
L. P. Huot	Lakes Philippe, Gagné and adjacent Lakes and the island of Orleans.....	Chateau Richer	do ...	100 00
J. E. Demeule	River du Gouffre to Canard River, including inland Lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay	Murray Bay	do ...	50 00
F. Saillant	Waters in Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Tadousac	Overseer ..	150 00
Job Bilodeau	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay	Metabetchouan	Warden ...	50 00
Joseph Boily	Escoumains to Bersimis	Mille Vaches.....	do ...	50 00
G. L. Duguay	North Shore from Manicouagan to Point des Monts, including Beauce Mistassini and Godbout Rivers	Godbout	do ...	100 00
F. Thivierge.....	North Shore River St. Lawrence from Point des Monts to Bay des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.....	Montmagny	do ...	150 00
G. Mathurin	Moisie District from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River	Moisie.....	Overseer ..	150 00
D. B. McGie	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River.	Esquimaux Point.....	do	100 00
P. Gendreau.....	Watsheeshoo district from Ateépetal Bay West to Little Watsheeshoo River East.....	Natashquan	do	50 00
G. Boulet	Natashquan District, from River Nabisippi to Point Kegashca	Natashquan.....	do	150 00
J. Legouvé.....	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatca.....	Pacachoo	Warden ...	100 00
W. H. Whitley.....	Bonne Esperance Division, from Checatca to Blanc Sablon.....	Bonne Esperance.....	do	50 00
J. J. Fox.....	Magdalen Islands.....	Amherst	Overseer ..	50 00
W. C. Willis.....	Waters in District of St. Francis.....	Sherbrooke	do	150 00
H. W. Austin.....	District of Montreal and Richelieu, together with Richelieu River and tributaries	Chambly	do	200 00
J. B. Chevalier.....	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain.....	St. Jean Iberville.....	do	100 00
P. E. Luke.....	Mississquoi Bay in Lake Champlain and Pike River	Phillipsburg	do	50 00
Wm. Clyde.....	Chateaugay River and tributaries.....	Huntingdon	do	50 00
Andrew Watt.....	River Chateaugay from mouth to village.....	Chateaugay Basin.....	do	50 00
Alexander Beaton.	The inland waters in rear of the County of Argenteuil.....	Lost River, P.O., Harrington.....	Warden ...	30 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

P. S. Hamilton	Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....	Inspector..	1,400 00
W. H. Rogers.....	do	Amherst	Fishery Officer....	800 00
<i>Annapolis County.</i>				
W. T. Carty.....	Annapolis County.....	Annapolis	Overseer ..	120 00
Miner Clark.....	Laurencetown Bridge to Clarke's Ferry.....	Bridgetown.....	Warden ...	25 00
J. Darland.....	Laurencetown Bridge to County Line including Nictaux River.....	Laurencetown	do	25 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden	Salary.
<i>Annapolis County.—Concluded.</i>				\$ cts.
Chas. Barteaux.....	Nictaux River.....	Wilmot	Warden ...	25 00
A. D. Munroe.....	Annapolis River.....	Nictaux	do	25 30
J. H. Pineo.....	Lovett's Brook.....	Round Hill	do	25 00
Thos. Devers.....	Annapolis and Languille Rivers.....	Annapolis	do	25 00
<i>Antigonish County.</i>				
A. W. McDonald...	Antigonish County..	Antigonish	Overseer ..	125 00
Lachlan Cameron...	From mouth of Harbor to foot of Marsh, thence up Tracadie stream to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settlement Brook and Tarbitts.....	Tracadie	Warden ...	30 00
John R. Aymer.....	From mouth of Harbor to Forks, from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mill, and from Forks on the Black River to Falls.....	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish	do	25 00
Albert Randall.....	From shore to lake.....	Bayfield, W. O.....	do	15 00
Colin Chisholm.....	From Antigonish Harbor to McWilliams' or St. Andrew's Bridge.....	Lower South River, Antigonish.....	do	25 00
Angus McDonald...	From McWilliam's Bridge to Frazer's Bridge, including Big Brook.....	Upper South River, Antigonish	do	25 00
John Cumming	From Frazer's Bridge to County line at head of lake.....	Upper South River, Antigonish	do	20 00
John Dexter	From Antigonish Harbor (foot of marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said Brook to Trotter's Mill, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook.....	Antigonish	do	30 00
Donald Chisholm...	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam.....	Salt Springs, Antigonish	do	25 00
James McLean.....	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Forks' Bridge.....	West River, Addington Forks, Antigonish...	do	25 00
Alexander Macdonald				
Hugh Cameron.....	From Forks' Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including James River and Beaver River.....	Addington, W. O.....	do	25 00
Duncan Fraser.....	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mill	Ohio	do	20 00
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>				
Francis Quinan.....	From Low Point to South Head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay including Salmon River and Sydney River	Sydney.....	Overseer ..	120 00
Anthony Spencer...	Mira River, Black Brook.....	Mira Gut, W. O.....	Warden ...	25 00
Thos. Burke.....	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook.....	Mira Gut, W. O., Bridge-town	do	25 00
Jno. McEachen.....	Salmon River.....	Grand Mira, Arichat...	do	25 00
Thos. Moore.....	Balls and Leech's Creeks	North Sydney.....	do	20 00
Donald McDonald...	Sydney River and Forks	Lingan	do	20 00
Alex. McLean.....	Mill Brook.....	Mill Brook	do	20 00
York Barrington...	North of East Bay to head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island.....	Sydney Mines.....	Overseer ..	120 00
Alex. McDonald...	South of East Bay and Salmon River.	East Bay.....	do	120 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden	Salary.
<i>Cape Breton County.—Concluded.</i>				\$ cts.
Allan McAdam.....	Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	Warden ..	25 00
Angus Morrison.....	Marion Bridge, Mira.....	Marion Bridge, Mira.....	do	25 00
Denis Murphy.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines.....	do	25 00
D. McDonald.....	Salmon Holes, Sydney Forks.....	Sydney.....	do	25 00
M. McLellan.....	Rory Brack's Brook.....	Rory Brack's Brook.....	do	25 00
<i>P. McGe</i> <i>Donald McComack</i>	<i>Norse West Brook Grand Lake</i> <i>Leitch Creek & George River.</i> Colchester County.	<i>Lingan</i> <i>Leitch Creek W.O.</i>	"	25. 25.
Wm. Blair.....	Colchester County, South Division ..	Onslow	Overseer ..	100 00
G. N. Christie.....	Salmon River, Upper.....	Truro	Warden ..	25 00
Samuel Frame.....	Shubenacadie River.....	Shubenacadie River.....	do	25 00
R. J. Pollock.....	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Lower Stewiacke.....	do	25 00
George Fulton.....	Stewiacke River (upper portion)	Stewiacke River, Brook- field.....	do	25 00
J. Bonyman.....	French River and Mill Creek	New Annan	Overseer ..	40 00
J. W. Davison.....	Colchester County, North Division	Upper Economy	do	100 00
J. Urquhart.....	Waugh's River.....	Tatamagouche	Warden ..	50 00
W. McElheney.....	De Bert River	Londonderry	do	25 00
Henry Urquhart.....	Folly River	do	do	25 00
George Moore.....	Economy River.....	Economy	do	25 00
Mat. G. Murray.....	Salmon River.....	Truro	do	25 00
Wm. Winton.....	Lower Stewiacke River	Lower Stewiacke	"	25 00
<i>Acc. Ambrose</i>	" Cumberland County.	"	"	25 00
<i>Thomas H. Patton</i> <i>Isaac J. Hingley</i>	Cumberland County, Eastern Div- ision, embracing all streams empty- ing into the Straits of Northumber- land	<i>Oxford</i> River Philip.....	Overseer ..	100.00
Oliver Fillmore.....	River Philip, Hanams Falls, upwards	do	Warden ..	25.00
<i>no. W. J. M. Stewart</i>	do do downwards	do	do	25 00
Jer. Brownwell.....	Shinimicas River.....	Shinimicas, Goose R....	do	25 00
Asa Fillmore.....	River Philip.....	River Philip.....	do	25 00
James King.....	Cumberland County, Western Div- ision, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy	Amherst	Overseer ..	100 00
David Corbett.....	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers.....	do	Warden ..	25 00
Moses Harrison.....	Maccan River	Maccan, W. O.....	do	25 00
John H. Barnes.....	River Hebert.....	River Hebert	do	25 00
Francis L. Jenks.....	Parrsboro' Head.....	Parrsboro'	do	25 00
W. C. Rindress.....	Wallace River	Wallace	do	30 00
Elijah Fowler.....	Diligent, Ramshead and Fox Rivers, including fisheries from Partridge Island to Spencer Island	Diligent River, Parrs- boro'	do	30 00
<i>Digby County.</i>				
J. H. Morehouse.....	Digby County	Hillsburg.....	Overseer ..	120 00
William Odell.....	Joggins River	Digby	Warden ..	25 00
J. M. Devault.....	Salmon River.....	Salmon River, W. O....	do	25 00
Lochlin McKay.....	St. Mary's Bay.....	St. Mary's Bay, W. O..	do	25 00
Robert Journey.....	Sissaboo River.....	Weymouth.....	do	25 00
J. P. Thibodeau.....	Metaghan River and Comeau's Brook	Metaghan River.....	do	25 00
<i>Aug 75</i> <i>Holland E. Payson</i> <i>Isaac L. Barrill</i> <i>Louis A. Melanson</i>	Brier and Long Island	Brier Island	Overseer ..	50 00
	West Division, Digby County.....	Clare.....	do	75 00
<i>Guysborough County.</i>				
James A. Tory.....	Guysborough County	Guysborough	Overseer ..	150 00
James Cook.....	Salmon River, from mouth to Gra- ham's West Line.....	Salmon River, W. O....	Warden ..	25 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Guysborough County.—Concluded.</i>				\$ cts.
① William B. Cassitt <i>Jas. Cahill</i>	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake	Salmon, River, W.O.	Warden	20 00
Charles Kenny.....	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake inclusive, and all the Lakes through which it passes	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'....	do	15 00
Donald Gunn.....	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbor Lake, including Gunn's Brook from Main River to Hurley's Lake	Cross Roads	do	30 00
William Pride	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair's Point, including stream from Wine Harbor to Lakes	Sherbrook, St. Mary's..	do	30 00
Thomas McKeen ...	From Forks to County line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook to Lake	Melrose.....	do	30 00
Edward Jordan ...	From Forks to Indian-man's Brook	Glenelg	do	30 00
Robert McKay.....	From head of tide to head of interval on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Interval, W. O.....	do ..	15 00
James R. Bruce.....	From mouth of Olam Harbor River to Upper Falls.....	Guysborough.....	do ..	10 00
James Nickerson..	From Beach to Falls, including North West Brook	New Harbor, W. O.....	do	15 00
Ailan McQuarry ...	St. Mary's River.....	St. Mary's River, Sherbrook.....	do	40 00
John McDaniel.....	District of St. Mary's	Sherbrook	Overseer ..	100 00
Adam Kirk	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters' on the West River...	Glenelg	Warden ...	30 00
<i>Halifax County.</i>				
Wm. Anderson.....	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbor..	Overseer ..	100 00
James Blakely.....	From Ship Harbor to Chezzetcook, inclusive	Ship Harbor.....	Warden ...	40 00
William Hall	Sheet Harbor	Sheet Harbor.....	do	40 00
John Fitzgerald...	Halifax Harbor to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Portuguese Cove.....	Overseer ..	100 00
Archibald Kidston.	From Peggy's Cove to Terrance Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers.	Spryfield	Warden ...	40 00
Nathaniel Mason...	From Hubbert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers.....	Margaret Bay, Peggy's Cove, W. O.....	do	40 00
Lewis P. Fairbanks	Shubenacadie Canal	Dartmouth	Overseer ..	No salary.
Joseph Hamilton...	Sackville River	Chezzetcook River.....	Warden ...	40 00
Donald McCleam...	Chezzetcook River	Laurencetown	do	40 00
Donald McDonald	Laurencetown	Ecum Secum	do	40 00
Henry Balcam	Ecum Secum	Salmon River	do	40 00
John McCurdy.....	Salmon River	Middle Musquodoboit.....	do	40 00
Patrick Hughes ...	Middle Musquodoboit.....	Tangier River	do	40 00
Neil McLean.....	Tangier River	Pennant River.....	do	40 00
H. P. Mosher	Pennant River.....	Mosher's River	do	No. 00

Kenneth McKenzie Malcolm M. Leod Mark Crowdie Geo. Ingraham John Carroll	Canada Bridge to Head of River " " " " From Canada Bridge to Far Ks N.E. Margaree River. From Margaree Harbour to S.W. Chapel	N.E. Margaree " " " " " " S.W. Margaree	Warden " " " " " " "	#25. 25. 25. 25. 25.
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PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Hants County.</i>				\$ cts.
P. S. Burnham.....	Hants County Western Division, to Western County line to Walton	Windsor	Overseer ..	100 00
John W. Dinsmore	Shubenacadie River from Stewiacke River to Halifax County line	Shubenacadie.....	Warden ...	30 00
James Mosher	Rivers Meander and Herbert, from mouth to source	Brooklyn	do ...	30 00
T. B. O'Brien	East Division from Walton to Col- chester line	Maitland	Overseer ..	100 00
Joseph Mosher.....	Kennetcook River from its mouth to head of tide.....	Newport	Warden ...	50 00
James M. O'Brien..	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.....	Maitland	do ...	30 00
<i>Inverness County.</i>				
Hugh Gillis	Inverness C. East Division	Parks Margaree	Overseer	100.00
Murdoch A. Ross..	Inverness County, East Division.....	N. E. Margaree	Overseer ..	100 00
Peter Coady.....	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel.....	S. W. Margaree, W.O..	Warden ...	25 00
John C. Macdonald	Middle portion of Margaree River and	Margaree, W.O.	do ...	25 00
James M. Donald	tributaries Margaree	Margaree River, Mabou	do ...	25 00
Neil M. Kay	do do do	Margaree, N.E.	do ...	25 00
Dr. Phillips	do do do	do	do ...	25 00
John McLean	Inverness County Western Division...	Mabou R. Inhabitants	Overseer	100 00
William Grant.....	Mabou River..(Jno. McLean)	do Mabou	Warden	25 00
B. Dwyer	River Dennis (Michael M. Donald)	River Dennis, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Angus McIntyre ..	River Inhabitants	River Inhabitants, W.O	do ...	25 00
Donald McDonald	do do	do do	do ...	25 00
Angus Cameron ..	do do	Broad Cove	do ...	25 00
A. McLellan	do do	S. W. Mabou	do ...	25 00
Hugh Cameron ..	do do	Margaree	do ...	25 00
James McGarry ..	Ainslie Lake			
<i>King's County.</i>				
Adolphus Bishop... <i>(B. Bishop notes during leave of absence of Overseer Starr from 19 April 75)</i>	King's County.....	Kentville.....	Overseer ..	125 00
John E. Starr	do	Port William.....	do	250 00
W. McIntyre.....	Annapolis River.....	Kentville	Warden ...	30 00
Irish Benjamin.....	Gasperaux.....	Gasperaux	do ...	20 00
Jno. Buchanan.....	do	do	do ...	20 00
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>				
Geo. Redden.....	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martins and Musha- mush Rivers.....	Chester.....	Overseer ..	100 00
Geo. Moland	Eastern River.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
Jas. Corkum.....	Middle River.....	do	do ...	25 00
Wm. Mosher	Lower Gold River.....	do	do ...	25 00
John Hutt.....	Middle Gold River.....	Beech Hill, Chester.....	do ...	25 00
Edward Boylan.....	Gold River, Upper.....	New Ross	do ...	25 00
Jas. Langille.....	Martin's River.....	Chester	do ...	25 00
Hy. S. Jost	Lunenburg County, West Division	Lunenburg	Overseer ..	100 00
Chas. Pernette.....	From mouth of Lahave River to Wilkie's Cove.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
Jno. Artz.....	Wilkie's Cove to Henry Koch's.....	Bridgewater.....	do ...	25 00
Jas. Mossman.....	From Henry Koch's to Knock's.....	Lunenburg	do ...	25 00
Edward Morgan.....	Knock's to source of Lahave River.....	Lahave River, New Germany, W. O.	do ...	25 00
John Andrews.....	Mushamush River.....	Mahone Bay.....	do ...	25 00
Geo. A. Nesbit.....	Petite River, mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River.....	do ...	25 00
Eli Hebb	do from Wallace Brook to Hebb's Cross.....	Conquerall.....	do ...	25 00
<i>West of 5</i>				
W. Craft.	East Gold River from Kingsdale St to Gold R. Branch thence to Charles, Clanton's & Henry's Lakes.	Charles Basin	"	25.00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Pictou County.</i>				\$ cts.
John McDonald.....	Pictou County, East Division, including Sutherland's, East, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and shore fishery from Pictou Harbor, Eastward to County Line.....	Ponds, W. O.....	Overseer ..	170 00
J. McKay.....	Barney's River.....	Barney's River, W. O.....	Warden ...	25 00
Donald Rankin.....	Sutherland River.....	New Glasgow.....	do ...	25 00
William Stewart.....	French River.....	French River.....	do ...	25 00
Dan McLean.....	Bailey's Brook.....	Bailey's Brook, W. O.....	do ...	30 00
Thos. Graham.....	Pictou County, West Division, including Middle, West, Cariboo, Toney and John Rivers.....	New Glasgow.....	Overseer ..	140 00
John Turner.....	French River.....	French River.....	Warden ...	25 00
Wm. Smith.....	East River.....	East River.....	Warden ...	25 00
Robert Archibald.....	Middle River.....	Middle River.....	do ...	25 00
Wm. Evans.....	West River.....	West River.....	do ...	25 00
A. McKenzie.....	Toney River.....	Toney River.....	do ...	25 00
David Langille.....	River John.....	River John.....	do ...	25 00
George McKenzie.....	Cariboo River.....	Cariboo River.....	do ...	25 00
John McDonald.....	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head.....	Barney's River, W. O.....	do ...	25 00
P. Delaney.....	East River from Iron Bridge to Grant's Factory, from tide to Iron Bridge Coal Mine.....	Churchville.....	do ...	25 00
William Frazer.....	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake.....	Bridgeville.....	do ...	25 00
Donald Frazer.....	Fork and West Branch Lake.....	Hopewell.....	do ...	25 00
<i>Queen's County.</i>				
Samuel T.N. Sellon.....	Queen's County.....	Liverpool.....	Overseer ..	150 00
Stephen Clements.....	Fort Point to Salmon Rocks, Milton Bridge, on Liverpool River.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
Theodosius Ford.....	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River.....	Milton.....	do ...	50 00
William Buchanan.....	Salmon Rock to Puddingpan Island, around the Coast.....	Liverpool.....	do ...	20 00
Henry Hooker.....	Puddingpan Island to Toby's Island up Port Medway River to Dog Cove.....	Port Medway.....	do ...	30 00
John Fitzgerald.....	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River.....	Mill Village.....	do ...	30 00
Barnabas Miles.....	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook on Port Medway River.....	Greenfield, W. O.....	do ...	20 00
Stephen Smith.....	Pawn Hook to Brookfield.....	Liverpool.....	do ...	20 00
Jonathan Smith.....	Fort Point to Western Head, Liverpool Harbor.....	do .....	.....	15 00
James Farquhar.....	Western Head, Liverpool Harbor, to Broad River, Port Mouton and Port Joli.....	do	Warden ...	30 00
Solomon Lonas.....	Port Medway River.....	Mill Village.....	do ...	30 00
<i>Richmond County.</i>				
Duncan Cameron.....	Eastern Division, from River Bourgeoisie to East Boundary of County, including said river.....	St. Peter's.....	Overseer ..	125 00
Alex. Urquhart.....	Grand River.....	Grand River, W. O.....	Warden ...	30 00
Edward Ballam.....	Western Division, from River Bourgeoisie to West Boundary of County.....	Arichat.....	Overseer ..	125 00
P. W. Grouchy.....	Decousse River.....	Decousse River, Arichat.....	Warden ...	30 00
Jno. Proctor, Sen.....	Inhabitants River.....	Port Hawkesbury.....	do ...	20 00

<i>Vital Inuise</i>	<i>Tusket Forks</i>	<i>Tusket Forks</i>	<i>Warden</i>	<i>25.</i>
<i>Jo. M. White</i>	<i>El Lake</i>	<i>El Lake</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>25.</i>
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PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Richmond County.—Concluded.</i>				\$ cts.
Abraham Sampson	Petit Degrat Inlet.....	Petit Degrat.....	Warden...	30 00
Justinian Sampson	L'Ardoise.....	L'Ardoise.....	do	30 00
Chas. Grant.....	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants.....	do	20 00
Alex. Smith.....	West Bay, Black River	West Bay.....	do	30 00
Edward Madden.....	Rear of River Bourgeoise.....	River Bourgeoise.....	do	30 00
Geo. Donahoe	River Moulin.....	River Moulin.....	do	30 00
Patrick Kyte.....	River Tier.....	River Tier, St. Peters.....	do	25 00
Felix Gerroir.....	Grand Ruisseau.....	Grand Ruisseau Arichat.....	do	25 00
William Kehoe.....	False Bay and Breen's Brook.....	False Bay Beach, W.O.....	do	25 00
<i>Shelburne County.</i>				
Henry Ryer.....	Shelburne County	Shelburne	Overseer ..	125 00
William McKay.....	Clyde River	do	Warden ..	20 00
M. Greenwood.....	Round Bay River and Indian Brook.....	Clyde River, W.O	do	20 00
George Archer.....	Birchtown River.....	Shelburne	do	15 00
Richard McGill.....	Roseway River	do	do	20 00
James Turner.....	Jordan River	do	do	30 00
L. Freeman.....	Sable River.....	Sable River, W.O.....	do	30 00
Henry Ackerman.....	Green Harbor.....	Ragged Island, Locke's Island, W.O.....	do	20 00
P. Crowell.....	Barrington River	Barrington	do	20 00
<i>Victoria County.</i>				
J. W. Burke.....	Victoria County, North Division.....	Ingonish	Overseer ..	120 00
Donald McRae, jun.....	do South do	Baddeck	do	120 00
John McLellan.....	Middle River	Middle River, W. O., Baddeck	Warden ..	25 00
John McDonald.....	do Upper Settlement.....	Baddeck	do	25 00
Donald McQuarrie.....	do	do	do	25 00
Donald McMillan.....	Baddeck River.....	Middle River, W. O., Baddeck	do	25 00
Donald McAulay.....	do	do	do	25 00
Hector McKenzie.....	North River	North River, W.O.....	do	25 00
Donald McRae.....	Baddeck River and tributaries	Baddeck	do	25 00
Francis Arnold.....	Baddeck River, North Branch.....	Baddeck.....	do	25 00
Angus McDonald.....	Washabuck River.....	do	do	30 00
Kenneth Campbell.....	Indian Brook	Middle River	do	30 00
Roderick Beaton.....	Hume's River.....	McNaughton's, W. O.....	do	30 00
William Foyle.....	Peter's Brook.....	Baddeck River	do	30 00
John McCharles.....	Upper Settlement.....	Middle River.....	do	30 00
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>				
Enos Gardner.....	Yarmouth County	Tusket.....	Overseer ..	100 00
J. A. Hatfield.....	From Reynard's Falls to Lower Nar- rows Tusket River.....	do	Warden ..	50 00
William Kavanagh.....	Gurill's Bridge to Coldstream.....	do	do	25 00
William Prosser.....	Branches of River above Reynard's Falls	do	do	25 00
Eustace Nickerson.....	Salmon River.....	Yarmouth	do	25 00
Edward Perry.....	Little River	do	do	25 00
Jerome Doucet.....	Tusket River	Tusket	do	30 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. H. Venning.....	New Brunswick.....	St. John, N. B.....	Inspector of Fisheries	1,400 00
C. R. Venning.....	.....	do	Clerk	400 00
Donald Bochaman.....	Barachois River.....	Barachois River.....	Warden ..	30.
Maledin McIver.....	Indian Brook.....	Indian Brook.....	"	30.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Albert County.</i>				\$ cts.
Winthrop Akerly	County of Albert.....	Harvey.....	Overseer ..	100 00
Wallace Taylor	Peticodiac River.....	Coverdale.....	Warden ...	40 00
C. McLatchey	Mouth of Peticodiac River and Dorchester Bay.....	Hillsboro'	do ...	40 00
Jacob Beck	Pollet River.....	Elgin.....	do ..	30 00
J. E. Kinne	Germantown Lake and Shepody River.....	Hopewell Corner.....	do ...	40 00
B. Oliver	Rocher Bay.....	Waterside.....	do ...	40 00
<i>Carleton County.</i>				
Hugh Miller	Miramichi River (S. W.), from Head Waters to Forks.....	Glassville.....	Overseer ..	30 00
Hugh Harrison	St. John River and tributaries from Long's Creek to Tobique River.....	Woodstock.....	do ...	100 00
George Burt	St. John River.....	Upper Woodstock.....	Warden ...	30 00
J. W. Scott	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock.....	Canterbury.....	do ..	30 00
William Thompson	The upper waters of the South West Miramichi in the Parish of Aberdeen	East Glassville, Smith's W.O.....	do ...	30 00
<i>Charlotte County.</i>				
B. L. Cunningham	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.....	Chamcook, W.O.....	Overseer ..	40 00
James Brown	Campo Bello and West Isles, with Coast and Streams in Charlotte Co.	Campo Bello.....	do ...	100 00
Patk. Curran	St. Croix River and tributaries.....	Milltown, St. Stephen..	do ...	120 00
W. B. McLaughlin	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.....	Grand Manan	do ...	*240 00
Saml. Dick	St. George to Beaver Harbour.....	La Tête, W. O.....	Warden ...	30 00
Robert Dixon	Seely's Cove to Lepreaux.....	Lepreaux.....	do ...	30 00
Leonard Best	East District from LaTete to Lepreaux	Beaver Harbour, W. O	Overseer ..	100 00
J. M. Lord	Deer Island.....	Deer Island	do ..	50 00
Jas. Russell	From St. Andrew's to mouth of St. Croix River	St. Andrews.....	Warden ...	30 00
<i>Gloucester County.</i>				
Jas. Hickson	River Nipissiguit and tributaries, with sea-coast and streams from Belledune River to Grindstone Point	Bathurst.....	Overseer ..	250 00
Wm. Batemen	Nipissiguit River.....	do	Warden ...	50 00
Juste Hache	Oyster Beds in County, Carraquet and Shippegan.....	Carraquet.....	Overseer ..	100 00
Justinian Savoy	Tracadie.....	Tracadie, W. O	Warden ...	30 00
Jno. L. Veno	Pokemouche.....	Pokemouche.....	do ...	30 00
Fredk. Comeau	From Belledune to Mill Brook.....	Madisco.....	do	40 00
Miles Dempsey	Salmon Beach from Bass River to Grindstone Point.....	Salmon Beach	do	30 00
Tim Coughlan	Grindstone Point to Grand Anse	Grand Anse	do	30 00
Hy. A. Sormany	Shippegan.....	Shippegan.....	do	40 00
W. Rogers	Tete-a-gauche, River.....	Tetagouche Batherst..	do	25 00
John Calnan, Jr.	That part of River Tete-a-Gauche from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said River.....	Kinsale.....	Warden ...	25 00
Alexis Landry, Jr.	Pokemouche River.....	Pokemouche.....	Overseer ..	50 00

*Includes boat hire.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or den.	Salary.
<i>Kent County.</i>				
Charles Cormier...	Cocagne River.....	Cocagne.....	Overseer ..	100 00
J. McD. Sutherland	Richibucto River	Richibucto	do	75 00
F. B. Legaré.....	Little Buctouche River.....	Little Buctouche River,	Warden ...	30 00
M. A. Girourd.....	Big do do	Buctouche.....	do	30 00
James Harnett.....	From the mouth of Nicholas River on the Richibucto upwards, including Nicholas River	Weldford	do	30 00
Lazare Guimon.....	From Kouchibouguacis to Chockfish River	Kouchibouguacis	do	75 00
Nicholas Muzzeroll	From Kouchibouguacis River to Point Sapin	do	do	50 00
<i>Kings County.</i>				
<i>died 1st June 75.</i> James F. Eddy	Kings County	Sussex, Apohaqui.....	Overseer ..	100 00
Samuel Goslin.....	From Mouth of Smith's Creek up- wards	Smith's Creek, W. O... ..	do	50 00
Samuel F. Ryan	Mill Stream	Studholm, Apohaqui...	Warden ...	30 00
N. H. Deveber	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto.....	Westfield.....	Overseer ..	50 00
Samuel Gamblin.....	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in Kings and Queens Counties.....	English Settlement, Pearson's W. O.....	Warden ...	30 00
<i>Northumberland County.</i>				
Prudent Robichaux	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac.....	Upper Neguac.....	Overseer ..	100 00
John Stymast.....	Lower Tabusintac River	Stymast Road, Neguac ..	Warden ...	50 00
Norman Campbell.....	Tabusintac River, tributaries and Bay	Tabusintac	Overseer ..	50 00
Amos Perley	Miramichi River and Bay, east of Beau- bair's Island, in the Parishes of Glen- elg and Chatham	Chatham.....	do	100 00
William Cushman.....	Miramichi River and tributaries from Beaubair's Island to Blackville	Upper Nelson.....	do	150 00
N. B. T. Underhill.....	From lower line of Blackville to Bliss- field	Blackville	do	160 00
Jao. Hogan.....	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tribu- taries from Chatham Ferry up- wards	Newcastle.....	do	400 00
Aaron Hovey	Miramichi River (S.W.) and tribu- taries from Nelson's to Head of Hovey Island	Boiestown.....	Warden ...	30 00
George Bryanton ..	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Underhill's, on the S.W. Miramichi River	Derby, W. O	do	30 00
Kenneth Cameron.....	Miramichi River S. W. from line of Blissfield to the head waters and tributaries.....	Boiestown	Overseer ..	100 00
Patrick Bergin.....	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchells, on S.W.	Dumphey, W. O. Parish Blackville, S. W. Miramichi	Warden ...	30 00
Thomas Smith.....	From lower end of Fingley's Island on N. W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle.....	North Esk, Red Bank, W. O	do	30 00
D. Somers.....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards.....	do do	Overseer ..	30 00
Patrick Gillis.....	Little South West River and tribu- taries	do do	Warden ...	30 00

*William Blake to replace Campbell resigned
1st Oct. 75.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Northumberland County.—Concluded.</i>				\$ cts.
Denis Hogan.....	Renous River and tributaries.....	Renous Bridge, W.O....	Warden...	30 00
Thomas McKenzie..	From Dunbar's Point on N.W. Mira- michi to lower end of Fingley's Island on Little South West to lower side of Ox Bow	Red Bank, North Esk...	do ...	30 00
Henry Oldfield.....	Big Sevogle to Square Forks	North Esk.....	do ...	30 00
Robert Brimmer....	Napan and Black Rivers and tribu- taries	Napan, W.O	do ...	30 00
John Williston.....	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands and Stations on South side of Main Channel of Miramichi River	Bay du Vin, W.O.	Overseer ..	100 00
James Russell	Miramichi River and Feeders	Lower Newcastle	do ...	150 00
Thomas Taylor	S.W. Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield	Blissfield	Warden ...	50 00
William Wyse	Herring fisheries, Miramichi Bay, and Bass fishing in Napan Bay and Black Rivers.....	Chatham	Overseer ..	200 00
Michael Donavan ..	Renous River.....	Renous Bridge	Special Guard...	18 00
<i>Queen's County.</i>				
Isaiah Langan.....	Salmon River.....	Chipman, W.O., Gas- peraux	Warden ...	30 00
John Secord.....	Canaan River	Long's Creek, Johnston	do ...	30 00
I. T. Hetherington	From Cole's Island to foot of Washa- demoak Lake	Jenkins, W.O. Johnston	do ...	30 00
W. H. Clark.....	Narrows, Washademoak Lake	Cambridge	do ...	25 00
John J. Camp	Jemseg River and Grand Lake	do	do ...	30 00
Robert McMann.....	Newcastle River and Grand Lake.....	Canning	do ...	25 00
<i>Restigouch County.</i>				
E. Ferguson.....	Little Dune River to Morris Rock.....	Dalhousie	Overseer ..	100 00
William McMillan.	From Little Belle Dune to Eel River, New Mills.....	New Mills, Black Point	do ...	100 00
A. McPherson, jun	Charlo River	Charlo, W.O.....	Warden ...	25 00
J. McMillan	Jacquet River	River Louison, W.O....	do ...	25 00
Dugald Carmichael	do	do	do ...	25 00
<i>Sunbury County.</i>				
Reuben Hoben.....	St. John River, Indiantown to County Line of York.....	Burton, W. O.....	Overseer ..	100 00
<i>St. John County.</i>				
Jos. O'Brien.....	St. John County	St. John.....	do ...	150 00
Wm. Skillen.....	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River....	St. Martins.....	do ...	100 00
<i>Victoria County.</i>				
O. McClusky.....	County of Victoria.....	Grand Falls	Overseer ..	100 00
Chas. Roberts.....	Lower Division, Tobique River.....	Andover	Warden ...	30 00
Jno. McDougall....	Three Brooks, branch of Tobique River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne	do ...	30 00
G. Bedell.....	Salmon River.....	Andover	do ...	30 00
Donald Fraser.....	Tobique River.....	Arthurette, W. O.....	do ...	30 00
Thos. Edgar.....	Middle Division, Tobique River.....	Three Rivers.....	do ...	30 00
Edward Maloney ..	Upper Division, Tobique River.....	Tobique River, Parish of Lorne.....	do ...	30 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Westmoreland County.</i>				\$ cts.
W. B. Deacon.....	Shediac Harbor and River.....	Shediac.....	Overseer ..	60 00
.....	Peticodiac and Memramcook Rivers.....	.....	do	60 00
D. T. Cormier.....	Dorchester Bay.....	Gautreau Village.....	do	60 00
Hugh Davidson.....	Bay Verte, Port Elgin and Tidnish Rivers.....	Bay Verte.....	do	50 00
<i>York County.</i>				
J. Campbell.....	Grand Pass on St. John River up- wards from Crock's Point to Lower line of York County, including Nashwaak River.....	Kingsclear, W.O., Fred- erickton	Warden	60 00
Wm. Brown.....	St. John River, from Upper line of York County to Crock's Point on River St. John	Southampton	do	60 00
A. Meir.....	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S.W. Miramichi	Bloomfield	do	30 00

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Hon. Donald Gunn	Manitoba	Little Britain, Manitoba	Overseer ..	200 00
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P. E. Island see list overleaf

A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Certified.)

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1874.

N. Co: Northumberland

<i>Samuel Freeze</i>	<i>From Beaktown to Hovey Islands in the Parish of Blebyils on the St. W. Miramichi River</i>	<i>Beaktown Mir:</i>	<i>Overseer</i>	<i>100.</i>
<i>John Holmes</i>	<i>From lower side of Bow on Little L.L. Miramichi upwards</i>	<i>Ox Bow Mir</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>50.</i>
<i>Nat. Morehouse</i>	<i>Arto Settlement Parish off Blackville St. W. Miramichi</i>	<i>Arto Settlement</i>	<i>Warden</i>	<i>30.</i>
<i>J. T. Cochrane</i>	<i>Cochrane Settlement Parish of Blackville St. W. Miramichi</i>	<i>Cochrane Settlement</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>30.</i>
<i>Jos. Chaplain</i>	<i>Whitney Settlement St. W. Miramichi</i>	<i>Whitney Settlement</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>30.</i>

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1874.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
John W. Kerr	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, ending 30th June, 1874.....	500 00	
E. Boismier.....	do do	200 00	
Peter Kiel.....	do do	150 00	
Farquhar McRae.....	do do	150 00	
George S. Miller.....	do do	100 00	
Joseph Wilson.....	do do	100 00	
William Plews.....	do do	100 00	
John G. Hicks.....	do do	100 00	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do do	100 00	
G. B. Abrey.....	do do	100 00	
Richard Wilson.....	do do	100 00	
W. A. Palen.....	do do	50 00	
Peter Huff.....	do do	50 00	
John Mooney.....	do do	50 00	
Alex. McKenzie.....	do do	50 00	
James McFadden.....	do do	30 00	
Zeneas Quick.....	do do	50 00	
J. Wallace.....	do do	40 00	
Henry Hunt.....	do do	20 00	
Henry Calcutt.....	do do	100 00	
Charles Wilkins.....	6 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th December, 1873.....	100 00	
Jos. Pierson.....	do do	50 00	
John McMichael.....	do do	25 00	
C. O. Joynt.....	do do	25 00	
Charles Gilchrist.....	3 months salary as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1874.....	50 00	
A. J. Harrington.....	do do	12 50	
D. McMaster.....	2 months salary as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1874	38 33	
Peter McCann.....	do do	16 66	
Henry Griffiths.....	do do	16 66	
John McGregor.....	do do	12 50	
John McAllister.....	do do	8 33	
J. A. Backhouse.....	1 month's salary as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1874	12 50	
Hugh Thompson.....	do do	4 16	
John W. Kerr	12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1874.....	1,079 28	
Jos. Wilson.....	do do	214 95	
F. McRae.....	do do	204 35	
Peter Kiel.....	do do	157 65	
John Connor.....	do do	369 00	
John Mooney.....	do do	144 75	
Carried forward.....		4,676 08	2506.64

P. E. Island.

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Isaac Thompson,	Co. Innes,	Charlottesville,	Owner,	\$50.
Ever Clark	Sunk River		Harbor	30.
Michael Ready				30
James Clow	Winter River		d.	30
Colonel Garrison				30

Water Bailiffs

James Clow	+	Water Bailiffs	19.47
Michael Ready	+	"	19.47
Mark Gentry		"	19.47
D. M. Gentry		"	19.47
M. M. Gentry		"	19.47
John Gentry		"	19.47
James Mitchell		"	19.47
Michael Gentry		"	19.47
James Gentry		"	19.47
Colonel Garrison	+	"	19.47
M. Gentry		"	19.47
John Gentry		"	19.47
Michael Gentry		"	19.47
J. Gentry		"	19.47
Peter Gentry		"	19.47
Angus D. Gentry		"	16.22
P. M. Gentry		"	16.22
Peter Gentry		"	19.47
J. Gentry		"	19.47
J. Gentry		"	19.47
Robert M. Gentry		"	16.22
A. Gentry		"	19.47
M. M. Gentry		"	15.00
		"	16.22
			501.40

Neil Ford

C. Prince Co. License

John Clark C. Prince Alberton, P.O. Oversee \$150.

Martin Phee Nail Pond & Skinner's Pond Nail Pond Warden 30.

Ed. J. Reid Minnigash Minnigash " 30

Jas. Cairney Trout River Lot 13 Lot 13 " 30

Wm. H. Intosh Trout River Lot 14 Lot 14 " 30

Recommended by A. J. Perry & James V. O. M.B.
To date from 1st April 1896.

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	4,676 62	
	ONTARIO.—Concluded.		
William Plummer.....	For 12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1874	105 50	
W. L. Holland.....	do do	100 00	
Chas. Gilchrist.....	do do	100 00	
David McMaster.....	do do	100 00	
E. Boismier.....	do do	91 95	
G. S. Miller.....	do do	94 00	
Alex. McKenzie.....	do do	96 75	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do do	73 00	
G. B. Abrey.....	do do	63 00	
C. C. Joynt.....	do do	50 00	
J. A. Backhouse.....	do do	50 00	
J. McMichael.....	do do	48 00	
J. McFadden.....	do do	26 05	
John McGregor.....	do do	25 00	
J. McAllister.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Thompson.....	do do	25 00	
A. J. Harrington.....	do do	25 00	
Jos. Pierson.....	do do	18 55	
J. G. Hicks.....	do do	16 00	
William Plews.....	do do	16 00	
J. Wallace.....	do do	12 00	
J. K. Cameron.....	do do	12 50	
Richard Wilson.....	do do	10 10	
Henry Hunt.....	do do	10 00	
Henry Groves.....	do do	13 32	
J. W. Kerr.....	To pay Local Fishery Guardians	465 00	
E. A. Evershed.....	Disbursements connected with enquiry, re close seasons for white fish	300 00	
Albert Root.....	Disburs as Special Guardian.....	7 00	
William Fahey.....	do do	39 00	
J. S. Webster.....	do do	321 50	
James Pierce.....	do do	63 80	
John Buck.....	do do	28 19	
C. Wilkins.....	Disbursements for 1873.....	236 00	
W. F. Whitche.....	Disbursements as Commissioner of Fisheries.....	520 56	
S. Wilmot.....	To pay Special Guardians.....	500 00	
do.....	Special disbursements.....	500 00	
A. D. Kelty.....	Boat for Fisheries Service.....	25 00	
D. Herald.....	Boat for Fishery Officer at Trenton.....	36 00	
P. Law.....	Law costs <i>In re Queen vs. Huff</i>	43 70	
			8,969 09
	QUEBEC.		
John Mowat.....	For 12 months salary a Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1874	200 00	
P. Vibert, jun.....	do do	200 00	
H. W. Austin.....	do do	200 00	
L. E. Grondin.....	do do	200 00	
H. Martin.....	do do	200 00	
D. Guay.....	do do	200 00	
W. C. Willis.....	do do	150 00	
Gaspard Mathurin.....	do do	150 00	
R. W. H. Dimock.....	do do	150 00	
J. F. Saillant.....	do do	150 00	
P. Gendreau.....	do do	150 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,850 00	

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,950 00	.....
	<i>QUEBEC.—Continued.</i>		
L. P. Huot	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1874	125 00	
W. L. Holland	do do	100 00	
F. Thivierge	do do	100 00	
J. J. Letourneau	do do	100 00	
A. Blais	do do	100 00	
L. J. Loranger	do do	100 00	
Jean Legouve	do do	100 00	
Jos. Eden, jun.	do do	50 00	
J. M. Remon	do do	50 00	
W. Phelan	do do	50 00	
P. E. Luke	do do	50 00	
J. J. Fox	do do	50 00	
E. Allard	do do	50 00	
Daniel Rosa	do do	50 00	
C. Demeule	do do	50 00	
W. H. Whitely	do do	50 00	
William Clyde	do do	50 00	
A. A. Mooney	6 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 31st December, 1873	50 00	
W. H. Austin	do do	50 00	
Thomas McCallum	do do	25 00	
E. Pelletier	do do	25 00	
C. Caron	4 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1874	66 64	
D. B. McGie	2 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1874	16 66	
J. B. Chevalier	do do	16 66	
George L. Duguay	do do	16 66	
J. Boily	do do	8 33	
G. Boulet	do do	8 33	
J. Bilodeau	do do	8 33	
J. E. Demeule	do do	8 33	
F. Cook	Arrears of salary as Fishery Overseer	175 00	
Joseph Radford	Wages and Provisions, Saguenay Guardians	330 74	
James Coffin	Salary, Guardian, Dartmouth River	80 00	
F. Michel	Special Guardian, South Anticosti	48 00	
E. Couture	do North do	40 00	
F. Saillant	For 12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1874	988 39	
J. Mowat	do do	763 40	
P. Vibert, jun.	do do	587 72	
F. Thivierge	do do	216 60	
L. E. Grondin	do do	190 00	
L. P. Huot	do do	150 90	
H. W. Austin	do do	146 89	
W. C. Willis	do do	141 80	
H. Martin	do do	137 50	
R. W. H. Dimock	do do	129 59	
J. J. Letourneau	do do	109 15	
P. Gendreau	do do	105 76	
Gaspard Mathurin	do do	102 00	
J. M. Remon	do do	74 00	
Daniel Rosa	do do	72 23	
G. L. Duguay	do do	66 66	
E. Pelletier	do do	62 10	
J. Eden, jun.	do do	72 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	8,265 37	.....

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	8,265 37	.....
	<i>QUEBEC.—Continued.</i>		
J. Connor.....	For 12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1874.....	50 00	
W. L. Holland.....	do do.....	50 00	
D. Guay.....	do do.....	50 00	
J. Legouve.....	do do.....	49 00	
Elmine Allard.....	do do.....	37 55	
G. Boulet.....	do do.....	25 00	
C. Demeule.....	do do.....	24 75	
William Phelan.....	do do.....	19 50	
J. J. Fox.....	do do.....	19 00	
Thomas McCallum.....	do do.....	7 00	
J. S. Webster.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian.....	50 00	
W. Holmes.....	do do.....	25 00	
W. F. Whitcher.....	do Commissioner of Fisheries.....	457 86	
L. E. Grondin.....	Special investigation, Eel Fisheries.....	79 28	
A. Fournier.....	Sheriff's costs in connection with detecting illegal fishing, Matapedia River.....	56 00	
			9,265 31
	<i>La Canadienne.</i>		
Napoleon Lavoie.....	12 months salary as Commander, to 30th June, 1874.....	1,200 00	
do.....	12 months disbursements, to 30th June, 1874.....	937 17	
F. E. Gautier.....	Salary as Secretary, to 31st March, 1874.....	479 15	
Captain O. Morin.....	do Sailing Master, from 1st November to 30th April, 1874.....	250 00	
do.....	Disbursements.....	193 50	
do.....	Board.....	40 60	
do.....	Repairs to vessel.....	69 00	
do.....	To pay wages of laborers.....	197 69	
J. U. Gregory.....	do wages of crew.....	2,813 99	
do.....	do wintering of schooner.....	195 12	
N. Langlade.....	Disbursements as first mate.....	7 00	
L. Arel.....	Provisions.....	542 43	
R. & R. M. Shaw.....	do.....	303 36	
L. Marois.....	do.....	79 63	
Gib, Laird & Co.....	do.....	277 78	
James Shea & Bros.....	do.....	14 70	
F. Laflamme.....	do.....	39 00	
Taché & Co.....	do.....	30 00	
G. T. Phillips.....	Repairs.....	3 00	
L. Guerard.....	do.....	57 00	
Louis Gagné.....	Outfit.....	40 54	
do.....	Repairs.....	28 75	
Quebec Gulf Port S.S.....	Freight.....	28 30	
Mitchell & Co.....	Canvas.....	701 59	
Watson & Jarvis.....	Making sails.....	27 54	
Hamel & Bros.....	Uniforms.....	124 79	
F. Flamand.....	Towage.....	18 00	
C. Vien.....	do.....	10 00	
E. Giroux & Bros.....	Medicines.....	20 90	
L. A. Blanchet.....	Sundry disbursements.....	17 89	
Middleton & Dawson.....	Stationery.....	40 81	
F. O. Vallerand.....	Lamps and glassware.....	10 88	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	9,020 11	.....

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts
	<i>Brought forward</i>	9,020 11	.....
	<i>QUEBEC.—Concluded.</i>		
	<i>La Canadienne.—Concluded</i>		
J. M. Tardivel.....	Painting.....	99 85	
do.....	Lettering sailor's badges.....	11 25	
C. W. Wurtele.....	Sheet iron.....	15 46	
Chinic & Baudet.....	Hardware.....	70 00	
Duquet & Co.....	Clock, &c.....	11 50	
Audet & Robitaille.....	Rope.....	592 34	
C. Sullivan.....	Anchor.....	65 50	
A. Kane.....	Hardware.....	6 00	
J. B. Paillon.....	Iron work.....	15 50	
I. J. Shaw.....	Cutlery.....	3 25	
J. Tranquille.....	Blocks.....	4 24	
A. McCallum.....	Repairs to chronometer.....	10 50	
A. Fraser & Co.....	Moorage.....	3 00	
P. Robillard.....	Mending and washing uniforms.....	34 00	
Z. Lapierre.....	Boat.....	30 00	
S. Boyce.....	Rockets.....	7 50	
			10,000 00
	<i>NEW BRUNSWICK.</i>		
	<i>County of Albert.</i>		
W. Akerley.....	12 months salary, ended 30th of June, 1874.....	100 00	
C. McLatchey.....	do do.....	40 00	
J. E. Kinne.....	do do.....	40 00	
B. Oliver.....	do do.....	40 00	
J. Beck.....	do do.....	30 00	
John Taylor.....	6 months salary, to 31st December, 1873.....	20 00	
W. Taylor.....	2 months salary, to 30th June, 1874.....	6 66	
			276 66
	<i>County of Carleton.</i>		
Hugh Harrison.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
Hugh Miller.....	do do.....	30 00	
Geo. Burt.....	do do.....	30 00	
			160 00
	<i>County of Charlotte.</i>		
W. B. McLaughlin.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	240 00	
P. Curran.....	do do.....	120 00	
J. Brown.....	do do.....	100 00	
Leonard Best.....	do do.....	100 00	
Samuel Dick.....	do do.....	30 00	
Robt. Dixon.....	do do.....	30 00	
M. J. C. Andrews.....	6 months salary to 31st December, 1874.....	100 00	
J. M. Lord.....	2 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	8 33	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do.....	6 66	
Jas. Russell.....	do do.....	5 00	
			739 99
	<i>Carried forward</i>		1,176 65

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		1,176 65
NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.			
<i>County of Gloucester.</i>			
James Hickson.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	250 00	
Juste Haché.....	do do.....	100 00	
Wm. Bateman.....	do do.....	50 00	
J. Savoy.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. L. Veno.....	do do.....	30 00	
Fred. Comeau.....	2 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	5 00	
Miles Dempsey.....	do do.....	5 00	
Hy. A. Sormany.....	do do.....	5 00	
William Rogers.....	do do.....	4 16	
			479 16
<i>County of Kent.</i>			
Charles Cormier.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do.....	50 00	
F. B. Légaré.....	do do.....	30 00	
M. A. Girouard.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Harnett.....	do do.....	30 00	
Lazare Guimon.....	2 do do.....	8 33	
Nicholas Muzeroll.....	do do.....	4 16	
			252 49
<i>County of Kings.</i>			
Isaac Foshay.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
Samuel Gosline.....	do do.....	50 00	
N. H. Deveber.....	do do.....	50 00	
S. F. Ryan.....	do do.....	30 00	
Samuel Gamblin.....	do do.....	30 00	
			260 00
<i>County of Northumberland.</i>			
John Hogan.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	400 00	
N. B. T. Underhill.....	do do.....	160 00	
Chris. Parker.....	do do.....	160 00	
James Russell.....	do do.....	150 00	
John Williston.....	do do.....	100 00	
Kenneth Cameron.....	do do.....	100 00	
Amos Perley.....	do do.....	100 00	
P. Robichaux.....	do do.....	100 00	
John Stymast.....	do do.....	50 00	
Norman Campbell.....	do do.....	50 00	
Thomas Taylor.....	do do.....	50 00	
Robert Brimmer.....	do do.....	30 00	
Henry Oldfield.....	do do.....	30 00	
Thos. McKenzie.....	do do.....	30 00	
Denis Hogan.....	do do.....	30 00	
Patrick Gillis.....	do do.....	30 00	
David Somers.....	do do.....	30 00	
Thomas Smith.....	do do.....	30 00	
Patrick Bergin.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Bryanton.....	do do.....	30 00	
Aaron Hovey.....	do do.....	30 00	
			1,720 00
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		3,888 30

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		3,888 30
	NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.		
	<i>County of Queens.</i>		
Isaiah Langan.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	30 00	
John Secord.....	do do.....	30 00	
Isaac T. Hetherington.....	do do.....	30 00	
W. H. Clark.....	2 do do.....	4 16	
			94 16
	<i>County of Restigouche.</i>		
E. Ferguson.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
William McMillan.....	do do.....	100 00	
Alex. McPherson, jun.	do do.....	25 00	
James McMillan.....	do do.....	25 00	
			250 00
	<i>County of Sunbury.</i>		
Reuben Hoben.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
			100 00
	<i>County of St. John.</i>		
C. E. Godard.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	150 00	
Wm. Skillen.....	do do.....	100 00	
			250 00
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>		
C. McClusky.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
John James.....	do do.....	30 00	
John McDougall.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Bedell.....	do do.....	30 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do do.....	30 00	
			220 00
	<i>County of Westmoreland.</i>		
W. B. Deacon.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	60 00	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do.....	60 00	
H. Davidson.....	2 do do.....	8 33	
			128 33
	<i>County of York.</i>		
C. McPherson.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	150 00	
James Campbell.....	do do.....	30 00	
Wm. Brown.....	do do.....	30 00	
Alexander Moir.....	do do.....	30 00	
W. H. Venning.....	12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, ended 30th June, 1874.....		240 00
C. R. Venning.....	do Clerk do.....		1,371 96
W. H. Venning.....	12 months disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries to 30th June, 1874.....		394 96
E. Ferguson.....	do Fishery Overseer do.....		724 00
			32 50
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		7,694 21

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		7,694 21
	NEW BRUNSWICK.—Concluded.		
	<i>County of York.—Concluded.</i>		
William McMillan.....	12 months' disbursements Fishery Overseers to 20th June, 1874	12 00	
James Hickson.....	do do	136 50	
William Bateman.....	do do	25 50	
Thomas Savoy.....	do do	48 30	
Justinian Savoy.....	do do	15 00	
Juste Haché.....	do do	20 00	
Amos Perley.....	do do	30 00	
C. Parker.....	do do	99 50	
N. B. T. Underhill.....	do do	47 50	
John Hogan.....	do do	209 78	
K. Cameron.....	do do	14 25	
D. Somers.....	do do	15 00	
John Williston.....	do do	40 00	
William Wyse.....	do do	45 00	
James Russell.....	do do	32 00	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do	15 00	
C. Cormier.....	do do	29 00	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do	49 00	
W. B. Deacon.....	do do	23 50	
W. Akerley.....	do do	30 00	
M. J. C. Andrews.....	do do	50 00	
James Brown.....	do do	18 15	
P. Curran.....	do do	56 50	
W. B. McLaughlin.....	do do	50 00	
Leonard Best.....	do do	14 50	
Isaac Foshay.....	do do	18 00	
N. H. Deveber.....	do do	27 30	
Samuel Gosline.....	do do	63 60	
Reuben Hoben.....	do do	30 65	
Charles McPherson.....	do do	85 20	
Hugh Miller.....	do do	20 00	
Hugh Harrison.....	do do	30 00	
C. McCluskey.....	do do	40 00	
C. E. Godard.....	do do	50 00	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do	25 00	
Jos. Sewell.....	do do	11 25	
John Bouchet.....	Guardian Nipissiquit ¹ River.....	91 20	
Jos. Müller.....	Postages.....	21 03	
John Howe.....	Postage stamps, &c.....	40 00	
W. H. Tuck.....	Law costs.....	99 70	
R. P. & W. F. Starr.....	Coal.....	31 48	
Bowes & Evans.....	Coal scuttles.....	5 35	
Stewart & White.....	Book case.....	25 00	
W. & J. Anslow.....	Advertising.....	4 75	
M. A. Tracey.....	do.....	5 00	
J. Knowles.....	Gas ² bill.....	5 90	
			1,856 39
	NOVA SCOTIA.		9,550 60
W. H. Rogers.....	12 months salary as Fishery Officer, to 30th June, 1874	783 96	
Receiver General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Roger's salary.....	16 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		799 96

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		799 96
	<i>NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.</i>		
	<i>County of Annapolis.</i>		
W. T. Carty.....	12 months salary, ended 30th June, 1874.....	120 00	
George Hardwick.....	do do.....	25 00	
Miner Clark.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. Durland.....	do do.....	25 00	
Charles Barteaux.....	do do.....	25 00	
Albert D. Munroe.....	do do.....	25 00	
B. Le Cain.....	6 do to 31st December, 1873.....	12 50	
J. H. Pineo.....	3 do to 30th June, 1874.....	6 25	
Thomas Devers.....	2 do do.....	4 16	
			267 91
	<i>County of Antigonish.</i>		
Alex. McDonald.....	12 months salary ended 30th June, 1874.....	125 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. Dexter.....	do do.....	30 00	
Colin Chisholm.....	do do.....	25 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
Donald Chisholm.....	do do.....	25 00	
James McLean.....	do do.....	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Cummings.....	do do.....	20 00	
Albert Randall.....	do do.....	15 00	
Duncan Frazer.....	do do.....	20 00	
			365 00
	<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>		
Francis Quinan.....	12 months salary ended 30th June, 1874.....	120 00	
York Barrington.....	do do.....	120 00	
Alex. McDonald.....	do do.....	120 00	
Anthony Spencer.....	do do.....	25 00	
Thomas Burke.....	do do.....	25 00	
Joh McEachern.....	do do.....	25 00	
Allan McAdam.....	do do.....	25 00	
Angus Morrison.....	do do.....	25 00	
Denis Murphy.....	do do.....	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
Michael McLellan.....	do do.....	25 00	
Thomas Moore.....	do do.....	20 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do.....	20 00	
Alex. McLean.....	do do.....	20 00	
			620 00
	<i>County of Colchester.</i>		
William Blair.....	12 months salary ended 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
J. W. Davidson.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. Urquhart.....	do do.....	50 00	
James Bonyman.....	do do.....	40 00	
G. N. Christie.....	do do.....	25 00	
Samuel Frame.....	do do.....	25 00	
R. J. Pollock.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	25 00	
George Fulton.....	do do.....	25 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	390 00	2,062 87

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	390 00	2,052 87
	<i>NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.</i>		
	<i>County of Colchester.—Concluded.</i>		
W. McElheney.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1874.....	25 00	
H. Urquhart.....	do do.....	25 00	
Henry M. Fulton.....	do do.....	25 00	
George Moore.....	do do.....	25 00	
George Murray.....	2 do do.....	4 16	
			484 16
	<i>County of Cumberland.</i>		
Thomas H. Patton.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	100 00	
James King.....	do do.....	100 00	
W. C. Rindress.....	do do.....	30 00	
Elijah Fowler.....	do do.....	30 00	
Oliver Fillmore.....	do do.....	25 00	
David Stewart.....	do do.....	25 00	
Jeremiah Brownell.....	do do.....	25 00	
Asa Fillmore.....	do do.....	25 00	
David Corbett.....	do do.....	25 00	
Moses Harrison.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. H. Barnes.....	do do.....	25 00	
Francis L. Jenks.....	do do.....	25 00	
			460 00
	<i>County of Digby.</i>		
James H. Morehouse.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874 ¹	120 00	
William Odell.....	do do.....	25 00	
Lochlin McKay.....	do do.....	25 00	
Robert Journey.....	do do.....	25 00	
John P. Thibodeau.....	do do.....	25 00	
B. R. Robichaux.....	6 months salary to 31st December, 1873.....	12 50	
Israel L. Burrill.....	2 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	12 50	
H. E. Payson.....	do do.....	8 33	
J. M. Devault.....	do do.....	4 16	
			257 49
	<i>County of Guysborough.</i>		
James A. Tory.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	150 00	
Allan McQuarrie.....	do do.....	40 00	
Donald Gunn.....	do do.....	30 00	
William Pride.....	do do.....	30 00	
Thomas McKeen.....	do do.....	30 00	
Edward Jordan.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Cook.....	do do.....	25 00	
William P. Carritt.....	do do.....	20 00	
Charles Kenney.....	do do.....	15 00	
Robert McKay.....	do do.....	15 00	
James Nickerson.....	do do.....	15 00	
James R. Bruce.....	do do.....	10 00	
J. McDaniel.....	2 do do.....	16 66	
			426 66
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		3,691 18

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		3,691 18
NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.			
<i>County of Halifax</i>			
Ezekiel Sibley.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	100 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	100 00	
William Guild.....	do do	40 00	
William Hall.....	do do	40 00	
A. Kidston.....	do do	40 00	
N. Mason.....	do do	40 00	
James B. Gilbert.....	do do	20 00	
A. Horne, Jun.....	do do	20 00	
			400 00
<i>County of Hants.</i>			
P. S. Burnham.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	100 00	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do	100 00	
Joseph Mosher.....	do do	50 00	
John W. Dinsmore.....	do do	30 00	
James Mosher.....	do do	30 00	
James M. O'Brien.....	do do	30 00	
			340 00
<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
M. A. Ross.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	100 00	
William Grant.....	do do	100 00	
Peter Coady.....	do do	25 00	
John Carmichael.....	do do	25 00	
Archibald McDougall.....	do do	25 00	
Reuben Philip.....	do do	25 00	
John McRae.....	do do	25 00	
Bernard Dwyer.....	do do	25 00	
Angus McIntyre.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
Angus Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
Allan McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
James McGarry.....	do do	25 00	
			500 00
<i>County of Kings.</i>			
J. E. Starr.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	250 00	
Adolphus Bishop.....	do do	125 00	
W. McIntyre.....	do do	30 00	
Isaac Benjamin.....	do do	20 00	
John Buchanan.....	do do	20 00	
			445 00
<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
Daniel Dimock.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	100 00	
Henry S. Jost.....	do do	100 00	
Ebenezer Frail.....	do do	25 00	
James Corkum.....	do do	25 00	
William Mosher.....	do do	25 00	
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		5,376 18

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		5,376 18
NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued			
<i>County of Lunenburg.—Concluded.</i>			
John Hutt.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	25 00	
James Langille.....	do do	25 00	
Charles Pernette.....	do do	25 00	
John Artz.....	do do	25 00	
James Mossman.....	do do	25 00	
Edward Morgan.....	do do	25 00	
George A. Nesbit.....	do do	25 00	
William Vienot.....	6 do to 31st December, 1873	12 50	
Edward Boylan.....	2 do to 30th June, 1874	4 16	
			466 66
<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
John McDonald.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	170 00	
Charles Henry.....	do do	130 00	
Daniel McLean.....	do do	30 00	
J. McKay.....	do do	25 00	
John Turner.....	do do	25 00	
A. McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
John Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
George McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
John McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do do	25 00	
P. Campbell.....	6 do to 31st December, 1873	15 00	
John McKae.....	do do	12 50	
George Foote.....	do do	12 50	
Alexander Douglas.....	do do	12 50	
William Evans.....	do do	12 50	
William McGregor.....	do do	12 50	
Samuel Frazer.....	do do	12 50	
William Graham.....	do do	12 50	
Thomas Graham.....	2 do to 30th June, 1874	23 33	
Donald Rankin.....	do do	4 16	
William Stewart.....	do do	4 16	
William Smith.....	do do	4 16	
Peter Delaney.....	do do	4 16	
William Frazer.....	do do	4 16	
Robert Archibald.....	do do	4 16	
Daniel Creighton.....	do do	4 16	
			659 95
<i>County of Queens.</i>			
S. T. N. Sellon.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874	120 00	
T. Ford.....	do do	50 00	
Henry Hooker.....	do do	30 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	30 00	
James Farquhar.....	do do	30 00	
J. N. Mack.....	do do	30 00	
S. Clements.....	do do	25 00	
W. Buchanan.....	do do	20 00	
B. Miles.....	do do	20 00	
Stephen Smith.....	do do	20 00	
Jonathan Smith.....	do do	15 00	
			390 00
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		6,892 79

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>		6,892 79
	<i>NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.</i>		
	<i>County of Richmond.</i>		
Duncan Cameroun.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	125 00	
John H. Ballam.....	do do	125 00	
A. Urquhart.....	do do	30 00	
Hector McKinnon.....	do do	30 00	
Peter M. Grouchy.....	do do	30 00	
Abraham Sampson.....	do do	30 00	
Justinian Sampson.....	do do	30 00	
Donald McLaughlin.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Madden.....	do do	30 00	
Geo. Donahoe.....	do do	30 00	
John Proctor, sen.....	do do	20 00	
Charles Grant.....	do do	20 00	
Alex. Smith.....	2 do to 30th June, 1874.....	5 00	
Patrick Kyte.....	do do	4 16	
Felix Gerroir.....	do do	4 16	
			548 32
	<i>County of Shelburne.</i>		
William Ryer.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	125 00	
James Turner.....	do do	30 00	
L. Freeman.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. McKay.....	do do	20 00	
M. Greenwood.....	do do	20 00	
Richard McGill.....	do do	20 00	
Henry Ackerman.....	do do	20 00	
P. Crowell.....	do do	20 00	
George Archer.....	do do	15 00	
			300 00
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>		
J. W. Burke.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	120 00	
D. McRae, jun.....	do do	120 00	
J. McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
J. McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
D. McQuarrie.....	do do	25 00	
D. McAuley.....	do do	25 00	
H. McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
D. McRae.....	do do	25 00	
Francis Arnold.....	do do	25 00	
D. McMillan.....	do do	25 00	
			440 00
	<i>County of Yarmouth.</i>		
J. A. Hatfield.....	12 months salary to 30th June, 1874.....	50 00	
W. Kavanagh.....	do do	25 00	
W. Prosser.....	do do	25 00	
Eustace Nickerson.....	do do	25 00	
Edward Perry.....	do do	25 00	
T. B. Crosby.....	6 do to 31st December, 1873.....	50 00	
Enos Gardner.....	do do	50 00	
Jerome Doucette.....	2 do to 30th June, 1874.....	5 00	
			255 00
	<i>Carried forward.</i>		8,430 11

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		8,430 11
	<i>NOVA SCOTIA.—Concluded.</i>		
T. B. Crosby.....	Disbursements as Fishery Overseer for year ended 30th June, 1874.....	53 08	
James King.....	do do	20 00	
N. T. McCarty.....	do do	91 62	
J. H. Morehouse.....	do do	60 75	
S. T. N. Sellon.....	do do	80 85	
E. Sibley.....	do do	29 50	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	60 00	
J. W. Burke.....	do do	18 50	
Donald McRae.....	do do	50 35	
John McDonald.....	do do	18 00	
Charles E. Henry.....	do do	40 00	
York Barrington.....	do do	39 00	
Francis Quinan.....	do do	60 00	
Alex. McDonald.....	do do	41 50	
John E. Starr.....	do do	60 00	
Adolphus Bishop.....	do do	28 95	
William Blair.....	do do	19 68	
James Bowman.....	do do	10 50	
J. W. Davidson.....	do do	28 55	
D. Dimock.....	do do	30 00	
H. S. Jost.....	do do	40 00	
M. A. Ross.....	do do	45 00	
Wm. Grant.....	do do	30 00	
D. Cameron.....	do do	33 50	
J. H. Ballam.....	do do	44 90	
P. S. Burnham.....	do do	27 50	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do	40 00	
W. McDonald.....	do do	35 90	
James A. Tory.....	do do	58 70	
Thomas A. Patton.....	do do	15 00	
W. H. Venning.....	Disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries.....	42 50	
W. H. Rogers.....	do as Fishery Officer.....	782 35	
A. F. Church.....	County maps.....	40 00	
Yarmouth Tribune.....	Advertising.....	5 00	
Halifax Citizen.....	do.....	1 00	
Halifax Chronicle.....	do.....	33 09	
D. Cameron.....	Removing obstruction to ascent of fish, River Tier.....	47 75	2,154 02
			10,585 13

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure on account of Fisheries for Ontario.....	\$3,969 09
do do do Quebec.....	9,265 31
do do "La Canadienne".....	10,000 00
do do Fisheries for New Brunswick.....	9,550 60
do do do Nova Scotia.....	10,585 13

Total Expenditure on account of Fisheries..... 48,370 13

JOHN TILTON,
Accountant.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOONER, "LA CANADIENNE," IN THE RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, FOR THE SEASON OF 1874, UNDER COMMAND OF N. LAVOIE, ESQ. FISHERY OFFICER.

To the Honorable A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

L'ISLET, 1st January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the cruise of the Government schooner *La Canadienne*, charged with the protection of the fisheries in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, during the past season.

Very seldom has the departure of *La Canadienne* been delayed so late as during the season of 1875, since it was only on the 21st of May that a start was made from Quebec. The frequent rains of the winter, followed by successive frosts, had so hardened the ice, that its thickness materially interfered with the opening of navigation. This delay caused a great loss to the shipping trade of the Port of Quebec, the River St. Lawrence being the great artery through which the greatest part of our imports and exports pass. The season of navigation which usually is open seven months or more, lasted last year only six. Every one will understand the amount of loss which a month's delay must entail at this season of the year when merchants are awaiting the arrival of the fleet to export their produce and replenish their stores in return with foreign goods. Added to this, several vessels were destroyed by the ice or so entangled in it that they were for some time unable to reach their destination. This state of things would seem to call for imperative action, either by providing some harbor of refuge accessible at all seasons of the year, or by building a new class of vessels on an improved system, which might enable them to resist the pressure of the ice and overcome its difficulties.

From the date of leaving Quebec, on the 21st May, to the date of our arrival at Gaspé Basin, on the 4th June, the weather was variable and middling fair.

The first locality usually visited by *La Canadienne* in the spring is the Magdalen Islands, but owing to our late departure this season, I deemed it more expedient to push straight on to Gaspé where the salmon fishing was just beginning. Nothing special required our immediate presence at the Magdalen Islands. No foreign schooners repaired thither for herring fishing, being prevented by the floating ice from reaching there in time for the fishing.

La Canadienne was engaged over five months in her cruise this season, having returned to Quebec on the 3rd of November. During this space of time we visited Magdalen Islands twice, the North shore and the coast of Labrador three times, stopping each time at the Island of Anticosti, and paid a similar number of visits to Bay des Chaleurs. No accident of any kind befell us during the whole of that period, and the season was exceptionally fine from July until the fall. The several fishing stations in the limits of our division were repeatedly visited and the presence of the Government vessel insured everywhere order and compliance with the fishery laws.

I deem it a pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the spirit of order and tranquility which prevailed everywhere on our own coasts during the past season. Among so large a floating population composed of fishermen of different creeds and nationalities, there was no disturbance of the peace whatever. All worked in harmony, anxious to reap, with as little delay as possible, the rich harvest which a bountiful Providence placed at their doors. It must also be added that fishermen now appreciate better the care and

attention bestowed on their wants by the Department over which you preside. They fully realize that however vexatious the restrictions imposed upon the fishing industry may be thought in the beginning, these must in the end redound to their own profit. I shall touch more fully upon these points when speaking of the fisheries of each division in particular.

The time has now come when I must speak of our schooner. She is getting old, and numbers twenty-one years of faithful service along a most dangerous coast, during which she has experienced many heavy storms and much rough weather and one shipwreck. Every year she requires extensive repairs to fit her for a difficult service,—all of which impair her former efficiency; whilst the requirements of the fisheries protection service increase every year, and require the employment of a fast sailing and reliable vessel.

It has therefore become a matter of absolute necessity as well as of economy to replace *La Canadienne* by another vessel. She may still be advantageously used for some other service, such as placing buoys or as a light-ship, but her time is past as a fast, reliable cruiser.

The last accident to our rigging, etc., compelled us to return to Quebec for repairs in the midst of the fishing season, at a great loss of time and with injury to the service. The employment of a new vessel would obviate all this, whilst at the same time it would afford increased protection to the population of the North Shore and Magdalen Islands, which depends entirely upon the presence of a government cruiser for protection against encroachments by strangers, and as a surety against violence or depredation. Without such protection, the force of the strongest would become law, and the Government would have endless quarrels, robberies and perhaps murders to deplore. As to the best mode of replacing *La Canadienne*, I might suggest the employment of a steam vessel. This arrangement will, I feel sure, be advantageous to all, both to the Government, the fishermen and the public. The population of the North Shore is slowly but steadily increasing, the service as formerly performed by *La Canadienne* is hardly sufficient to maintain order and compliance with the fishery laws amongst hundreds of fishermen unfortunately too much bent upon mischief; moreover the delays and uncertainty of a sailing vessel prevent our being at certain places at times when most wanted to repress disturbances, assist the local fishery overseers, or capture and punish offenders on the spot. The employment of a small steamer would obviate all these difficulties. We would then be enabled to visit the several parts of the coast at stated regular intervals, and at times when our presence would be most needed. The dates of our visits would be known to the Overseers, who would thus be sure of their actions, and the fact would materially enforce their authority.

Being fully persuaded of the importance of having additional security given to this part of Canada, the local Government of the Province of Quebec has decided upon sending a Stipendiary Magistrate to these remote parts during the fishing season. But owing to the want of an armed force and the distance of prisons, most of his judgments remain a dead letter. The employment of a steamer by the Department would assist the Stipendiary Magistrate by enabling him to rely upon our presence and assistance for the carrying out of his decisions. During the time of my predecessors, as well as for the six years I have had command of her, *La Canadienne* has rendered good service in this connection, and more than once she was the means of bringing under the strong arm of justice, culprits who would otherwise have escaped a deserved punishment.

Taken as a whole, I do not consider that the employment of a steam vessel would cost much more than the present schooner does; whilst the service would be ten times more speedily and satisfactorily performed. The annual appropriation for *La Canadienne* is \$10,000. An additional \$2,000, would, I am sure, be ample to meet all the requirements of this new service.

With these remarks, which, I beg leave most respectfully to bring under your earnest notice, I shall proceed to review the work performed during the season.

FISHING BY FOREIGN SCHOONERS.

Fishing having been very successful last season on the shores of the United States, our coasts were visited by comparatively few American vessels, whilst not a single French schooner was noticed.

The present seems to be a fitting occasion to pay a tribute of thanks to the French Government for permitting Canada to fish on this part of the coast of Newfoundland reserved by treaty to France, the more so when we grant them no similar favor in return. Without such liberality our markets would have been bare of herring this year. No fewer than thirty schooners from Canada repaired this season to Port à la Croix, Newfoundland, where the French Commander gave them, in a most cordial manner, permission to fish. These schooners secured their cargoes in a very short time, and were thus enabled to supply the Quebec market.

In addition to the responsible and important duties which the Government cruiser has to perform in connection with the enforcement of the fishery laws and the maintenance of order among our resident fishermen on the shores of the Gulf, there are still more difficult services to be attended to which require the absolute employment of an armed vessel. I allude to the protection of our more remote stations, such as those of the Magdalen Islands and Labrador, against encroachments and violence by the crews of American schooners. These localities, where perfect quiet prevails during the winter, assume in summer an aspect of activity which would fairly astonish the population of our large centres. The numerous vessels coming from all parts of New England, as well as from the Maritime Provinces, bring with them an entirely new class of population. Were the resident inhabitants left to their own resources, they would be frequently unable to repress the scenes of violence and disorder which too often occur. Even with the presence of an armed vessel, it is difficult at times to maintain order.

Before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were annually visited by over 1,200 schooners from the United States and Maritime Ports. This number has decreased somewhat since the repeal of the treaty; but now that Americans enjoy an equal privilege to fish in these waters, a considerable increase in the number of vessels frequenting our shores may be expected. By dint of care and the utmost forbearance, we succeeded in controlling the foreign crews and maintaining order; but before the employment of an armed vessel for the protection of our fisheries, crowds of sailors would go ashore, violate the peace, destroy property, commit depredations, and otherwise act in a violent and outrageous manner. Schooners would cast anchor amongst our fishermen's nets, destroy them and drive off their owners, whilst the crews would fill the taverns, perpetrate all manner of violence, and compel our people to abandon their fishing in order to protect their property. Disorders of this kind are happily of rare occurrence since the employment of an armed vessel by the Government; but trouble will sometimes occur in spite of every precaution, proving most forcibly the necessity of our service, and the consequences which would inevitably result of its abandonment.

To avoid lengthy details and unnecessary repetition, I have placed under a joint heading my remarks on the agricultural and fishing resources of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, a close resemblance existing between their products and the modes of fishing as carried on by their inhabitants. The three other divisions treated of in this report comprise the coast of Labrador, the Island of Anticosti and Magdalen Islands.

GASPE AND BONAVENTURE DIVISIONS

This division comprising about one third of the whole of the south shore of the Province of Quebec, extends from Cape Chatte to Restigouche, in Bay des Chaleurs. For years very little progress was made on this part of the coast, if we may judge from the slow increase of its population and the scant improvements made in agriculture. The wealth of its waters and the fertility of its soil should have given to this part of the country, a foremost place in the ranks of civilization and progress, but a series of deplorable circumstances have prevented the realization of these expectations, and up to ten or twelve

years ago the beautiful county of Gaspé has been nothing but a prey to the greedy avarice of certain successful fish merchants.

The coasts of this county were amongst the first parts of our country visited by French discoverers, and from the wealth of their waters did not fail to attract their immediate attention. Hardy fishermen from Brittany and Normandy opened fishing establishments especially at Paspebiac, Percé and Montlouis. If the early history of the coast of Gaspé is to be relied upon, it does not appear that these people made any permanent stay on our shores. They were in the habit of coming early in the spring and returning to France in the fall of the year, just as is now done by French fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland. Sometimes a guardian would be left to take charge of the fishing establishments during the winter. The slow progress of colonization during the period of French occupation may be thus accounted for. Besides this, the numerous and frequent raids made by England in the waters of the Gulf and Bay des Chaleurs were not precisely means of inducing these people to settle there. In order to protect themselves against repeated invasions, the French erected several forts at Gaspé and on Bay des Chaleurs, to which they could flee in case of need. After the conquest a long time elapsed before any new establishments appeared, and it was only when peace was firmly established, after the war of 1775, that a few Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch families settled on different parts of this coast to cultivate the land or engage in fishing pursuits. The former class of settlers was the least numerous, and this would account for the slow progress made. Had it been otherwise, we might at the present time notice a resident population living in comfortable and easy circumstances, instead of the state of dependency to which it is now subjected. The passion for fishing paralyzes everything and caused the Gaspé fisherman to remain in a *quasi* torpor from which he is only now beginning to awaken. It is a well established fact that, with very few exceptions, fishermen from Percé to Bonaventure, are, as it were, slaves of certain Jersey firms, and that all their labors and hardships are endured only to increase the wealth of foreign merchants who, taking advantage of their ignorance and improvident habits, give nothing in return to these poor people who so largely contribute to their wealth.

It is true that, for some thirty years past, some improvement is noticeable in both the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure; the population which numbered 10,000 souls in 1830, may have increased by 20,000 and reach a figure of 30,000 at the present date; a large number of hands are engaged in agricultural pursuits, whilst the farms are in a better state of cultivation; public roads are opened in several directions, affording new markets to farmers; telegraph lines and communication by steam will create a new era, but all these improvements have not been brought out by the rich and wealthy. Far otherwise; they notice these improvements with jealousy because they must inevitably cause competition, and thereby loosen the ties by which they control the poor fisherman. Agents of these wealthy firms have been known to speak in strong terms against education as being a useless luxury for fishermen. Progress is felt here because of its superabundance everywhere else. It must not, however, be kept out of sight that the system of truck and the improvident habits of fishermen have much to do with their present state of dependency and the slow progress of the coast of Gaspé. But how many of them have for years battled against the system of trade as carried on here, unable to rid themselves of the shackles by which they are tied? And how could it be otherwise when the exorbitant prices fishermen have to pay for the necessities of life and fishing outfit, and the ridiculously low prices at which they are compelled to sell their fish are taken into consideration? This system has been in operation for the last hundred years and began at a period when the first chief of the present firm of Robin & Co. purchased the Seigniories of Paspebiac and Grand River. This man, who may be called a genius in his sphere, had foreseen that, in order to make his firm powerful, it was first requisite he should become master of the soil. The land was subsequently deeded in small fractions, ten acres at most. Settlers being unable to live on the produce of their farm, had as a consequence necessarily to resort to fishing. His followers continued to practice the same system and successive years tightened more and more securely the ties

which bound the fishermen to the firm. Such has been the success of this powerful firm that, at the present date it owns about half the farms on the coast of Bay des Chaleurs from Percé to Bonaventure. It regulates the trade of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, determines the price of fish and other goods, and in fact is a recognized authority in the trade and commerce of the district.

I should be sorry to have it understood that all the Jersey firms approve of this mode of dealing. Several agents have repeatedly told me they would be happy to introduce changes, but that they are afraid of incurring the displeasure of the Messrs. Robin, whose enormous wealth would ruin them in the end. The house of Robin & Co. appears also to have no sympathy with other firms of the same nationality. A chief agent of a Jersey firm told me that the Messrs. Robin spent \$140,000 to prevent other firms from introducing their fish in a certain market where the Robins had hitherto held a monopoly. That firm being also the oldest, one is better known, and their fish can always command a couple of shillings more than that of other firms in the European market, the West Indies and Brazil, thus they can always give a higher figure for fish, but should any other firm attempt to raise the price, the consequence would be the firm of Robin & Co. would so much outbid them in their venture they would be inevitably ruined, a fact which has already occurred. It will therefore be easily understood how our Quebec traders cannot compete with them; fishermen being all indebted to these firms must sell them their fish, under penalty of being driven from their properties. Jersey merchants also import their own goods direct in their own vessels, and duties being light, they can, when necessity compels them to do so, sell cheaper than our traders, so that, one way or another this system of trade must be ruinous for fishermen. Under the subject of cod fishery I shall have occasion to return to this point.

In my report of last year, I took occasion to draw the attention of the Department to this unpatriotic system of trading; I spoke of it with a great deal of moderation and without being at all influenced by partiality or animosity, but merely with the intention of showing these people that the country was beginning to open its eyes to the anomaly of this mode of trading; and of a by-gone century. My remarks were taken in very bad part, especially by the firm of Robin & Co., and above all by its agent at Percé (Mr. Orange) who tried ineffectually to hire strangers and others to write against me to the head of the Department at Ottawa. Unable to succeed in this, a mean vengeance was planned, which consisted in refusing to supply the statistics annually used in the compilation of the Departmental returns. I had instructed the local fishery overseer at Gaspé Basin to apply as usual to the agent at Percé for these figures. He did so in a courteous and respectful note, but the blunt refusal given him is couched in such vulgar and unbecoming language, that, out of respect for myself and consideration for his employers, I do not feel at liberty to publish his answer in a public document. This reply is on record in your Department. I was under the impression that this firm, which derives a profit from half the fish caught in the Canadian waters of Bay des Chaleurs, should certainly have offered no objection to furnish such simple information. This last feature especially will, I trust, be sufficient to enable every one to understand what can be expected in business relations from the haughty bearing of these agents, and to what extremities the district of Gaspé would be driven were the march of progress dependent upon such ignorant tools.

In spite of this state of things there has, however, been for several years past an improvement in the position of fishermen. Several of these understand the advantage of cultivating even a small strip of land, and thus being prepared for a failure in the cod fishery. Others, by listening to good advices, have succeeded in freeing themselves from their obligations to merchants, and abandoning the bad practice of taking advances on credit. They can now compel the agent to sell them his goods at a fair and reasonable price. Let us hope that, with the opening of Colonization roads, the inducements offered by the Government to the cultivation of land, with increased facilities in communication, and additional competition in the markets, the inhabitants of Gaspé will soon be enabled to extricate themselves from their former shackles and develop the resources of that

district by their progress and industry. Besides the actual fishermen, who live exclusively by fishing, the inhabitants of the district of Gaspé generally have had a successful season. Crops were more abundant than ever, and joined to this happy state of things the saw mills of Mr. Vachon at Magdalen River, which give employment to 300 men, those of Messrs. Lowndes at Gaspé Basin, and of Messrs. King at Pabos, where 80 hands are employed, the several lobster and salmon canning establishments at Gaspé Basin, Maria and Carleton, have proved a godsend to the inhabitants of these localities who, in addition to a convenient market for their produce, find steady work, remunerative wages and immediate cash payment. Every one feels the good of these establishments since they went into operation. With all these advantages placed together, the approach, of a long winter has nothing to frighten the residents. And if even a time comes (and it must come) when settlers shall look upon fishing only as a secondary occupation, then it will become a regular trade which will ensure additional comfort and compel merchants to deal liberally with those engaged in its pursuit.

The harbor of Gaspé was visited during the season of salmon fly fishing by an American yacht, owned by Mr. Stuyvesant, of New York. She was one of the neatest models it was ever my lot to see. The number of steamers and vessels frequenting Gaspé Basin was smaller this season than usual. The same remark applies to the number of tourists and strangers. The want of a good hotel in 1872 and 1873 must account for this falling off. A first class establishment is, however, promised for next season; and should this promise be realized, I have no doubt that the natural attractions of Gaspé, added to a reduction in the rates of passage will induce a larger number than usual to visit its shores.

With the exception of a few quarrels of a private nature, order and peace uniformly prevailed on the whole Gaspé coast from Cape Chatte to Restigouche.

Herring Fishery.

Herring being the first fish to make its appearance on the coast of Gaspé in the spring, I give it a foremost place in these remarks. Formerly, when barrels were cheap and salt easily procured from merchants, this fishery possessed great importance among Bay des Chaleurs fishermen, and thousands of barrels were yearly exported to the Quebec markets and United States, especially during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty. At its expiry, this trade ceased: the increase in the price of salt and barrels having besides tended to render it very uncertain. An Irish firm in Sligo (Petry & Co.) then carried on this business for a few years on a large scale, to the great benefit of the inhabitants of Bay des Chaleurs, who do not enjoy, like those on the east coast, the advantage of cod fishing. That firm sent their fish to Ireland and Norway, but a keen competition in these markets compelled them to abandon their establishments in Bay des Chaleurs, and remove to Bay of Islands, on the coast of Newfoundland, where fish are larger and of a more ready sale in foreign markets. On account of this total absence of a market for Bay des Chaleurs herring, none are caught except for local consumption. A few barrels are sent to Quebec, where they realize from \$2.50 to \$3. A small quantity is also used for manuring purposes. This fish is sometimes employed as bait for cod when capelin and launce are not to be had.

Herring was very abundant this spring in Bay des Chaleurs, on the Gaspé coast, and in the river St. Lawrence even as high up as Malbaie, where it had not been seen for years past. It is presumed these fish had been driven there by south-east winds, which prevailed during the whole of the spring. Port Daniel, Cascapedia, Bonaventure and Carleton being the localities most frequented by these fish for spawning purposes, also yielded abundantly. Hundreds of barrels of herring spawn were washed ashore at Port Daniel, whilst it is reckoned that three hundred barrels were used at Carleton for manuring purposes. Disappearing from these localities during the summer, it was still abundant in other places of Bay des Chaleurs, at Ste. Anne des Monts and Montlouis. The statistics, however, exhibit a falling off in the catch of this season compared with

last year, but this is due to a decrease in the number of fishermen engaged in this pursuit, and, as already stated, to the absence of a market. Besides pickled herring, 1,390 boxes were smoked, the whole of which is mostly used for local consumption.

Cod Fishery.

Although the cultivation of the land has made great progress in past years, and part of the inhabitants of Gaspé are employed by lumbering firms or engaged in fishing for salmon or lobsters, cod fishing is still the pursuit which employs the most labor from Cape Chatte to Bonaventure. It is also the business wherein the greatest amount of capital is engaged, and in which the largest profits are realized. Without reckoning the number of hands employed at the several fishing establishments and upon the vessels engaged in that trade, no fewer than 2,732 men and 1,327 boats were occupied during the whole summer fishing for cod on the shores of this division. These statistics exhibit a decrease upon the figures of last year, but this is accounted for by the heavy storms of the 24th August, 1873, and 18th June, 1874, which twice destroyed the barges at Percé, Point St. Peter and other places.

Mention was made in previous reports of the banks where cod is most abundant. These spots are not, however, always equally favoured, the presence of cod as well as of other fish being materially influenced by several causes, most of which are still unexplained, the principal being contrary winds, the state of the temperature, and above all the migration of food. In years past cod used to be fished for as high up as Rimouski; six years ago large establishments were seen at Matane, where there are none now. Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chatte were, in 1871 and 1872, the best fishing spots on the coast of Gaspé; yet this year the catch utterly failed. But the places where cod delight to visit every year, and where it remains until the month of December and perhaps during the whole year, are the banks adjoining Capes Gaspé and Percé and those of Miscou and Orphans, from twenty to twenty-five miles distant from the main land.

Although the Gaspé coasts from Cape des Rosiers to Montlouis and those of Bay des Chaleurs, from Pabos to Bonaventure, are not considered equal to those of Percé; the best fishing was made there this year.

Cod fishing began this spring under most encouraging prospects. At the date of our visit to Percé, about the 7th June, boats had as much fish as last year in July. However, a terrible storm which prevailed for three days about the 18th of June, and destroyed all the fishing boats of Percé and most of those of Cape Cove, so changed the direction of the fish that fishermen after having, with great trouble and expense, procured new boats, could catch but a few fish during the remainder of the season. Apart from those places, cod fishing was generally good from Cape Rosiers to Montlouis, and from Grand River to Bonaventure. Fish were also larger than usual, and in consequence brought a higher price. The average catch on the coast of Gaspé amounted to 75 quintals, and 60 at Paspébiac and Bonaventure, which may be reckoned as good summer fishing, when it is taken into consideration that most of the men have farms and that part of their time is employed in agriculture. Fishermen from Grand River, Pabos and Newport were the most successful, some of their boats having caught as many as 200 quintals of fish. These people, however, mostly repair to the banks of Miscou and Orphans, in order to insure full loads.

The above will show that, had it not been for the June storm which destroyed so many fishing boats built to replace those lost under similar circumstances in 1873, and if the fall fishing had been equal to the summer fishery, this year's catch would have been an extraordinary one. Bait which had been abundant at Percé until August, unfortunately failed all at once, and with the want of bait fish disappeared. The men worked with energy, doubled their voyages, but all in vain. Fish were noticed on the banks especially those of Miscou and Orphans, but no bait could be found, and fishing became so utterly poor that a merchant who employed two boats constantly fishing night and day, during six weeks time, succeeded in securing only four quintals of cod. Three-fourths of

the fishermen met with the same discouraging results. This will undoubtedly place many of these poor people in a most helpless position, and cause them great apprehension for the coming winter.

According to a prevailing custom in Gaspé, the fish caught during the summer is given to the merchant either in a raw state or prepared without any price being then fixed upon in payment of advances made or on account of old debts. The fall fishing generally goes to procuring provisions for the winter, so that the most successful fishermen were no better off this fall than others. Had it not been for an abundant harvest, distress would have been great during the winter on the coast of Gaspé. This ill success will also have the effect of keeping fishermen in debt with the merchants and tightening the bond which actually bind them. The above remarks will apply more forcibly to fishermen from Percé who, for two years running, have had the misfortune of losing their fishing boats, and who have to replace them at a cost of from eighty to a hundred dollars, old or new. What then can be the effect of a catch of seventy-five quintals of fish when half of it goes to the merchant, and the other half has to be divided between two men who made the fishing? Merchants buy the dry cod from those who work it, or else they take it fresh from the boats or in drafts; but in these cases they reckon one quintal out of two to make dry cod of it, and fourteen pounds beside to compensate the loss in weight by salt water, so that in every instance fishermen must be the losers. During an exceptional year like the present one, when cod was scarce and quoted at a high price in our home markets as well as in foreign ones, it was naturally expected that merchants would see the fitting occasion to give fishermen a value commensurate with their work and labors, or at least proportionate to the price of their goods. But no; the occasion was a rare one to *tighten the screw*, and to secure for years to come the labor of our fishermen. The powerful firm of Robin & Co., which reigns supreme in the district of Gaspé, did not miss such an occasion. Its calculations were made, and it was decided that sixteen shillings was sufficient to pay for a quintal of cod which was worth this fall in Quebec thirty-five shillings. The price was indeed raised to seventeen shillings in the fall, but there were no more fish. When the rate is fixed by the Messrs. Robin & Co., other firms dare not offer advanced prices, for fear of a competition which would ruin them. Let us admire the conduct of these merchants; they receive the fish during the whole summer without making any price with the men, who in turn trust to their honesty and generosity; and when they have secured mostly all the cod, prices are then determined upon. The value of goods in our cities and villages is usually rated according to the demand, scarcity or consumption, and every one can profit by a rise in prices to sell his produce, but here, the wealthy merchant alone can profit by these changes; the precept of "live and let live" being unknown. Should, however, a rise take place in the fish markets, merchants will not fail to raise the price of their goods accordingly. Last fall, for instance, tea which sold for forty cents in Quebec was worth eighty at Percé; molasses, ninety cents; butter from fifty to sixty cents; fishing boats, \$8, and so on. Every one will easily understand from these figures, which are nothing but the plain truth, how difficult it is for a fisherman to free himself when once he has had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Jersey merchants.

I have already said that cod fishing was carried on in two ways, either with hand lines or with trawls or bottom lines. From Grand Greve to Port Daniel, the latter mode is mostly used. It is also practised by Americans fishing on the banks. It is superior to the former manner, inasmuch as lines may be let alone during the night and stormy weather, and that larger fish are thus caught.

Bait, which is of primary importance in this fishing, and the greater or smaller abundance of which determines its success, comprises mostly all the fish smaller than cod. Early in the spring herring is used, and during the month of June, capelin; later in the season fall herring and squid are the best baits. Smelts are also sometimes employed; and when all these fail, recourse is had to clams.

Paspébiac and Gaspé Basin being the safest harbors of that coast, receive most of the fish caught thereon and part of the north shore, from whence it is shipped to foreign

countries. From 20,000 to 30,000 quintals of dry cod usually remained every year in the stores, but not a single quintal was left last fall. The total catch of this division was 79,652 quintals, against 95,148 in 1873.

Cod Roes.

Another industry connected with the cod fishery was carried on for three or four years at Gaspé, and is now nearly abandoned ; I allude to the preparation of cod-fish roes, which might double the fisherman's profits with about the same amount of labour. One hundred and thirty-eight barrels only were pickled this year. On the coast of Newfoundland, these roes have a great value, and as much care is taken to cure them as the fish itself. They are sent to France and Norway to be used as bait in the sardine fishery. The annual value of cod roes used in France alone is estimated at £80,000. Thirteen thousand boats are engaged in the sardine fishery, and over ten million tins are yearly exported from the coasts of Brittany to other countries. The above will show the importance of this trade, and what a source of revenue it yields to Newfoundland fishermen, in which profits our own fishermen could easily share, if they chose to do so.

RETURN OF VESSELS engaged in the Fish Trade which took cargoes at Gaspé, Perce and Paspebiac, in 1874.

VESSELS INWARDS.

PORT OF GASPÉ, 1874.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

Names of Vessels	Tons.	Men.	Whence.	Cargo.	Value.	Names of Vessels	Tons.	Men.	Destination.	Cargo.	Value.
					\$						\$
Warrior	93	5	Jersey	Cargo		Aura	93	6	Bahia	1,732 brls. Fish ..	7,000
Snowdrop	149	7	Cadiz	do		Gaspé Lass	21	3	Newfoundland	Ballast	
Solertia	472	11	Leith	Ballast		Snowdrop	149	7	Brazil	Fish	11,700
Aura	93	6	Jersey	Cargo		Moss	536	11	London	Deals, &c.	7,611
Margaret	338	10	Waterford ..	Ballast		Walsgrif	771	16	Greenock	Timber, &c.	11,608
Willie	243	7	Cadiz	Cargo		Arbitrator	587	14	do	do	6,669
Walsgrif	772	17	Liverpool ..	Ballast		Deodata	362	11	Liverpool	Deals, &c.	5,185
Moss	536	11	do	do		Ocean Phantom ..	598	14	London	do	11,727
Therese	630	15	Limerick	do		Warrior	93	5	Bari	1,900 brls. Fish ..	7,600
Arbitrator	587	14	Belfast	do		Speedwell	81	4	Naples	2,250 do	9,060
Deodata	362	11	Antwerp	do		Bee	71	4	Civita Vecchia ..	1,590 do	5,148
Ocean Phantom ..	598	14	Liverpool ..	do		La Nieboise			Newfoundland ..	800 do	2,560
Speedwell	81	4	Figueria	Cargo		Eugenie			do	Sundries	
Gaspé Lass	21	3	Newfoundland	do		Sofid	369	-10	London	Timber	
Warrior	93	5	Barbadoes ..	do		Orient Star	95	5	Ancona	2,710 brls. Fish ..	10,840
Orient Star	95	5	Figueria	do		Weasel	77	4	Naples	1,825 do	7,387
Wenzel	77	4	Jersey	do		Fred	453	13	Hull	Deals	6,260
Camacopia	155	7	Newfoundland	Ballast		St. Brelade	99	6	Naples	Fish	9,878
Willing	100	5	Figueria	Cargo		Success	476	12	Liverpool	Timber	5,004
Standard	94	6	do	do		Tonni	496	14	do	do	8,000
St. Brelade	100	6	Cadiz	do		Cornucopia	155	8	Rio de Janeiro ..	2,156 Tubs	9,856
Fred	453	12	Greenock	Ballast		Willing	99	6	Naples	2,401 brls. Fish ..	12,005
Sofid	369	10	Bordeaux	do		Elder	432	16	Harlepool	Timber	5,360
Czorina	59	4	Figueria	Cargo		Rebecka	579	13	Bristol	Deals	7,340
Tonni	496	13	London	Ballast		Morland	439	12	Barrow	do	6,380
Elder	422	9	Galway	do		Standard	94	6	do	Fish	
Rebecka	579	12	London	do		Snowdrop	149	7	do	do	
Success	476	11	Liverpool	do		Zigzag	119	6	Lisbon	2,800 brls. Fish ..	
Aura	93	6	Bahia	do		Heroine	97	7	Barbadoes	269 brls. Herring ..	
Morland	439	11	Liverpool	do						166 casks Fish ..	
Gulow	742	17	do	do						244 tubs Fish	
Walsgrif	771	16	Glasgow	do							
John Clark	86	5	Jersey	General cargo ..							
Century	180	8	do	do							
Heroine	97	7	do	do							

85.....	139	8	Pistol	do	John Clarke....	86	5	do	813 casks Fish ...
Ocean Queen ...	159	6	Boston	Ballast	Ocean Queen....	159	6	Bahia	600 tubs Fish ...
O. Blanchard...	260	10	Jersey	Salt	Reaper	137	7	Bari	2,200 qtls. Fish ..
Regalia	59	4	do	do	Regalia	59	4	Labrador and	2,280 do ..
John Clarke....	86	5	Barbadoes	Molasses & Sugar				Market.....	1,300 do ..
Hematope	76	5	do	do	John Clarke....	86	5	Civita Veechia.	2,100 do ..
Bee	71	4	Figueria	Salt	Heroine	97	7	Naples	2,200 do ..
Pauger	137	7	Cediz	do					
Zingara	174	7	Lisbon	do					
Hebe	236	10	London	Ballast and Tea.					

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Cleared Outwards with Fish only, Season 1874.

No.	Date of Report.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Bound.	Codfish, in quintals.	Haddock, in quintals.	Lang, in quintals.	Cod Roes, in barrels.	Cod Oil, in gallons.	Lobsters, Preserved, in pounds.	Salmon, Preserved, in pounds.	Mackerel, Preserved, in pounds.	Herring, in barrels.	Mackerel, in barrels.	Codfish, Pickled, in barrels.	Cod Sounds, in barrels.
40	May 26.	Annabella	72	4	Barbadoes												
41	June 1.	St. Hubert	129	6	do	112	11							21			
42	5.	Century	181	8	Rio Janeiro	2,005	295							59			
44	10.	Robin	150	7	Barbadoes	2,130											
48	16.	85	139	7	Rio Janeiro	1,388	68										
49	24	Diton	78	6	Vienna	1,182		66									
51	26	Ariel	170	7	Barbadoes	11											
52	27	Homely	229	12	do	847	224	117						300			
1	July 3.	Sea Flower	232	14	Jersey	6											
9	21.	Union	193	10	Barbadoes	107	476	66						10			
19	21.	G. D. T.	113	8	do									307			
15	Aug. 10.	Star of the Sea	65	5	Boston, U.S.									732	13		
16	18.	Providence	81	4	Portland, U.S.						75,000	59,000 (20 brls.)	25,000				
19	Sept. 7.	Hematope	76	6	Demerara	1,118											
20	11.	Ranger	137	8	Italy	3,062											
21	15.	O. Punchard	269	11	Rio Janeiro	3,668											
22	17.	Caroline	166	6	do	2,716											
24	23.	O. R. C.	248	11	do	3,268	156										
25	24.	Providence	81	4	Portland, U.S.									8			
28	Oct. 20.	Union	193	8	Jersey	1,253				9,716	141,432	1,248	2,640	30			127
29	25.	Golden Fleece	176	8	Rio Janeiro	3,063											
60	27.	Homely	229	11	do	3,326											
33	Nov. 7.	85	139	8	Barbadoes	2,590											
34	12.	Century	181	9	Rio Janeiro	2,591									5		
35	17.	Robin	150	8	Naples	3,012											
36	19.	Marie Georgiana	98	7	Demerara	196											
37	21.	Sea Flower	350	14	Jersey	6,034			226	7,047							
38	21.	Hebe	236	10	Rio Janeiro	2,793											11
39	28.	Hematope	76	6	Portugal	1,669											
						48,770	1,233	249	226	10,763	216,422	51,248 lbs. (20 barrels pickled).	27,640	1,467	149	2	138

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Entered Inwards coastways, Season 1874.

No.	Date of Report.	Name of Ship and whence.		Tons.	Men.	Dry Codfish, in quintals.	Herring, in barrels.	Cod Oil, in gallons.	Salmon, Preserved, in boxes.	Fish, Pickled, in barrels.	Oysters, in barrels.	Haddock, in quintals.	Herring, Smoked in boxes.	Salmon, Pickled, in barrels.	Mackerel, in barrels.	Cod Roes, in barrels.	Cod Tongues, in barrels.
66	May 9.	Bride.	Tracadie.	20	3							20					
74	26	85.	Arichat.	139	7	650											
79	June 2.	Northern Chief.	do	50	4	150						394					
81	5.	Maria.	Halifax.	45	3	2		40									
83	10.	Ant.	Caraquet.	52	4	400											
86	15.	Ariel.	Halifax.	170	7		300										
17	July 27.	Adelina.	Perce.	95	7	800		943									
25	Aug. 7.	Glemer.	Magpie.	59	6	1,000	1	514									
28	8.	Providence.	Campbellton.	81	5				952								
31	13.	Northern Chief.	Arichat.	50	4	540											
36	24.	Gleaner.	Thunder River.	59	6			1,311									
38	25.	Hare.	Caraquet.	23	3	100		1,200									
40	28.	Replevin.	do	5	2	68											
45	Sept. 4.	Commander.	do	14	3	122									26		
46	4.	Northern Chief.	Arichat.	50	4	553											
48	5.	Regalia.	Thunder River.	59	4	1,760											
49	7.	Glemer.	Newport.	59	6	481		100								4	4
51	8.	Diton.	Perce.	78	6	466											
52	8.	Ranger.	Caraquet.	137	8	2,500											
53	9.	Hare.	do	23	3		60										
55	14.	Adelina.	Perce.	95	7	1,100		685									
57	15.	Replevin.	Caraquet.	5	2						2						
58	16.	Northern Chief.	Arichat.	50	4	553											
62	21.	Marie Georgiana.	Green Island.	98	7	1,200											
63	25.	Glemer.	Thunder River.	59	6	1,015		80		4							
67	29.	Replevin.	Caraquet.	5	2		25				1						
68	30.	Union.	Arichat.	193	9	435		1,466				491					
69	Oct. 1.	Paspebiac.	Caraquet.	57	4			2,021			1						
75	8.	Fly.	do	58	4	101					2						
76	12.	Glemer.	Thunder River.	59	6	210	3	1,227		30				2			
77	14.	Hebe.	Perce.	236	10	300											
75	23.	Fly.	Caraquet.	58	4	929											
80	26.	Glemer.	Bonaventure.	59	6	358		129									
81	31.	Robin.	Caraquet.	150	7	1,770				47							
83	Nov. 4.	Northern Chief.	Arichat.	50	4	895											
84	5.	Paspebiac.	do	58	4	1,100											
88	21.	Hemetope.	do	76	6	373											
				2,634	187	19,903	389	9,736	953	51	6	908		2	26	4	4

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have entered out Coastways, with Fish only, Season 1874.

No.	Date of Report.	Name of Vessel.	Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Dry Codfish in Quintals.	Herring in Barrels.	Cod Oil in Gallons.	Fish Pickled in Barrels.	Haddock in Quintals.
	1874.									
100	May 9th ..	Bride	Bathurst	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
118	June 5th	Free	Gaspé	146	7	904	.....	.....	.....	46
32	August 21st	Reaper	Perce	138	8	585	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	do 27th	Ripple	Pictou	21	3	.....	157	.....	.....	.....
50	September 16th	Northern Chief	Chiticamp	50	4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
53	do 18th	Regalia	Bonaventure Is'd	59	4	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	do 19th	Parbos	Caraquet	44	3	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
60	October 6th	Star of the Sea	Quebec	65	5	.....	.....	1,162	63	.....
76	do 15th	G. D. T.	Green Island	118	7	37	.....	4,847	62	.....
78	do 17th	Diton	Arichat	78	6	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	do 22nd	Annabella	Quebec	72	5	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
				810	55	3,386	242	6,009	325	66

Whale Fishery.

The comparative success achieved by outfitters engaged in the pursuit of Whale Fishing during the course of last year tempted another venture this season. Three schooners went to the Gulf for this purpose. The *Zephyr*, Capt. Tripp, with a crew of seventeen men, returned with a load of 350 barrels of oil. The *Violet*, Capt. Suddard, with the same crew, 65 barrels; and the *Lord Douglas*, same crew, 65 barrels also. In all, 480 barrels; so that the first schooner took nearly three times as much as both the other vessels. The two last named schooners returned with 355 barrels of whale oil in 1873. Most of the whales were killed in the north-west portion of the gulf, from Natashquan to Thunder River. The poor success of the present and past years and the small number of whales noticed in the waters of the gulf, had led to an apprehension of their disappearance, but they returned this year in such numerous herds that I counted one day as many as thirty-six towards the west point of Anticosti, and the lighthouse keeper at Point des Monts states that whales were more numerous than ever in that neighbourhood early in the spring. The schooners of Capts. Suddard and Baker would have done as well as Capt. Tripp's, had they succeeded in securing all the whales they harpooned; most of them were unfortunately lost, and with them the profits of the season.

In spite of these successive failures our fishermen encouraged by the re-appearance of whales in our waters find their hopes renewed and appear more than ever disposed to engage in this fishery. Those who have abandoned it would gladly resume the pursuit, should continuance of the presence of whales encourage them to do so. It is much to be desired that an industry which formerly afforded such an abundant return on the coasts of Gaspé should resume its importance; and I feel sure that, taught by successive years of failure and adversity, our people would not now squander any profits arising from it.

The produce of the whale fishery amounted this year to \$9,000.

Salmon Fishery.

If this fishery, considered under the light of revenue, has not the same importance as others which are pursued on the coast of Gaspé, it nevertheless is worthy of the greatest care and attention both on account of the enjoyment it affords to those who can follow it, as well as for the new modes of keeping this fish in a fresh state by which our population can procure it at all seasons of the year at a comparatively reduced price. Salmon which formerly was so abundant on our coasts and in our rivers, had been almost destroyed by excessive and illegitimate fishing, when the fishery laws, passed in 1859, were so opportunely put in force, much at first, it must be confessed, against the wish of the ignorant who now appreciate the utility of legal enactments by which the most astonishing results have been obtained. The enforcement of these regulations was certainly not obtained without great efforts and ceaseless attention on the part of fishery officers, considering the large extent of our coasts; but the system is now so well organized that it is almost impossible for violators of it to escape. The improvement noticed in our rivers is wonderful, but this improvement has been especially noticeable for the past seven or eight years, under the complete organization of protection. In 1865 the yield of the County of Gaspé amounted to 217 barrels, and in 1867 to 414 barrels. In the County of Bonaventure the yield for 1865 was 299 barrels; 434 in 1866, and 536 in 1867. In 1873, 742 barrels were caught in the County of Gaspé, and 692 in Bonaventure. In 1870 both counties yielded 1,599 barrels, without reckoning the fish caught with the fly. Since 1869 fishery overseers in both counties agree in saying that the pools are annually filled with breeding fish, especially in the rivers of the divisions of Gaspé, Cascapédia and Restigouche. This improvement in the state of our breeding rivers, led every one to expect years of abundance, and to say the truth, our fishermen have generally been well remunerated for their labours and ventures since 1869. Of course each successive season cannot be equally good and some allowance must be made for various causes of failure. From what had been ascertained on the state of our rivers in the fall of 1873, every one relied upon an extraordinary fishing season this year, but the pre-

valence of cold weather, heavy winds and storms which destroyed part of the nets, have occasioned a relative decrease in the catch. Taking, however, these facts in consideration, and the loss of eight or ten days during the best fishing time, a great improvement is noticed, as the catch amounted to 1,177 barrels for both counties: 576 in Gaspé, and 6,101 in Bonaventure. No doubt it might have been better, but what is delayed is not lost. The spawning beds must have been benefited by the number of salmon which escaped the nets and they will return a hundred fold what has been lost in a previous season.

I am pleased to see the opening of Fish Breeding Establishments at Gaspé Basin and Restigouche, by which means the improvement of the salmon fishery on our coasts and rivers will be so powerfully assisted, and I cannot too strongly recommend a similar enterprise on the Grand Casapedia River. The marked success achieved at the Restigouche establishment should be a further reason for benefiting such an important portion of Bay des Chaleurs with another establishment of this kind. The fish breeding operations of last year in my division forming part of special reports by the several officers in charge, I do not deem it necessary to say anything further on this point.

I might, however, be allowed to suggest the fitting out by lessees of the principal angling streams on Bay des Chaleurs as well as on the north shore, of breeding houses on a limited scale and at private cost. These would on the whole amount to an almost insignificant sum, the private guardians which each lessee has to provide to take care of his river might in a short time be taught the process and the fortunate possessor of a salmon stream would be enabled to rely on a safe and constant supply by turning out every spring thousands of salmon fry in his river which in a few years would afford him increased sport. I throw out this suggestion for the consideration of our spirited anglers, certain as I am that it will draw their favorable attention.

Salmon fishing is not considered a deep sea fishery, although stations are located on the sea coast, but most of them are near the mouths of rivers. It is practised with nets and by angling; the fish used for trade purposes being all caught with nets. Salmon caught with the fly are mostly distributed among friends or given to the settlers. As already remarked, the severity of the weather influenced the salmon fishery. In sheltered localities, as Restigouche and Carleton, no decrease was felt, but it was very noticeable elsewhere, especially in the county of Gaspé. Fly fishing was excellent almost everywhere, although it began later than usual. From Cape Chatte to Cape des Rosiers, 147 barrels were caught in 1873; this year only 83 barrels. Angling in Ste. Anne des Monts River exceeded the catch of all previous seasons. This stream yielded eight salmon in 1871; 13 in 1872; 87 in 1873; and 140 in 1874; and the local fishery overseer reports the pools filled with breeding fish as high up as forty-five miles inland.

A case of salmon spearing occurred in that river. The guilty party is still awaiting his punishment, but it will be meted to him in proper season. Before the year 1870 poachers were masters in Ste. Anne des Monts River, and every one can understand the havoc committed by consulting the figures given above. This time is happily over, owing to the effective guardianship exercised on that stream. The fishery overseer reports a large increase of trout in Cape Chatte River, but very little in salmon. From information received about Magdalen River, I am led to believe there is a good stock of breeding fish in it, but cases of spearing are reported. This river is leased by Mr. Ross who has a large lumbering establishment at its mouth, but his partner, Mr. Vachon, is so much engaged with business that the protection of that stream must become quite a secondary consideration to him, and as all poachers have an interest in hiding and protecting each other, I have been unable up to the present time to detect any of them. This is the reason why I would bring the importance of that stream under the immediate attention of the Department as a nursery for adjoining stations on that coast, and would recommend the appointment of a local fishery overseer to better protect the breeding fish and prevent violations of the law. Besides, as I find it difficult every year to procure the fishery statistics of this part of the coast, having to pay resident fishermen to perform this service, I consider that this arrangement would be economical, whilst at the same time it would materially advance the protection of our fisheries.

The yield of salmon fishing in the division of Gaspé amounted this year to 416 barrels and 112 for the division of Malbaie ; altogether 528 barrels.

The rivers of this division were visited by numerous anglers, and amongst others by His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Dufferin, who, I am informed, expressed themselves much pleased with the result of their visit.

Our fishery overseers give the most encouraging reports on the state of the breeding pools in the rivers of Gaspé.

I had occasion last year to recommend to the Department the repeal of the Fishery Regulation of 28th September, 1868, which allows salmon net fishermen setting outside of three miles of the mouths of rivers, to fish on Sundays, and I was pleased to notice that my recommendation had been acted upon. This permission which, in the first instance was intended to apply only to stations on the sea coast, where fishing is difficult at all times, and where fishermen find it sometimes impossible to comply with the law by raising their nets on Saturdays was, without much forethought, extended to salmon fishing stations on the coasts of Gaspé Bay. Had not this timely recommendation been promptly carried out, serious consequences might have resulted, owing to the increase of salmon stations on Gaspé Bay. The waters of this bay must certainly not be considered with regard to salmon fishing in the same light as other parts of the sea coast. They are frequented in the spring by all kinds of small fish resorting there for breeding purposes ; salmon feed upon these fish and stay a certain length of time before proceeding to the rivers for spawning. They are therefore caught in these outside nets long before they reach the estuaries of rivers, and for this reason the nets set outside are more injurious, comparatively speaking, than those set inside. Now that this regulation has been rescinded, there will be equal justice and more protection afforded to our rivers.

Among the various causes which Mr. Samuel Wilmot, in his report of last year, alludes to as most destructive to salmon eggs, I notice that he speaks of the kind of birds which prey on them. Among these may be mentioned the fresh water sheldrake and cormorants. The first-named variety inhabits the upper parts of rivers, where it produces from 10 to 15 young ones annually, which feed on salmon eggs. Three broods of these birds were counted this summer in York and Dartmouth rivers only. Cormorants come from the sea and visit Gaspé rivers about the end of August and during the month of September, on the look out for young salmon. Two of these birds which were killed last fall had no fewer than twelve or thirteen salmon twelve months old in their stomachs. It will thus be understood that great havoc is committed in this manner, and it might perhaps be found proper to offer some reward for the destruction of these birds.

Most of the Gaspé salmon is sold fresh at seven cents a pound, and sent to Quebec packed in snow. Messrs. Holliday and Eden are the principal purchasers of fish.

Only one infraction of the law occurred last year in the Gaspé Division, the offender being fined \$2.

The number of salmon fishery stations in the divisions of Gaspé and Malbaie is one hundred, and the revenue realized therefrom in the shape of license fees amounts only to the ridiculously low figure of \$334. Having had occasion in a previous report to speak at length upon this point, I shall only mention this fact to show the unfairness of the existing system. It is true that, since my tenure of office, the Department has exacted a fixed rate of one dollar per barrel of salmon caught on all new stations ; but in fairness and equity, this rate should be extended to all stands, old as well as new ones. This is the only plan which will give general satisfaction, whilst it will be a small contribution on the part of net fishermen towards the expenses incurred by the Government and the public for the protection of our salmon fishery.

Complaints having been made that eel spearing in Barachois River was made a pretence for the poaching of salmon, this stream was closely guarded during last season, and no violations of the law were reported. It has never been noted for the number of salmon frequenting it, and is moreover a late river. During the month of October not more than a couple of hundred fish were counted in it ; part of these were secured for the purpose of procuring spawn for the Gaspé Fish Breeding Establishment.

An increase of eleven barrels of salmon is noticed in the Pabos Division over the catch of 1873. The nets at the mouth of Grand River yielded 21 barrels instead of 12 last year, and the lessee of the fly fishing division secured 240 fish. This remarkable increase leads me to consider that the decision arrived at of permitting cod fishermen at the mouth of this river and adjoining streams to throw the offals of the fish in the water instead of burying them, as formerly, underneath the stages, is a correct one; and to this change do I unhesitatingly attribute the marked improvement in the salmon fishery. Pabos River was visited by a couple of anglers who merely fished a few days. Both that stream and Grand River are, however, well stocked with breeding fish. At the date of my last visit to that locality, I was informed that cases of spearing had occurred in Pabos River: but in spite of active researches, I could find no clue to the guilty parties. This division seems to be the last one in which poaching is practised. It might, however, be easy to put an effectual stop to it, on account of the facility of communication, were ordinary care and attention given to the guardianship of rivers. Whilst fully acknowledging the intelligence and qualifications of the present overseer, I apprehend that his numerous daily occupations encroach too much upon his liberty and time to enable him to properly attend to his duties, and sooner than see the division under his charge fall behind others in the way of progress, he would rather see his place filled up by another who could devote more time to the work of fishery overseer.

In Port Daniel division, the storm which prevailed on the 18th, 19th and 20th June, carried away most of the nets during the best time of fishing, and therefore caused a decrease in the catch; the yield, however, amounted to 112 barrels, a decrease of seven barrels since 1873.

The shores of Maria being particularly exposed to south-east winds, suffered most from last spring's storm; a decrease of eighty barrels is therefore noticed over last year's catch. It must, however, be taken into consideration that the season of 1873 was an extraordinary one, surpassing that of the previous year by 33 barrels.

The difference in the division of Cascapedia amounted only to 15 barrels; the yield in 1874 being 30,567 lbs. against 35,363 in 1873.

Four hundred and five salmon were caught with the fly in the Grand Cascapedia River; the largest fish weighing 48½ lbs. Bonaventure River yielded only eight fish, but it was angled only during two days in June. The improvement in this stream has been slow, but the disappearance of nets in the estuary leads us now to expect a change. Only three salmon were caught with the fly in Little Cascapedia River, and the overseer reports very few fish on the spawning beds. Since the granting of new stands at the mouth of this river a gradual decrease has been noticed in the catch, and I am pleased to see the Department has adopted the suggestion I made to remove two of the stations nearest to the mouth of this river.

There were two prosecutions brought in this division for violations of the fishery laws; one against a party having set nets without license, and another against a licensed fisherman who barred the channel of Bonaventure River. Both parties were fined and had their nets and fish confiscated besides.

The effects of the storm above alluded to, were also felt in the Restigouche division and caused a slight decrease in the catch. Salmon began to ascend only on the 14th June, and by the 8th July very few were seen in the stream. During that short space of time, however, the fish were most abundant. The canning establishments received over a thousand daily; but that supply fell to one hundred during the storm, whilst the fish were seen swimming in large shoals in the river. This is a further proof that salmon take to the shore when it meets contrary winds. Net fishing yielded 275 barrels of salmon on the Quebec side of the Restigouche River. Fly fishing was all that could be desired; the largest fish caught weighing 45 lbs. The water in Restigouche River as well as in other streams of this division, kept very low during the summer, which feature, according to the opinion of our most experienced fishermen, is favorable for next year's fishing. They claim that, when water is low during the spawning season, the fish will lay their eggs in the deepest pools, thereby guarding them against the ice when water

rises. Should the water be high at spawning time, salmon near the shores and deposit their ova in two or three feet of water, and when the water falls the eggs will dry and be lost or be carried away by the ice, should freshets happen. This opinion appears to be very plausible.

The seventeen licenses granted in this division yielded to the Department the paltry sum of \$275, whilst the licensees cleared about \$5,000. I have often recommended a change in the mode of rating license fees, and am happy to see that there is an intention of carrying out my suggestions. When we consider the heavy outlay incurred by Government to improve salmon fishing, especially in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and compare the actual results obtained with the poor fishing of years past; when we calculate the beneficial effects of fish breeding establishments in full operation; I do not believe a single fisherman would find fault with a slight increase on his license fee. Besides the rates now levied in the County of Gaspé, and which are certainly out of all proportion with the yield, there occur two other modes of rating the license fees. The first consists in fixing a fee of so much per barrel of salmon caught, say, one dollar. The second would be to offer these stations at public competition. The last system might yield at first a larger revenue, but would be subject to a great many inconveniences, and would result unjustly in several cases, because many would bid higher than the real value of the stations and might be ruined by a succession of bad years. Others, not being well acquainted with salmon fishing, would occupy stations which, in their hands, would become unproductive, and thus ruin the fishery, besides causing considerable damage to the salmon trade. In my opinion, a rate of one dollar per barrel of fish caught appears most equitable to all parties. Should fishing be poor, the fisherman will pay less; should it be successful, he will pay more, and his profits will increase in a direct ratio to the amount of license fee. This is the rate fixed on all stations in Restigouche River, and fishermen who have there cleared \$1,200 do certainly not grumble at paying a license fee of \$65.

(The Mission Indians, with whom we always had some trouble for the past four or five years, have at last been brought to reason and common sense. They have occupied and fished the station which the Department so liberally granted them in one of the best spots of Restigouche River, in consideration of their voluntarily abandoning their habits of spearing and poaching. This happy change for the better will allow them to devote more time to the cultivation of their farms, whilst they will directly benefit by the proceeds of their fishery. Formerly, the young men only could procure salmon, and most of the time spoiled it, or exchanged it for rum; whilst the old people and invalids would have no more benefit from these fish than men located hundreds of miles in the interior.

As things are now arranged, the proceeds will be equally divided among all members of the tribe, according to the number of persons in each family.)

In concluding these remarks on the salmon fishery of Gaspé and Bonaventure, I must say that, according to all the reports of our Fishery Overseers and of those who had occasion to visit our rivers during the fall, we have every reason to expect a favourable fishing season for next year. But we must not put too implicit a reliance on this assurance. In spite of the best laws and strictest guardianship, influences, the reason and extent of which we know very little of, may now and then obstruct our endeavours. So long, nevertheless, as I occupy the position I now hold, it will be my constant aim to protect as much as I can our rivers, in order that they may regain their former state of prosperity.

Lobster Fishery.

This fishery has only for the past five or six years begun to engage attention, but up to the present time our people appear to have utterly neglected it, and this source of wealth in our own waters seems to have fallen into the hands of American citizens. I am, however, slightly in error in making this wholesale assertion, for an enterprising and energetic Canadian who closely follows the progress of the fishing industry, and to whom we are indebted for a new and improved process by which salmon in a fresh state can be procured at all times of the year and placed in the reach of all, (I allude to Mr. John

Holliday, of Quebec,) decided last spring upon taking a share in this new source of industry and competing with American firms by starting two establishments, one at Sandy Beach and the other at Malbaie. Another Canadian, Mr. Angus McKay, also opened an establishment for canning at Capelin River, in Bay des Chaleurs. But the most considerable establishment of this kind is that of Mr. Hogg, of Portland, Me., located at Carleton Bay des Chaleurs, who employed last season 99 men and 37 girls. He procures lobsters from the Bays of Cascapedia and Carleton and on the New Brunswick coast, opposite his establishment. Men are constantly engaged fishing, and the lobsters are brought daily to Mr. Hogg's establishment by a steamer regularly engaged for that purpose. The following is the quantity of lobsters caught by Mr. Hogg's men :—

June	217,502
July	332,327
August	256,616
September	203,662

The returns of the local fishery overseer (Mr. Allard) show that, out of this number of lobsters, only 60,800 pounds were preserved. There must evidently be a mistake somewhere, and I have no hesitation in accounting for it by this overseer's ignorance, as I have been informed that in Carleton only, 216,432 pounds were canned. Mr. McKay also preserved 4,176 pounds, and Mr. Nye, of Port Daniel, 1,300 pounds. From returns given me, I find that Mr. Holliday preserved 22,00 pounds at Malbaie, and 7,000 at Sandy Beach.

Although lobsters are still most abundant in the bays where the fishing is carried on there has been such waste committed in Maria and Carleton during the three first years this fishing was carried on, that a decrease is noticeable in the quantity as well as in the size. The example of the United States, where this fishing is now ruined, ought to have been a lesson to our people, but greediness and want of forethought is so great among them that, had it not been for the well timed regulations of the Department, our lobster fishery would soon have been a thing of the past. In justice to Mr. Hogg, I must say that both he and his men were most attentive in complying with the law and liberating all lobsters found to be under the legal size, or with eggs attached.

From observations which I myself made and caused to be made during the past season, I feel convinced that the existing regulations were most opportune, and that, should it ever become necessary to make a close season for lobsters in order to give them time to breed, it should be during the months of September and October. Mr. McKay, who is an intelligent fisherman, and Mr. Dimock, who has closely followed this fishing during the whole of last season, assure me that soft-shelled lobsters are mostly met with in September, and that those caught in August were much harder. This agrees with Mr. Hogg's statements, and in looking over the returns of his catch, it will be seen that the decrease in September is due to the fact that he had to liberate more lobsters during that month than in others, so as to comply with the law. For all practical purposes of due protection to this branch of fishery, I therefore consider that the close season for lobster fishery on the Quebec shore should extend from 15th August to 15th October. By comparing the number of lobsters caught with the quantity canned, it will be noticed how small in size they are, each lobster hardly yielding one pound of flesh, and if a timely restriction is not put on this fishery the size of the species will go on still more decreasing.

In order to save repetitions, I shall group under the same heading my remarks on halibut, mackerel and trout fishing, when treating of Labrador Division.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Cape Chatte.....	2	88	\$ 4,000	7	49	\$ 2,450	52	\$ 250	98	9	2	274	\$ 144			
Ste. Anne des Monts.	2	132	4,900	9	117	5,850	128	1,260	234	30	2	302	130			
Ruisseau à Rebours.....					3	90	6	18	6		2	200	100			
Rivière Claude.....					7	175	7	35	14							
Rivière à Pierre.....					7	140	7	35	10					1	60	24
Mont Louis.....					25	1,640	25	280	52	6						
Anse Pleureuse.....					3	60	3	18	6		1	260	100			
Ruisseau des Olives.....					3	90	3	18	6							
Gros Mâle.....					7	280	5	20	14							
Manche d'Epée.....					3	90	3	18	6							
Madeleine River.....					1	16	1	4	2		2	580	160			
Grande Valée.....					25	844	13	78	56	5	1	100	30			
Petite Valée.....					0	240	4	15	10							
Pointe à la Frégate.....					24	1,225	25	250	45							
Petite Anse.....					14	286	14	70	20							
Grand Cloridorme.....					24	1,100	21	220	40							
Petit Cloridorme.....					15	1,400	20	200	25							
Point Sèche.....					40	2,000	45	400	80							
Grand Etang.....					19	1,000										
Echourie.....					4	100	4	12	9							
Pointe Jaune.....					6	120	6	24	13	4						
Anse à Valeau.....					7	175	7	30	15	1						
Grande Anse.....					3	75	3	20	9							
Petit Cap.....					11	286	13	69	26							
Little Fox River.....					8	150	8	40	16	4						
Great Fox River.....					51	2,500	54	250	100	30						
Anse au Gris Fond & Anse à la Louise.....					41	2,600	44	200	90	19						
Cape Rosier.....					49	2,500	49	225	78							
Cape Gaspe.....					5	101	8	51	13							
Indian Cove.....					9	215	11	66	19							
St. George's Cove.....					6	271	10	34	12							
Grand Grève.....					10	456	9	88	18	12						
Little Gaspe.....					4	111	7	55	11		1	148	75			
Seal Rock.....					5	105	8	56	12							
Cap Aux Os.....					3	30	6	38	8		5	532	260			
Peninsula & Lobster Cove.....	2	85	3,400	4							10	1,236	620			
S. W. Bay.....	1	60	2,000	15							20	2,350	1,170			
Barachois.....					40	2,357	36	405	80		8	840	400			
Douglstown.....	1	30	300	3	5	375	5	58	10		8	807	400			
Seal Cove.....	1	35	350	2	1	15	1	10	1		2	250	120			
Anse Briant.....					8	530	7	44	14							
Chien Blanc.....					24	1,300	20	160	48							
Belle Anse.....					2	120	5	60								
Point Peter.....	2	111	1,100	12	12	1,280	37	380	153	106						
Corner of the Beach.....	1	72	2,800	6	10	415	9	73	18	2	3	370	185			
Cannes de Roches.....	1	61	2,400	5	7	530	8	48	16							
Sandy Beach.....	6	225	3,600	6	24	1,225			17		21	2,163	1,080			
Pe c & Malbaie.....	1	48	1,200	5	28	2,730	31	230	56	23	9	930	400			
Bouaventure Island.....					10	1,747	24	215	111	65						
Petite Rivière.....					22	1,823	15	160	52	20						

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,
COUNTY

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Grande Rivière.....					82	7,000	35	360	164	15	3	440	216			
Pabos					59	4,000	34	430	114	77	6	1,140	432			
New Port					82	5,800	28	350	164	126	2	320	128			
Cap aux Anses & Cap d'Espoir.....	3	210	7,000	16	63	4,410	36	360	126	50	1	200	100			
Anse à Beaufils					27	1,890	22	220	54	35						
Total.....	23	957	36,350	91	1,477	77,317	982	8,344	2,301	639	109	23,682	7,150	1	60	24

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Continued.*
 OF GASPÉ.—*Continued.*

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$
...	...	...	192	7,020	2,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	788	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	115	4,610	1,200	...	...	...	1	50	15	11	545	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	215	8,600	2,560	...	...	...	9	96	60	10	470	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	130	5,000	1,820	...	...	...	6	240	290	12	600	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	62	1,900	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	300	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	5040	2,984	2,077	77,167	26,670	3	336	125	121	4,623	1,586	123	6,542	5,111	16	1,005	485	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Kinds of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, (cured).	Salmon, (fresh in ice).	Salmon, (in cans).	Salmon Smoked.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
Cape Chatte.....	8				730	130				20
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	16	1,330			2,965	365				64
Ruisseau à Rebours.....	19				60	30				10
Rivière Claude.....					100	50				20
Rivière à Pierre.....					150	50				15
Mont Louis.....					950	230				55
Anse Pleureuse.....	9				100	50				12
Ruisseau des Olives.....					50	25				10
Gros Mâle.....	8				200	80				10
Manche d'Epée.....					50	10				8
Madeleine River.....	23				25	130				2
Grande Vallée.....	8				1,840	330	36			75
Petite Vallée.....					240	78			5	6
Pointe à la Frégate.....					364	96			5	11
Petite Anse.....					310	88			6	11
Grand Cloridorme.....					333	92			7	12
Petit Cloridorme.....					567	148			10	18
Pointe Sèche.....					661	137			10	19
Grand Etang.....					1,800	200			4	50
Echourie.....					210	80			1	170
Pointe Jaune.....					275	500	2	2	2	63
Anse à Valeau.....					380	91		1½	2	33
Grande Anse.....					305	67	2	1	4½	80
Petit Cap.....					495	130			14	202
Little Fox River.....					465	175	4	1	2	215
Great Fox River.....					2,590	860	11½	8½	4½	1,323
Anse au Gris Fond and Anse à la Louise.....					2,400	444	5½	3	1	1,210
Cape Rosier.....					1,687	502				950
Cape Gaspé.....					440					4
Indian Cove.....					512	10				20
St. George's Cove.....					305					40
Grande Grève.....					669	10				55
Little Gaspé.....	7	5,241			152					11
Seal Rock.....	3				255					30
Cap aux Os.....		4,760			185					17
Peninsula and Lobster Cove.....		14,325								
South-West Bay.....		20,760								
do River.....		10,092								
Barachois.....					1,016	898				38
Douglstown.....		7,979			195	50				
Seal Cove.....					10					
Anse Briant.....					255	56				3
Chien Blanc.....					1,440					240
Belle Anse.....					50	6				
Point Peter.....					4,707	900				31
Corner of the Beach.....					746	30				55
Champs de Roches.....					400					16
Sandy Beach.....		23,330			45	45				
Perce and Malbaie.....	7	20,717			1,673	531				62
Bonaventure Island.....					4,766	454				33
Petite Rivière.....					2,219	780	20		2	100
Grande Rivière.....	17				5,760	1,170	15		20	350

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, (cured).	Salmon, (fresh in ice).	Salmon, (in cans).	Salmon, Smoked.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
Pabos.....	51	.....	.....	.....	3,595	1,060	10	..	15	200
New Port.....	73	.....	.....	.....	5,770	1,100	10	....	20	225
Cap aux Anses and Cap d'Espoir.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,355	1,575	30	....	1	200
Anse à Beaufils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	600	.....	.....	.....	50
	250	119,634	.....	.....	60,370	13,893	146½	16½	134½	6,254

N.B.—Lobsters Preserved.....
Fly-fishing.....

RECAP TU

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT

		3 cts.	8 cts.
Summer Cod fishing	60,370 quintals at.....	5 00	301,850 00
Autumn do	13,893 do	5 00	69,465 00
Herring fishing	6,254 barrels	5 00	31,270 00
do (smoked)	69 boxes	0 25	17 25
Mackerel fishing.....	499 barrels	10 00	4,990 00
Haddock do	147 quintals	5 00	735 00
Ling do	17 do	5 00	85 00
Halibut do	135 barrels	6 00	810 00
Salmon (pickled)	250 do	16 00	4,000 00
do (fresh in ice)	130,077 pounds	0 05	6,503 85
Trout fishing.	14 barre	8 00	112 00

kind of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—*Continued.*

OF GASPE.

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, Barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Oils.				Fish used as Manure.			
									Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
.....	15	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,120	.....	1000	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	499	134	1	1723	.....	.....	22	1	.....	16,300	17	49,043	74	1586	150	138

..... 29,000 cans.
 648 salmon.

LATION.

FISHERIES OF GASPE DIVISION.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Lobsters (in cans).....	29,000 pounds	.....	0 25	7,250	00
Fish used as manure.....	1,948 barrels	.....	0 25	487	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	173 do	.....	7 00	1,211	00
Cod Oil.....	49,043 gallons	.....	0 50	24,521	50
Whale Oil.....	16,300 do	.....	0 80	13,040	00
Porpoise Oil.....	17 do	.....	0 80	13	60
Total value of the products of the Fisheries, 1874.....				466,361	20
do do do 1873.....				412,992	00
Increase.....				53,369	20

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,
COUNTY OF

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seine.	
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
Anse au Gascon.....			\$		33	1,650	25	250			1	120	50		
Anse à Barbe.....					4	200	6	60			1	80	40		
Port Daniel.....					32	1,570	24	240			10	1,637	700		
Pt. Loup Marin.....					1	50	25	250							
Chigouac.....					6	300	12	120							
Paspebiac.....	39	4,164		224	51	2,312	49	498	78	186	7	200	100		
Nouvelle.....					25	1,250	20	200							
New Carlisle.....	2	76		6	6	260	6	60	12	6	7	200	100		
Grand and Little Bonaventure.....					56	4,480	36	560	112	56	20	640	320		
Capelin, BlackCape and New Richmond.....	39	4,064		224	113	6,840	103	1,030	226	260	691	9,872	4,990		
Maria.....					4	100	23	230	26	12	8,600	4,300			
Carleton.....					4	100	19	195	22	7	45,600	2,200			
Nouvelle.....					5	125	12	130	13	1	500	250			
Maguasha.....							2	25	2	2	800	400			
Fleurants Point.....							2	20	10	3	850	420			
Englishman's Brook.....							1	10	2	1	200	100			
Escuminac Point.....							1	10	2	1	120	65			
Pointe à La Garde.....							1	10	2	1	220	100			
Battery Point.....							1	10	2	1	120	60			
Little Battery & Middle Ground.....							1	10	4	1	150	70			
Cross Point and Mission Point.....							1	10	6	3	545	270			
Bourdon Point.....							2	20	6	2	450	225			
Total.....	80	8,304		454	340	19,237	372	3,958	525	508	772	70,904	15,060		

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels number of Men,
COUNTY OF

Name of Station.	Salmon barrels (cured).	Salmon (fresh in ice) lbs.	Salmon (in cans), lbs.	Salmon (smoked).	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.				
Anse au Gascon	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				360	500				80
Anse à Barbe	3		1,006		140	80				80
Port Daniel	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		21,938		2,290	1,115				370
Chigouac					1,485	825	10			300
Paspebiac										
Nouvelle										
New Carlisle		899			180	120				250
Grand and Little Bonaventure		1,320			1,240	1,400	30	10		900
Capelin, Black Cape and New Richmond		28,915			3,265	2,525	54	16		1,970
Maria	18		38,232		18	12	80			80
Carleton			15,225		35					150
Nouvelle			3,000		40	20				140
Maguasha			7,800							
Fleurant's Point			28,420							
Englishman's Brook			1,221							
Escuminac Point			700							
Pt. à La Garde			9,800							
Battery Point			1,050							
Little Battery			1,800							
Cross Point and Mission Point			24,334							
Bourdon Point			20,000							
Total	46	30,567	174,526	...	9,053	5,597	94	26	...	4,320

N. B. —Fly fishing:—River Bonaventure	15 Salmon.
do do Little Cascapedia	3 do
do do Grand do	418 do
do do Matapedia	144 do
do do Upsalquitch	155 do
da do Restigouche { Lower Division	119 do
	840 do
	252 do
Total	1,946 do
Lobsters, preserved	335,908 Cans.

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES OF BONAVENTURE DIVISION.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod fishery	9,053 quintals @	5 00	45,285 00
Autumn do	6,597 do	5 00	32,985 00
Herring fishery	4,320 barrels	5 00	21,600 00
do (smoked)	1,820 boxes	0 25	455 00
Mackerel fishery	60 barrels	10 00	600 00
Haddock do	94 quintals	5 00	470 00
Ling do	26 do	5 00	130 00
Salmon (pickled)	46 barrels	16 00	736 00
do (fresh in ice)	64,878 lbs	0 05	3,243 90
do (in cans)	174,526 do	0 25	43,631 50
Trout fishery	30 barrels	8 00	240 00
Eel do	8 do	12 00	96 00
Lobsters (preserved)	225,908 lbs	0 25	56,477 00
Fish used as manure	10,280 barrels	0 25	2,570 00
Cod Oil	7,875 gallons	0 50	3,937 50
Cod tongues and sounds	32 barrels	7 00	224 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries, 1874.....			212,640 90
do do 1873.....			87,029 00
Increase			125,611 90

LABRADOR DIVISION.

The fishing season of 1874 was disastrous for the north shore fishermen. By comparing the statistics of this division with those of 1873, it will be noticed that cod fishery yielded 92,800 quintals against 39,422 in 1874, and that salmon fishery, which gave the large quantity of 1,214 barrels of fish, without reckoning 279,000 pounds preserved fresh, yielded last season only 899 barrels and 171,777 pounds fresh. The statistics will likewise exhibit a great falling off in the catch of halibut and herring, there being only

21 barrels halibut	against	241 in 1873
6,283 barrels herring	"	8,141 " "

whilst it is worthy of remark that the greatest quantity of the herring above stated was caught by Esquimaux Point fishermen who repaired to Newfoundland.

As I intend devoting a special paragraph to each of the fisheries of this division, I have the honor of referring you to these articles for detailed information on the subject.

This division which, properly speaking, comprises the whole of the north shore extending from Point des Monts to Natashquan and that part of the coast of Labrador from Natashquan to Blanc Sablon,—was discovered and visited by French and Spanish fishermen long before the coasts of Gaspé. It is even stated that there were fishing settlements on that coast as early as the tenth century. I shall not enter here into the history of these beginnings, having already done so in previous reports. It will be sufficient to state that, however great the wealth of these fisheries may have been under the former discoverers, it has in no way decreased up to the present date. For a long period, and even to the last thirty years, the fishing industry of this coast was in the hands of a few privileged individuals or of firms which shared the profits exclusively between themselves, to the detriment of the general public, but since that period, individuals have disappeared, firms have been dissolved, leases have expired, and all fishings, with the exception of the salmon fishery, have been left open to public enterprise and competition. Attracted thither by the reputed wealth of these fisheries, settlers from the south shore, Magdalen Islands and Newfoundland speedily occupied the north shore. The population of the north coast is composed of people from all parts of the Dominion. The eastern section was the first part settled; and up to forty or fifty years ago Montagnais Indians were its only inhabitants from Mingan to Bersimis. The most flourishing posts are at the present date those of Sheldrake, Magpie, St. John, Natashquan and Kegashca.

The fishing season, taken as a whole, was very poor, and much below that of last year. In a few localities only, such as Esquimaux Point, Natashquan, Kegashca and Bonne Espérance, did it prove successful. Settlers in other posts had to repair to the most populated centres of Sheldrake, Long Point and St. John to secure food for the winter. On the coast of Labrador properly so called, fishmen have secured amply for their winter supplies, but this is due to the advantage they possess of being enabled to rely on salmon fishing and seal hunting. They are also engaged in cod fishing and enjoy further advantages in trading with our merchants over fishermen who are compelled to submit to the exigencies of the mode of trading carried on by the Jersey firms. This want of success has discouraged most of the Acadian families which had settled at Seven Islands, and I notice by the local fishery overseer's report that six of them have returned to Magdalen Islands which they should never have abandoned to seek advantages so doubtful compared with those presented by their rich farms and abundant fisheries.

A large immigration from Newfoundland is expected in the spring at Kegashca and Bonne Espérance, where the abundant yield of fisheries and some good land offer great attraction. Several families from Newfoundland have already settled there during the past two years; they are reckoned an enterprising class of fishermen, but I think the older settlers complain of their arrival. Should any reliance be placed upon the information supplied by the fishery overseers of Pacachoo and Bonne Espérance, most of these new settlers are of quarrelsome dispositions and addicted to stealing, and the want of a good stipendiary magistrate is in consequence much felt there. The large increase in the

population of the north coast, especially during the summer season when foreigners repair to its shores for the purpose of fishing or trading, loudly called for the appointment of a local stipendiary magistrate at some convenient place on the coast. The local government, understanding this want, appointed such an officer at Exquimaux Point. But, as civil causes can be pleaded only at Moisie, seventy-five miles distant from Exquimaux Point, settlers located at one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles below the Point cannot derive much advantage from this court of justice. It being also impossible for the magistrate to enforce his judgments, no great reliance can be placed on his services. It will therefore be evident that the end aimed at by the local government in appointing a stipendiary magistrate for this remote part of Canada has not been attained and that, so far, the administration of justice there has been a ridiculous affair, much more likely to disgust than afford a beneficial example to the resident population.

Up to the present time agriculture has been entirely ignored on the north coast, though a large tract of land from Kegashca to Point des Monts might be utilised for growing vegetables, turnips, &c. With the additional help of a little farming, the inhabitants could always provide against the hardships of a bad season's fishing.

Whilst alluding to the different fishings carried on in this division, I shall have occasion to speak more fully on certain points which I have merely touched upon in this preamble.

Seal Fishing.

The comparative success experienced in this fishery during the season of 1872 had revived the hopes of seal fishermen, but the failure of the past two years has thrown a complete damper on these expectations. During the fall of 1872, 1,609 seals were caught with nets in Pacachoo division, whilst in 1873 only 251 were taken in 13 stations and with 3,417 fathoms of nets. La Tabatière, which formerly used to be a famous station for seal fishing gave only 59 seals last fall against 550 in 1872. In spite of these discouraging results, I am, however, led to believe that the temporary disappearance of seals is more to be attributed to local causes than to a decrease in their numbers caused by the great destruction of them on the ice during the spring hunt. Seals generally ascend the Gulf during the month of November; last year they came in about the 15th of that month, but the ice which usually appears about the middle of January, moved on the 19th of November, and during the whole of that time the bays frequented by seals and where the nets are set, were a compact mass of ice, so much so that seals were compelled to follow the channel to reach their breeding grounds.

Seal Hunting on the Ice.

In spite of the immense destruction made of these animals at the entrance of the Strait of Belleisle, on the coasts of Newfoundland and even Cape Breton, and on those of Greenland, where on account of the ceaseless war waged upon these defenceless animals, merchants begin to apprehend a complete destruction of the species, our people all agree in stating that they still notice no decrease in their numbers. It is true that sedentary seal fishing in the fall has dwindled to almost nothing, but this failure may reasonably be attributed to an increase in the number of population and buildings on the coast, greater noise and bustle and the smoke from buildings, all of which are so many causes tending to frighten away seals from the shore whilst they ascend the Gulf without their species being apparently diminished in number. Fifteen schooners from Esquimaux Point, and six from Natashquan, went out seal hunting last spring. Although the total catch was more than that of the previous year, several schooners made very little, being caught in the ice during the best part of the hunt. The schooners from Esquimaux Point took away 4,976, and those of Natashquan 1,187. It is remarkable that all these seals were of a large size, which may be accounted for from the fact that they were fallen in with at a late period when all the young ones had left the ice fields. Great apprehension is felt in Newfoundland on account of last year's hunt not having been as abundant as in past seasons, and also that in spite of the regulations forbidding the departure of steamers

before the 10th March, young seals were still found on the ice unfit for oil making, and fears are entertained as to the probable results of total extermination, should not timely measures be adopted to stay the destruction. Simple prudence and commonsense certainly point to the adoption of some means to prevent a destruction larger than the productive power of the species, but as already stated above, the experience of our fishermen goes to show that the quantity of seals in the Gulf has not diminished, and that an increase was even noticeable this year, but that if the hunt was not more successful it is due to circumstances over which man has no control. In order to fully understand this question and to be enabled to find a remedy for the impending evil, the Government of Newfoundland proposes sending naturalists to Greenland in order to study and observe the conditions of this fishery, so as to be enabled afterwards to devise means for its proper regulation. Taken altogether, our people did pretty well; seal oil sold for fifty cents a gallon, and pelts fetched \$1.25 each. A company formed at Quebec, at the head of which was Dr. Beaubien, of Montmagny, intended fitting a steamer for seal hunting in the Gulf last spring, but their vessel was unfortunately held captive in the ice at Indian Cove, and it was too late when she could be got out. This unfortunate result is doubly to be deplored; first on account of the loss of a good season's fishing, and second because a vessel better suited for such a pursuit will seldom be found. Besides the number of seals killed on the ice and those caught with nets, about 1,050 were killed in different ways on various parts of the coast.

STATEMENT of Sealing Vessels at Esquimaux Point.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Master.	No of Men	No. of Seals.
D. Cronan.....	39	P. Le Marquant.....	10	1,100
Progress.....	52	N. Boudreau.....	10	700
Iberville.....	36	Hip. Boudreau.....	10	400
Victoria.....	46	G. Cormier.....	10	500
Amelia.....	50	P. Cormier.....	10	416
Labrador.....	43	P. Doyle.....	10	400
Acoua.....	29	A. Vigneau.....	10	300
Elizabeth.....	27	L. Cormier.....	10	300
Marguerite.....	27	J. Cormier.....	10	250
Mariner.....	21	E. Landry.....	10	180
.....	29	S. Doyle.....	8	230
J. C. Miller.....	41	Am. Vigneau.....	12	50
Wide Awake.....	42	P. Vigneau.....	10	50
Lessa.....	41	F. Cummings.....	10	40
Loup Marin.....	37	Z. Petitpas.....	10	30
Busy.....	38	E. Petitpas.....	10	15
Three Brothers.....	35	H. Boudreau.....	10	15
St. Pierre.....		Frs. Bélanger.....	6	100

STATEMENT of Sealing Vessels from Natashquan.

Name of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Owners.	No. of Men.	No. of Seals.
Notre Dame de la Garde.....	23	T. Vigneau.....	10	160
Notre Dame.....	19	D. Talbot.....	9	430
L'Esperance.....	24	E. Landry.....	9	200
Triomphe.....	23	V. Vigneau.....	9	212
Marie Eléonore.....	23	B. Vigneau.....	9	200

Cod Fishery.

There is very little to say in favor of cod fishery this year on the coast, it being one of the poorest seasons experienced for many years. First of all in certain localities as at Moisie, Sheldrake, Thunder River and St. John River, fish appeared very late and in small numbers, so that the average catch did not average from 20 to 25 quintals. Fishing was better in other localities, such as Natashquan, Kegashca, Mutton Bay, Bonne Esperance and Blanc Sablon, each boat giving from 50 to 100 quintals of fish. Taken all together, however, fishing was poor, and out-fitters of Long Point, St. John River and Sheldrake suffered heavy loss in consequence. Bait and cod failed on the western part of this division, but both were abundant on the coast of Labrador, so much so that it is presumed cod had too much to feed upon and that this was the reason why the fish did not bite. One hundred and twenty schooners from the Maritime Provinces, Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point were engaged fishing on different parts of the north shore, from Pacachoo to Bonne Esperance; twenty-nine fished at Kegashca with varying success. The above schooners from Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point are the same which went seal hunting in the spring. Here follow the names of those which I found at Mutton Bay:—

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Port of Registry.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Nets.	Quintals of Cod Fish.
Esperance	51	Thos. Benoit	Magdalen Islands	11	3	1	80
Ella	31	Saul Boller	Newfoundland	9	3	1	200
Drednaught	15	Anderson	Bonne Bay	5	2	1	25
Labrador	42	P. Daigle	Esquimaux Point	10	3	1	100
Busy	39	B. Petipas	do	10	3	1	100
Painchaud	46	Arseneault	Magdalen Islands	11	3	1	80
Cutter	30	L. Boudreau	do	8	2	1	50
Typhoon	52	P. Boudreau	do	13	4	1	200
Phœli	33	Foisy	Newfoundland	8	3	1	130
Marie Louise	21	G. Cormier	Magdalen Islands	7	2	1	600
Arouse	48	Brag	Port au Basque	10	3	1	150
Gazelle	48	Payne	Newfoundland	4	2	1	140
Sion	20	Gravel	do	3	2	1	100
Liva	30	Gilles	do	8	3	1	100
Mowat	34	Jersey	do	8	3	1	100
Royal Albert	29	Wickman	Port au Basque	7	3	1	120
Swed	29	J. Doyle	Rose Blanche	6	3	1	80
Flag	48	Bragis	Port au Basque	10	3	1	150
Jane	47	G. Boudreau	Cheticamp	11	3	1	225
Stella	53	Martin	Bonne Bay	6	3	1	50
Hanly	35	Monnier	do	8	4	1	80
Spart	21	Lyon	do	6	3	1	60
Ellen Jane	22	Day	Rose Blanche	7	3	1	130
Jane	30	Woodman	Cape Breton	6	2	1	800
Ella Bright	26	Harvey	St. George's Bay	5	2	1	80
Sea Serpent	41	Kipp	Rose Blanche	7	3	1	100
Merry	23	Clark	La Poêle	4	2	1	40
Rosanna	25	Nemlar	St. George's Bay	7	3	1	70
Wart	4	Morris	do	7	3	1	60
Jane	15	Jeffrey	Newfoundland	5	2	1	50
Hope	20	Morris	St. George's Bay	5	2	1	40
Lady Franklin	33	Malley	do	8	3	2	200

Seine Fishing for Cod.

Since seal-hunting and fishing have become such a precarious pursuit, the north shore inhabitants have been compelled to resort to cod fishing for the purpose of securing the necessities of life during winter. This fishery is pursued here in the same manner as it

is on the south shore, with hook and line ; but as it is found that the fish sometimes remains on certain parts of the coast where it can with difficulty be fished for with the hook and line, several fishermen, especially those of Pacachoo and Bonne Esperance, have gone to the expense of procuring cod seines in order to fish in the same manner as is practised on the lower part of Labrador and on the coasts of Newfoundland. All those who have made use of these fishing engines have done well. Several other fishermen evincing a disposition to follow these examples, an alarm was spread among the Jersey firms, which threatened, or seemed to threaten, that this mode of fishing would injure the cod fishery and occasion a decrease of the fish in the waters of the Gulf. They caused a long memorial to be drawn up and forwarded to the Government, requesting the prohibition of seining for cod. This memorial is signed by the agents of all the Jersey firms having establishments on the north coast. It is therein alleged that the use of seines is almost general on the coast, that it is of such a destructive character that all the fish would be destroyed thereby after the season of 1874, and that all the Jersey firms which had been established at so much sacrifice would see their trade utterly ruined. These allegations being altogether erroneous or greatly exaggerated, I venture to state a few facts which will place the matter in its true light, and help to direct the confidence of Jersey firms and that of our own people towards the future prosperity of our cod fisheries. First of all, I am aware of only two seines on the whole extent of the north coast where Jersey firms have cod fishing establishments ; one of these belongs to a Jersey firm itself (Messrs. Colas), and the other to Mr. Touzel, both of Sheldrake. These seines are used perhaps once in every two years. In the divisions of Pacachoo and Bonne Esperance, I am aware of ten fishermen who use cod seines. They have had them for the last three or four years, having found it impossible to pursue cod fishing with anything like success without those engines. Within the limits of both these divisions there are no Jersey establishments, the nearest being those of Le Boutillier and De Quetteville, at Blanc Sablon, in the Province of Newfoundland, where seines have been in use for the past twenty years. It is true that cod seining is resorted to on that part of the coast of Canada adjoining Newfoundland by our own fishermen, those of Newfoundland and by some of the representatives of Jersey firms having establishments in Newfoundland : but the facts alleged in the above stated petition in favor of prohibiting the use of these fishing engines are either false or so exaggerated that I am led to believe that the end the petitioners had in view in asking the abolition of this mode of fishing was more for the purpose of stopping at once this system, which might ultimately make our own people more independent of Jersey firms, than with a true interest towards the fisheries. Even supposing that this petition had been prepared without any interested ideas in view, a moment's consideration of this mode of fishing, as it is carried on on the coast of Labrador, will be sufficient to convince Jersey merchants, as well as our own people, that nothing indeed is to be apprehended from the use of cod seines. Cod fish approaches the coast when spawning and in search of herring and capelin, which form its food. Its stay there seldom exceeds six, and sometimes three weeks, and it is only when the fish is pursuing capelin that fishermen can catch them with hook and line. After this period the fish returns to deep water where it cannot be followed with barges on account of the currents and want of anchorage grounds. This short period of fishing plainly indicates that some other mode of catching fish must be resorted to on the north coast compared with the south shore, where it can be carried on for six months. When the inhabitants of this remote region could rely upon an abundant harvest of salmon and seal fishing, cod fishing was barely thought of ; but now that it is almost the only industry upon which they can depend upon for a living, they must secure some fish at all costs. There is no time to lose, since the stay of the fish on the coast is but a short one. A single day's failure will render more gloomy the failure of the poor fisherman isolated on the barren and rocky coasts of Labrador. Should he miss his chance of securing his catch of fish, towards whom can he turn for assistance ? What I say here of our people settled on the coast, applies with equal force to fishermen from the United States and Maritime Provinces who resort there for the purpose of fishing. Most of them are poor people who have to

make a short voyage; should they not be provided with means to secure a cargo in a short time, they lose their summer and fall into debt for years to come. It will be the case this year for a large number of schooners which repaired on the coast for cod fishing without being supplied with seines. The fish often appears on the coast in great quantities, but this is not always a sufficient guarantee that fishing will always be good. It may also bite well, as has been the case for the past six years, or not at all, as it occurred this year at almost all the fishing posts on the north shore, thus causing a total loss of the season to those who had no other mode of fishing than with hook and line.

On reading the petition, one might be inclined to believe that the use of seines is as general on the coast as that of hooks and lines, but that is not the case. As already stated, there are only two seines on the north shore proper, and ten on the coast of Labrador. This number is, however, increased by seines used by foreigners during the fishing season, but they are used only when cod does not bite well, with the exception of seines owned by Jersey firms who keep men hired for the purpose of seining. After a stay of about two weeks on the coast, the cod generally enters the bays in pursuit of capelin, and it is then that some fishermen try and enclose them in bays. Seines are so expensive that they can be used only under particularly favorable circumstances. Water must be calm and not too deep; the bottom must be level; no currents or tide must be felt; and even with all these combined, cod often succeeds in escaping the seine. The period during which seines can be used lasts about eight days, and years will often elapse without it being possible to catch any fish with them. The strongest argument brought forward by merchants against the use of seines by others when they have themselves used them for years, is that fish are caught in such quantities and so often lost, that it must inevitably ruin the fishing grounds. This allegation is, not to use a stronger expression, greatly exaggerated. The Department will undoubtedly have understood from the tenor of my remarks on the duration of the fishery, the cost of a seine and the difficulties of working it, that when the owner succeeds in enclosing a large quantity of fish, he will use his best endeavour to secure it; and that, should he be so unfortunate as to lose it, the thing must be due to extraordinary circumstances. Such accidents will of course happen when seining is practised in a difficult place, or a storm unexpectedly arises; but they are of rare occurrence and will not happen perhaps once in two or three years. They are reckoned as a great calamity, as in addition to the loss of the fish must be reckoned that of the seine which cannot be replaced during the season. Such accidents and such losses are, however, in my mind, more excusable than the waste of fish which is practised in the large establishments when more fish is brought than can be cured at the time, when the surplus is thrown away into the water before it spoils. This is often seen at the large establishments of Blanc Sablon when fishing is unusually good.

Having thus entered fully into the use of cod seines in the Province of Quebec, there only remains for me to add that experience entirely contradicts the assertion of those merchants who claim that their use must inevitably result in the ruin of our fishing grounds. When the immense reproductive power of cod is taken into consideration along with the large area of feeding grounds our waters afford, it seems as if, with the exception of diseases which would annihilate the species, no human power of destruction can extirpate them; so that it appears more than ridiculous to pretend that a few hauls of the seine at Blanc Sablon and elsewhere will ruin this fishery in the waters of the Gulf. Seines have been in use for over one hundred years in that part of the coast of Labrador belonging to Newfoundland, and fishing is usually good; this year, according to reports it was better than ever. On the coast of Newfoundland belonging to the French, codfishing is practised with seines, trawls, jiggers, hook and line. Should the fish be susceptible of being destroyed by certain modes of fishing, it would long ago have disappeared from these waters as they are all of them practised since the French have been in possession of these grounds, but it is still an unheard of thing that a French vessel has not made a good catch. Last season was one of the most successful ever heard of. By comparing the codfishing on the coast of Labrador for the past ten years, it will be found that in 1862, the catch amounted to 9,980 quintals; in 1872, to 60,591 quintals, in 1873 to 90,000

quintals, besides an immense quantity caught by schooners from the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere, which shows a steady increase in the yield, in spite of the use of seines at places frequented by the cod when entering the Gulf.

It is true that the same parts of the coast are not visited every year by the same quantity of fish, and it has even been known to disappear entirely from certain localities to return afterwards. Such is the case with a part of the coast of Norway where after having been abundant it failed for a period of thirty years, to return afterwards in greater abundance than ever.

As already stated the appearance of cod on our coasts is regulated by various causes such as the direction of winds, temperature and above all the migration of bait. In 1867 there was no cod on the north shore or on the coast of Labrador owing to the scarcity of bait. During that season a sort of disease prevailed which destroyed bait in such quantities that vessels and steamers would meet with banks of them in a dead state. It was also a season of ruin and distress for the inhabitants, and had it not been for the timely assistance which Government afforded them, several would have died from starvation.

In order to give additional weight to these remarks, I might have supported them with numberless affidavits from persons practically acquainted with the facts, but I deemed it sufficient to send you four with my special report, which you can publish, should you consider it requisite. Jersey merchants in their petition allude to the loss which an injury to the cod fishing grounds would entail upon their trade: but I cannot understand how this could happen since the use of seines cannot ruin fishing grounds, a fact of which they are as well aware as I am. Only one cause could have influence upon the Jersey trade, and it is the following: a succession of good hauls may enable our fishermen to liberate themselves from debt, and this might be the result which your Department should encourage as much as possible, because our fishermen having become independent would trade in the Dominion, exchange their fish and produce for the goods of our own merchants, thereby causing a greater circulation of money to the general benefit of the country, whilst the Jersey trade is practised with foreign countries and leaves behind it but poverty and ruin.

Of course abuses may occur in the use of seines; hook and line fishing may be, to a certain extent, injured thereby; but these abuses can easily be remedied at any time, should it be necessary to do so, by Departmental regulations.

I may have been rather lengthy in my remarks, but my intention was to put the Department on its guard, and to prevent a retrograde movement, as I believe compliance with the request of Jersey firms would be sure to achieve.

Although the cod fishery statistics of the north coast are not complete, owing to its being almost impossible to ascertain the catch by schooners from the Maritime Provinces and the United States, it is beyond doubt that last season's fishing was very poor. The catch in 1873 amounted to 92,800 quintals, but this year to only 42,942.

Fall fishing seemed to improve, but fishermen had left. It is owing to this latter fact and to the high prices obtained that the inhabitants have secured enough to sustain themselves during the winter.

Herring, Halibut and Mackerel Fishery.

Herring appears on the north shore early in the spring, especially at Seven Islands, Natashquan, Kegashca and Bradore; but it is hardly looked after at this season of the year, there being no market for it. I think, however, that it might be sent from Seven Islands to Quebec in a fresh state, packed in snow, as it is done with the same kind of fish caught at Green Island and Rimouski. One of these fishermen tried the venture last spring, and his barge's load gave him a clear profit of sixty dollars, which was very fair taking into consideration the fact that from the beginning of April to the end of May fishermen from Seven Islands have nothing at all to do. Herring leaves the shores during the summer season to re-appear in the month of August in greater abundance at some spots than at others.

It first appears on the western part of the coast, then, about August or September on the coast of Labrador; it is at that time larger and fatter, and is known under the name of Labrador herring. This is always pickled and barrelled. Large quantities were caught at Natashquan and Kegashca, but owing to a scarcity of barrels and salt, and to an absence of foreign schooners, the quantity secured was smaller than usual, although schooners from the locality were enabled to send cargoes to the local markets. In the divisions of Pacachoo and Bonne Esperance, herring entirely failed, so much so that twenty schooners from Esquimaux Point were compelled to repair to Portachois, on the coast of Newfoundland, where, owing to the courtesy of the French officer charged with the protection of the fisheries there, they were enabled in a very short time to secure full cargoes. This last voyage of Esquimaux Point fishermen, happily, closed a successful season. Herring fetched a high price, and seal hunting as well as cod fishing was sufficiently remunerative. These people are the most fortunate on the coast.

Mackerel fishing entirely failed on this coast, only four barrels being caught. United States schooners also failed in finding any. It was the same thing in Bay des Chaleurs and Gaspé; but fishermen there do not follow mackerel fishing very actively. It would hardly pay them, this fish commanding a very low price in our markets. Besides, the sudden and numerous migrations of mackerel would make fishing for them very uncertain at stated places of the coast. It is generally caught when fishing bait for codfish.

Although an inferior one, the yield of this fishery in the Gaspé and Bonaventure divisions yielded 1,322 barrels against 670 in 1873. No more than thirty schooners were noticed in the Bay this summer, and they remained there for only two or three days. The reason of this is attributable to the fact that mackerel being abundant on the coasts of the United States as well as on those of the Maritime Provinces, these schooners were very likely detained there.

Halibut, as well as mackerel is not, for the above stated reasons, fished for by our people; but as they frequent the same grounds as cod, a few are caught when fishing for the latter fish. About 156 barrels were caught this year against 95 in 1873. The high prices which this fish commands in the United States markets is the reason which induces these fine American vessels to visit the parts of the coast most frequented by halibut. It is taken in a fresh state to Boston markets and other sea ports of the States. The whole of the north coast, from Godbout to Cape Whittle, is frequented by halibut; the most favored localities are, however, Trinity Bay, the Jambons, Point St. Charles, Perroquet Islets and Natashquan. It is stated that American schooners did not succeed as well as usual this year, although they tried new places, and the result showed that halibut was found everywhere around the islands on the north shore. Two of these schooners entered Esquimaux Point one morning and, to the astonishment of all present, caught in one day, at a distance of about 25 to 30 yards from shore, 15,000 pounds of halibut, worth twenty cents a pound in the Boston markets. About ten schooners took cargoes of halibut on the coast.

Salmon and Trout Fishery.

Salmon fishing on the north shore was not so abundant as in 1873. A great number of nets was destroyed by storms or ice. In Pacachoo and Bonne Esperance divisions the ice remained in the bays and coves until the month of July, so that fishing for salmon was next to an impossibility. The only places where it could be carried on was in the estuaries of rivers. The catch of Natashquan, Nabissippi, Mingan and St. John Rivers, was about equal to that of last year. During the short space of thirteen or fourteen days 26 barrels of salmon were pickled at Natashquan, besides 14,000 pounds canned. No less than 1,184 fish were caught in a single day. St. John River yielded 85 barrels, or 8 barrels less than last year. Moisie yielded 544 barrels, a slight falling off from the previous season. This result is due to the spring floods and frosts which prevented the setting of nets as early as usual, when salmon were seen already ascending to their spawning beds above Moisie. At Ste. Marguerite and Trinity Bay fishing was about one-

half below that of last year, most of the nets having been carried away and lost. All the fish caught from St. John River to Trinity Bay was purchased by Mr. Holliday's agents in a fresh state. Part of it was canned and the rest shipped to Quebec, where, after being subject to a process of freezing for which Mr. Holliday holds a patent, it is sent to the various Canadian and American markets according to demand. Had it not been for the impediments mentioned above, there was every reason to anticipate a most successful season's fishing from the fact that the spawning beds had been crowded with spawning fish in the previous year. Should our fishermen, however, be enabled to secure nets, I have no doubt that next season's fishing will be a good one, as the breeding grounds are still better frequented than the year before.

The score of salmon angling is not so large as in 1873. This is, however, due to the fact that some of our best rivers, such as Natashquan, St. John's, etc., were not fished. The fearful accident which occurred at Natashquan in 1872, has, I am afraid, deterred anglers from visiting that stream. Mr. Dennistown, who went up that stream last summer, caught 28 fish in one day, and 15 in the St. John. Romaine River yielded 170 fish to three rods. Sir Geo. Gore caught 140 salmon at Mingan, and the sportsmen who visited Moisie secured no less than 6,080 lbs. of fish. The large streams of the Labrador coast such as Ste. Augustine and St. Paul, are far from having secured improvements similar to those in the rivers of the north shore. These splendid streams which formerly yielded from five to six hundred barrels of salmon, have now dwindled down to twenty. I am, however, under the impression that, with efficient fishery guardians and constant supervision, it might be possible to prevent the havoc and destruction committed by Indians when going up these rivers inland, for the purpose of reaching their hunting grounds. St. Paul River is just as good as Natashquan, if not better, and St. Augustine superior to the St. John River. According to the reports of those who visited them, the spawning beds of these streams are numerous and of the most favorable nature.

Only 138 barrels of salmon were caught in Bonne Esperance Division by 17 stations, and 200 barrels in Pacachoo Division; that is to say 142 barrels less than in 1873. The first of these divisions yields \$50 to the Department, on account of salmon fishery licenses and the second from \$80 to \$90. The fishery laws were generally well observed, with the exception, however, of the Watsheeshoo Division. For several years past, the settlers at Esquimaux Point appear to have made up their minds to poach the streams in that neighborhood, and in spite of the most constant and active guardianship, violations are now and then brought to light. Owing to its peculiar position, this part of the coast is extremely difficult to guard, and it is looked at as a favorite resort for poachers. During the summer season, thanks to the activity displayed by overseers McGee and Gendreau, several Indians were convicted of having (at the instigation of one Blais from Esquimaux Point) caught three barrels of salmon with nets at a distance of twelve miles from the mouth of the river. Blais, who had bought the fish, as well as the Indians were, after a regular trial, found guilty and condemned to a severe penalty, which will most likely deter others from pursuing a similar course. At St. John River I fined two parties, one for having salmon in his nets on a Sunday, and the other for having seined and kept young salmon. At Natashquan another party was sued for violating the Sunday clause but his nets were restored on his proving he had done all he could to comply with the law in this respect. Trout fishing on the north shore as well as on the south coast is not carried on for the purposes of trade. What is caught there is used for home consumption. I regret to state that owing to a regrettable misapprehension, Mingan River was fished in such an irrational manner by one Sir Geo. Gore, that it is to be apprehended years may occur before it can be restored to its former abundance. It is calculated that this gentleman caught forty barrels of trout during the space of two months. Not satisfied with this extravagant and inexcusable mode of fishing, he would undoubtedly have completed the ruin of this river, had we not been there on the 2nd October to stop him. This extraordinary behaviour on the part of a man of the standing of Sir Geo. Gore, is the more to be regretted since the trout caught was used solely to feed a numerous stock of dogs, for which he seemed to have greater regard than for the inhabitants of the coast

who were last year in great danger of starving, or for the poor Montagnais Indians, who were dying from fever and hunger, and whom he threatened to shoot should they go near his tents or attempt to catch a single trout in the river. Such egotism and odious conduct could not be too strongly blamed, the more so when it is compared with the spirit of liberality which prevails among the fraternity of sportsmen in general, and I hope the Department will take the matter into consideration by placing this fine stream in more worthy hands. The statistics show that 79 barrels of trout were caught on the north shore.

The salmon fishery of this division yielded 1,214 barrels in 1873, besides 379,016 pounds preserved, whilst in 1874 there were 899 barrels, and 171,777 pounds preserved.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

LABRADOR

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
1	Godbout.....			\$			\$		\$					\$			
2	Pointe des Monts.....																
3	Trinity Bay.....																
4	Ilets à Caribou.....					3	44	5	23			4	1100	275			
5	Pointe aux Anglais.....					5	76	3	17			1	160	40			
6	Rivière Pentecôte.....	1	40	400		6	70	1	30	2							
7	Eternité.....					4	380	5	58			4	900	225			
8	Petit Mai.....					1	10	2	12			2	500	125			
9	Caille Rouge.....	1	40	300	3	5	55	6	28								
10	Rivière Ste. Marguerite.....	2	50	300	4	8	90	10	35	24		5	700	150			
11	Sept Iles.....					12	230	16	66	37		1	230	100			
12	Jambons.....					2	110	5	15	4		1	30	20			
13	Moisie River.....																
14	".....	2	70	1400	6	27	394	26	243	95	16		11802	2473			
15	Pigou.....					9	108	2	10	18	5						
16	Rivière au Bouleau.....																
17	Shallop River.....																
18	Gibraltar Cove.....																
19	Sheldrake.....					48	3350	18	196	96	59	3	40	140	7	960	640
20	Thunder River.....					24	1200	4	40	48	45	1	60	20	1	180	60
21	Ridge Point.....					14	60	4	65	28	10						
22	Rambler's Cove.....					68	5605	20	282	143	117						
23	Magpie Bay.....																
24	Magpie River.....																
25	Esquimaux Point.....	20	695	24,100		51	1010	77	858	112	112						
26	Sand Point.....																
27	Mingan River.....																
28	Romaine River.....																
29	Long Point.....					38	2400	17	169	76	35	1	100	50			
30	St. John's River.....	3	49	850	5	46	2800	28	316	103	46	2	2800	1300			
31	Nabissipi.....					3	120	4	25	6	6	4	240	200	1	40	36
32	Agwanus.....	1	20	400	2			1	5	2		5	400	300			
33	Natashquan.....	6	156	5,500	60	40	1400	61	680	63	61	22	2800	3200	3	300	176
34	Kégascha.....					11	800	10	100	22	10	1	100	200			
35	Mistassini Point.....							1	10	2		1	120	50			
36	Pointe à la Croix.....					3	125	4	40	6		1	120	50			
37	Musguaro.....					1	40	1	10	2		1	100	80			
38	Washecootai.....					2	110	3	35	4		7	364	300			
39	La Romaine.....					1	40	1	11	2		4	700	350			
40	Little Watsheeshoo.....							2	20	2		3	180	50			
41	Piaster Bay.....					1	50	3	60	5		2	120	40			
42	Corneille.....							1	10	2		2	300	80			
43	Atlipetal Bay.....							1	10	2		2	360	90			
44	Betchowan.....	4	168	1360	24	10	600	28	340	28	18						
45	Chicatica Island.....					2	40	1	10	5		1	35	40			
46	Mustingue Island.....					1	30	1	10	2		1	70	60			
47	Canso Harbor.....					1	30	1	10	3		2	150	70			
48	Anse du Portage.....							1	10	1		1	60	40			
49	Pointe à Giroux.....							1	10	2		2	150	70			
50	Sandy Island.....							2	20	2		2	190	80			
51	Dog Island.....							2	20	2		2	120	70			
52	River Island.....							2	20	2		2	200	100			
53	Lac Salé.....							1	10	1		2	190	100			

NETS AND SEINES.

[illegible]

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men LABRADOR

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
54	St. Augustine Bay..			\$			\$	1	10			1	100	70			\$
55	St. Augustine River.					2	50	2	20	5		3	200	100			
56	Karcivi							1	10	1		2	165	120			
57	Fraser's Rapid							1	10	1		1	60	50			
58	Pocachoo Big Rigolet							1	10	1		2	120	70			
59	Little Rigolet							1	10	1		2	150	110			
60	Pointe Rouge							1	10	1		1	60	50			
61	Kikapoe Island							1	10	3		1	65	50			
62	Fonderie Pecteau							1	10	1		1	70	50			
63	Kikapoe River							1	10	1		1	50	30			
64	Salt Lake, Tabatière					6	300	1	10	11		1	80	50			
65	Spar Point					2	80	2	20	4	2	2	120	70			
66	BaieRouge,Tabatière					1	40	1	10	1		1	70	50			
67	Meccatina Island.....					2	80	2	20	6		2	120	70			
68	Big Meccatina					1	40	1	10	3		1	90	50			
69	Bay des Moutons					1	20	1	10	2		4	100	25			
70	Meccatina River.....							1	10	1		4	110	25			
71	Whale's Head, Mec-					10	200	1	10	18		20	525	125			
	catina					3	60	1	10	7		1	50	12			
72	Little Meccatina.....					1	20	1	10	2		1	30	10			
73	Gull Island					3	60	1	10	5		1	35	10			
74	Rigolet au Chat							1	10	1		2	80	20			
75	Nitagamion River																
76	Long Island et Ile du																
	Noir					6	120			11	2						
77	Harrington Harbor					7	140	2	20	15		8	200	50			
78	Nitagamion							2	20	3		8	200	50			
79	Pointe à Mourier					1	20	1	10	2		1	50	10			
80	Cape Whittle					1	20	1	10	2		2	75	20			
81	Coacoachoo					2	40	4	40	4	2	1	60	10			
82	Mouton Bay					11	220			23							
83	Napitipi River					1	10	1	10	2	2	4	100	25			
84	Bull Cove							1	20	1		2	200	50			
85	Bay of Rocks					2	30	4	50	6	4	4	200	50			
86	Lydias' Cove							2	30	2	2	4	200	50			
87	Pêche à Lizotte							2	20	2	2	4	200	50			
88	Dog Island					1	40	2	40	2	1	2	200	50			
89	Old Fort Island					4	160	4	90	10	6	1	100	25			
90	Burnt Island					2	80	2	40	4	2	2	200	50			
91	Bonne Espérance	1	20	500	6	13	750	11	275	21	11	1	100	50	2	400	600
92	Pigou Island					3	150	3	30	6	4	2	200	50	1	200	300
93	St. Paul's River					1	20	2	20	4	2	10	400	100			
94	Stick Point					3	150	2	30	6	2	4	400	100			
95	Salmon Bay	2	140	2,600	35	20	1390	8	150	38	24	2	200	50	4	800	1300
96	Little Fisheries					1	20	1	10	2		2	200	50			
97	Five Leagues					2	40	1	10	2	2	2	200	50			
98	Middle Bay					1	20	1	10	2		1	100	25			
99	Belles Amours					2	50	1	20	2	2				1	200	200
100	Bras d'Or					3	60	3	30	8	6						
101	Anse des Dunes					2	50	1	30	4	4	1	100	25			
102	Long Point					5	120	4	16	12	4	1	100	25	1	200	300
Total		43	1348	37,810	145	563	24987	473	5,242	1238	626	218	26926	12740	21	3280	3512

5-4½

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men LABRADOR

No.	NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, (cured).	Salmon, (fresh in ice), lbs.	Salmon, (in cans), lbs.	Salmon, (smoked), boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
						Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.				
54	Pointe Rouge.....	2									
55	Kikapoe Island.....	3				12					
56	Kikapoe River.....	2									
57	Fonderie Fecteau.....	4									
58	Salt Lake, Tabatière.....	3				35					
59	Spar Point.....	1				200					
60	Bay Rouge Tabatière.....	1				50					
61	Meccatina Island.....	8				56					
62	Big Meccatina.....	2				110					
63	Bay des Moutons.....	3				85					
64	Meccatina River.....	13									
65	Whale's Head, Meccatina.....	26				647					
66	Little Meccatina.....	1				180					
67	Gull Island.....	1				30					
68	Rigololet au Chat.....	1				176					
69	Long Island et Ile du Nord.....	1				544					
70	Harrington Harbor.....	1				449					
71	Matagamion.....	2									
72	Pointe du Mourier.....	2				40					
73	Cape Whittle.....	3				6					
74	Coacochoo.....	1									
75	Mouton Bay.....	1				1060					
76	Nabitipt River.....	5				30					
77	Bull Cove.....	10				15					
78	Bay of Rocks.....	10				200					
79	Lydia's Cove.....	12				10					
80	Pêche à Lizotte.....	6									
81	Dog Island.....	4				70					
82	Old Form Island.....	1				300					
83	Burnt Island.....	2				150					
84	Bonne Espérance.....	2				1630					
85	Pigou Island.....	8				500					
86	St. Paul's River.....	30				25					
87	Stick Point.....	10				300					
88	Salmon Bay.....	20				3450					
89	Little Fishery.....	10				20					
90	Five Leagues.....	5				70					
91	Middle Bay.....	2				100					
92	Belles Amours.....	1				100					
93	Bras d'Or.....	1				230					
94	Anse des Dunes.....	1				60					
95	Long Point.....	4				450					
Total.....		899	160250	105876	.....	32,828	6,594	.....	.....	21	6,283

N.B. The number of Salmon caught by

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Continued.*

DIVISION.—*Continued.*

Smoked Herring boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	OILS.				FISH USED AS MANURE.			
											Seal Oil gallons.	Whale Oil gallons.	Porpoises Oil gallons.	Cod Oil gallons.	Herring barrels.	Capelin barrels.	Cod Roes barrels.	Smelt barrels.
.....	4	4	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	54	54	.....	.....	413	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	67	67	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	86	86	.....	.....	446	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	16	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	421	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	14	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	902	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1630	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3450	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	80	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	40	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	120	.....	.....	1450	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,912	7,912	.....	.....	31,821	.....	.....	31,112	.....	16	.....	.....

fly fishing in this Division was 744.

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES OF THE LABRADOR DIVISION.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod Fishery.....	32,828 quintals, at.....	5 00	164,140 00
Autumn do	6,594 do	5 00	32,970 00
Herring do	6,283 barrels	5 00	31,415 00
Mackerel do	9 do	10 00	90 00
Halibut do	21 do	6 00	126 00
Salmon (pickled).....	899 do	16 00	14,384 00
do (fresh in ice)	171,777 lbs.	0 05	8,585 85
do (in cans).....	105,876 do	0 25	26,469 00
Trout Fishery.....	79 barrels	8 00	632 00
Seals.....	7,912 each	6 00	47,472 00
Cod Oil.....	31,912 gallons	0 50	15,956 00
Seal do	31,821 do	0 50	15,910 50
Total value of the products of the Fisheries, 1874.....			357,750 35
do do do 1873....			518,140 00
Decrease.....			160,389 65

ANTICOSTI DIVISION.

The Island of Anticosti Company.

In spite of the reproaches to which this Company might be liable for having failed in its promises to settlers induced thereby to leave their country and settle on this heretofore dreaded shore ; in spite of the privations and hardships to which bad management exposed them during the dreary winter of 1873, I am not prepared to throw indiscriminate blame upon the company in conformity with the precept : "*De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*," the more so since their efforts, however badly directed, cannot fail to have some influence on the future colonization of the Island. Even at the present moment, although the Company's enterprise did not yield definite success, the public has nevertheless reaped some benefit in the undertaking from the fact that some advantageous posts formerly not inhabited, such as Belle Bay, Salt Lake, Strawberry Cove, are now occupied by settlers, whilst a large increase has occurred in the population of South West Point, Gamache and English Bays. It has been proved that grain crops and vegetables come to maturity on the Island, one-half of which at least is fit for cultivation, but the wealth of the fisheries surrounding these coasts is so great that I am afraid it will be some time before the settler will settle himself thoroughly down to the cultivation of land, so easy is it for him to reap the rich harvest of the sea, which lies right at his door. This, however, will come in due course of time, and it will be only when cultivation and fishing are carried on simultaneously that the island will be materially benefitted by the introduction of all the improvements which follow progressive action, such as telegraphic lines, colonization roads, railways, etc. This is probably the period the company had in view when issuing its prospectus ; unfortunately a mistake was made in putting such a period too forward. The winter of 1873 was a hard one for the new settlers on the Island, accompanied as it was by isolation, hardship and hunger, three faithful companions. Had it not been for the provision depôts located by the Government at several points on the Island for the relief of wrecked seamen, several families would have died for actual want of food. The failure of cod fishing last summer, added to the poor success of a previous year, led to the apprehension of a renewal of previous sufferings ; the Government therefore determined upon sending an officer of your Department with provisions to enable these poor people to face the dread of a coming winter with some assurance that they would not die of starvation. Fortunately, circumstances were not so bad as reported ; it is true that the fishing was not very successful, but this gave settlers more time to cultivate vegetables, and the crops were so plentiful that, after giving them a small supply of provisions, the agent left with the assurance they were amply provided for the coming winter. These poor settlers were discouraged by the first winter's sufferings, and the deceptions experienced at the hands of the company had deprived them of all their confidence in it ; but the wealth of the waters, together with the fertility of the soil and more experience, revived their courage and hopes, so that last fall they saw their way to establishing prosperous settlements.

Should it be true that the Anticosti Company is to break up and abandon its plan of settlement, the settlers will have to rely upon their labor for the necessities of life. I believe, however, this will prove a happy change for them, as traders from Quebec and elsewhere who visit the posts of this Island will buy all their fish, and supply them with goods and provisions at as cheap rates as on the north shore. The cash system will always prove a stimulant to labor and a guarantee against poverty, which becomes unavoidable when fishermen have once been caught in the meshes of the credit system. Several of the old and new settlers are not very strongly imbued with notions of honesty, consequently several of them, especially the old settlers, took advantage of this state of things to ask for supplies at the hands of the several guardians of the provision depôts, even threatening to break open the stores should their requests not be complied with. I have no doubt many families were last winter reduced to extremity by the sad circumstances on the Island, but, on the other hand, I feel also certain that several heads of families took advantage of these circumstances to obtain supplies and remain idle at their

houses. This is apparent by the investigations held last spring. No proceedings were instituted against these parties, for the simple reason that the guardians, led in error by false representations, had voluntarily delivered supplies; but it is evident that if those who forced open the dépôt in 1872 had been prosecuted and punished, the tendency to renew similar depredations would not have been witnessed last winter. Their impunity acted as an inducement. I have every reason to believe that these facts will not be renewed during the winter of 1875; the people are duly notified that no leniency will be shown towards any one trying to procure supplies by such acts.

The Harbors of Anticosti.

I visited the Island of Anticosti four times this summer, and paid particular attention to Gamache and English Bays, which, for safety, are inferior to no harbor of the south shore except Gaspé Basin. Vessels of 14 and 15 feet may anchor here in safety during gales and storms. Besides fishermen residing at the several settlements of the north and south coasts of the Island, a great many others come every summer from Gaspé, Douglastown, Shippegan, Esquimaux Point, and even from the United States, to fish around the Island.

Cod and herring fishermen resort principally to English Bay, South West Point, Belle and Capelin Bays, whilst South East Point and Cape Observation are visited by those who fish for halibut.

Cod Fishery.

Codfish was scarce on the coasts of Anticosti Island as well as in other parts of the Gulf last season. It struck early last spring, and was abundant for a couple of weeks, but suddenly disappeared at the beginning of July, not to return again before the fall at a few stations only on the north of the Island, namely, at Cape Observation, Belle Bay and Salmon River. It is owing to this fact that the agent of this Department found people of these stations quite satisfied with their prospects.

The returns of the catch of codfish show only 5,153 quintals, against 11,082 for 1873. Twenty-two schooners fished around the Island, whilst this year there were only 12 so engaged, and these took only half cargoes.

Another cause in the above-mentioned discrepancy is the fact that the returns furnished by the local guardians embrace only the period to 25th September, and that the best fishing took place after that date.

The poorest stations were South West Point, English Bay and Strawberry Cove, five miles from West Point.

The five Acadian families settled at the last mentioned post were last fall in extremely poor conditions.

Complaints having been lodged by fishermen of English Bay against crews of Esquimaux Point schooners for throwing offals of fish into the Bay, thereby hindering fishermen of the locality from catching any fish in these polluted waters, I was compelled to impose a small fine upon the masters of these schooners, in order to prevent a recurrence of these injurious practices.

Herring, Mackerel and Halibut Fishery.

Although not equally good around the whole of the Island, herring fishing was abundant at South West Point and compensated the failure of cod fishery. The returns for 1874 give a catch of 1512 barrels against 1694 in 1873, but this figure would be higher were the returns of the northern part of the Island more complete.

Halibut fishing is not carried on to any extent; what is caught is taken when fishing for cod. The catch of this season is reported at 161 barrels against 122 for 1873.

No mackerel appears to have been caught.

Salmon Fishery.

With one more station than last year, the catch of salmon doubled that of last year, being 119 against 54 barrels in 1873.

The south east winds which prevailed during part of the season must have been very unfavorable to that fishery ; the last stations being those lying on the north of the Island which are most sheltered from these winds. It is to be apprehended however that this fishery will not be as successful in a couple of years, the heavy rains of last winter having caused great damages to the rivers by freshets which carried away the ice on several occasions. This will undoubtedly have an injurious effect on the breeding grounds, as salmon were found on the ice so washed away towards the sea by currents.

Seal Fishery.

Seal fishermen killed 171 seals yielding 359 gallons of oil, against 192 in 1873.

About 30 bears were also killed around the Island, many of which were of an extraordinary large size.

The guardians, H. Deschene and Louis Tetu, whom I employed to protect the fisheries of the Island by direction of the Department preformed their duties in a satisfactory manner. It may not be out of place to remark here that the duties of fishery guardians on this Island are very arduous and dangerous and I do not consider the sum of \$40 per annum to each of these guardians, as an adequate salary, I would therefore recommend that a few dollars more be in future added to their pay in order to compensate them for their work and loss of time.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,
ISLAND OF

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
1	Salmon River.....			\$		2	\$ 84	2	25	4	2	4	90	25	1	60	\$ 24
2	Morattion.....																
3	Cape Observation....					5	210	3	36	6	3						
4	Oro Point.....																
5	Potatoes River.....					2	80	2	24	4	2						
6	Caplin Bay.....					5	200	2	25	10	5						
7	McDonald's Cove....					13	520	12	140	26	16						
8	S.W. Point & Jupiter	1	25	400	3	16	668	21	160	34	7						
9	East Bay & Betcie River.....					6	380	9	74	8	7	2	32	8			
10	Lac Salé.....																
11	Little Lac Salé....																
12	Shallop Creek.....																
13	English Bay.....	9	441	8,350	26	62	2712	60	628	106	51						
14	Indian Cove.....																
15	English Harbor....																
16	West Point.....																
17	Strawberry Cove....					2	36	7	95	10	13						
18	Fox Bay.....					27	1,110	22	180	47	8	3	59	16			
19	Mozeroild River....					7	300	6	70	6	7						
20	Cow Point.....					2	80	2	20	4	2						
21	Salt Lake.....					2	80	2	20	4	2						
22	Shallop Creek.....							1	12	2		2	60	16			
23	Belle River.....							1	12	1		2	60	16			
24	Dauphinais River...					1	45	1	12	1	2	45	14				
Total.....		10	466	8,750	29	152	6,495	153	1,533	273	125	15	386	95	1	60	24

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish, and Fish Oils, &c., &c.

ANTICOSTI.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
...	7	224	48	...	...	...	11	418	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	164	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	228	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	520	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	1403	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	96
...	8	252	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	120	16	23	23
...
...	682	492	773	...	...	...	1	38	20	11	506	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
...
...	6	184	72	...	...	...	1	38	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	1,110	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	321	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	130	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	852	7,548	1,893	...	...	...	13	484	260	11	506	148	...	...	...	6	160	24	194	245

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men
ISLAND OF

No.	NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, (cured).	Salmon, (fresh in ice), lbs.	Salmon, (in cans), lbs.	Salmon, (smoked), boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
						Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.				
1	Salmon River.....	40				8					20
2	Morattion.....										
3	Cape Observation.....					265					12
4	Oro Point.....										
5	Potatoes River.....					100					20
6	Captin Bay.....					230					25
7	McDonald's Cove.....					812					229
8	S. W. Point & Jupiter.....	17				550				8	487
9	East Bay & Betcie River.....	4				127				115½	56
10	Lac Salé.....										
11	Little Lac Salé.....										
12	Shallop Creek.....										
13	English Bay.....					1,617	212			24½	400
14	Indian Cove.....										
15	English Harbor.....										
16	West Point.....										
17	Strawberry Cove.....					169				8	25½
18	Fox Bay.....					479					110½
19	Mozeroold River.....					380					98
20	Cow Point.....					90					20
21	Salt Lake.....					119					4
22	Shallop Creek.....	39									
23	Belle River.....	4									
24	Dauphinais River.....	14									
Total.....		118				4,946	212			156	1,507

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES OF THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod fishery	4,946 Qntls @	5.00	24,730 00
Autumn do do	212 do	5.00	1,060 00
Herring do	1,507 Brls	5.00	7,535 00
Halibut do	156 do	6.00	936 00
Salmon (pickled) do	118 do	15.00	1,888 00
Trout do	11 do	8.00	88 00
Seals do	172 each	6.00	1,032 00
Cod Tongues & Sounds	4 Brls	7.00	28 00
Cod Oil	2,284 Galls.	0.50	1,142 00
Seal do	359 do	0.50	179 50
Whale Oil	320 do	0.80	256 00
Total value of the products of Fisheries, 1874			\$38,874 50
do do 1873.			53,870 00
Decrease			14,995 50

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Seal Hunting.

The first industry which induces the people of Magdalen Islands to go out in the spring is seal hunting on the ice of the Gulf. Two schooners from Amherst and eleven from Alright Islands, each carrying a crew of nine men were so engaged during last spring, and after a trip of fifteen days came back with a good load of large seals, excepting one which was crushed among the ice and wrecked. These seals were worth from \$4 to \$6 a piece. Sometimes in the spring the people of the Island will kill hundreds and thousands of seals on the ice driven towards coasts by winds, but for three years past the yield has been small and this year not a seal was visible on the ice around the Islands. Last year several enterprising fishermen began, as had been previously done on the Labrador coasts, to set sedentary nets at several points in Pleasant Bay, where the seals used to resort in great numbers when pursuing herrings for food. This industry is progressing, as 711 seals were caught in this manner against 221 last year. Another mode of catching seals was tried last spring. It consists in using hook and line as in cod and halibut fishing. Twenty were caught in this manner. The greatest drawback, however, to this mode of fishing consists in the facility with which seals will smash the ordinary lines and free themselves and it is contemplated using next season lines partly made of wire. This will most likely succeed, seals taking a bait just as well as cod and halibut.

With the exception of the schooner *Delaney*, which was carried as far as the strait of Belleisle by ice with only two hundreds seals on board, all the other vessels took their cargoes in the space of fifteen days between Matane and St. Paul Islands. The *Jane Emily*, Capt. Turbide was crushed by the ice. She had only forty seals on board when wrecked. Fishermen from the Islands report having seen immense herds of seals in this part of the Gulf last spring. They say they would have had far greater success, had it not been for the steamers from Newfoundland. Several of these steamers are provided with as many as 32 boats and their crews number as high as 300 men. They can enter the ice easier than schooners and when there, the crews make so much noise while landing on the banks that seals have time to plunge into the sea before our hunters can approach them. The crew of a sealing schooner is generally composed of nine men, cook included. The yield of the voyage is divided into shares, each man getting one share with the exception of the cook, who is paid regular wages for the trip. The skipper has one share and a half, clear of all expenses.

Although the number of seals killed this year is not so large as that of 1873, the yield of oil has been greater, the seals being of a larger size. Last year 6,850 seals were killed yielding 19,685 gallons of oil whilst this year the number of seals killed was only 4,280 but the yield of oil reached 21,915 gallons.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,
MAGDALEN

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
		No.	Tons.	Value. \$	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value. \$	No.	Value. \$			No.	Yards.	Value. \$	No.	Yards.	Value.
<i>Amherst Island.</i>																	
1	Pleasant Bay																
2	Amherst Harbor	6	209	5900		46	1380	41	246	114	64						
3	Basin					19	570	4	24	45	20						
4	Mill Cove					5	150	2	12	12	10						
5	Cabin Cove					31	930	4	24	68	40						
6	West Cape					7	210	2	12	15	12						
<i>Grindstone Island.</i>																	
7	Etang du Nord					48	1500	40	240	136	130						
8	Cape Mull.					12	360	6	36	25	20						
9	Hospital					13	390	8	48	40	30						
<i>Allwright Island.</i>																	
10	House Harbor ...	12	492	16,600		46	1380		330	165	153						
11	Pointe Basse					5	150		12	15							
12	L'Anse à Elie					13	396		26	35	8						
13	South Beach					24	720		60	69	35						
<i>Coffin Island.</i>																	
14	Grand Entry Harbor					15	500	6	36	31	4						
15	<i>Bryon Island.</i>					15	450	8	48	32	8						
16	<i>Entry Island.</i>					7	210			14	7						
		18	701	22,500		306	9,296	194	1,164	816	541						

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c. - *Continued.*
ISLANDS.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
1	200	300	5	125	50				141	7050	1410	2	120	240				2	80	50		
			22	1000	176				29	1480	292											
			7	350	60				48	2400	384											
			50	2500	500				61	3050	610											
			6	300	50				2	100	20											
			29	1450	250				8	400	80											
			2	50	20													38	2280	1200		
			2	80	16							3	180	150								
			4	160	30				2	100	20							4	2350	1200		
			18	720	150				8	400	80							12	750	360		
			13	520	104													65	3700	1900		
			7	280	56				12	600	120							18	1080	1000		
1	200	300	165	7535	1462				311	15,550	3016	5	300	390				175	10240	5710		

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,
MAGDALEN

No.	NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, (cured).	Salmon, (fresh in ice), lbs.	Salmon (in cans), lbs.	Salmon, (smoked), boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
						Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Amherst Island.											
1	Pleasant Bay & Amherst Harbor.....					1342					9850
2	Basin.....					833	148				133
3	Mill Cove					325	43				27
4	Cabin Cove.....					1419	245				218
5	West Cape.....					163	32				48
Grindstone Island.											
6	Etang du Nord.....					2321	1200				664
7	Cape Mull										82
8	Hospital					58					118
Alright Island.											
9	House Harbor					4510					115
10	Pointe Basse.....										40
11	L'Anse a Elie.....					64					118
12	South Beach.....					336					353
Coffin Island.											
13	Grand Entry Harbor.....					293					218
14	Bryon Island.....					378	60				137
15	Entry Island					70					16
Total.....						12112	1728				12137

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Continued.*

ISLANDS.—*Continued.*

Smoked Herring boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	OILS.				FISH USED AS MANURE.			
											Seal Oil gallons.	Whale Oil gallons.	Porpoise Oil gallons.	Cod Oil gallons.	Herring barrels.	Capelin barrels.	Cod Roes barrels.	Smelt barrels.
2942	169						628	628			2460			550				
132	181													505				
114														144				
														700				
														98				
885	62						115	115						2478				
200														20				
134	38						3234	3234						2435				
150	812						148	148						25				
							94	94						164				
413							253	253						103				
317	20						83	83						145				
														20				
6560							4555	4555			2460			2375				

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES OF THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod fishery.....	12,112 Quintals @.....	5.00	60,560 00
Autumn do	1,728 "	5.00	8,640 00
Herring fishery	12,137 Barrels	5.00	60,685 00
Mackerel do	6,569 "	10.00	65,690 00
Seals	4,555 each	6.00	27,330 00
Cod Oil	7,395 Gallons	0.50	3,697 50
Seal Oil.....	21,915 "	0.50	10,957 50
Total value of the product of the Fisheries 1874 ...			237,560 00
do do 1873			191,336 00
Increase.....			46 224 00

STATEMENT of the names, tonnage, etc., of the vessels which went sealing during the Spring of 1874.

Date of departure.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. o Seals.
Delaney'	Delaney	Vigneau.....	43	10	4	400
	Archangel	Jomphe.....	40	10	4	200
	A. Painchaud	Arseneau.....	36	10	4	310
	Dolphin.....	Rechard.....	52	10	4	25
	President.....	Turbide.....	30	10	4	200
	Stella Maris	Arseneau.....	47	10	4	315
	Arctic.....	Chiasson.....	52	10	4	400
	Temperance	Arseneau.....	36	10	4	580
	Mary	Boudreau.....	34	10	4	404
	Jane Amelia.....	Turbide.....	48	10	4	Lost in the ice.
	Lion	Rechard.....	41	10	4	350
	Esperance	Lapierre.....	51	10	3	300
	Jenny Lind.....	Chevrier... ..	39	10	4	360
	Total.....		549	130	51	3,844

Herring Fishery.

Pleasant Bay and all the coves on the coasts of Magdalen Islands were swarming with herring this spring and traders being this season prepared to supply the salt required, fishermen were enabled to pickle the quantity of fish necessary for their provision Herring appeared in the Bay about the 2nd of May.

Nineteen schooners were employed in this fishery last spring, to wit : one from Magdalen Islands, thirteen from the Maritime Provinces, and five from the United States, all of which completed their loads in a very short time. 9,500 Barrels of herring were this year prepared at the Islands ; 4,500 of which were exported to the United States. In 1873, notwithstanding the abundance of fish, there were only 4500 barrels prepared in all.

RETURN of the number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery at Magdalen Islands during the season of 1874.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines.	Barrels of Fish taken
Golden West	Walters	Halifax	53	6	4	1	900
Thetis	Richard	do	41	7	3	1	650
Nellie H.	Malloch	East Port, U. S.	78	7	3	1	1100
Commodore	Twitcher	Halifax	40	6	2	.....	600
Fleetwing	Coolidge	Lamoine, U. S.	52	7	2	1	700
H. S. Boynton	Davis	do	69	10	3	.....	1100
Lone Star	Thompson	do	45	7	2	.....	600
Exchange	Slavenwhite	Halifax	86	5	4	.....	700
Carrie W.	Tearbury	East Port, U. S.	62	7	3	.....	1,100
Janet	Bigger	P. E. Island	42	4	1	.....	450
Josephine	Cheverie	do	40	4	1	.....	150
Anemone	Hamilton	do	13	3	1	.....	160
Dove	McKay	do	25	3	1	.....	300
Columbia	Mauthorne	do	33	4	1	.....	300
Engedi	Cormier	Magdalen Islands	25	4	2	1	200
Queen	Godet	Cheticamp	12	5	1	1	50
Muskrat	Chiasson	do	12	5	1	.....	60
Quick	Quin	do	13	5	1	.....	40
River Dale	Hyson	Halifax	48	5	2	1	520
Total, 19 Vessels ..	.....	.....	789	104	38	7	9,580

RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines.	Barrels of Fish taken
From United States	5	306	38	13	2	4,500
do Nova Scotia	8	305	44	18	4	3,520
do P. E. Island	5	153	18	5	.....	1,360
do Magdalen Islands	1	25	4	2	1	200
Total	19	789	104	38	7	9,580

Mackerel Fishery.

The storm which caused so much damage to salmon and cod fishermen on the coasts of Gaspé, Bonaventure and Labrador also destroyed almost all the fishing gear for mackerel belonging to Magdalen Islands fishermen and to strangers, which could not be removed previous to its fury. For this reason although fish were abundant, the yield of the fishery was small. This storm put an end to the fishing season which had begun on the 7th June. It occurred on the 18th June, when 60 boats from the Islands and 15 schooners from the United States were engaged mackerel fishing. Each of these boats was provided with 5 nets of 25 fathoms each. The schooners had about 900 nets altogether. Each net is valued at \$20. Some of the schooners lost as many as 100 nets. The average yield of the fishery was 8 barrels for each boat, against 30 in 1873. Notwithstanding this storm, the mackerel fishery would have been better, had fishermen begun earlier; the fish having been in the Bay for eight days before they began setting their nets.

Notwithstanding that the entrance to Amherst Harbor has been dredged to a depth of 12 feet, we were compelled, owing to the draft of *La Canadienne* to remain at anchor in Pleasant Bay during the whole of this dreadful storm from the 18th to 22nd June, to the great anxiety of our crew. Fishermen say the wind was as strong as had been during the gale of the 24th August, 1873. Had we not been somewhat sheltered against the wind by the sand banks, we would most likely have shared the fate of two other schooners, the "*Victory*" Capt. Vigneau, and the "*Swan*" Capt. Harvey, of Halifax, which broke their chains and drifted on the rocks of Grindstone's Island, when the crew was rescued with great difficulty.

The fall mackerel fishery was better than the spring fishery; fish being abundant and weather favorable in Pleasant Bay. Several boats caught as much as 60 barrels. In spite of this abundance, only fifteen American schooners were engaged fishing around Magdalen Island, owing probably to the fact that fish were abundant this season on their coasts.

The yield of mackerel fishery amounted to 6,569 barrels against 5,497 in 1873, an increase of 1,062 barrels in favor of 1874. Mackerel sold last fall for \$6.00 per barrel at the Islands.

Cod Fishery.

Codfish was not quite so scarce at Magdalen Islands as on other parts of the Gulf, but yet it was by no means abundant. The fish appeared only about the 15th of June and this added to the contrary weather which delayed the beginning of this fishery was the cause that the yield was not very large. The schooners which usually repair to the coast of Labrador for their loads of codfish made a trip which was one half longer than usual and still brought but three fourths of a load. The catch made by fishermen from the Islands for this year is 13,840 quintals, against 17,048 in 1873.

Settlers on the Islands in spite of all drawbacks were better off this fall than usual owing to good crops and to the abundant yield of the herring and mackerel fisheries.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels with the Boats, Men and Nets employed in the Spring Mackerel Fishery at Magdalen Islands, and the quantity of Fish taken during the season of 1874.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Nets.	Brls. of Fish taken.
Lone Star.....	Nickerson.....	Halifax.....	29	7	3	24	32
Lillian.....	Proctor.....	Pt. Richmond.....	44	8	3	100	150
Two Brothers.....	Henley.....	Spry Bay.....	23	7	2	60	150
Levina & Elizabeth.....	Hawes.....	do.....	23	11	5	100	240
John Thomas.....	Gaston.....	Halifax.....	36	8	3	60	130
William.....	Ferguson.....	Tangier.....	22	6	2	16	80
Annie Belle.....	Leslie.....	Spry Bay.....	41	10	4	100	260
Eliza A.....	Hawes.....	do.....	39	11	5	100	230
Defiance.....	Jackson.....	do.....	24	7	3	60	170
Victory.....	Colford.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	37	9	4	80	150
Arcola.....	Furcell.....	Pt. Mulgrave.....	37	8	2	36	100
Amelia U.....	Langley.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	14	3	1	30	60
Mary Ellen.....	Reeves.....	Pt. Mulgrave.....	22	6	3	60	80
P. Martin.....	Murphy.....	Ship Harbor.....	20	6	2	30	80
S. E. Cove.....	Keating.....	Pt. Mulgrave.....	54	10	4	50	250
Total 15 vessels.....			465	117	46	906	2162

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels with the Boats, and Men engaged in the Seal Fishery at Magdalen Islands, and the Number of Seals taken during the season of 1874.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	No. of Seals taken.
Delaney.....	Vigneau.....	43	10	4	400
Archangel.....	Jomphe.....	40	10	4	200
A. Pouchaud.....	Arseneau.....	36	10	4	310
Dolphin.....	Rechard.....	52	10	4	25
President.....	Turbide.....	30	10	4	200
Stella Maris.....	Arseneau.....	47	10	4	315
Arctic.....	Chiasson.....	52	10	4	400
Temperance.....	Arseneau.....	36	10	4	580
Mary.....	Boudreau.....	34	10	4	404
Jane Amelia.....	Turbide.....	48	10	4	Lost in the ice.
Lion.....	Rechard.....	41	10	4	
Esperance.....	Lapierre.....	51	10	3	
Jenny Lind.....	Cheverier.....	39	10	4	
Total 13 Vessels.....		549	130	51	3844

Total Exports of Fish and Oil from Magdalen Islands, showing where the same were so exported during the season of 1874.

Fish and Oil.		Dry Codfish.	Pickled Codfish.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod Oil.	Seal Oil.	Whale Oil.	Seal Skins.	Value.
		Cwt.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	No.	\$
Foreign.	To United States..	50		4500	290	150				6515
do	do Newfoundland.....						500			250
Total Foreign.....		50		4500	290	150	500			6765
COASTWISE.										
To	Province of Quebec..	2038	370	330	145	3430	8448		50	16084
do	do Nova Scotia	11427		3680	5733	2575	12952		3749	94438
do	do New Brunswick			400						800
do	do P. E. Island	295		2014	140	530				5622
Total Coastwise.....		13760	370	6424	6018	6535	21390		3799	116944
Add	do Foreign.....	50		4500	290	150	500			6765
Grand total.....		13810	370	10904	6308	6685	21890	...	3799	123709

GENERAL STATEMENT of the catch of Fish by Magdalen Islands Vessels in 1874.

AMHERST HARBOUR.		Tonnage.	Fishing Boats.	Flat Boats.	Sailors.	No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	No. of Herring Saines.	No. of Herring Nets.	No. of Mackerel Nets.	No. of Capelin Saines.	No. of Seals.	Cwts. of Codfish.	Cwts. of Haddock.	No. of Seal Nets in Fathoms.	Bbls. of Mackerel.	Bbls of Herring.	Galls. of Seal Oil.	Galls. of Cod Oil.	Halibut, or	Other Fish.
Name of Vessel.	Name of Outfitter.																				
Esperance.....	C. Chiasson.....	51	3	4		10	8					300	200					1200	100		
Typhoon.....	D. Devos.....	51	3	1		4	12				1	300	300					150	150		
A. Painchaud.....	J. B. F. Painchaud.....	47	4	3		10	10				1	310	250					1260	80		
Ploughboy.....	do.....	12	1	1		4	4		1	2			100			2	2		45		
Marie Louise.....	G. Cormier.....	21	2	1		6	6						100						50		
Cutter.....	J. B. F. Painchaud.....	27	2	1		7	7						150						80		
Total 6 Vessels....		209	15	11		51	47		1	2	2	610	1100			2	2	2460	505		
House Harbor.																					
Delany.....	J. & R. Delaney.....	43	3	4		10	10				1	400	400					2000	230		
Archangel.....	F. Arseneau & Son.....	40	3	4		10	10					200	400					1000	230		
Dolphin.....	Wm. Johnston.....	52	3	4		10	10			1	25	550						125	300		
President.....	do.....	30	3	4		10	10					200	400					1000	180		
Stella Maris.....	W. Leslie & Coy.....	47	4	4		10	10					315	400					1575	200		
Arctic.....	F. Arseneau & Son.....	52	3	4		10	10					400						2000			
Temperance.....	do.....	36	3	4		10	10			1	580	400						2900	250		
Mary.....	do.....	34	3	4		10	10					404	450					2020	230		
Jane Amelia.....	W. Leslie & Co.....	48		4		10															
Lion.....	F. Arseneau & Son.....	41		4		10	10					350						1750			
Jenny Lind.....	J. Cheverie.....	39	3	4		10	10					360	500					1800	275		
Greenock.....	D. Terrieau.....	31	3			11	10						400						240		
Flash.....	J. & R. Delaney.....	47	4			13	12						550						300		
Total 13 Vessels..		540	35	44		134	122				3	3234	4450					16170	2435		
RECAPITULATION.																					
Amherst Harbor.....	6 Vessels.....	209	15	11		51	47		1	2	2	610	1100			2	2	2460	505		
House Harbor.....	13 do.....	540	35	44		134	122				3	3234	4450					16170	2435		
Grand Total.....		749	50	55		185	169		1	2	5	3844	5550			2	2	18630	2940		

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, GENERAL RECA

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.	
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.
1	C. Gaspé.	23	957	36350	91	1417	77317	982	8344	2301	639	109	23682	7150	1	60	24	142	5040
2	Bonavent.	80	8304	.....	454	340	19237	372	3958	525	508	772	70904	15060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Labrador.	43	1348	37810	145	563	24987	473	5242	1238	624	218	26926	12740	21	3280	3512	29	2350
4	Magdal. I	18	701	22500	...	306	9296	194	1164	816	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200
5	Anticosti..	10	466	8750	29	152	6495	153	1533	273	125	15	386	95	1	60	24	.....	.....
Total.		174	11776	105410	719	2778	137332	2174	20241	5153	2439	1114	121898	35045	23	3400	3560	172	7590

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Salmon, barrels, (cured).		Salmon, (fresh in ice), lbs.		Salmon, (in cans), lbs.		Sum. Fish.	Fall Fishing.	Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
		Salmon, barrels, (cured).	Salmon, (fresh in ice), lbs.	Salmon, (in cans), lbs.	Salmon, (in cans), lbs.	Salmon, (in cans), lbs.	Salmon, (in cans), lbs.								
1	County of Gaspé.....	250	119634	.....	29,000	60,370	13893	1464	164	1344	6254	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	do Bonaventure	46	30,567	174526	225908	9,053	6597	944	26	.....	4320	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Labrador Division	899	160250	105876	.....	32828	6594	.....	.....	21	6283	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Magdalen Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12112	1728	.....	.....	.....	12137	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Anticosti	118	.....	.....	.....	4946	212	.....	.....	156	1507	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		1313	310451	280402	254908	119309	29024	2404	424	3014	30501	.....	.....	.....	.....

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Continued.*
 PITULATION.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.		Fath. of Trout nets
Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	
\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$	
2984	2077	77167	26670	3	336	125	121	4623	1586	123	6542	5111	16	1005	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	901	31287	8044	.....	.....	.....	210	6378	2573	147	6310	5106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30	.....
3274	108	4074	1755	20	1092	210	2	80	16	69	5858	4876	14	608	755	135	7035	2522	.....	.....	637
300	165	7535	1462	.....	.....	.....	311	15550	3016	5	300	390	.....	.....	.....	175	10240	5710	.....	.....	.....
.....	852	7548	1893	.....	.....	.....	13	484	260	11	506	148	.....	.....	.....	6	160	24	194	245	.....
6458	4103	127611	39824	23	1428	335	657	27415	7441	345	19516	15631	30	1613	1240	316	17435	8256	200	305	637

Smoked Herring boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	OILS.				FISH USED AS MANURE.				Fly Fishing.	No. of Salmon.
											Seal Oil gallons.	Whale Oil gallons.	Porpoise Oil gallons.	Cod Oil gallons.	Herring barrels.	Capelin barrels.	Cod Roes barrels.	Smelt barrels.		
69	499	13½	.....	.....	.....	1723	.....	.....	22	1	.....	16300	17	49043	74	1586	138	150	648	648
1820	60	30	.....	8½	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7875	.....	10280	.....	.....	1946	1946
.....	9	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	7912	7912	.....	.....	31821	.....	.....	31112	.....	16	.....	.....	744	744
.....	6560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4555	4555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	4	172	172	1	.....	359	320	.....	2284	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	7128	133½	.....	8½	.....	2083	12639	12639	23	1	32180	16620	17	92709	75	11888	138	150	3338	3338

APPENDIX No. 4.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SEINING CODFISH.

ON BOARD *La Canadienne*,
AUGUST 6th, 1874.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR, --In reference to the petition from the Jersey owners of large fishing establishments on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, praying for the prohibition of the use of seines for the catching of cod fish, I beg to make the following remarks, which I trust will enable your Department to deal in a fair way with the petition. First and foremost, I beg to state that I know of only two seines on the shores of the Gulf where Jersey firms have established fishing posts, one belongs to a Jersey firm (Collas & Co.), and the other to Mr. Touzel, from Sheldrake, on the north shore, and these seines are used perhaps once in two years. There are five or six other cod seines in the Pacachoo division; these belong to fishermen settled on the coast, who provided themselves with such gear a couple of years ago, because they understood that it was impossible to carry on cod fishing on the Labrador coast, with any hope of success, without being supplied with seines, and in this last division there are no Jersey establishments; the nearest Jersey establishments (DeQuetteville and LeBoutillier & Co.) the owners of which have signed the petition, are at Blanc Sablons, which place belongs to Newfoundland, and at these establishments they keep seines and crews for their seines which they use and have used 20 years past. It is true that seining is prosecuted on the limits of Canada, adjoining Newfoundland by some of our own fishermen, by Newfoundlanders, and by the employés of Jersey firms on the Newfoundland side; but the facts and reasons alleged in the petition to induce our Parliament to prohibit seines are so erroneous and exaggerated that I am led to believe that your petitioners had more in view to crush at its beginning a mode of fishing which the settlers on our coasts are now adopting, and which will certainly render them more independent from the Jersey trade than the protection of the fisheries. But, supposing the petition to be considered from a disinterested point of view; a short glance at the fishery as it is practised on the Labrador coast will show that Jersey firms or the country have nothing to fear from the use of the seine as a ruining agent of our fisheries.

On the north shore and on the coast of Labrador, the cod approaches the shores when the time for reproduction has arrived, first after herring and later after capelin, which cod feeds upon, but the time of its stay on the shore and in shoal water is very short, not exceeding six weeks, and often three weeks; and it is only during the period that cod fish is after capelin that Labrador fishermen can fish, for after that period cod resort to deep water, where fishermen can no longer search for it, because they cannot anchor their boats to fish, and tides and currents are too strong. This short duration of the fishing season on the north shore, and especially on the Labrador coast, naturally indicates that fishermen must resort to some more expeditious way of securing their catch than on the south shore, where the fishing season lasts six months. When settlers on the Labrador coast were living on the rich product of salmon and seal fisheries, cod fishing was almost unknown; but now that this last industry is the only means of gaining a livelihood, they must get the fish by any means. No time is to be lost, as fish is not long on the coast; one day lost renders more gloomy the prospects of the poor fisherman, for on the rocky and isolated coast of Labrador, if the fisherman fails to get fish, where will he procure assistance? What I state here of fishermen settled on the Labrador coast applies also to those who come in schooners from Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces, and from our own Province; they are generally poor people who must make their voyage in a few days, as

fish do not wait for them, and if they are not supplied with the necessary implements to catch fish under all circumstances, they lose their summer, and the expenses of the outfit bring them into debt for many years. This will be the case this year for about 100 vessels which resorted to the coast of Labrador to fish without being provided with seines. Cod usually visit the north shore in great abundance, but this abundance is not always a guarantee for a good fishing. Sometimes they take the bait most readily, as for six years past, but sometimes they do not bite at all, as was the case in most of the fishing places on the north shore this season, thus rendering inevitable the loss of the season to fishermen who would have resorted to the hook and line only to secure their catch and the supply of their family. On reading the petition, the Department might be led to infer that on the north shore and on the coast of Labrador seines are used as often as hook and line, as well as in most of the fishing stations along the coast, but this is a great error. As I stated before, I know of only two seines on the north shore, at Sheldrake, and a few more in the Bonne Esperance division. The number of seines is increased during the fishing season in the Bonne Esperance division, but these are used only when fish do not bite, except those which are worked by the servants of the Jersey firms, which are kept on purpose for seining.

When cod has been two weeks on the coast, it usually follows capelin in the bays, and it is in and out of bays that fishermen try to catch them in seines. Seines are so costly that they cannot be used except under the most favorable circumstances. There must be shoal and calm water, smooth bottom, no current or tide, and even then fish will escape. The time for seine fishing generally lasts one week, and occasionally there are years when no fish will be taken by the seine. Seining is such a difficult pursuit, that when cod bites, a vessel is more quickly loaded by fishing with hook and line than with seine. The greatest argument which the petitioners bring forth against the use of the seine, is that fish are so often lost in them, that if this mode of fishing is not put a stop to, cod are threatened with destruction in a year or two! Well, this is a most exaggerated statement, to say no more. Your Department will surely understand from what I said about the duration of the fishing, the cost of a haul of the seine and its difficulties, that when the owner of a seine has secured a good catch, he is so much pleased that he spares no pains to save it, and that if it be lost, it must be by uncontrollable cause. Such accidents happen no doubt, especially when seining takes place in a rough cove, and a sudden gale sets in, but this is of scarce occurrence, and happens perhaps once in two or three years, and is looked upon by fishermen as a great misfortune; the fish being not only lost, but also the bag or seine, which cannot be replaced in time for the season. These losses and accidents, although to be regretted, seem to me to be more excusable than the loss of fish which is thrown off the cod stages at large establishments, when fishermen engaged by the hundred bring more fish than can be split before decay takes place, and this has occurred many times at the large establishments at Blancs Sablons.

Having acquainted your Department with the use of the cod seine, and how far this practice is carried on in the Province of Quebec, I beg to add that experience completely contradicts the fact which the petitioners want to establish—that is, that seining will ruin the fishing grounds. Should we consider the immense power of reproduction with which cod is endowed, and its extensive nutritive grounds, it seems that, besides diseases that might annihilate the species, cod defy all human agency of destruction, so that physiologically speaking it is more than ridiculous to pretend that a few hauls of the seine at Blancs Sablons would ruin this fishery on the shores of the Gulf. Seining has been practised on the Lower Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, for the past 100 years, and cod fishing has always been good; last year was one of the best seasons on the coast; this year there were plenty of fish, but they would not bite.

On the coast of Newfoundland, which is fished by the French, cod is taken with seines, trawls, jiggers, and hook and line. If cod were likely to be ruined by any mode of fishing, they certainly would have disappeared from that coast a long time ago, these practices having been carried on since the French have enjoyed the privilege of fishing on

the Newfoundland coast, and yet we are to hear that the French have not made a good voyage; this season particularly being one of the best that has ever been seen on the French side of the Strait. Now, if we compare the statistics of the cod fishery on the north shore and Labrador for the last 20 years, we find that in 1852 the catch of cod amounted to 9,980 quintals, in 1871, to 51,668, in 1872 to 60,591, and in 1873 to 92,000, besides as many quintals caught by crews of schooners from the Provinces and elsewhere; thus showing a continual increase in the catch of fish, notwithstanding the seining at Blancs Sablons; and from whatever part of the Gulf one hears of, it is stated that fish are as abundant as they were 100 years ago, if not more.

It is true that the same shores are not visited every year by the same number of fish, and sometimes fish left for many years spots where they used to be found in great quantities, and resorted to other places. I have read somewhere that cod had disappeared for 30 years from a part of the coast of Norway, where they formerly abounded, and came back after that period as abundant as ever.

The migration of fish on our coasts is regulated by several circumstances, such as weather, winds, and especially migration of bait.

In 1867 there was no cod to be caught on the north shore and Labrador, for there were no bait. There existed during that summer a kind of disease which destroyed the bait in immense quantities, so much so that shoals of dead capelin or lance were met by vessels sailing on the coast, and had it not been for the supplies sent by Government, several persons would have died.

I might send you the evidence of hundreds of experienced fishermen to sustain the present remarks, but not having been requested to do so, I thought that the three following affidavits would enable you to better understand my report and to answer the petition.

The Jersey gentlemen refer in their petition to the trade and to the loss which the ruin of the cod fishery by seines would bring upon them, but I cannot find how this end could be arrived at, since it is proved that seines cannot ruin the fishing grounds, a fact which they know as well as I do.

I know only one way in which the Jersey trade might be affected by the use of seines, and it is this: fishermen with the help of seines in securing each season a good catch of fish, might become more independent, and would soon relieve themselves from the grasp of the Jersey houses; that is, perhaps, the consequence they fear most, and against which they want to protect themselves by their petition, but it is a result which the Government ought to encourage as much as possible, for independent fishermen trade in the Dominion, exchange their fish for goods and supplies from our merchants, occasioning thus a large circulation of money which benefits the whole country, whilst the Jersey trade is carried on in foreign countries, and leaves here but poverty and a kind of desolation and backwardness in places most favored by nature.

From what is stated in this report, and after a most attentive examination of the case, the conclusion is easily arrived at; and I cannot recommend the Department to prohibit the use of seines on the shores of the Gulf. Abuses may occur—for instance, seines might impede hook and line fishing, but this inconvenience could very easily be settled by a regulation of the Department.

Trusting that these remarks will meet your approval,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. LAVOIE.

To the Honourable Members of the
Canadian Legislative House of Assembly.

We the undersigned land owners and proprietors of fishing establishments on the coasts of Labrador and Canada, humbly lay before your Honourable House the following petition, and pray you to redress the grievance which has arisen in our fishing trade:—

Your petitioners have been compelled to incur an enormous outlay in building and forming establishments on the shores, for the purpose of catching and curing codfish.

Your petitioners catch fish by the use of the hook and line only, thereby avoiding the destruction of more fish than they can dress and cure.

Within the last few years your petitioners have suffered grievous losses by fishermen coming from St. John's, Newfoundland, and from elsewhere, and using fishing nets called seines.

Your petitioners beg to submit to your Honourable House, that this mode of fishing is attended with a great destruction of fish, inasmuch as many more are caught than can be dressed.

Large quantities of fish are caught in these seines, the fish are then secured in the bags of the seine, which are made fast, and moored in the water and left there, whilst the fishermen go and catch still more. And your petitioners wish to call the attention of your Honourable House to its being a well known fact that the fishermen who use these seines do not save or dress more than two-thirds of the quantity caught, and every time it comes on to blow heavily the bags of the said seines are driven ashore, and all the fish therein entirely lost.

That your petitioners cannot but feel grieved and annoyed by seeing large quantities of fine mother fish, during the spawning season, lost and rotting on the shore.

Your petitioners are thoroughly convinced that such a mode of procedure will, in the course of a year or two, annihilate the codfishery; scarcity being already severely felt on the North Shore.

Your petitioners beg to call the attention of your Honourable House to the calamities that must arise from this mode of seining fish.

Merchants trading and doing business on the shores of Labrador and Canada will be placed in a critical position, the heavy losses which must necessarily ensue, will compel them to withdraw altogether from these shores, and thus the inhabitants, who are entirely dependent on the fishing trade for their subsistence, will be reduced to a state of pauperism.

Your petitioners are also convinced that if immediate steps are not adopted by the Legislature to prevent it, the south coast of Labrador and the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence will share the same fate.

Your petitioners, therefore, do humbly urge your Honourable House to adopt such steps as in your wisdom you may deem fit, to prohibit as soon as possible the use of seines in fishing on these shores, and to permit the use of hook and line alone.

Your petitioners, therefore, do humbly pray that your Honourable House will take this their humble petition into your serious consideration.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

&c., &c., &c.,

RAWLIN ROBIN,

Manager for CHAS. ROBIN & Co.,
and PHILIP ROBIN & Co.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
P. P. CH. DE QUETTEVILLE & BROS.,
CHAS. LE QUESNE,
JOHN & ELIAS COLLAS,
JOHN LE GRESLEY,
DE LAPARELLE BROS.,
GEO. BALLEINE,

J. BRIARD,
P. P. ED. LEFEUVRE,
PH. LA PONT,
ALEX. RIVE & Co.,
ED. VAUTIER,
WM. FRUING, & Co.,
PHILIP HUELIN, & Co.

DOMINION OF CANADA,

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 20th. February, 1875.

SIR,—The special report made by you regarding the use of seines for catching codfish on the Labrador coast has been considered with reference to further representations made on the same subject by petitions from certain Nova Scotia fishermen. I am to refer to you for further observations, the substance of one of these memorials, which bears the names of about 600 fishermen, from the County of Lunenburg in Nova Scotia. Copy overleaf. Your attention is drawn to the fact that, while in your remarks on the request of the Jersey firms to abolish seines for codfish, you appear to think that their demand arises from a desire to maintain in their own interest the hook and line fishery, because the seines enable other fishermen independently of them to prosecute cod-fishing on the Labrador coast successfully, and that besides being an absolute necessity to the residents, it is entirely in the interest of the fishermen who frequent that part of the coast from the other Gulf Provinces, the present demand for prohibition of seines comes from fishermen resorting there each season from Nova Scotia. There is an anomaly and something of a contradiction here. Please favour me with your views.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. F. WHITCHER.

For the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

N. LAVOIE, Esq.,

L'Islet.

To the Honorable Minister of

Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada :

THE PETITION of the Fishermen and others of the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia :

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your petitioners respectfully beg leave to bring to your notice that the seining of codfish has been practiced for several years on the Labrador coast, within the limits of the Dominion of Canada by fishermen of Newfoundland ; and that the said practice of cod seining is very prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion fishermen engaged in the catching of cod on this coast, as well as injurious to the propagation of these fish, as will appear from the following reasons :

1. The parties using these seines often throw them around the boats of Dominion fishermen when engaged in taking the cod with hook and line, and by so doing disturb them at their work, and compel them to haul up and remove, thereby causing much loss of time, and frequently preventing them from getting their fares for the day.

2. These seines being sunk to the bottom with lead disturb the grounds and tend to cause the fish to remove to some other place where they may be free from such disturbance in feeding, &c.

3. Large quantities of cod are enclosed in these seines at one haul, and the number of hands engaged in working them are not sufficient to split and dress the fish quickly, in consequence of which large numbers of them mesh and die before they are dressed, and are then thrown out and float about the ocean, and land on the shore in a decomposed state, thereby causing much destruction to the fish, as well as tending to keep them away from the localities where such seining is being carried on.

4. The fishermen of this County, and of Nova Scotia at large, who resort to these waters, use the hook and line only in the capture of the cod, and they believe that to be the only proper mode of catching these valuable fish, and your petitioners therefore, earnestly press that citizens of Newfoundland OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY should not have

liberty to capture fish in Dominion waters in any other mode than fishermen of the Dominion do, in a word, that they should not claim privileges in this respect that our fishermen do not want, and firmly believe to be injurious to the fishing interest for the reasons herein given.

5. And lastly, this practice is carried on within three (3) miles of the shore, and therefore comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government; and in conclusion, your petitioners could advance other reasons for the abolishing of this practice, but they think that sufficient have been set forth to show the necessity for a law being enacted, or sufficient measures being put in force to prohibit this pernicious practice of cod seining in the future. Respectfully requesting your influence and best exertions to have such prohibition effected as soon as possible.

L'ISLET, 11th March, 1875.

HONORABLE A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a petition from fishermen and others of the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, representing that the use of cod seines as practised on the coast of Labrador, is injurious to the fish and asking the prohibition of this mode of fishing for reasons set forth in said petition. Upon this document I have the honor to report as follows:—

1. The seeming contradiction noticed in my previous report upon a petition of a similar nature, from Jersey firms engaged in the cod fishing on the north shore, is more apparent than real. Although both petitions urge the prohibition of this mode of fishing, there is a wide difference in the nature of the reasons adduced. The Jersey firms, for instance, tried to prove that the use of these fishing engines was so injurious, that a total extermination of the species would be the inevitable result of their use after the fishing season of 1874. Had this conclusion been based upon facts or experience, I would have been the first to acknowledge the advisability of complying with the petitioners' request, but I am led to believe that my previous report sufficiently dispels all such apprehensions. The present petitioners appear to have a better knowledge of the matter; they do not represent seines as such deadly engines of destruction as represented by Jersey firms; they merely urge their prohibition on account of its interfering with hook-and-line fishing.

2. Whilst desiring to afford every convenient facility to seine fishermen, as evinced in the report above alluded to, I will not deny that this mode of fishing may sometimes interfere with the use of hook and line. This is inevitable, and instances of a similar nature occur every day in other worldly pursuits. But the remedy is very simple. Should it be found upon enquiry that the petitioners have just grounds of complaint, nothing is easier than to curtail the action of seines in such a manner that whilst their mode of operation will be very slightly interfered with, hook-and-line fishermen will at the same time be sufficiently protected in their mode of fishing. A fishery regulation prohibiting the use of seines within a radius of half-a-mile of where boats are anchored and fishing, or during the afternoons would, I feel sure, obviate all causes of complaint and be acceptable to both parties.

3. The allegation that seines disturb fishing grounds and cause a disappearance of the fish, is open to doubt. It may be so, but as a fact, according to my knowledge, is far from being proved. My previous report above alluded to speaks exhaustively on that point.

4. The loss of fish occasioned by the use of seines is an accidental and necessary result of the use of such engines. Such losses are not confined to seines only, but are daily noticed on the best conducted stages supplied by hook and line.

5. The petitioners evidently do not mean all that is alleged in their petition; and the Department is undoubtedly aware that petitioners often exaggerate things in order to strengthen a point which they desire to carry. Should this prayer be granted in its present shape, I beg to remark that it will greatly injure the prospects of resident fishermen on the coast of Labrador who, having been for a long time prejudiced against cod seines, have now become convinced of their advantage, and have gone to a large expense in providing such fishing gear as is absolutely necessary to secure the supply of fish requisite for their wants and those of their families on this barren coast of Labrador, where fishing seasons are so short and so uncertain.

6. The Lunenburg fishermen do not appear to have become reconciled to the use of seines. That time and observation will bring a change in their manner of thinking, I have no doubt; since the same result has been experienced amongst our own people.—Meanwhile, I do not see why one class of fishermen should be prevented from using certain fishing gear, the use of which they find most advantageous, since statistics, observation and practical experience have proved this mode not to be injurious to the propagation of fish.

7. Putting all these considerations aside, what could be the practical effect of abolishing seines on our coasts, where they are used for about thirty miles only, (say from Ste. Augustine to Blanc Sablon) if they are allowed on the coast of Labrador, from Blanc Sablon downwards, belonging to Newfoundland, where most of the fishing fleet resort?

8. After duly considering the present petition, I do not find that its allegations differ in principle from my own views relative to protection and propagation of fish, and I would recommend, as a remedy for the abuse complained of, definite regulations on the time and mode of using cod seines, so as not to interfere materially with hook-and-line fishing.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed,)

N. LAVOIE.

APPENDIX No. 5.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SEAL FISHERY.

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1875.

To the Hon. J. A. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 29th ult., relative to the protection of the seal fishery, I beg to state that though it is not yet demonstrated by accurate statistics that the seals, or at least the species which is hunted in the spring on the ice of the gulf, has diminished in the Province of Quebec, or in the northern seas, it is however almost certain that if sealing expeditions continue to increase in the same ratio as they have done for the past ten years, and if the steamers are allowed to leave port and to kill the seals as early as they have done until now, destroying indiscriminately both males and females, even when the latter have not yet brought forth their young ones, or when they are unable to provide for themselves, one will soon have to deplore the annihilation of the species as already witnessed with regard to sea cows, which formerly were so abundant in the gulf, especially around the Magdalen Islands. There are some fish whose infinite power of reproduction seems to defy all possible means of destruction, but it is not so with certain kinds, such as mammiferous animals which are found only in determined localities, and whose reproductive powers are confined to one or two young ones per female; such is the case with the seal family, and experience has proved that if a species like the seal cannot be destroyed all at once, it may at least be diminished to such an extent that there would be no inducement to carry on hunting or fishing as an industry.

A moment's reflection will be sufficient to convince any one that such will be the fatal but unavoidable result of too early expeditions, and indiscriminate hunting. In order to avoid this danger, no delays should arise in the adoption of some means to protect seals in the same manner as the fishes of the gulf. A close season has become necessary, and I heartily approve the resolutions proposed at a meeting held in Liverpool, by a great number of persons interested in the seal fishery business.

Should these resolutions be adopted, sealing vessels will make only one trip on an average, and should they make two, the seals killed in both voyages will be equally profitable, as the young ones will have had time to grow; there will also be no danger for the young ones, because by that time they will be able to escape. I will, however, remark that the lawful time for our fishermen might be made to extend from the 1st of April to the 15th of May, their ships being slower than those of Newfoundland, which for the most part are steamships, and because also our vessels have a longer distance to travel before reaching the seal banks.

Should the number of seals be found to have diminished in the gulf, this must certainly not be attributed to the destruction made by our hunters, who seldom leave before the first days of April, where the large seals as well as the small ones can escape. The number of seals killed every year by our men is besides so small that it cannot have had a great influence.

Since 1852, the number of vessels despatched from Canadian ports, especially from Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point, which are now the only ports wherefrom sealing expeditions are outfitted, varied from 30 to 40 with a total average tonnage of 1,200 or 1,500 tons. The catch of these vessels did not exceed 12,000 seals yearly, except in 1863 when the same amounted to 23,000 seals. The total annual catch of our vessels, even in the best years, is therefore an average voyage, unequal to that of a steamer from Newfoundland.

In 1861, 350 vessels were outfitted in Newfoundland ports for the seal fishery, the crews of which amounted to 10,000 men. These vessels delivered to the trade 700,000 seal skins that year. Since that time vessels have increased one half, if not in number, at least in capacity and number of men engaged in the same industry. Steamers have replaced sailing vessels and the produce multiplied. It therefore follows that regulations for the protection of seals are principally required in Newfoundland, and that they should be observed in particular by fishermen from that country. In spite of the frightful destruction of seals which took place in the Gulf for the past few years, our oldest and most experienced fishermen pretend that our waters are as full of them as ever; this spring as many were noticed as ever before. The extraordinary catch made by Newfoundland vessels, and the almost uniform success of our fishermen since 1852, would seem to indicate no decrease in the species. On the other hand fishermen settled on the coast of Labrador, urge that seals were formerly so abundant there in the fall, they were noticed ascending the Gulf in numerous herds during whole weeks from the 15th of November to the 15th of December. Then was the time when those extraordinary catches at La Tabatière, Pacachoo and Mecatina were made; a single one of which might have been sufficient to enrich a man. During spring time when seals were descending the Gulf, a renewal of this good fishing occurred in Bras D'Or Bay and also in Belles Amours, but to-day seals are hardly seen along the shores. After a run of five or six hours they are no longer seen, and should the fishermen be unprepared to stop them at the proper moment the catch for the season is over.

How is all this to be explained?

No doubt that several causes may prevent seals from approaching the shores, but an occurrence of such a regular kind for the past 30 or 40 years, and especially since the outfitting of large expeditions from Newfoundland, must be accounted for otherwise. Can it be that seals being frightened dare no longer approach the coasts, but retire to the middle of the Gulf? Or have they been destroyed beyond the recuperative powers of the species, is what cannot be very well ascertained at present; but I am inclined to favor the latter supposition. At all events it is time that measures should be taken to check this downward tendency, thereby preventing a sure destruction of seal fishing and causing the ruin of merchants and fishermen engaged in that industry.

Before closing this letter I beg to add that I do not see any occasion for recommending any change in the mode of carrying on the seal fishery so far as our own fishermen are concerned, as I do not think that their mode of fishing has ever done any harm to the seal species, but I strongly recommend the Department to help as much as possible the enforcement in the Gulf of regulations similar to those passed at the Liverpool meeting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. LAVOIE.

APPENDIX 6.

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Value, Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Point Levis to Cape Chatte, during the year 1874.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.		No. of Salmon.	No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	Cod Fish.	Mackerel.	
		No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.												
Point Levis					3	45						172	2,200			3		122				
Point St. Michel					3	45						215	2,900			7		1,120				
St. Michel					1	20						30	2,000			6		1,100				
St. Valier					1	20						80	2,500		4,000	40		2,300				
Berthier					1	20			13	130	30	400		5,000								
St. Thomas							8	160	21	210				5,828	310			2,075		59		
Cape St. Ignace							5	100	5	50				1,035	100			1,109		19		
L'Islet									20	200				4,763								
St. Jean, Port Joli									45	450				7,210								
St. Roch							4	80	25	250				9,177	40			500				
St. Anne							10	200	12	120	2	50		14,897	7			99				
Isle aux Oies and Isle au Grues														6,050								
Riviere Ouelle									42	1,750				46,310								
Petite Anse St. Denis and St. Denis							3	300	25	670	170	1,500	10	20,762	21	22	10	12				
Kanouaska (including adjacent Islands)							5	525	11	230	60	710	58	7,800	18	125	57		4			
St. André							2	140	14	281		40	31	18,330	3	10	12					
Notre Dame du Portage									14	185				4,880								
Riviere du Loup							2	170	3	50	50	300	90	5,300								
Cacouna							14	1,155			480	1,040	1,605		9	12						
Isle Verte							21	2,100			60	3,765	1,325			140			4	250		
Isle Verte (mainland)							7	515			16	1,800	228	100	10			52	128			
Trois Pistoles							1	55	6	365	76	13	155		2				146			
St. Simon							8	340	1	30	309	360	25						30			

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries from Point Levis to Cape Chatte.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod Fishery.....	3,200 quintals, at.....	5 00	16,000 00
Herring Fishery.....	12,904 barrels	5 00	64,520 00
Mackerel Fishery	141 do	10 00	1,410 00
Salmon (fresh in ice)	89,860 lbs	05	4,493 00
Sturgeon Fishery	523 barrels	8 00	4,184 00
Bar and White Fish	8,492 doz.	2 00	16,984 00
Shad	20,583 each	10	2,058 30
Sardines	900 barrels	5 00	4,500 00
Fels.....	151,442 each	10	15,144 20
Mixed Fish	29 barrels ...	5 00	145 00
Fish used as Manure	779 do ..	25	194 75
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1874.....			129,633 25
do do do 1873			78,453 00
		Increase....	51,180 25

APPENDIX 7.

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Value, Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North side of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Bersimis, during the year 1874.

NAME OF PLACE.	Fishing Boats.		KINDS OF NETS USED.								KINDS OF FISH.							
			Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.		No. of Salmon.	No. of Shad.	Herring, s barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.
	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.							
<i>Island of Orleans -</i>																		
St. Laurent.....			2	360	140							114	2,250					112
St. Francois, north side of the Island.....								7	130	4	34				1,020	12		540
Argenteau.....										5	49				675			363
St. Francois, south side of the Island.....										6	46				1,342			
Ste. Famille.....						5	138	6	104	1	4				843	17 1/2		136
Chateau Richer.....								6	96						98	3 1/2		99
St. Anne.....								1	12	8	95				622			7
St. Joachim.....										6	310				4,750			
St. Joachim (Farm).....										13	231				1,472			
St. Joachim (Parish).....										17	210				894			
Bain St. Paul.....								1	20	15	174				1,755			
Cap aux Corbeaux.....										11	224				1,335			
Isle aux Coudres.....								15	274	60	612				3,921			36
La Misere.....								1	10	14	299				850			
Petite Riviere St. Francois Xavier.....										61	2,358				44,735			
Les Eboulements.....										11	220				1,020			49
Cap aux Pies.....								3	60	4	60				325			797
St. Denes.....								3	320	3	18				165		1	207
Pointe au Pic.....								1	30			3						500
Malbaie and Cap A l'Aigle.....			1	20	20			7	165			16						27

Port au Saumon.....			1	40	60		1	15		20				1			14			
St. Fidèle.....							1	10							1					
Rivière Noire.....			1	108	60					20										
Port aux Quilles.....			1	120	60					40										
Rivière au Canard.....			1	110	60					30										
Pointe Rouge.....		1	1	70	60					865										
Moulin à Baude.....		1	1	70	60					177										
Anse Puante.....		1	1	70	60					153										
Pointe Carole.....		1	1	70	60					162										
Caille à Tetu.....		2	2	70	60					221										
Anse aux Basques.....		1	1	40	40					5										
Escoumains West.....		1	1	40	36					17										
Escoumains East.....		1	1	70	36					147										
Islets Penchés.....		4	5	238	228					365										
Port Neuf.....		2	2	120	120					187										
Patte de Lièvre.....		1	1	36	30					60										
Sault au Cochon.....		1	1	36	30					12										
Baie de Laval.....		1	1	60	50					114										
Pointe aux Colombers.....	2 50	2	2	100	60					80										
Bersimis.....										150										
Signay.....	100	100	6,000	500										200		1400				
Métabetchouan East.....	50	50	2,500	250										100		1600				
Métabetchouan West.....	40	40	2,400	200										300		1000				
Roberval.....	60	60	3,600	300										150		1200				
Ashuapimouchan.....	25	23	1,300	125										12		300				
Oujiatchouan.....	200	200	1,400	1000										400		2000				
Fly Fishing. { River à Mars.....										75										
{ River St. Jean.....										71										
{ Petit Saguenay.....										83										
{ River St. Marguerite, N.O.....										133										
{ River St. Marguerite, N.E.....										150										
{ River Murray.....										33										
{ River Du Gouffre.....										11										
Brush Fisheries.....										76										
Total.....	2 50	495	500	19,048	2801	5	138	66	1,466	247	4,890	3,576	2,250	65,822	33	2	2,068	187	1562	7500

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Bersimis.

		\$cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon (fresh in ice)	71,520 lbs at.....	0 05	3,576 00
Winnoniche	7,500 each	0 25	1,875 00
Sturgeon fishery ..	33 barrels	8 00	264 00
Bar and Whitefish	2,068 doz. 5 00	2 00	4,136 00
Shad	2,250 each	0 10	225 00
Sardines	2 barrels	5 00	10 00
Eels	65,822 each	0 10	6,582 20
Mixed fish	187 barrels	5 00	935 00
Fish used as manure	1,562 do	0 25	390 50
Total value of the product of the Fisheries in 1874			17,993 70
do do do 1873			13,273 00
Increase...			4,720 70

APPENDIX No. 8.

GENERAL Recapitulation of the Yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, and in the Districts above Quebec, during the year 1874.

Quantity of Fish.		Prices.	Value. 1874.	Value. 1873.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod-fishery,	122,509 qntls.....	5 00	612,545 00 ✓	736,424 00
Autumn do	29,024 do	5 00	145,120 00 ✓	157,335 00
Herrings (pickled)	43,405 brls	5 00	217,025 00 ✓	104,310 00
do (smoked)	1,889 boxes	0 25	472 25 ✓	204 00
do (fresh water,)	20 brls.....	5 00	100 00 ✓	.....
Mackerel fishing	7,278 do	10 00	72,780 00 ✓	61,700 00
Haddock do	241 qntls.....	5 00	1,205 00 ✓	2,395 00
Ling do	43 do	5 00	215 00 ✓	40 00
Halibut do	312 brls	6 00	1,872 00 ✓	2,290 00
Salmon (pickled)	1,313 do	16 00	21,008 00 ✓	32,672 00
do (fresh in ice)	531,992 lbs	0 05	26,599 60 ✓	31,637 00
do (preserved)	280,402 lbs	0 25	70,100 50 ✓	3,600 00
do (smoked)	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00
Lunge	430 brls	25 00	10,750 00 ✓	.....
Winaniche	7,500 each.....	0 25	1,875 00 ✓	.....
Trout,	134 brls	8 00	1,072 00 ✓	990 00
do (speckled)	10,000 lbs	0 10	1,000 00 ✓	.....
Sturgeon,	559 brls	8 00	4,472 00 ✓	1,905 00
Bar and Whitefish,	11,360 doz.....	2 00	22,720 00 ✓	49,512 00
Shad,	66,873 each.....	0 10	6,687 30 ✓	1,969 00
Sardines.	902 brls	5 00	4,510 00 ✓	4,350 00
Eels,	374,187 each.....	0 10	37,418 70 ✓	16,054 00
Pike,	60 brls (610)	10 00	600 00 ✓	.....
Pickeral,	186 brls	10 00	1,860 00 ✓	.....
Tom Cod,	20,000 bushels	0 50	10,000 00 ✓	.....
Maskinongé,	500 each.....	2 00	1,000 00 ✓	.....
Seals	12,639 each.....	6 00	75,834 00 ✓	76,896 00
Lobsters (preserved)	254,908 cans.....	0 25	63,727 00 ✓	2,250 00
Mixed fish,	20,353 brls	5 00	101,765 00 ✓	3,112 00
Fish used as manure,	14,569 brls	0 25	3,642 25 ✓	5,128 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	209 brls	7 00	1,463 00 ✓	1,421 00
Cod Oil,	97,709 gals.....	0 50	48,854 50 ✓	45,813 00
Seal Oil,	54,095 do	0 50	27,047 50 ✓	46,916 00
Whale Oil,	16,620 do	0 80	13,296 00 ✓	320 00
Porpoise Oil,	17 do	0 80	13 60 ✓	71 00
Total.	.....	.....	1,608,660 20	1,391,564 00

1608,660, 20

A. J. SMITH,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 1874.
(Certified.)

W. F. WHITCHER.

APPENDIX No. 9.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' AND GUARDIANS' REPORTS IN
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR THE SEASON OF 1874.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION, FROM POINT LEVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

LOUIS CARON,
HERMENEGILDE MARTIN, } *Overseers.*
L. E. GRONDIN,

The following comparative table exhibits the yield of the Fisheries in this division:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Value of Salmon (pieces).....	4,545	5,758	9,574	4,432	3,374	4,726	3,342
do Shad do	32,242	26,987	16,249	25,035	18,410	18,094	20,583
do Herrings (brls)	30,117	13,135	6,671	2,169	7,174	12,545	12,903
do Sturgeon do	350	369	219	242	130	298	523
do Sardines (tinnets).....	11,702	10,262	6,688	1,443	1,658	868	900
do Cod (quintals).....	3,100	4,000	4,900	2,200	300	.....	3,200
do Eels (pieces)	160,242	99,500	109,125	109,204	73,352	96,734	151,442
do Porpoises	12	77	208	115	6	.....	.....
Total Value	\$195,770	\$125,952	\$108,830	\$48,251	\$54,087	\$78,218	\$110,899

Owing to the stormy weather which prevailed during the fishing season, the yield of fish was not uniform through this division, being larger in some places and smaller in others than the yield of last year, giving, nevertheless, an increase of \$32,681 over the yield of 1873, as may be seen by the above table.

The salmon fishery was better than last year, although fewer fish were caught, the average weight and price being higher than those of last season. The increase in prices is due to the proximity of the Quebec market, and to the great number of American agents buying the fish on the spot, and paying as high as 25 cents per pound. The sturgeon fishery has greatly improved since 1872; the catch in that year being 130 barrels against 523 this season. Notwithstanding the stormy weather above referred to, the eel fishing was far better than in 1873. Signs of decrease are noticed in the quantity of small fish frequenting the waters of that part of the south coast. This failure is attributed:—

1st. To the frequent storms which prevailed during the spring and destroyed part of the fisheries;

2nd. To the presence of porpoises and seals during the breeding season;

3rd. To the enormous quantity of sea weeds growing on the shoals, and to the use of brush fisheries where shad and bar are left to dry at low tide and die;

4th. To sawdust and mill rubbish thrown from saw mills in the rivers.

The law was well complied with generally, except in the case of saw-dust and mill rubbish.

Seventy-three salmon were caught with the fly in Rimouski River this season, of an average weight of 17 lbs. 11 oz. The following is the salmon angling score in that stream for the past ten years:

1865	8 salmon.
1866	32 "
1867	36 "
1868	48 "
1869	57 "
1870	18 "
1871	68 "
1872	47 "
1873	43 "
1874	73 "

There were caught in Metis River as follows :—

1870	19 salmon.
1871	30 "
1872	52 "
1873	57 "
1874	146 "

being a steady increase since 1870.

In Matane River, 49 salmon were killed with the fly.

CAPE CHATTE DIVISION.

JOSEPH J. LÉTOURNEAU, *Overseer.*

STATEMENT showing the Yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cod Fish (quintals)	7,635	8,666	6,354	5,625	4,160
Halibut (barrels)	12	7	11	.....	3
Salmon „	25	20	8	26	23½
Trout „	8	13	10	9	3½
Herring „	25	34	37	27	45
Fish used as manure (barrels) .....	.....	300	1,300	260	150
Cod Oil (gallons)	3,965	5,280	2,353	1,078	1,604
Seal Oil „	146	122	787	440	.....

Cod fishing was very poor, the yield being 1,466 quintals less than last year. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the fish did not near the shores, and that as a consequence the fishermen did not resort to fishing as much as usual, but preferred working at the lumber establishments of Ste. Anne des Monts and Magdalen

Rivers. In spite of stormy weather, an improvement is noticeable in the salmon fishery. The number of salmon caught with the fly in Anne des Monts River for the last four years, is as follows:—

1871.....	8	1873.....	87
1872.....	13	1874.....	140

The above table shows a steady and rapid increase in the Ste Anne des Monts River. This fact is still more apparent, when the average weight in 1873 (17½lbs.) and the heaviest salmon (30lbs.) are compared with the average weight of this year (19½lbs.) and the heaviest fish (40lbs). Trout is also very abundant in the rivers of this Division, but having entered the streams late, net fishing was small. Very little change is to be noticed in Cape Chatte River. Salmon is nevertheless increasing slowly but steadily. Three salmon were last season caught in it by anglers fishing for trout, an unheard-of fact for at least twenty years. The slow increase of this river is due to the poaching of past years; but the prosecutions instituted in 1868 had a good effect, and appear to have made a lasting impression on the minds of the people there. The Overseer regrets being unable to say the same thing of Ste. Anne des Monts River. Two parties were caught spearing fish last season, and had already speared five salmon and two dozen trout when discovered. The fish were confiscated, and their case kept in abeyance for the decision of the fishery officer in command of *La Canadienne*.

GASPE AND MALBAIE DIVISIONS.

P. VIBERT, JR., Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1874.	1873.
Cod Oil	15,078	19,751
Herring	602	929
Mackerel	125	463
Salmon, pickled ...	17	294
do fresh, in ice ..	118,304	.....
Whale Oil.....	16,300	.....
Cod Oil	10,878	16,480
Seal Oil.....	.....	11,692

The salmon fishery was better than that of 1873, and would have been still more successful had it not been for the heavy storm which occurred on the 18th June, and did great damage to the nets at Malbay, Peninsula and Cape Gaspé, just at the time when fishermen were doing best. 118,304 lbs. of salmon were sold fresh, and 17 barrels pickled, making in all 411 barrels.

Comparative table showing the number of barrels of salmon caught during the last five years:—

In 1870.....	541 barrels.
1871.....	460 "
1872.....	343 "
1873.....	294 "
1874.....	411 "

Cod fishing was poorer than last season. This may be partly accounted for by the storm, during which 100 boats were lost at Percé alone, and several elsewhere. Bait was also very scarce about the end of August. The statistics show that very few mackerel were taken. The northerly winds which prevailed in August may have kept the fish out.

FLY FISHING.

DARTMOUTH RIVER.

Messrs. Glover and Guild fished this river from 23rd June to 8th July, and killed sixty-five fish, weighing 786 lbs.; average, 15 lbs.

YORK RIVER.

The waters of this river kept very high during the first fifteen days in June, nevertheless, 135 fish were killed with the fly; average weight, 16 lbs. Guardians report that a large number of fish ascended to the spawning beds.

ST. JOHN RIVER.

Catch, twenty-nine fish.

MALBAIE RIVER.

A fine little stream, which, with proper care and increased guardianship, may soon become a good angling river. It was not angled last season.

Last year's report stated that Thomas McCallum, former overseer of Malbaie division, appeared to have a very imperfect knowledge of his duties, and recommended that the same be placed under proper and intelligent guardianship, in order to protect it effectually, and particularly to put a stop to the spearing of eels in the Malbaie River, under pretext of which, it was asserted large numbers of salmon were destroyed, and others driven away from the estuary. This suggestion was acted upon; the Malbaie division was this year abolished as a separate district, and added to that of Gaspé. The desirability of this change is apparent in the improvement of the salmon fisheries already noticed in that division.

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE showing the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Division of Palos, from 1870 to 1874, inclusive.

Description.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
		Yield.	Value.	Yield.	Value.	Yield.	Value.	Yield.	Value.	Yield.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Summer Codfishery	Quintals..	25,875	103,500	24,430	97,720	30,060	120,240	21,780	87,120	24,280	97,120
Autumn do	do ..	13,300	53,200	14,840	59,360	12,940	51,760	11,510	46,040	6,265	25,060
Haddock	do ..	980	2,940	100	300	210	630	875	2,625	85	255
Halibut.....	Barrels..	40	320	35	280			73	438	58	348
Herring.....	do ..	1,120	3,360	1,250	3,750	850	2,550	1,600	4,800	925	2,775
Mackerel	do ..			110	660	55	440	100	800	45	360
Salmon	do ..	97	1,358	66	924	49	686	67	928	82	1,148
Eels	do ..							10	60		
Cod Oil.....	Gallons..	24,170	13,290	23,560	12,960	24,860	13,673	20,480	11,264	18,520	10,186
Fish for manure.....	Barrels..	500	125	600	150	1,390	337	5,460	1,364	1,250	312
Cod Sounds.....	do ..	59	413	105	735	60	420	140	980	70	490
Cod Roes	do ..	230	920	250	1,000					120	480
Totals ..			\$179,426		\$177,839		\$190,736		\$150,429		\$183,534

The above return shows a great falling off in the yield of the fisheries of this division. The decrease is partly due to the stormy weather which prevailed last season, but mostly to the inattention of the late Overseer, Mr. James M. Remon, whose other pressing duties prevented him from properly attending to the requirements of the fisheries placed under his charge. Mr. Remon was, therefore, called upon to resign, and his fishery district has been added to the Gaspé and Malbaie divisions.

PORT DANIEL DIVISION.

W. PHELAN, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cod Fish.....	8,145	6,967	6,175	8,970	7,590	6,175	4,465
Salmon	57	79	120	108	110	148	110
Herring	515	370	695	1,231	830	280	710

Salmon is rapidly on the increase in this division. In 1868 the yield was 57 barrels whilst in 1873 it was 148, and, according to all reports, there can be no doubt that last season would have at least been equal to 1873, had it not been for the stormy weather which prevailed in June, and caused such damage to salmon nets in the height of the fishing season. This improved state of things is due to a proper enforcement of the Fishery Laws, and attention to duties on the part of the Overseer.

Cod fishing was poor. Mackerel were plentiful in the months of July and August. Herring were abundant, particularly at Nouvelle and Chigouac; but they became scarce in the fall. There were no contravention of the Fishery Laws.

CASCAPIEDIA DIVISION.

R. W. H. DIMOCK, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cod Fish	5,530	5,245	6,520
Herrings	3,890	2,250	1,710
Mackerel	84	27	20
Haddock	133	83	42
Salmon	25,264	35,363	30,567
Trout	3	5	15
Lobsters.....	.....	.....	4,176

Herrings were not so abundant as last year. Mackerel were plentiful in July; but mostly used as bait; only a few were caught. A limited quantity was sold by the farmers to Mr. Hogg, who canned them. Should this gentleman continue his canning operation next season, we may expect more attention being given to this branch of the fisheries.

No American vessels were seen this season above Bonaventure. Cod fishing was not favorable; bait being scarce and weather stormy. Trout were as plentiful as usual on the sea shore, fifteen barrels being taken. Salmon appeared as abundant as ever, and the fishermen did very well until the storm which prevented them from fishing for four days. The following is a statement of the yield of this fishery during the three past years:—

In 1872.....	25,264 lbs. Salmon.
1873..	35,363 do
1874.....	30,567 do

Grand Cascapedia River is well stocked with breeding fish. Guardians state that they counted over 500 salmon below the Forks. The anglers who fished that stream last season are well pleased with their sport. They behaved in a most liberal manner towards the residents, dividing the greatest portion of their catch with them. A timber jam which prevented the ascent of fish in the Little Cascapedia River materially interfered with the sport of the anglers; only three salmon being killed. This obstruction will be removed next season, and the river in future be kept clear. Three of the salmon stations at the mouth of this stream have also been removed lower down in order to ensure its more speedy re-stocking. Bonaventure River is well stocked with salmon. The following is the score of angling during the past few years in the above-named rivers:—

—	Grand Cascapedia River.				Little Cascapedia River.				Bonaventure River.			
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Number of Salmon ..	44	136	68	418	Not Angled.		11	3	60	30	22	15
Weight in lbs.....	1,012	3,100	1,434	9,902		194	57	770	487	366	225	
Average weight in lbs	23	22½	21½	23½		17½	17 ⁵ / ₁₈	13	16	16½	15	

MARIA DIVISION.

ELMINE ALLARD, *Overseer.*

This Officer was found so inefficient that it became necessary to dispense with his services. His division was abolished and is now merged in that of the neighbouring Overseer for the Cascapedia district. Detailed statistics of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division will be found at Appendix No. 2.

MATAPEDIA AND RESTIGOUCHE DIVISION.

JOHN MOWAT, *Overseer.*

Salmon net fishing was very successful this season. The fish came in shoals from the 14th June to the 8th July. On the Quebec side of the river, between Maguasha and Bourdon Points, 5,162 salmon were killed in 15 stations; and on the New Brunswick side, between Campbeltown and head of tide, 6,157 in 25 stations.

The Indians gave very little trouble this season; the measures adopted by the Department last year having had a beneficial effect. The stations set apart and fished for them have not turned out as anticipated, owing to new channels forming on the bars immediately above the nets and causing cross currents. The nets were, besides, set rather late in the season, on account of disagreements among the Indians; some desiring to fish themselves and others being against it. The net proceeds amounted to \$282, one-half of which was, according to agreement, given to the person attending the station, and the

other half remitted to the Indian Department for distribution among the several members of families. Better counsels will undoubtedly prevail next season, as Indians are now prepared and anxious to fish the station themselves.

The canning of salmon in this division amounted to 174,526 lbs, besides 64,878 lbs. sold fresh in ice. The score of angling is as follows :—

	Salmon.	Average weight.
In Matapedia River.....	144	21 lbs.
Upsalquitch do	155	11 do
Lower Restigouche River.....	119	16 do
Middle do do	840	16 do
Upper do do	252	16 do
192,902 lbs. of lobsters were canned in this Division.		1540

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

D. ROSA,
L. H. HUOT. { *Guardians.*

The following is the comparative statement of the fisheries in the Montmorency division :—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Salmon.....Brls.	96	91	82	150	114
Shad.....	1,057	1,100	1,550	1,600	2,250
Eels.....	19,059	14,728	51,932	9,202	11,856
Sturgeon.....	1,314	1,882	1,901 Doz.	83 Brls.	32½
Bar & Whitefish.....Dez.	1,902	2,126	2,074	447	712
Small Fish.....Brls.	271	759	412	66	92

The above statement shows that the present seasons' fishery was successful compared with last years'. The yield of salmon is somewhat below last year's figure, but is, nevertheless, higher than that of any previous year. The only decrease of any note lies in the Sturgeon fishery.

Trout fishing in the Lakes of Quebec and Murray Bay was also very successful. The fish are rapidly and steadily increasing in the lakes of this division.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

JOS. E. DEMEULE, *Overseer.*

This officer was appointed to replace the previous one, dispensed with for inefficiency. He does not appear to possess a practical knowledge of his duties. He sent no report of his doings, nor any statistics of the yield of fisheries of his division.

The yield of fly fishing as reported by anglers is as follows :—

River Murray	33 salmon.
do du Gouffre	76 do

The last named river yielded only four salmon in 1873.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB. BILODEAU, *Guardian*.

This officer was appointed during the course of last season. The principal kinds of fish frequenting Lake St. John and tributary streams are the Winnoniche (land locked salmon) White-fish, Pickerel and Pike. The two former species are specially abundant; the yield being computed at 7,500 Winnoniche, and 1,102 doz. of White-fish. The fishery laws appear to have been satisfactorily observed.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

FERDINAND SAILLANT, *Overseer*.

JOSEPH BOILY, *Guardian*.

Yield of the salmon net fishing for the last five years.

In 1870	3,275 salmon.
1871	3,462 „
1872	3,312 „
1873	2,481 „
1874	2,482 „

River Bersimis.

The Overseer reports that this beautiful stream, which formerly teemed with salmon, is unmercifully being destroyed by the Indians. It is the only river in the Dominion where, out of ill advised compassion for the Indians, spearing is still permitted. Salmon were formerly counted by thousands, but the steady decrease in their number is very noticeable. In 1872 it is reckoned that 700 salmon were speared, 300 in 1873, and no more than 120 in 1874. Should the present system be continued for two years more, not a single fish will be left in the river.

Baie de Laval.

Salmon fishing was very good; the nets not being carried away by storms.

Patte de Lièvre.

This station suffered considerably from stormy weather; salmon fishing was nevertheless much better than in 1873.

Portneuf River.

A larger number of salmon and trout were noticed in this stream than in any previous season.

Portneuf to Tadoussac.

The fishing was not very successful here, owing to the same cause which injured other stations (stormy weather). No nets or brush fisheries could in fact be set without being carried away and destroyed. Fishermen, however, state that fish were abundant, and that during the few days the nets could be set and visited, fishing was most satisfactory. In some of the stations located in sheltered places the catch was good. At Pointe aux Bouleaux, for instance, 50 salmon were caught against 12 in 1873.

River à Mars.

Salmon resorted to the spawning beds in larger number than usual. The increase in salmon frequenting this stream is very satisfactory; and notwithstanding some difficulties experienced in the way of building fishways, &c., fish are four times more numerous than three years ago.

River Descente des Femmes.

This river is improving. Were a dam built at its mouth, so as to raise the waters above a long rapid, it would enable the fish to ascend at any time. The cost of this dam might come to \$25 or \$30, and it would be very advantageous, this rapid being the only obstacle to the ascent of fish, which is sometimes stopped at the mouth for ever a month.

Eternity River.

Was completely ruined four years ago, but is now steadily improving. The local guardian reports a large number of salmon having entered the river this season.

Rivers St. John and Little Saguenay

Salmon has increased over one half in these streams for the past two years. Fly fishing was very good.

River Ste. Marguerite.

This river, as usual, ranks first as an angling stream. The residents say they never saw a greater number of fish in the breeding pools. Not a single case of illegal fishing ever occurred on this river; the residents understand that their own welfare depends upon its being well attended to.

The following is the score of angling for the past three years :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
River Ste. Marguerite, N.W.	112	125	133
Do. do N.E.	53	50	150
Do. à Mars	3	28	75
Do. Anse St. Jean	13	39	71
Do. Petit Saguenay	11	Not angled.	83

GODBOUT DIVISION.

GEORGE L. DUGUAY, *Overseer.*

STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries as compared with 1873 :—

	1873.	1874.
Codfish	4,083 quintals.	3,008 quintals.
Halibut	25 barrels	15 barrels.
Herring	4 "	145 "
Mackerel	3 "	9 "
Trout	13 "	24 "

The anglers on Godbout River killed 273 salmon. The following is the number of salmon caught with the fly in that stream for the past five years :—

In 1870.....	390
1871.....	509
1872.....	275
1873.....	130
1874.....	273

MOISIE DIVISION.

G. MATHURIN, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division :—

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Codfish.....	Quintals 1,830	5,131	5,151	4,030	2,250	3,783
Salmon, pickled.....	Barrels 822	1,104	704	855	146	12
Do. fresh in ice.....	Lbs.				204,000	160,200
Cod Oil.....	Galls. 1,563	2,720	1,985	3,580	1,940	1,700

Salmon net fishing was not so good as usual in Moisie River, the catch averaging 160,200 lbs. against 204,000 lbs. in 1873. This result is entirely due to the low state of the waters, and is in nowise to be attributed to a scarcity of fish. The nets were also on several occasions carried away or destroyed by storms. Fly-fishing yielded 256 fish against 281 in 1873.

Cod fishing suffered also from the inclemency of the weather.

No mackerel were seen.

MINGAN DIVISION.

DONALD B. MCGIE, *Overseer*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Codfish.....	22,785	50,317	40,361	30,009	16,790
Herring.....	3,057	3,431	4,009	4,579	5,710
Salmon, pickled.....	727	426	364	217	16
Do. fresh in ice.....				59,489	55,876
Seals.....		5,000	4,242	3,987	5,520
Cod Oil.....	22,006	24,252	17,128	9,247	13,995
Seal Oil.....		34,702	23,390	12,570	22,710

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

FRANCOIS THIVIERGE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Codfish.....	4,766	5,794	3,657	3,615
Herring.....	114	654	483	420
Salmon, pickled	298	605	150	404
Do preserved.....			113,727	50,000
No. of Seals.....			1,085	1,218
Cod Oil.....	2,118	1,674	1,781	2,494
Seal Oil.....	18,030	3,891	2,380	2,947

Nabissipi River.

Salmon were more abundant this season than last year. The nets were set in accordance with the law. Cod was abundant, but bait very scarce.

Agwanus River.

Salmon fishing was very poor, only 12 barrels being caught against 58 in 1873. This decrease is attributed to the careless manner in which the river is fished.

Natashquan River.

Salmon fishing very good ; 1184 salmon being caught in one single day. The average weight of the fish was from 10 to 18 lbs., some ranking as high as 30 pounds.

The lessee of the net fishing division caught 120,000 lbs.; only 150,000 of which could be canned owing to the scarcity of hands. The balance, 250 barrels was pickled.

Kegashca River.

Cod fishing was better than last year. Bait abundant. Herring fishing might have yielded 400 or 500 barrels had it not been for the scarcity of barrels.

Mistanissi Point.

Salmon fishing not as bundant as last year. Herring plenty.

Pte. lx Croix.

Cod fishing was good. Herring abundant, but barrels were scarce.

Musquaro River.

31 barrels of salmon were caught against 7 in 1873.

Washeecoutai River.

Salmon fishing about the same as last year.

Romaine River.

Salmon fishing about the same as last year.

PENTECOST AND SEVEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

GILBERT BOULET, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this Division :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Codfish	960	1,865	2,150	1,939
Herring	150	150		96
Mackerel	64	200	3	10
Salmon pickled	44	80	26	31
Cod Oil	430	1,346	880	545
Seal Oil			300	

Salmon fishing would have been much better, had it not been for the strong prevailing wind. Fish were very abundant, but the fishermen could set their nets only late in the season, and even then lost several which were carried away and destroyed by the winds and currents.

WATSHEESHOO DIVISION.

P. GENDREAU, *Overseer*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this Division :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cod fish		380 qntls.	560 qntls.
Salmon	29 brls.	52 brls.	33 brls.
Trout	4	2	2
Seals		809 "	967 "

The decrease in the yield of the salmon fishery is attributed to the scarcity of fish food.

There are only two kinds of fish in this division, —salmon and trout. The cod entered in this statement was caught at Kegashca by fishermen of Batchawang. Seal fishing is on the increase.

PACACHOO DIVISION.

J. LEGOUVÉ, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this Division :—

	1873.	1874.
Cod fish.....	2,655 qntls.	3,760
Hallbut.....	200 brls.	2
Salmon.....	180 „	995
Trout.....	8 „	2
Number of seals.....	1,144 „	248
Cod oil.....	1,574 gals.	2,954
Seal oil.....	9,526 „	1,757
Whale oil.....	400 „	

BONNE ESPÉRANCE DIVISION.

W. H. WHITELY, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this Division :—

	1873.	1874.
Cod fish.....	4,960 qntls.	7,710
Salmon.....	172 brls.	136
Herring.....	250 „	
Cod oil.....	6,170 gals.	5,060
Seal oil.....	1,160 „	2,630

ANTICOSTI DIVISION.

Full details on the yield of the Fisheries of this Division will be found in Appendix No. 3.

Two local guardians were placed on the north and south sides of the Island during the whole of the salmon fishery, and did good service in preventing poaching and protecting the spawning beds.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

J. J. Fox, *Overseer*.

Details of fishing in this division will be found at Appendix No. 3.

ST. FRANCIS DIVISION.

W. C. WILLIS, *Overseer*.

Fishing in this division was very fair, the yield being somewhat larger than that of last year. Salmon fishing in the St. Francis River was most successful. Salmon began to ascend during the last week in June, and in large numbers. They probably spawn on

some of the numerous sand banks in the upper part of the river, as fry were seen in several brooks and other streams, especially in Stacy's and Buoy's Brooks. At Ascottstown mill dam, on Salmon River, the fish were noticed in large numbers, and according to the local guardians reports:—"frequently as many as twenty or thirty "large and small salmon could be counted passing up the fishway in the space of one "minute." According to all reports the fish are rapidly increasing, and resort to the several streams of this division.

The catch is estimated as follows:—

No. of lbs. of Salmon.....	2,400
No. of brls of Lunge.....	250

MAGOG DIVISION.

The Department was in hopes than the stringent measures adopted in 1873 against poachers, would be sufficient to deter others from again resorting to such injurious practices. Complaints of a similar nature being, however, again renewed this season, it was found necessary to send special detectives on the spot. Eleven nets, four seines, five boats, and four spears were seized and confiscated. The following persons were also prosecuted and fined for illegal fishing during the close season:—

M. A. Bullard, fined	\$8.00	and	\$7.05	costs.
Wm. Brawley, do	4.00	do	3.05	do
H. B. Bigelow, do	8.00	do	9.00	do
Wm. Henderson do	8.00	do	9.00	do
George A. Glines do	20.00	do	26.55	do
George N. Goff, do	20.00	do	26.55	do
Wm. Morrill, do	8.00	do	5.05	do

Prosecutions were also brought against John Holtham, Kinsman D. Harvey, John Beade, Oram Glifford, Wm. McGoyan, John Taylor, George Aimsforth, Annie Gustin, but had to be withdrawn, defendants or witnesses having thought safer to leave the country.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

H. W. AUSTIN, *Overseer.*

The yield of fishery in this Division is computed as follows:—

District.	Value of Fishing Boats.	Value of Eel Fisheries.	No of Shad.	No of brls of Sturgeon.	No of doz. of Whitefish.	No of Eels.	No of Tom Cod.	No of Mixed Fish.
District of Richelieu.....	14,550	2,000	.....	.....	.....	54,870	.....	9,044
do Three Rivers.....	6,500	.....	40,000	2	800	30,000	20,000	6,000
do Montreal.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	2,500
do Beauharnois.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250

Fishing was as good as usual, but the great demand for fish of all kinds has increased in such a manner as to induce a greater number of persons to engage in this industry, and bring to market coarse kinds of fish, which previously were not fished for, but now command a good price.

In addition to the above information, Mr. Austin has supplied the following interesting reports on the St. Francis and Nicolet Rivers:—

SPECIAL REPORT ON RIVER ST. FRANCIS.

CHAMBLY, October 19th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in obedience with your commands, I duly proceeded to the Eastern Townships to investigate and report upon the salmon fisheries in that portion of the Province. As my first letter of instructions related principally to illegal fishing at Brompton Falls, I will commence with that locality.

1st. Brompton Falls as you are doubtless aware is the seat of very extensive saw mills, the property of an American Company, doing an enormous business. The River St. Francis on which they are situated is at this point narrow and rocky, and a high and well constructed dam has been built by the Company. A sketch of the dam is attached, by which you will perceive the situation of the fishway, the distance to the end of the dam, and the site whence the salmon are taken. It will appear to you that the hole in which the fish are captured is but fifty feet (50) from the fishway, in fact they are on the point of mounting when they are netted, and clearly come under Section 7 Sub-section 10. The nets used are scoop or bag nets, having a circumference of about six feet and a length of probably four, the meshes in no instance exceed two inches in extension, and the general average is one and a half. As regards violation of the close time I have no doubt that instances do occur, in fact I know a gentleman on whose veracity I can depend, who saw a fish of about twelve pounds, that had been taken out of season, at the Falls at Brompton. I am however disposed to believe that such acts at this point are rare, and only take place at night, the fishing place being completely commanded by the mills; moreover the local guardian, Mr. Rose, has a reputation for vigilance and honesty. The licenses granted this summer for one month were seven in number, and were all held by mill hands; the cost was \$3. The number of salmon taken during that period at that little spot amounted to 250, weight from 8 to 12 lbs. each, a few however reached to fourteen pounds, all clean run fish in splendid order. The number marked in the Guardian's book was but 195, but he admitted he had not entered all, and after consulting the Superintendent and others I arrived at the conclusion that 250 was below the mark.

2nd. My next object was to proceed up the river and ascertain all about the salmon on their breeding places in the upper waters. It had been my intention to reach the source of the Great Salmon River, called the Still Waters, and situated on the borders of the townships of Emberton and Ditton, but I found it would be necessary to traverse from twenty to thirty miles of forest, and finding it would be impossible to engage men, and being unprovided with camping requisites, I had for the time to abandon the idea. I was fortunate however in obtaining the information acquired by Indians and others, and was much aided by Mr. Scott, a gentleman who is building a mill on the river, the first, barrier after leaving Brompton. The dam of this mill will not finished until next spring when it will be provided with a fishway, the model of which has been furnished by the Fishery Overseer. Mr. Scott takes much interest in the increase of salmon, and as his settlement is far up towards the head waters, he will be a valuable auxiliary. He employs a number of lumber men and has given them plainly to understand that any one of them killing a salmon will be dismissed from his service. Both in Ditton and Newport there are several beds or holes in which the salmon spawn in large numbers, but unfortunately in this wild part of the country they fall an easy prey to the scattered settlers, who sweep the holes with seines. I suggested to Mr. Scott that a few large trees into these pools would interfere considerably with their depredations, and his men were to occupy themselves in carrying out my recommendation on his reaching home. There is a guardian at Canterbury, but I consider great benefit would accrue, if the Fishery Overseer was permitted to visit this section very frequently during the spawning months. On the 27th June this year the attention of many persons was attracted by the gambols of an immense shoal of salmon on the shallows in the upper waters of the St.

Francis, many of the fish were so large that their fins appeared above water, and their numbers were computed at about two hundred. I had afterwards an opportunity of ascertaining that an unusually large shoal of salmon passed the falls at Drummondville three days before, namely on the 24th and 25th June.

3rd. I now turned down the stream and found little to attract attention in connection with the salmon fisheries until I got to Drummondville. The falls at this place have long been noted as the resort of all the poachers in the neighborhood, and at the time the salmon are running it is a common thing to see the falls lined with men bearing spears, who take with them every fish within their reach; indeed so systematic is their persecution of the salmon that wooden stages are erected over the favorite resting places, from which point many fish are killed and several wounded. It would appear that all classes take part in these lawless proceedings; the most successful spearman being the mayor of the adjoining municipality. There is a guardian here whose only interest in the Department appears to cease when he has drawn his pay, still with every man's hand against him, his situation cannot be enviable. A mile below the falls the river is entirely blocked by huge walls of stone forming eel weirs, barring the stream to the salmon ascending, and to the young fish seeking the salt water; indeed the latter are sometimes taken in the weirs. Twelve miles below this comes the sheet of water known as the Basin, and here again we have a perfect labyrinth of stone walls and eel weirs, these are followed by Grant's Rapids and more eel weirs, and further down by more rapids and still more weirs. The first obstructions with which the salmon has to contend and the last I have to mention are the nets set at the mouth of the river, to take any fish that may be mounting directly the ice leaves, I am informed that the nets are planted, and continued without interruption as long as a prospect remains, I could not ascertain that many salmon were taken in this manner, but no doubt some are killed and many others frightened and turned back.

4th. I here close that part of my report relating to the salmon of the St. Francis. That this stream is a highly favored resort of these fish cannot be doubted, and we have every reason to believe that under proper protection it would in a few years rival many rivers with a higher reputation. When we reflect that after running the gauntlet of so many buses, 250 fine fish were taken in one spot, that the largest salmon speared at Drummondville (by a magistrate) turned the scale at 43 lbs., and up to a certain point enemies molest them at every turn, we cannot resist the conviction that with proper care and attention no river in the Province is of greater promise than the St. Francis.

5th. I would take this opportunity of bringing to your notice that from Brompton Falls to the mouth of the St. Francis, the Fisheries Act is unknown and unheeded, the close season for doré, bass, &c., is quite unobserved, and during the entire month of May cartloads of these fish are taken with seines and carried for sale to the back town ships. Sturgeon still frequent the St. Francis in considerable numbers. A few days before I reached Drummondville one weighing 90 lbs. was speared mounting the falls. In the spring of the year they may be seen in the dead water below the falls, rolling about like a shoal of porpoises. The Indian name of this stream is the "River of Sturgeon," the favorite food of this fish is the clam, and here they abound. The young of these fish weighing probably $1\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. are speared in great numbers, some boats bringing in one hundred and more of an evening. I beg strongly to recommend a close season for sturgeon.

6th. Following your instructions I closely inspected the mills at Brompton, with a view of reporting on the practicability of their consuming their rubbish and saw dust. I have caused this plan to be observed in some parts of my own division, and the debris that was once thrown away is now sold at a profit. But this hardly applies to the works under consideration, and for burning up the waste in a kiln they are most unfortunately situated, the mills being built on a bed of rocks, out in the river on the main land, first come their many workshops, then lumber yards of great size, and then the tank of the Grand Trunk Railway rendering a tramway impossible. The managers told me they would be willing to go to the expense of four or five thousand dollars in building a furnace

or kiln to burn all rubbish, but the constant and sustained tax of carting the waste past all the obstacles I have described to a point when the furnace could be built, would weigh so heavily upon them that when Government pressed it they would be obliged to shut down the mills. It is no doubt a most important industry, employing during the winter 550 hands and in the summer season 150, and spending annually in Canada one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of American money. The banks of the picturesque St. Francis are disfigured beyond expression by the unsightly acres of broken slabs and wood, and a hundred miles below, the Indians gather their winter fire wood from the harvest that is sent them. Immense beds of saw dust are also formed at some points, and must be to some extent injurious and detrimental to the fish entering the river.

7th. Before closing my report I beg for a moment to call your attention to the River Nicolet, situated at no very great distance from the St. Francis and at one time far surpassing the latter river by the great size and number of the salmon, notwithstanding a persecution equally as persistent as that practised in the St. Francis, added to small in many places, and dams without fishways, these fish annually resort to these favorite waters and mount the river to the first mill dam. From all I have heard and seen, I have no hesitation in saying that protection extended to that stream would be a desirable measure, and that after a very few years of care and attention its former high character as a salmon river would be firmly established. I would respectfully recommend that for the next three years the licenses given at Brompton Falls be reduced to two, that those two be limited to taking only a dozen fish each. I also recommend that two licenses on the same terms be granted at Drummondville. To grant no licenses it is believed would encourage poaching, moreover the licensed men would have an interest in looking after the fishery.

I also think a few eel weir licenses might be granted, the limits of each fishery being clearly defined by the Fishery Officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH W. AUSTIN,

Fishery Overseer.

SPECIAL REPORT ON RIVER NICOLET.

CHAMBLY, February 24th, 1875.

SIR,—In compliance with your wishes I have the honor to forward some items of information collected in the Eastern Townships during the past summer regarding the River Nicolet. I beg in the first instance to state that I did not myself visit the immediate locality, not having been instructed to do so, but the old settlers and others who furnished the particulars are men of undoubted integrity, have passed their lives in the neighborhood, and their statements may be received without hesitation.

The River Nicolet, flowing into the St. Lawrence at the lower end of Lake St. Peter was some years ago, one of the most noted streams for salmon; on the south shore the fish being known particularly by their large size, showing an average of from 18 to 24 pounds. It is a somewhat singular fact that the largest fish always mounted the Nicolet, whilst the larger number, but smaller fish, pushed on some forty or fifty miles up Lake St. Peter, until they reached the sister river the St. Francis. In the last named stream a salmon rarely turned the scale at 15 lb., the average weight being about ten.

You are aware that Nicolet River has two branches, called the north east branch and south west branch, these join and make one stream at a point called the Fork about two miles above the village of Nicolet. The north east branch is the great salmon branch; to this I will now refer. The fish ascending meet their first obstacle at Sincennes' Mills, Ste. Monique, about four miles from the Fork, a closed dam barring further progress, except at high water, when a few always manage

to pass on. Upon the repair of the works some time ago, a small canal salmon trying to force a passage; attacking them with their spades in the shallow ditch nearly the whole were captured. Below the dam is now a favorite spot for spearers and was cut around the dam, the men returning to their work found some thirty many a fine fish is thus taken. Mounting the stream there is nothing to arrest the fish until you arrive at St. Leonard, where there are also mills, owned by Mr. Marquis, and again a closed dam. This point is about 15 miles from the mouth. From hence, up, there are fine reaches of river for breeding, until you reach Arthabaska, when mills again occur, and continue at intervals, all of course with slides. It is however the opinion of shrewd settlers that if the river was opened as far as Arthabaska, fish-ways being placed in the two first named mills; salmon would spawn in the long shallow reaches about St. Leonard and the upper mills might be left without molestation. In this opinion I am disposed to concur; at all events the fish might be attracted to the stream, by opening the two lower dams; after a season or two it would be easy to ascertain if any further extension was necessary. I would also strongly recommend that a certain number of young salmon be turned into this river, as soon as possible, after the fish-ways are established.

I am informed that the subject of protecting the river was at one time urged upon the united Municipal Councils of the District, the proposal being well received, and the feeling in its favor very strong in the county; the project was ultimately abandoned for want of funds. With regard to the other branch (south-west,) there are so many mills and dams upon it that very few salmon can, or do, attempt its ascent. Moreover, it is worthy of notice, that even in the most palmy days, it was but little used by these fish. On reaching the Forks, the salmon turned up the north-east branch, while the south-western stream was the favorite breeding ground of the sturgeon.

It would occupy too much of your time to relate the accounts of wonderful takes of salmon in this river, before those mills were erected; and allowing a wide margin for exaggeration, I have no doubt that the number of fish attracted to its sources was something extraordinary. In fact old Indians in speaking of the Nicolet and St. Francis twin rivers, term the first "Salmon River" and the latter "Sturgeon River," in the nomenclature of their tribe. Each bears its appropriate name.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the amount of illegal fishing that is carried on throughout the Nicolet River and the entire lower portion of the St. Francis. The *Fisheries Act* is unknown and unheeded, and many of the most respected residents loudly lament that two of the finest and most productive rivers in the Province are rapidly approaching depletion, from want of Government care and protection. That at a former period both Nicolet and St. Francis took high rank as salmon rivers, I see no reasons to question, and it will readily be conceded that under the fostering care of your Department, much of their former reputation might be restored.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Honorable Minister,
of Marine and Fisheries.

HUGH W. AUSTIN.

IBERVILLE DIVISION.

J. B. CHEVALIER, *Overseer.*

The following figures are furnished by the Local Fishery Overseer:—

	No.	Value.
No of Boats	16	\$ 450 00
No of Seines	10	160 00
No of Eel Fisheries	5	1,789 00
No of Eels caught.....	16,293	1,629 30
No of Mixed Fish.....	146	584 00

This Division comprises part of the Richelieu River extending from St. John to Lake Champlain.

From the boundary line to St John, Richelieu River is mostly formed of swamps and lowlands, which are covered with water in the spring. Owing to its large extent, Lake Champlain can be considered as an immense nursery for fish, and Richelieu River being the outlet of this Lake, offers exceptional advantages for spawning purposes. The fish resort there in immense numbers, and this river may be considered as one of the best spots for the reproduction of fish in the Province of Quebec.

MISSISQUOI DIVISION.

P. E. LUKE, *Overseer.*

The yield and value of the fisheries in this Division is estimated as follows :—

Value of boats and nets.....		\$ 913
No of Shad.....	3,870 @ 10 cts	387
No of barrels of Pickerel.....	186 @ 10 cts	1,860
do Sturgeon	1 @ 8 cts	8
No of Maskinonge.....	300 @ 2 cts	600
No of brls of mixed fish.....	562 @ 5 cts	2,810

The statistics show an increase in the yield of fisheries of this division.

A fact worthy of note is that four young salmon were caught during the season in Missisquoi Bay, and put back into the water. These fish are presumed to be the offspring of the ova placed in Lake Champlain a couple of years ago by the Fishery Commissioners of the State of Vermont:

CHATEAUGUAY DIVISION.

WILLIAM CLYDE, } *Overseers.*
ANDREW WATT, }

No fishing of any account is carried on in this division, most of it being done by anglers from Montreal. No contravention of the fishery laws were reported during the season.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

L. J. LORANGER, *Overseer.*

The Overseer in charge of this division is inefficient, and the Department intends sending next season an officer to devise the best means of putting the waters of this county under proper guardianship.

OTTAWA COUNTY DIVISION.

Special Guardians were employed to protect the fisheries of this division during last year. Large quantities of trout, caught during the close season, were seized and confiscated. The fish were in every instance distributed among the Protestant and Catholic charitable institutions of the City of Ottawa. Thirty nets were also confiscated. It is to be expected that these stringent measures will ensure better observance of the law in future.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR NOVA SCOTIA
AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister Marine and Fisheries.

St. JOHN, N.B., December 31st, 1874.

SIR,—The reports and returns from the local officers continue to show a satisfactory state of the fisheries in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In some counties of both these Provinces, owing to local causes, the catch has fallen short of last year, but in others it shows a very considerable increase, especially in salmon, so that on the whole, the total catch exceeds that of last year, which was very much in excess of the three previous ones. This steady increase is the best proof that can be offered of the beneficial results of the protection afforded by the *Fisheries Act*.

Restigouche County.

The returns from this county continue to show a steady improvement in the salmon fishery. Though the freshets in the spring considerably delayed the fishermen in getting out their nets, the take has exceeded that of last year. The lobster fishery has also been very productive, and this branch of business is becoming of great importance. The refuse forms a valuable fertilizer and is largely used by farmers in the neighborhood of the factories. Cod, mackerel and herring have given about an average catch, but these fisheries have not been as largely pursued as formerly, more attention being given to the lobster fishery.

Gloucester County.

The salmon fishery along the coast of this county was somewhat interfered with by a severe storm in the latter part of June, which destroyed a large number of nets, but the fish were so plentiful that previous to the storm the canning establishments could with difficulty dispose of their daily supply. Nepissiguit, Tetagouche, and Middle Rivers were well stocked with fish, and during the first part of the season, while the water was high, angling was better than usual, but during August and September the lowness of the water interfered somewhat with this sport.

Overseer Hickson reports that the yield of the lobster fishery far exceeded that of last year. The catch of cod was about an average one in the aggregate, though about Shippegan there was a falling off, owing to the partial suspension of business by a large Jersey firm which did the chief business there. The fall herring fishery on the Caraquet and Shippegan banks has been declining for some years, and was this season worse than usual. The fishermen there complain of the practice of throwing over "gurry" by Nova Scotia and P. E. Island fishing vessels. It is difficult to suggest any remedy to meet this evil, as the offence is committed at night so that it is almost impossible to detect the offenders, but there is no doubt that the practice is having a bad effect upon this fishery. The oyster beds of Caraquet are fast running out, the oysters taken being now so small that they are scarce fit for market, and some measure of protection is necessary to prevent their speedy exhaustion.

In the Pokemouche district the gaspereau fishery was more productive this season than last. Mackerel and herring were very plentiful on the coast, but these branches of fishing are not pursued with much vigor by residents. Bass are increasing in the Pokemouche River, and will ere long form a valuable branch of the fisheries of that district.

Northumberland County.

The reports from the Overseers of this county are very cheering, and show a great increase in the catch of all kinds of fish, but the principal improvement has been in the salmon fishery, which was very productive. At the mouth of the river the catch of

spring herring was very good, while that of salmon was unprecedented. Mackerel were plentiful, but this fishery is not largely pursued in this county. Overseer Perley in his report says:—"As regards salmon I may venture to say that there has never been so great a catch in any one season on the Miramichi. The catch of alewives has been better than for many years; shad have also increased, and I think they will yet return as in former days." Overseer Hogan reports that in his district the take of salmon has been unprecedented, and he feels certain that the returns are short of the total catch, as the fishermen are averse to giving correct returns, under the impression that it will lead to a tax on their industry. The bass fishery continues to improve, and there is no doubt that the close time provided last year will have the best effect upon this valuable fishery. The order in Council increasing the size of mesh from four and a half to six inches met with much opposition from fishermen, but the immense destruction of small fish by the old nets rendered this change necessary, and hopes are entertained that they will soon see that it will conduce to their own advantage. Overseer Cameron reports that in the early part of the season the run of gaspereau was better than for a number of years. From the last of May until about the 20th of July, when the water got low in the river, he never knew a better run of salmon in the south-west branch. After this date there was considerable poaching done by sweeping the bars in the Arbo Settlement, below Doaktown, about the Hovey Islands below Boistown, and in other parts of the river which offer great facilities for this work. After the nets were raised in August a fine run of fish got up to their spawning grounds on the main river and the Taxes branch, which Overseer Cameron found very difficult to protect from poachers. In a special report on the state of this river, made to you in October last, I pointed out the great need of additional officers in several localities on both branches of Miramichi, and I would again urge that Wardens be appointed for the Arbo and Cochrane settlements, Doaktown and the Hovey Islands. The facilities for poaching in these places are so great, and the officers are so far apart that it is impossible to arrest the offenders, who resort to every species of ingenuity to escape detection. Complaints still continue to be made of the excessive netting pursued at Portage Island, in the mouth of the river, and I would again submit that some suitable regulations be made to reduce the number and length of the nets set in that locality. I am informed that this island has been placed under the control of your Department, and I would respectfully suggest that no fishing stations there should be occupied except under license.

Kent County.

The returns from this county show a very large increase in almost all kinds of fish, except alewives, the take of which has been smaller than usual. Overseer Sutherland attributes this to the scarcity of salt, which he says it was impossible to obtain during the season for the catch of this fish. The lobster fishing has been carried on with more vigor than formerly, and the quantity canned was largely in excess of any previous year. More attention is now paid to this fishery than to any other, as it is found to be more remunerative. The facilities for successfully carrying on the cod, mackerel and herring fishery along the coasts of this county are very great, and by a proper prosecution of the business immense quantities might be taken. The fishing grounds are but a short distance from harbors which afford good shelter and may easily be entered. No better investment for capital is offered than these fisheries present, but at present they are pursued to a very limited extent. Overseer Cormier, of Cocagne district, reports that the catch of salmon has been double that of last year, while the lobster fishery has largely increased. Bass and smelts have been caught in large quantities and sent to American markets. Cod, mackerel, and herrings have yielded more than an average catch. The oyster beds of Buctouche and Cocagne, in common with those in other localities, are showing the effects of constant raking and the quantity taken is yearly decreasing. Overseer Cormier writes:—"It is very desirable that Government would make such regulations as will protect them in future, and I would suggest that some of the Buctouche and Cocagne beds be set apart for natural or artificial propagation."

Westmoreland County.

The fisheries of this county have hitherto been pursued mostly for home consumption, and no great quantity has ever been exported, consequently it is difficult to get accurate returns of the catch. The take of shad in Dorchester Bay has exceeded that of last year both in quantity and quality. Overseer Deacon reports that salmon and gaspereau are returning to Shejiac River, since the opening of the dam has afforded them a passage. He says:—"As for the oysters in our noted harbor I can say but little; in comparison with former years but few are now taken, and I would again recommend either that the harbor be leased for oyster culture, or that all raking be prohibited for a term of years. In the Parish of Botsford a lobster canning establishment has been in operation during a part of last season, and another has been erected this fall, which will be ready for work in the spring." As the business is just commencing in this county, it is important that the regulations should be strictly enforced, and I would respectfully recommend that Overseer Deacon's district be extended to include the Parish of Botstord, and that a local Warden be appointed to act under his instructions. Overseer Davidson, of Bay Verte, reports that he had much difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the saw-dust law, but has succeeded in getting the mill-owners to make arrangements that will in future prevent the refuse destroying not only the fish but the navigation of the rivers, and he hopes that in a few years salmon, bass and alewives will frequent them as formerly. At present the only fish taken in any quantity in this district is the spring herring, which strikes in about the 1st of May and continues till the middle of June. Large quantities of these fish might be taken, but the people catch no more than will supply the local consumption.

Albert County.

Fishing in this county is pursued chiefly by farmers who devote only a small portion of their time to the business. The shad fishery was better than for many years past, owing to the early spring. Line fishing was very good, but has not been followed so extensively as usual. Alewives are increasing in Germantown Lake, and large numbers were taken, principally for home use. The catch of salmon has rather exceeded that of last year. In the Pollet and Coverdale Rivers there is not much improvement. The milling operations seriously interfere with the hoped for increase of salmon in these streams. Heavy freshets tear out the fish-ways and jams of logs prevent the passage of fish. The lumbering interest is of much more importance to this part of the county, and it is a question deserving consideration whether these streams ought not to be exempted from the operation of the Act.

Victoria County.

Overseer McCluskey reports that salmon were not so plentiful in the Tobique as they were the previous season, which he attributes to the greater number caught in the main river. The additional Wardens appointed last summer will give this river the protection it so much needed, and will, in a great measure, put a stop to the poaching which has hitherto done so much injury to the spawning grounds. But one instance of unlawful fishing was reported to the Overseer during the season.

Carleton County.

Overseer Harrison reports that salmon were more plentiful during the summer, but the height of water and the quantity of logs running down the river during the fishing season prevented the usual number of nets from being set. He states that the law has been generally observed, and he had no occasion to impose fines or make any forfeitures for illegal fishing.

York County.

The recent death of Overseer Charles McPherson leaves me without any report from this county. The returns of catch made by the wardens show an increase over last year. A letter from Warden Brown, of Southampton, informs me that he had no trouble with the fishermen, and that the law was cheerfully complied with.

Sunbury and Queen's Counties.

Overseer Hoben reports an increase in the catch of salmon, shad and alwives in these counties—that of alwives was especially good—and in addition to supplying the local consumption, a large quantity was sent to the St. John market. He states that no cases of illegal fishing had come under his notice.

King's County.

The returns from this county show about an average catch, the whole of which is used for home consumption. The Kennebecasis was extremely low during the whole summer, and the number of salmon seen in the head waters was very small, but in the lower reaches of the river they were more plentiful. The lumbering operations on that river seriously interfere with the increase of salmon, by disturbing the spawning beds and destroying the ova, while jams of logs on the river prevent the fish from ascending. The hopes I entertained of restoring this river as a nursery for salmon have not been fulfilled. The cause lies more in the altered conditions of the stream and its surroundings than in any want of protection. The once secluded spawning beds are now bordered by cultivated fields and meadows, crossed and recrossed by herds of grazing cattle, which have driven the fish from their old haunts, and it is very doubtful to my mind whether it can ever be restored as a salmon stream of any importance.

Saint John County.

The returns show rather more than an average catch, although the fishing in St. Martin's district was not as actively pursued as in past years, owing to the higher wages obtained in the shipyards. An excellent fish-way has been placed in the dam on Salmon River in this district, and the proprietors of the mills show every disposition to comply with the requirements of the law. Overseer O'Brien, the newly-appointed officer for the western district, has been very zealous in enforcing both the *Fisheries' Act* and the Corporation law for the protection of the harbor fisheries. The weekly close time is now strictly enforced, and the sawdust law is seldom violated.

Charlotte County.

The returns and reports from this county continue to be of the most cheering character. Overseer Curran, of St. Croix district, says:—"The increase of fish in the River St. Croix is now a marked success. The water was high until October, and salmon were seen going up in great numbers. The increase of young salmon is proved by the fact that boys fishing for trout now catch them in considerable numbers. Alewives continue to increase, and pass through the fish-way at Middle Landing, but I do not think that many get over Salmon Falls, as the freshet is unusually high in June, and the water too strong for them; a fish way here would be of great service. In the Denis stream the water was alive with them, and I allowed the people to fish two days in the week, which gave the surrounding country as many as were needed for domestic use. I have had a fish-way erected on the west branch of Denis stream, at Sherman's Mill, which now gives them access to another large lake. I also had a gate opened at Ewart's mill, so that there is no hindrance to their getting to the head of the stream. The people now see and realize the benefits of observing the regulations. I have no violations of the law to report this year. As a general thing the people show no disposition to act contrary to its provisions, and even the mill-owners have kept their rubbish out of the river this year. By the exertions of the Maine Commissioners, the mill-owners on the American side have also been more careful of their rubbish, and comparatively little now gets into the river. A fish-way has been erected at Princetown on the western branch of the river, so that salmon can now get into the western lakes, and there is no reason to doubt that fish will once more be plentiful in the St. Croix. There are hopes that the oysters planted in Oak Bay last year by Mr. Young, will yet succeed, as many of them are alive and appear healthy.

Overseer Cunningham, of the Inner Bay District, gives a most favorable report of the herring fishery. Writing in November last, he says:—"The winter herring fishing has just commenced, and bids fair to exceed that of last year, which was very productive. They are now selling for 50c. per hundred for bait to United States fishermen, and for the Boston market." He thinks the present large operations in the lobster business are diminishing the supply of this fish, and that the average weight is also diminishing. Although the establishment at St. Andrew's put up about the same quantity as last year, it took more traps and more men to catch them.

Overseer Best, of Beaver Harbor and Lepreaux District, reports very favorably of the herring and hake fishery, and his returns show a large increase over those of last year.

Overseer Brown, of Campo Bello, reports that the herring fishery shows no decrease, but says that the catch of cod and pollock has slightly fallen off from last year, while that of hake shows a large increase.

Overseer McLaughlin, of Grand Manan District, reports that the year's operations wound up well, and that fishermen generally have reason to be satisfied with the returns. He says:—"While there has been a large falling off in the catch of lobsters, and a slight decrease in smoked herrings, the catch of pickled herrings, cod, pollock and hake has been very much larger than that of last year. The waters of Grand Manan literally swarm with young herrings, large quantities of which have been driven on shore by the pollock in all parts of the district, and their incredible numbers in these waters are evidence sufficient of the good results of a strict protection of the spawning ground at Southern Head. The falling off in the lobster fishery of this district is to be attributed to the fact that the grounds are over-fished, and bid fair to become exhausted. The only recuperative measure that will be effective is an annual close time from 15th of July to the 15th of the following March. There has been constant line and net fishing in my district during the whole of the past year, and at the present time (31st December) there are abundance of fish; a few days since two men loaded a boat twice in one day with fine cod and pollock. The last year has been a very busy one with me. The enforcement of the lobster regulations kept me on the alert during the first part of the season, while the close time at the Southern Head, the weekly close time and obtaining of statistics has filled the balance of the year."

The following report, compiled from returns received from the county overseers of Nova Scotia, has been furnished by W. H. Rogers, Esq., the fishery officer for that Province:—

The returns of the fisheries of Nova Scotia for the past year show a slight falling off in mackerel, herrings and cod fish, but a very large increase in the production of lobsters. It is important some means be adopted to strictly enforce the regulations regarding this fishery. As there are prospects of a large extension of this business in the coming season, there will consequently be a heavy drain upon these fish, and unless the law be strictly observed the supply must, in a few years, be exhausted, as has been the case in other countries.

Inland Fisheries.

The returns show a small increase over last year. Alewives show a considerable increase, and the yield of salmon would have been much larger had it not been for adverse and stormy winds in the spring, and a scarcity of water in the rivers in the fall, as stated by the various overseers in the reports appended. This fact would seem to indicate that the improvements and appliances for getting the fish over mill dams and other obstructions to their natural spawning grounds are having the desired effect in showing an increased yield year by year.

Having personally visited every county in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton during the past summer, and examined most of the mill dams across streams visited by migratory fish, I am prepared unhesitatingly to say that where fish-ways have been properly located in the dams in accordance with my instructions, the fish have ascended in quantities without any difficulty.

The fact is now established in this Province beyond all controversy that fish-passes properly constructed, after the model adopted by the Department, are all that is necessary for the fish to ascend to their spawning grounds.

Poaching.

The streams in Nova Scotia are comparatively small, and consequently offer peculiar facilities to poachers, and make it exceedingly difficult for officers to enforce the law. All these depredators require is a small sweep net and spear, and under cover of the night, or in the seclusion of the bushes fringing the streams, and in some instances with blackened faces, they commit sad havoc among the fish without being detected. Every year confirms my former convictions that if the law is to be effectually carried out, the pay of the officers in charge of this important branch of our fishery must be largely increased. It is becoming a question for consideration whether it would not be expedient to raise a revenue direct from the fisheries themselves, to defray the expenses of their protection. In what way this can best be done without injury to the interests of this important industry, I leave for others to determine.

Halifax County.

There has been a falling off in some branches of the fisheries in the eastern part of this county, which is partly accounted for by the increased number of lobster factories put in operation this year, inducing fishermen to partially abandon their line and net fishing to supply these factories.

In the Eastern division attention has been paid to the erection of proper fish-ways over the dams on the principal streams. The one at Moser's River was found inefficient, and is being reconstructed. The one on Charles River will be watched in the spring to ascertain if the fish pass up readily; if not passable it will be remedied.

The Musquodoboit has now the best pass on any of the streams in this section for salmon and trout, and if found that shad and alewives cannot ascend, an alteration will be made to suit these fish also. Chezzetcook and West or Middle Rivers have no dam obstructions, but the expenditure of \$200 on the latter and \$50 on the former would greatly improve these streams by allowing the fish to ascend at all times of tide. The importance of the free ingress of the fish visiting the rivers of this section cannot be over estimated. Overseer Fitzgerald states that the river fisheries of the Western district are improving and that the fish-ladders placed on the streams are sufficient.

Lunenburg County.

Overseer Redden says East, Gold and Middle Rivers are free for the passage of fish, excepting Middle River Branch, which has some natural obstructions. Martin's and Mushamush Rivers remain in a bad state owing to saw-dust, drift stuff and natural causes. The shore fishery in this county has given an average crop, excepting lobsters. The falling off in this article is attributed to the large amount of female fish caught the two previous years.

In the Western district, Mr. Jost reports that the catch of salmon in Lahave River and estuary, as well as in the other rivers and waters, has been considerably less than last year; but the fact that large numbers of salmon have been seen at Indian Falls, some eighteen miles above Bridgewater, indicates that the fish passes are improved and that the saw logs on that river do not form a complete blockade. Mr. Davison has built a new fish ladder this season on a much more eligible site than the former one. A promise made to build a new fish-way at the gang mills near Keady's Bridge on the Mushamush has not been fulfilled; this matter will be attended to in the spring and instructions given to the newly appointed Warden, Mr. Andrews, to give this dam his special attention. Mr. Jost further remarks that the general fisheries of the County

have been good for the year, although there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of herrings taking on the shore, but this has been made up by cargoes from Newfoundland and Labrador. The bankers, which were more numerous than usual, did remarkably well. The Labrador and North Bay cod fishermen, with but one or two exceptions returned with full fares.

Queen's County.

Overseer Sellon reports from Liverpool a scarcity of salmon in the spring, although some were taken among the drift ice on the 23th January, an earlier time for the visit of these fish than ever before known. This run had no difficulty in ascending the river and were about 9lbs. in weight. The May school of salmon was not abundant and was late in coming owing to the prevalence of easterly winds with snow. The fish in this run weighed from 12 to 15lbs. and in July a number was taken of a large size. In September quite a number of salmon were seen at the mouth of the river; these fish were short, bulky, and very fine.

Alewives came in June and as the main dam was broken down, the fish passed up without any obstruction. But few were taken in their passage up. Salmon were late coming to the Medway for the foregoing reasons: In June, large numbers of salmon and alewives were taken at the big dam on the afternoon of Monday; by request I went there on Wednesday and cut off 30 feet from the east end of the dam. I saw salmon and alewives go up this pass soon after it was made. Being requested by the mill owners to visit Barnaby's dam, where too many salmon and alewives had been taken on the Monday afternoon previous, with the assistance of several mill owners, he cut 20 feet from the west end of the dam, removed rocks and deepened the passage, leaving the pass all that was required for the fish to reach head waters. These improvements are valuable to future success. Large numbers of young salmon come down the Liverpool and Medway rivers during the month of May and go to sea without trouble. With proper care these rivers will be well supplied with salmon and alewives.

Alewives are increasing in Broad River, Stewart's Lake and Robinson's Brook, more having been taken at these places this season than for a number of years previous. The summer cod fishery has not yielded a fair average, for want of bait, but the fall catch has been extra good. Mackerel was not an ordinary catch. Herrings did not come in till late, and then not in any quantity.

Important and beneficial improvements have been made this summer in dams and fish ways; each of the 45 mill dams has a pass suitable to the place. The experience Mr. Sellon has gained while in office having been put into practical operation by him, is one reason for this favorable state of things. While the mill owners have given this valuable officer no factious opposition, in some instances their advice and assistance have strengthened his hands. The small amount of fines imposed is a proof that the law is respected. Satisfactory information is being received that many breeding fish are seen far up the rivers on the spawning beds. Mr. Sellon regrets to add that some poaching is done at night. This, he says, can be remedied by the appointment of Wardens at Westfield and Pleasant River for small pay.

Shelburne County.

Overseer Ryer of this county reports that the catch of pollock and herrings has been below the average this year and the returns from the cod fishery also shew a short crop. The river fisheries, although producing no considerable yield, yet show an increase over the past few years. The facilities for the passage on Roseway River are now good. The fish ladder put in Coffin's dam on the Clyde River, and another on Smith, Harlow & Co's dam on the same river have proved impassable; these will have to be remedied in the spring. Birchton Brook is properly looked after and the fish have ready access, as also to Round Bay Brook, Indian Brook, Green Harbor and Well's Brook. There are yet some streams more or less obstructed which require looking after in the spring.

Yarmouth County.

Overseer Enos Gardner reports from this county as follows:— There has been considerably less fish taken this year than last. The herring and mackerel fisheries have been almost a failure on our coast, and the salmon fishery on the Tusket River and branches was very small. The alewives fishery was very good. Our river at Tusket was full of fish during the fishing season and there was an excellent catch, and there appears to be a disposition on the part of most settlers on the river to assist the officers in carrying out the law. I was at Carleton mill dam on the 2nd June, and took with me Warden John A. Hatfield; on that day the river below the mill dam was full of fish and we had a good opportunity of seeing the working of the fish ladders which had been placed there according to instructions left by W. H. Rogers, Esq. That day the fish found no difficulty in getting up. If the owners of the mill will keep the ladder in as good condition during the fishing season of next year, it would be all that is required. There was only one fine collected this year, being for a breach of the lobster regulations. Edward Reynard was fined under Chap. 95 of Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, the fine and costs, are not paid, an execution is in the hands of a constable; the fine was for having the river closed from side to side and no passage at the mill dam for young fish.

Hants County.

Overseer O'Brien informs me that the law and regulations have been strictly adhered to along the Bay shore and the fishermen are beginning to recognize the utility and reap the benefit derived therefrom. He also calls attention to the want of Wardens on the Shubenacadie River. With the exception of its mouth this fine river is under no supervision. The catch of all kinds of fish in this district has increased materially over that of last year.

King's County.

In this county there has been an increase in the quantity of fish taken this year over last and the quality (particularly of shad) was better than for twenty years past. The principal fishing ground for shad is at Scot's Bay; the quantity of fish taken there being nearly equal to the aggregate of all the others.

Overseer J. E. Starr reports a servious and fatal melee which occurred between parties who were fishing in Scot's Bay contrary to law, and constables with a magistrate's warrant to enforce the law. The parties trespassing resisted with bludgeon and axe and in the strife one of them was shot below the knee by one of the constables, an artery having been severed and the man neglected, he bled to death. It is not for me to say how far the constable may have gone beyond his duty; but it does seem hard that innocent men who had been called upon to assist an officer in the name of the Queen and who it appears used no violence, nor offered any until attacked, should be sent to the penitentiary for three years, leaving destitute families whose sole support depended upon these men's labor. It is very unfortunate that such an affair should have happened, involving as it did the life of an individual; and it is also unfortunate with reference to the future administration of the fishery laws, as it will now be very difficult to obtain assistance to arrest a set of men determined to violate the law at all hazards. Mr. Starr however, is happy to report that there is an evident disposition generally on the part of the people of this county to respect the law.

Overseer Bishop reports that the catch of alewives has been in advance of last year, both in quantity and quality, while the salmon taken has been less. From some unknown cause the latter fish did not visit this section as plentifully as last season. In most instances Mr. Bishop has been able to keep the rivers clear of obstructions, so that fish may get a favorable pass to their spawning grounds. In some cases he had to resort to the law for assistance. There are four dams across the Gaspereaux River, erected for driving purposes, which effectually debar the ascent of the fish. There has been consider-

able opposition on the part of the proprietors to having these obstructions removed or remedied, but matters are approaching a crisis, and it is to be hoped in the spring sufficient passes will be provided for the free ingress of fish.

Annapolis County.

The report of Overseer Carty gives a falling off in the quantity of hake and halibut taken in the Bay of Fundy, particularly in halibut. The fishermen attribute this to trawling. The Annapolis or Digby Basin he states, has been more productive than it has for some time past, with the exception of salmon. These fish were very plentiful last year in the Annapolis River and tributaries, while but few visited that locality this season. At Margaretville and Port George stations large numbers of salmon were taken last year, and although greater preparations were made in anticipation of the return of the fish, but comparatively few were caught.

Pictou County.

Overseer McDonald reports a falling off in the catch of all kinds of fish particularly of salmon, and accounts for it by the unusually cold and late spring and the prevalence of south-easterly winds at the commencement of the salmon season. During the spawning season the water in the rivers was so low that the usual quantity of fish did not get up. Having received information of an attempt at poaching by some parties during the spawning season, Mr. McDonald proceeded to the locality and when the parties found that there was a determination to put the law in force, the practice was almost entirely abandoned. Mr. McDonald remarks: as the law permits the taking the salmon in salt water until the 20th October, these fish are netted at the openings or mouths of harbours and the outlet of rivers while making for their spawning grounds in September and October. This permission, so late in the season, is very detrimental to the fishery interest of the county and to obviate the injury, Mr. McDonald suggests the close season to commence as early as the 15th August inside the entrance of the harbors and rivers, and the 15th September within three marine miles of the mouths of harbors and rivers.

Overseer Graham states that there has been no violation of the fishery law brought to his notice this season, and find a disposition on the part of the people generally to respect the law; the Indians and some miners from Westville and adjoining collieries at the Middle and West rivers are the only exceptions. The catch of salmon and herrings at Cape John has been less this season than last. The fish ladders on the East river have been all repaired and put in good order, and if saw dust and other refuse from saw mills could be kept out of the rivers, salmon and other fish would increase rapidly.

Colchester County.

Overseer Wm. Blair reports that the rivers in his district are generally well protected, and that the salmon are increasing rapidly; Stewiacke, however, being a long river, is not so well protected. Salmon ascend the Brookfield Brook eight miles to Graham's Mills; the pass here is insufficient, but Messrs. Graham have cheerfully promised to have it altered to suit my instructions. Mr. Blair thinks it necessary to raise the salary of Warden Pollock and give him an assistant; a great improvement can be made if this be done. In lower Stewiacke there appears to be a disposition on the part of some to evade the law and to assist each other in doing so, consequently it is difficult to get complaints made against the parties or proof for convictions. The poaching is carried on at night and it is no trifling job to watch the rivers almost every night during the month of September and October. Overseer Blair complains that this season's work in the above manner has injured his health and thinks of resigning his office unless his health improves. Overseer Bonyman reports that in consequence of scarcity of water in the streams in the fall the salmon could not get up to their usual spawning grounds; some few spawned on the fords at the head of the tide.

In the Economy district, Overseer Davidson reports that although the preparation for net fishing was less this year than usual, an increase of fish has been taken, chiefly Shad, the most important in these waters. Salmon fishing is not followed as a separate business ; most of the salmon being taken in the shad nets, consequently the catch of this fish has not been so great as it might have been. The shad this year were of a superior quality. Mr. Davidson reports no violation of the fishery laws having come under his observation, and the fishermen, as a rule, comply with the regulations. The prospects of a more vigorous prosecution of the fisheries in this district for the coming season are encouraging.

Digby County.

James H. Murchouse, Overseer for this County, reports a considerable falling off in the deep sea fishing at most of the stations, but as prices have ruled much higher this season, no inconvenience will be experienced. He is pleased to record a marked improvement in the shad and herring fisheries at St. Mary's Bay, but regrets being compelled to repeat the record of last year, with respect to the mackerel fishery ; these fish seem to have entirely forsaken these waters. He states that in consequence of a disagreement among the proprietors of the salmon fishery at Sandy Cove, very few salmon have been taken. It is deeply to be regretted that the herring fishery at Digby Basin should continue to shew no signs of improvement. Various causes have no doubt contributed to produce this state of things, but the fishermen contend that the sawdust from Bear River, which in large quantities passes into the waters of Digby Basin, is the cause of this failure. Whether this opinion is correct or not, it is certainly significant that the date of the failure of this fishery corresponds with the commencement of the lumbering business on the river. Last year a petition signed by some three hundred interested in this fishery was sent to the Department of Marine and Fisheries praying that Bear River be not exempted from the operation of the Act assented to on the 23rd May, 1873, entitled "*An Act for the better protection of navigable streams and rivers.*" On receiving notice of this Act, I immediately notified all the mill owners on the Bear River waters, all of whom except E. Walsh, Esq., promised to abate the saw-dust nuisance. I accordingly prosecuted Mr. Walsh before Messrs. Tupper and Morse, Justices of the Peace. Mr. Walsh refusing to pay the fine, a warrant was issued against him, which has been in the hands of the chief constable for the county for some time. Whether Mr. Walsh will find means to evade the law in this instance, as he has in the past, remains to be seen. It certainly is indispensable in the interests of navigation that this nuisance should be stopped. I am informed by the harbour master, William Hennigar, Esq., who is an old ship master and has navigated this river for many years, that formerly vessels lay afloat where now a boat can scarcely float. This shows the necessity of a vigorous enforcement of the law which I hope to be able to accomplish.

Guysboro' County.

Overseer James A. Tory reports a decrease in the quantity of several kinds of fish, especially mackerel ; codfish has been about an average catch ; herrings has been a short crop, the summer run particularly. Salmon almost a total failure, owing to the prevalence of east winds about the time these fish were coming on the coast which fouled the water near the shore where they formerly resorted, and caused the fish either to return to the deep and clear water of the ocean or to immediately ascend the rivers, which at the time were very high. There was nothing more seen of these fish until after the season for catching, when they again appeared on the coast very plentifully and no doubt large numbers ascended to the lakes. The lobster fishery is on the increase. In addition to the four establishments now at work in this district, another has been erected and is ready for operation in the spring. The reduction in size (by Order in Council) will in the end prove injurious to these fish, as they will be finally reduced to small ones not worth catching. There has been but one complaint for violation of the Act during the season, and as the person pleaded ignorance the matter was allowed to pass over without a fine.

Antigonish County.

Alex. W. McDonald, Overseer for Antigonish, says: I have but little to report different from what was given last year. Our rivers were well stocked with fish on their way to the spawning grounds; I find they pass easily over the fish-ways. The catch of salmon is not so large as I had reason to expect from the number that passed up the river last year, owing to the months of June and July being stormy, which prevented the setting of salmon nets. The amount of codfish taken is larger than that of last year. The amount of mackerel is about the same, as the parties engaged in taking these fish stopped operations early in the season owing to the low price. I have heard of few violations of the fishery laws. I seized six small skiffs, but did not succeed in capturing the parties, since then I have seen or heard of no violation of the law.

Cape Breton County.

Overseer Francis Quinan reports a short crop of alewives and herrings as well as of salmon in the harbor of Sidney and coast adjoining. This failure is attributed to the succession of heavy gales and unfavorable weather during the season, as late as the 7th July. Codfish and mackerel, however, by their abundance, compensated the fishermen in part for the failure in other kinds. Large quantities of lobsters have been taken around the shores. Although the salmon were driven off shore by the gales in June they returned in increased numbers at spawning. The gale of August, 1873, having torn up an immense number of trees, the rivers in consequence were very much blocked up, and not only interfered with sportsmen angling during the first part of the season, but also embarrassed the fish in their ascent in the autumn; but to the credit of the inhabitants of the district, they have done a great deal in clearing the impediments and opening up a passage for the fish. An excellent fish-ladder has been constructed by the owners of the mill on the Salmon River, which it is to be hoped will meet with a better fate than the last one erected by this company.

Overseer McDonald reports three lobster factories in operation and doing a fairly profitable business in his district. The boat and shore fishery has not been extensively and actively prosecuted during the season just closed, owing to the great destruction of boats and fishing appliances by the August gale of 1873. The catch of salmon was below the average, which is attributed to the lateness of the spring and the frequent storms that visited the coast at the commencement of the season. The yield in all kinds of pickled fish, cod, herring and mackerel, was greater than it has been for the past fifteen years. The prosecution of the salmon and lobster fishery on the Gabarus and Mainadiou stations was abandoned in September owing to the difficulty of attending to it through the wildness of the coast and the abundance of cod and mackerel giving a more profitable employment. The law is working well and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The regulations are good and enforced to the letter.

Overseer York Barrington says that while it has been a bad year for herring and salmon in his district, it has been the best in many years for cod and some other kinds of fish. Herrings were not as abundant as usual, owing to the direction and force of the winds at the time they should have struck in. He states, however, that a great many were taken east of his district. He has had no occasion to impose any fines and feels satisfied that when properly directed all parties try to do what is right and legal.

Cumberland County.

Thomas H. Patton reports the erection of a lobster factory at Pugwash during the last season, which has been very successful, and it is the intention of the proprietors to extend their operations during the coming year. There has been a falling off in the quantity of salmon taken at the River Philip, owing to the low tides during the season for taking these fish, but after the season passed large quantities were seen in the rivers.

Overseer King reports a decrease in the number of men employed in the fisheries in his district; ship building being now more remunerative than fishing. Notwithstanding this the quantity of shad taken this year is in excess of last year, and the quality excellent. Salmon has increased this year largely, and the people are becoming more impressed with the value of this branch of the fisheries and are taking more care of the streams. He says:—"My attention has been given to clearing the ways to spawning grounds all through this section and I have partly succeeded; there remains, however, more work before all will be cleared." The decrease of cod taken was owing largely to the short stay these fish made on the shore, yet those who were prepared did very well for the time engaged. On the Maccan River, formerly a good spawning ground for salmon, there has been an unusual increase this season, which has led to violations of the law by spearing. Every means has been used to prevent this destruction. This river supplies the head of the bay to a very large extent, and I am in hopes this lawless practice will soon be broken up.

Richmond County.

Overseer Edward H. Ballam reports a large increase in the haddock fishery in his district over the preceding year. During the spring and summer months mackerel were very abundant and were taken in large quantities both with hook and seines. The fall catch of this fish was a failure, although the nets were kept out beyond the usual time. The salmon fishery is not so important as the foregoing, yet large numbers have been noticed ascending the river inhabitants. The lobster canning business started by Lewis & Bros. in 1872, has been successful. This year at a large outlay they have built extensive wharves and stores at Decousse, within seven miles of Arichat, and, although commencing late in the season, they put up some 20,000 cans. The catch of cod fish and herrings was about the same as in the two preceding years.

Overseer D. Cameron reports from St. Peter's a falling off generally in the fishery of the district under his jurisdiction, and attributes it to the loss of vessels, boats, nets, &c., in the memorable gale of the 24th August, 1873, which have not as yet been fully replaced. The laws are well complied with, and no complaints of consequence have been made since the last report.

Victoria County.

Overseer John W. Burke reports that in order to do justice to his district, which is fifty miles in extent, he had to employ an assistant at each end, and attend to the centre himself, in order that the rivers might be carefully watched, particularly during the close season. This expense has been paid out of the allowance for travelling and incidental expenses. The course adopted by Mr. Burke appears to have had a good effect, from the fact that not a single violation of the law has come under his notice. Mr. Burke requires a Warden at Cape North, as the distance, thirty miles, is too far for him to attend to the duties required at that point. There are no vessels actually engaged in the fisheries in this district, but when the harbor now in course of construction is completed, this want can be supplied and will give employment to the young men at home instead of on board United States fishing vessels. There has been a falling off in this locality in the catch of salmon, the principal cause being a storm which destroyed a great many nets; while the nets stood, the catch seemed above the average. Mackerel have not been so plentiful this season as usual. The same may be said of herrings, and the quantity of cod fish as well as the quality, has been below the average. A lobster canning establishment was started in this district, but owing to some mismanagement, it has suspended operations. It will likely resume work in the spring.

Overseer Donald McRae, jun., reports from his district that there is evidence of the system of protection working to advantage. The Wardens discharge their duties well and poaching and night spearing are now seldom practised, one instance only of the violation of the law having been detected. Salmon have been more plentiful in the rivers

than for many years ; the rivers were low until late in the season, when they rose the salmon rapidly ascended to the beds. The coast fisheries were pretty largely presecuted during the past season, and the catch exceeded that of last year.

Inverness County.

Overseer Ross reports from Margaree that salmon were not as plentiful as last year. The catch of alewives, however, was nearly double, and he assigns as a reason for the increase of the last named fish, that the south-west river Margaree is kept free from all obstructions from the mouth to spawning ground in Lake Ainslee, giving free access for these fish to and from the lake, and he gives much credit to the vigilance of Warden Peter Coady for this improved state of things. Mr. Ross says :—" With the exception of Mr. Coady, the Wardens are negligent and indifferent and fall short in performing their duties as contemplated by law. In fact, between the Forks of Margaree and the head of Big Intervale, a distance of thirty miles, is altogether unprotected, excepting what is done by myself, and, in addition to my other travel, I have spent fourteen nights on this stream during the last summer, and have saved many a salmon from the spear. It is to be hoped the Department will take this matter into consideration and appoint officers who will carry out the law. But to obtain good officers a higher salary than \$25 will have to be given. It is doubtful if a man could be found in Margaree to accept the office for that salary, because a great many of our young men are determined to violate the law in every shape and form, thus making the duty of officers very onerous. I trust before long the system of leasing the rivers will be introduced into this Province ; there is a growing feeling in its favour ; it would lessen the cost of protection, increase the general revenue, and be a great benefit to the people generally." Overseer Grant reports that the catch in his district exceeds that of last year, that the Wardens perform their duties well, and that he has heard of no spearing, nor of nets being set contrary to law.

I would respectfully call your attention to the several recommendations appended to my last annual report, especially to those relating to the oyster and lobster fisheries, and to the licensing of fishing stations. Every year's experience convinces me that the development and protection of our fisheries will be best secured by their adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries N. S. & N. B.

APPENDIX No. II.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE USE OF TRAP-NETS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST, N.S., September 16th, 1874.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions from your Department, I visited the various fish-traps in the County of Shelburne, and after spending several days among the fishermen in the immediate vicinity of them, and making careful inquiries into the whole subject from all parties, I beg leave most respectfully to report as follows :—

That if the policy of granting licenses to such traps is continued they will very soon be in use all around our shores, and the people will have large amounts of capital invested in them, and after a few years I found, on enquiry, it would be very difficult to discontinue them, except by giving three or four year's notice, as the materials used for these traps could not be utilized for any other mode of fishing, hence after encouraging them to invest in the business, it would be unfair to discontinue them without first giving time to use up the material they have on hand ; therefore, if discontinued at all, it should be done at once.

That in my opinion they should be continued, under certain restrictions, for the following reasons, and I am forced to the conviction in consequence of the information I received on the spot, notwithstanding I was strongly prejudiced against them when I went there :—

1st. For the most part they take bait, *i. e.*, spring mackerel, which cannot well be taken by any other mode.

2nd. They furnish bait for line fishermen that they cannot always get in any other way.

3rd. They give employment to many poor people to dress and cure fish, &c.

4th. If generally used under proper restrictions, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fish would be taken more than at present.

5th. American fishermen come in from the banks periodically where these traps are located to buy bait and other supplies, knowing that they are sure of bait when they come, and in this way they will contribute largely to the business of the country and to the advantage of the fishermen themselves.

The Trap at Oak Point.

This trap took this year about three hundred quintals of pollock and about seventy-five barrels of mackerel, besides a few other fish. It is owned by eleven different parties or shareholders.

I inquired of one man who was making strong objections to the trap, how many pollock he took this season in the vicinity of the trap, and he replied forty quintals, which was about the average of the other fishermen in that locality, being considerably more than the average taken in the trap, and the herring are about as plentiful as usual.

I inquired of the leading men not interested in these traps, and who were strongly prejudiced against them in the outset, and they immediately told me that they had been strongly prejudiced against them, but they had quite changed their views on the whole matter, and some of them had made personal investigation, and found that most of the stories in circulation about these traps were unfounded, and for the most part put in circulation by unwise and indolent persons who were too lazy to make a decent living at any employment, that the petitions sent to Ottawa were largely signed by boys under age, and that the names of many were on them who had never seen them.

Robert Robertson, Esq., M.P.P., and his brother, both of whom take a lively interest in the fisheries and all matters affecting the welfare of the County of Shelburne, informed me that for two years they were prejudiced against these traps, particularly the one on John's Island, but that after making personal investigation, they found the stories put in circulation against them to be untrue, and that now they were decidedly in their favor, and their opinion was that it would be a mistake to discontinue them. This same view is held by all the leading and intelligent people in the county, so far as I could learn.

Josiah Swain, Esq., Collector of Customs, said:—I am of the opinion that the trap "is of great advantage to the community, and to the extent of hundreds of quintals of fish *per annum*. I examined the trap myself and found but one dead pollock. The "stories about the traps killing the fish and contaminating the waters are largely "exaggerated."

William Snow says:—"I have been frequently at the trap and examined it carefully, and I believe it to be of incalculable benefit in many ways. I do not know what "we should do without it, and the eleven men owning it do not catch more than ordinary "fishermen with nets, but they save considerable in time and labor. I am entirely disinterested in the matter, and have fished for forty years."

I give the evidence of these men merely as specimens of what I heard on all sides. Hon. Mr. Coffin will know the parties, and will be able to say as to their veracity and disinterestedness.

I found no complaints about the three traps at Clarke's Harbor or the one at Duck Island, but, on the contrary, all persons are favorable to them so far as I could learn.

The principal complaints were against the trap at John's Island, and for the most part on the ground that it deprived many fishermen of their rights by occupying stations formerly used by certain parties for many years, with reference to which I found that although this is partially true, that these same parties set their nets a little further from the shore, and with full better results, and that nets for taking spring mackerel are, and were formerly, set from one to two miles farther out from the shore, and catch fully as many fish as those set inside.

When I was there the trap on John's Island was taken up for the season, and had not been in the water since early in July, and I would recommend that the license for the traps specify that they must be taken up by the first day of July. This will give the herring fishermen all they desire in that fishery. I am fully satisfied that with proper care this mode of fishing can be encouraged by the Department with great advantage to all concerned, and I would respectfully recommend that something like the following restrictions be observed:—

1st. As to the location, care should be taken that the traps do not interfere with the rights of net fishermen who have been in possession of these privileges for years.

2nd. The mesh of the nets or seines they use should not be over two inches; if they use larger they catch the smaller fish, and as they are of no value, they are left to die and rot in the waters, and this injures the fisheries.

3rd. They should be compelled to take all dead fish out of these traps every forty-eight hours at least.

4th. Particular inquiries should be made as to what kinds of fish were intended to be taken by each trap, and the time named when it should be set and when taken up.

5th. A sufficient fee should be charged for each license, to enable the Government to employ a proper officer to see that the conditions are faithfully carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,
Fishery Officer.

APPENDIX No. 12.

46-5 RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year, 1874.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Wiers.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
Cumberland ..	3	90	800	16	74	2870	229	5045	3020	11	304	75	21675				375		3350
Colchester ..					104	3700	193	20090	3543	35	15300	168							290
Hants ..					23	1511	46	4910	2166	3	515	145							239
Kings ..	1	15	200	15	36	754	235	7847	5905	14	1090	52	2000				50		2650
Annapolis ..					165	4505	345	6400	3157	20	390		1010						2565
Digby ..	54	1196	35790	230	524	15157	920	10159	10441	18	2700		3600						2870
Yarmouth ..	74	3234	109500	846	327	9191	566	16519	6333				11500				822		3461
Shelburne ..	60	2361	103300	555	866	25668	1665	65430	28833	6	9000	88	30000				8620		10384
Queens ..	2	100	1700	27	435	8660	897	25220	8300				50000	1000	2000		730	1500	6550
Lunenburg ..	108	5629	265600	1164	1487	48858	1936	253540	124800				65256	3900	150		11350	400	19296
Halifax ..	46	1400	43400	267	1871	62320	2278	198870	77160	410	40960		121928	20000	2160		37110	20640	39772
Pictou ..					94	1646	199	37216	9126				126200				252		6158
Antigonish ..	12	542	16060	152	188	2842	528	10550	3418			546	5333	100	80000		4904	5000	4020
Guysborough ..	41	1814	49624	260	967	25960	1903	161780	90530	52	13050	474	3000	800	11988		13822	11400	13225
Richmond ..	76	2249	83400	522	635	14370	1299	106792	46902			324	4200		16000		16940	8000	15736
Cape Breton ..	12	357	4400	81	449	12069	831	14100	20978			510	30730	1100	49488		9925	19920	5215
Victoria ..	10	390	11000	46	415	9546	1157	20392	18071			299	20000				5620	4000	5705
Inverness ..	27	786	24154	204	263	18150	1419	17107	44904	567	7590	2000	33600		90400		11738	9600	11542
	529	20163	753128	4385	8923	267777	16648	980970	477587	1136	90839	4681	543532	26900	252186		122258	80460	153028

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

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.				Value.
	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as man- ure, barrels.		
Cumberland	250	630	1834	.....	870	760	.....	21100	1700	350	2950	8000	.....	200	95000	440	25	.....	\$ cts.
Colchester	1000	60	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3446	400	3500	31200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	78081 75
Hants	.....	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	35766 00
King's	14000	400	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1628	.....	1000	2000	31	.....	6600	.....	520	.....	10857 55
Annapolis	9720	5	1519	.....	440	1315	34500	12200	5	600	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1920	375	100	43632 75
Digby	26000	60	25329	129	10925	3710	343700	24450	.....	.....	3250	55000	62	.....	52900	23105	.....	.....	35273 25
Yarmouth	.....	3562	72243	5	3584	104	396600	60650	.....	.....	2700	5000	321	.....	86400	19163	225	500	232880 00
Shelburne	.....	950	68925	157	2783	10	533060	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1002000	49214	.....	.....	424698 70
Queen's	.....	960	24400	12	.....	13000	72000	113000	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	252000	14225	.....	.....	755747 81
Lunenburg	.....	427	121178	10	4650	7000	385770	80000	.....	.....	18240	10300	105	.....	380000	56900	115	626	240245 25
Halifax	.....	471	63898	459	500	3350	303700	60000	46	.....	.....	100500	49	.....	2079350	23730	.....	.....	923495 50
Pictou	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	100	.....	5120	.....	.....	1408571 20
Antigonish	.....	1375	4000	438	.....	407	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1000	.....	575	.....	100	50963 00
Guysborough	.....	665	21283	25	190	500	15018	98110	.....	.....	7650	1950	20	.....	1265767	13076	.....	.....	127154 10
Richmond	.....	1070	40510	68	155	345	1425180	31400	.....	.....	1575	6300	428	20	232500	33766	.....	.....	634809 08
Cape Breton	.....	354	31310	.....	.....	5	200000	64800	.....	.....	4750	20200	203	22	143848	18974	60	.....	594026 70
Victoria	.....	10	28450	12	.....	200	.....	1000	.....	.....	400	.....	60	.....	16000	6730	.....	.....	351321 60
Inverness	.....	2470	42471	13	158	12146	147100	.....	.....	.....	380	300	97	.....	180	23572	.....	.....	218732 00
	50970	13469	540046	1328	24255	48852	3856874	572110	7593	1350	46645	240750	1553	1342	5612545	290582	1260	1392	*486036 35	
																			6652301 59	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Nova Scotia, 1874.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon	4,681 barrels	18 00	84,258 00
do fresh in ice	543,532 lbs.	0 15	81,529 80
do smoked	26,900 lbs.	0 15	4,035 00
do preserved	252,186 cans	0 25	63,046 50
Mackerel	122,258 barrels	10 00	1,222,580 00
do preserved	80,460 cans	0 15	12,069 00
Herrings	153,028 barrels	4 00	612,112 00
do smoked	50,970 boxes	0 25	12,742 50
Alewives	13,469 barrels	3 50	47,141 50
Cod	540,046 cwt.	4 25	2,295,195 50
Cod tongues and sounds	1,323 barrels	7 00	9,296 00
Pollock	24,255 cwt.	3 50	84,892 50
Hake	42,852 cwt.	3 50	149,982 00
Haddock	3,856,874 lbs.	0 06	231,412 44
Halibut	572,110 lbs.	0 06	34,326 60
Shad	7,593 barrels	8 00	60,744 00
Bass	1,350 lbs.	0 06	81 00
Trout	46,645 lbs.	0 06	2,798 70
Smelt	240,750 lbs.	0 06	14,445 00
Eels	1,553 barrels	9 00	13,977 00
Oysters	1,342 barrels	3 00	4,026 00
Lobsters	5,612,545 cans	0 25	1,403,136 25
Oil	290,582 gallons	0 65	188,878 30
Fish guano	1,260 tons	15 00	18,900 00
Fish for manure	1,392 barrels	0 50	696 00
			6,652,301 59

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1874.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL				KINDS OF FISH.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh in ice.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans. lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.							
Restigouche ..	3	4	424	4	111	1501	216	7980	4716	60	300	360	6500	.....	600000	60	.....	240
Gloucester....	17	670	21000	69	734	59390	1341	46224	21544	2	1000	.....	29520	.....	170064	1379	17000	5732
Northumber-land.....	7	158	5200	70	449	27310	662	52278	32211	.....	.....	177	740502	69520	478376	1074	4000	6800
Kent.....	32	393	4430	131	815	13750	1625	183000	49950	.....	.....	.....	150000	.....	154000	1430	38000	3680
Westmorland and Albert..	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1576	324	18700	5520	5	420	685	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	7175
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	252	45	810	432	.....	.....	.....	38000	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	256	40	400	200	4	40	40	31800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings, Queens and Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3825	170	7830	2659	.....	.....	.....	19400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St John.....	10	152	3600	65	360	10000	650	100000	70000	25	10000	.....	410000	40000	.....	.....	.....	6170
Charlotte.....	62	1141	33700	275	609	48997	869	36225	28219	38	13250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70579
	131	2518	68354	614	3351	166857	5942	373447	215451	134	25010	1387	1425722	110420	1402440	4243	59000	100376

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

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.			
	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels,	Cod, cwt,	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt,	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels,	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as man- ure, barrels.	Value.
Restigouche.....			450								4100	16000	130		320000		20	400	\$ cts. 243803 50
Gloucester.....	6361	81090	10			2650	4200	5000		31000	17800		295	7000	586304	14841			646511 30
Northumber- land.....		2460	2670	29		5067	100	500	160	214819	7620	42000	5	1400	58600	2295		900	358737 39
Kent.....		1000	2305	620	270	615	52500		150	160000	5350	545000	61	3980	995000	2305			428287 00
Westmore- land & Albert	1750	180	950		150	483	10980	1500	2740	7800	17000	306600	626	450		1290		100	101775 80
Victoria.....									110		1200								3202 00
Carlston.....									148	7864	2500		560						12680 84
York.....		800							350	8500	10000	6000	290						15170 00
Kings, Queens & Sunbury.....		5920							191	5090	400								25487 40
St. John.....		25440	15		10		1120		900	3000									188756 95
Charlotte.....	399600		10875	8	10109	20110	178758	10165			200				220600	35674	2462	1000	661372 73
Total.....	401350	42361	98855	667	10539	28925	247658	17165	4749	438073	66170	915600	1976	12830	2180504	56406	2482	2400	2685793 91

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of New Brunswick, 1874.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	1,378 brls.....	18 00	24,966 00
do fresh in ice	1,425,722 lbs.....	15	213,858 30
do smoked.....	110,420 lbs.....	15	16,563 00
do preserved.....	1,402,440 cans.....	25	350,610 00
Mackerel.....	4,243 brls.....	10 00	42,430 00
do preserved.....	59,000 cans.....	15	8,850 00
Herrings.....	100,376 brls.....	4 00	401,504 00
do smoked.....	401,350 boxes.....	25	100,337 50
Alewives.....	42,361 brls.....	3 50	148,263 50
Cod.....	98,855 cwt.....	4 25	420,133 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	667 brls.....	7 00	4,669 00
Pollock.....	10,539 cwt.....	3 50	36,886 50
Hake.....	23,925 cwt.....	3 50	101,237 50
Haddock.....	247,658 lbs.....	6	14,859 48
Halibut.....	17,165 lbs.....	6	1,029 90
Shad.....	4,749 brls.....	8 00	37,992 00
Bass.....	438,073 lbs.....	6	26,284 38
Trout.....	66,170 lbs.....	6	3,970 20
Smelts.....	915,600 lbs.....	6	54,936 00
Beals.....	1,967 brls.....	9 00	17,703 00
Cysters.....	12,830 brls.....	3 00	38,490 00
Labbers.....	2,180,504 cans.....	25	545,126 00
Oil.....	56,466 gals.....	65	36,663 90
Fish for Manure.....	2,482 tons.....	15 00	37,230 00
Fish for Manure.....	2,400 brls.....	50	1,200 00
			2,685,793 91

APPENDIX NO. 14.

SCHEDULE of Salmon Angling in the Rivers of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, during the season of 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name of River.	No. of Salmon.	Average weight in pounds.	Remarks.
Du Gouffre.....	11	11 ⁹ / ₁₆	Largest fish, 12 pounds.
Murray.....	33	13	do 24 do
St. Marguerite { E. Branch.....	133 }	13	
{ W. Branch.....	120 }	13	
A. Mars.....	75	13	River being re-stocked; fly-fishing curtailed in consequence.
Little Saguenay.....	85	13	
Anse St. Jean.....	71	13	
Laval.....			Angled in August; too late.
Godbout.....	273	11 ¹ / ₂	
Romaine.....	215	17 ¹ / ₂	Largest fish weighed 40 pounds.
Mingan.....	140		
Moisie.....	256	18 ³ / ₈	Largest fish weighed 32 pounds.
Natashquan.....			Not angled.
Watsheeshoo.....			do
Rimouski.....	73	14 ³ / ₁₆	Largest fish weighed 36 pounds; smallest, 9 pounds.
Metis.....	49	16 ¹ / ₂	Largest fish weighed 32 pounds.
Matane.....	146	12	
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	140	19 ¹ / ₂	Largest fish weighed 40 pounds; two, 37 pounds; smallest, 9 pounds.
Magdalen.....	10	12	
York.....	135	16	Largest fish weighed 33 pounds.
St. John.....	29	12	do do 26 do
Dartmouth.....	65	15	do do 30 do
Malbaie.....			Not angled.
Grand.....	255	11 ¹ / ₂	
Pabos.....	14	12	Only partially angled.
Bonaventure.....	15	15	Largest fish weighed 32 pounds.
L. Cascapedia.....	3	17 ⁵ / ₁₆	
G. Cascapedia.....	418	23 ¹¹ / ₁₆	Largest fish weighed 48 ¹ / ₂ pounds; six fish weighed 40 pounds and over; six fish weighed 30 pounds and over.
Matapedia.....	144	21	Largest fish weighed 46 pounds.
Upsalquitch.....	155	11	
Restigouche. { Lower Division.....	119	16	do do 45 ³ / ₄ do
{ Middle do.....	840	16	do do 36 do
{ Upper do.....	252	16	do do 40 do

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Jaquet.....	8	10	
S. W. Miramichi.....	168	12 ³ / ₄	
Nepisiguit.....	654	11 ¹ / ₄	Forty grilse. Sixteen rods on the river fishing regularly from 15th June to 16th Sept.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,
for the

Station.	Vessels and Boats employed Fishing.						Nets, their Number, Size,									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Prescott			\$		1	\$		50	500	\$ 100	1	20	\$ 50			\$
Drummond					1	20	3			100	1	20	60			
Iroquois					1	20	3				1	20	75			
Rockport					12	600	12									
Grenadier Island					8	400	8									
From Westerly limits of Township of Leeds to Cole's Ferry					3	35	5	29	290	87						
Gananoque					2	25	2									
Wolfe Island Division.																
Amherst Island					2	60	4	33	328	132						
Pigeon Island					3	140	5	100	1000	400						
Charity Shoals					2	150	4	100	1000	400						
Long Point					2	120	4	70	700	280						
Cataragui River					4	70	8									
Simcoe Island					3	110	9	90	900	360						
Bayfield Bay					6	175	11	8	80	32						
Openicon Lake					1	30	2									
Upper Gap					2	65	4	43	431	172						
Cranberry Lake					1	25	3									
Howe Island					2	60	4									
Irvine's Bay					1	25	2									
Prince Edward County Division.																
Weller's Beach to West Point					5	85	15	150	1500	345						
West Point to Point Peter Point Peter to Petticoat Point					19	415	79	354	7080	1426	6	445	685			
Petticoat Point to Black River	3	47	330	6	34	670	68		12400	2450	2	70	110			
Bay of Quinte Division.																
Point Ann					9	430	24	7	680	680	2	120	400			
Henessey					1	30	4	1			1	50	150			
Bluff Point					2	150	8	2	200	200	1	50	150			
Long Point					1	40	4				1	30	100			
Zwick Island					1	40	4				1	40	150			
Negro Island					3	80	9	2	130	130	1	30	100			
Ferry Point					1	40	6				1	40	200			
Lambert's Point					1	30	4				1	40	200			
Tyendinaga Station					1	40	6				1	40	200			
Robinson's Point					2	60	8				2	80	300			
Fredericksburgh					1	40	3	1	100	100						

No. 15.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario,
year 1874.

Value, &c.				Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.												Value.		Total.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		White Fish, brls.	White Fish, lbs.	White Fish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																
.....	5	4	10	19	\$ 76	.....	\$ 76	
.....	15	10	20	45	180	.....	180	
.....	6	3	10	19	76	.....	76	
.....	
15	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	118	118	38	.....	38
.....	472	.....	472	
.....	5600	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	16	.....	94	784	.....	784	
.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	500	460	960	
.....	4600	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	1008	.....	1008	
28	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	106	940	.....	940
.....	15000	14	.....	.....	.....	250	26	.....	280	556	2224	.....	2224	
52	1040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	29	.....	210	1824	.....	1824
15	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	92	18	188	352	1408	.....	1408
.....	5000	10	.....	.....	.....	12	13	2	32	59	236	.....	236	
20	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	74	656	.....	656
18	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	12	.....	60	96	384	.....	384
10	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	34	12	55	121	484	.....	484
.....	8	12	4	24	48	192	.....	192	
.....	
.....	57	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	127	1050	.....	1050	
.....	78200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	3910	.....	3910	
.....	6411	112	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	374	.....	374	
.....	761	158	2	14	17	6	5	963	9366	9366
.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	83	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	2515	2515	
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	170	170	
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	650	650	
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	120	120	
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	350	350	
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	710	710	
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	820	.....	820	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	760	.....	760	
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	400	.....	400	
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	350	.....	350	

	Vessels and Boats employed Fishing.						Nets, their Number, Size,									
Station.	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Bay of Quinte Division.—Continued.</i>																
Big Bay (South side).....					9	390	27	9	900	900						
Trenton Station					1	10	4									
Mud Creek					1	30	4				1	40	150			
Napanee River					1	40	4									
Hay Bay					3	110	11									
Cashmere Bay					1	40	4									
Musquito Bay					1	40	4									
Westenoon Lake					1	40	2									
<i>Newcastle Division.</i>																
Port Darlington					1	90	3	2	400	120	1	10	50			
Port Hope					1	130	3	2	350	40	1	15	60			
<i>Lake Ontario Division.</i>																
Whitby					2	14	3	2	54	18	1	15	40			
Shoal Point					1	30	2	5	263	104						
Frenchman's Bay					2	70	4	5	459	168	1	26	100			
The Rouge					1	10	4				1	28	140			
Port Union					3	65	8	2	180	60	1	18	100			
Gates' Gully					1	40	2	3	290	96	1	11	60			
Joslieville					3	150	4	8	2,322	798	1	29	160			
Ashbridge's Bay					3	40	4	9	1,362	335						
Toronto Island					7	360	13	18	1,404	890	5	200	840			
Port Credit					3	190	5	10	1,240	488						
Bronte					30	930	45	44	4,147	1634	14	1056	3000			
Burlington Beach																
Burlington Bay					2	160	5	5	800	276	1	14	60			
Wynona					1	20	2	1	110	36						
Grimsby					1	40	2	2	293	96	1	50	240			
Twenty Mile Creek					1	15	2	5	516	199	1	36	200			
Port Dalhousie					2	100	8	10	1,284	480	2	144	650			
Four Mile Creek					1	50	4	5	601	206	1	50	250			
Two Mile Creek					7	110	16	7	1,292	436	6	802	600			
Niagara					3	15	4	3	150	300						
Queenstown					4	80	4				2	40	150			
Navy Island					3	50	9				2	24	185	</		

15.—Continued.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario,
1874.—Continued.

Value, &c.				Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.												Value.		Total.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Net.		White Fish, brls.	White Fish, lbs.	White Fish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																
	\$		\$													\$	\$	\$	
		4	200	42				445							487	2,645		2,645	
				10				3							13	115		115	
				6				3							9	75		75	
5	110													110	110	440		440	
5	110													280	280	1,120		1,120	
20	400													100	100	400		400	
12	240													100	100	400		400	
														5	5	20		20	
				1			14	5							5	25	195		195
				2			30	8							6	46	384		384
														15					
				5				8							15	60		60	
				5			3	4							13	90		90	
				4											12	100		100	
				4										10	14	80		80	
				9										10	19	130		130	
				5			3								8	80		80	
				5			28					5			38	350		350	
							6					48		4	58	268		268	
				42			18	20	66			55	25	56	282	1,673		1,673	
		5	25											56	56	224		224	
				50			8		56						114	934		934	
				57			8	159	145	30	34	199		31	663	3,563½		3,563½	
								20			20	20			60	260		260	
				107			4	1	10					8	130	1,212		1,212	
				2											2	20		20	
				15							10	35			60	330		330	
				10			4		4		3	8		5	35	234		234	
				25				8	2		1		12	2	50	363		363	
				30				8	3		3				44	371½		371½	
				90			2	58	7		11		55	27	250	1,627½		1,627½	
								13			7		3	20	43	185		185	
											2	1	32	3	38	152		152	
								90			19	5	120	17	251	1,094		1,094	
													205	17	232	988		988	
				10							5	6	15	20	52	234		234	
12	120			2				4		10	19	18	124	398	569	2,276		2,276	
		12	24								3	4			7	28		28	
											4	3	5	15	27	108		108	

APPENDIX

Statement of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,
for the year

Station.	Vessels and Boats employed Fishing.						Nets, their Number, Size,									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lake Erie Division.</i>																
Rainham.....			\$		2	32	4	4	470	150						
Sandusk Creek.....					1	15	2	1	140	50	1	30	50			
Evans Point.....					1	12	2	3	200	75						
Port Dover.....					5	150	16	10	934	405	1	45	90			
Normandale.....					1	5	4				1	55	75			
Turkey Point.....					9	205	24	2	150	55	8	403	1075			
Long Point.....					2	160	5							4	400	4000
Rond Eau.....					7	191	10				4	130	360	2	100	900
Point Pelee Island.....	1	15	700	3	1	125	3							2	135	700
Point Pelee.....					17	1110	70							8	555	3000
<i>Detroit River Division.</i>																
Belle Isle.....					4	400	48				6	131	1500			
Peach Island.....					5	145	34				6	130	950			
Fighting Island.....					16	320	77				16	350	2400			
Bois Blanc Island.....					4	100	15				3	71	500			
Grass Island.....					3	60	21				3	60	650			
Turkey Island.....					3	50	14				4	85	550			
Detroit River.....					10	305	79				18	392	3750			
<i>Lake St. Clair Division.</i>																
Lake St. Clair.....	1	10	400	6	5	61	16				5	68	385			
River Thames.....					22	171	104				21	250	1315			
<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>																
Moore.....					6	95	28				6	87	452			
Sarnia & Indian Reserve.....					25	585	74				18	533	2415			
Bosauquet.....					7	225	42				7	494	1390			
Port Frank.....					3	605	9	135	2,970	500						
Bayfield.....					6	1105	18	449	9,830	3980						
Goderich.....					13	2590	39	977	21,420	8265						
Kincardine.....					5	1100	15	311	8,122	3420						
Inverhuron.....					3	380	8	127	3,230	800						
Southampton.....					10	2125	30	680	14960	6025						
River au Sable.....					3	105	56				3	190	600			
Fishing Islands.																
Whitefish Island.....					1	150	13	35	770	175	1	50	800			
Burke's do.....					1	150	8	30	660	150	1	60	400			
Big do.....					4	500	12	160	3520	940						
Snake do.....					3	600	9	145	3190	920						
Main Station Island.....					5	875	15	160	3520	895						
Peaman Island.....					1	200	3	60	1320	420						
Sack do.....					1	75	3	35	770	150						

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,
for the year

Station.	Vessels and Boats employed Fishing.						Nets, their Number, Size,									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lake Huron Division. — Continued.</i>																
Golden Valley.....			\$		3	300	9	95	2090	510						
Pike Bay.....					3	150	9	85	1870	369						
Red Bay.....					3	150	9	60	1320	305						
Lion's Head.....					4	180	8	4	200	130						
<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>																
Vail's Point.....					4	200	8	4	300	200						
Cape Rich.....					3	150	6	5	300	250						
Meaford.....					5	420	12	8	750	600						
Thornbury.....					5	400	12	10	900	750						
Collingwood.....					7	560	16	13	15001	000						
Notawasaga River.....					2	150	4	1	200	150	2	250	300			
Penetanguishene...					2	90	5	4	300	200						
<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>																
Missasaga.....					4	240	8	60	1200	300						
Killarney.....					8	800	16	100	2500	1000						
Cove Islands.....					5	500	10	50	2000	500						
Providence Bay.....					3	200	6	30	500	125						
Michael's Bay.....					3	200	6	30	600	150						
Green and Duck's Islands.	1	20	1600	3	15	1500	30	675	13500	4500						
Cockburn Island.....																
La Cloche.....	1	10	1000	3	1	100	2	3	100	30						
Off Inlet.....					2	200	4	10	200	60						
Shawanaga.....					100	500	20	80	1500	400						
Lonely Island.....	4	40	2000	12	50	3000	100	600	12000	3000						
West Bay.....					20	1000	40	160	3200	800						
Weslchewaning.....	1	40	2500	4	15	900	30	150	3000	750						
B. Wyfield.....					10	600	20	100	2000	500						
La Ve Wolsey.....					10	600	20	100	2000	500						
Frazer Bay.....					2	150	4	20	400	100						
Mini Islands.....					2	200	4	20	400	100						
Limestone Island.....	1	30	1500	3	5	250	10	40	800	225						
Penetanguishene.....					5	250	10	40	700	175						
Manitowish Island.....					3	120	6	18	360	90						
<i>Lake Superior Division.</i>																
St. Mary's Rapids.....					8	284	16									
Dog River.....					1	230	4				1	40	75			
Pie Island.....					6	180	12	12	264	60						

15—Continued.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario,
1874.—Continued.

Value &c.				Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.												Value.	Total.	
Hoop Nets.		Seoop Nets.		White Fish Brls.	White Fish lbs.	White Fish No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Total No. of brls of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															
.....	92	.....	.....	70	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	2570	2,570
.....	45	.....	.....	51	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	1450	1,450
.....	50	.....	.....	59	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	1090	1,990
.....	70	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	2200	2,200
.....	100	.....	.....	270	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	2000	1750	3,750
.....	180	.....	.....	300	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 480	1820	3000	4,820
.....	400	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1010	7000	3050	10,050
.....	600	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 1262	10900	1148	12,048
.....	500	.....	.....	700	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 1290	9440	3000	12,440
.....	120	.....	.....	190	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 400	2200	1320	3,520
.....	20	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 73	412	300	712
.....	36	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	970	970
.....	120	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	2450	2,450
.....	25	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	1500	1,500
.....	75	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	300	300
.....	1650	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	750	750
.....	150	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	25000	25000	25,000
.....	52	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	2500	2500	2,500
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	540	540
.....	150	.....	.....	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	170	170
.....	450	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2500	2,500
.....	140	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	12000	12,000
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	2600	2,600
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	2000	2,000
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	500	500
.....	9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	500	500
.....	40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	190	190
.....	150	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	500	500
.....	18	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	2,000	2,000
.....	100	.....	500	500
.....	40	.....	400	400
.....	6	48	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	2,170	2,170
.....	14	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	300	300
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	640	640
5-10				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

.....

[illegible]

15.—Continued.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario,
1874.—Continued.

Value, &c.				Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.													Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		White Fish, brls.	White Fish, lbs.	White Fish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Scissors, brls.	Maskinongé, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																
	\$		\$													\$	\$	\$	
.....	35	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	790	790	
.....	720	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925	.....	9,250	9,250	
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	400	400	
.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	2,100	2,100	
.....	12	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	180	180	
.....	120	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	2,700	2,700	
.....	36	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	650	650	
.....	1176	.....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2276	.....	22,760	22,760	
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	700	700	
.....	116	.....	.....	308	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	.....	4,390	4,390	
.....	12	66	.....	5	83	332	.....	332	
.....	20	.....	20	80	.....	80	
18	740	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	160	45	.....	327	672	3,528	.....	3,528
3	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	98	98	392	.....	392	

APPENDIX No. 16.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1874.

FISHING VESSELS, BOATS AND NETS EMPLOYED.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Rods.	No. of Men.	Value.
					\$ cts.
Vessels	14	222	.....	43	11,533 00
Boats	804	2,152	.....	2,152	70,365 00
Gill Nets	7,531	.....	195,139	.....	64,605 00
Seines	251	.....	3,323	.....	31,212 00
Found Nets	16	.....	1,190	.....	8,600 00
Hoop Nets	233	.....	.....	.....	5,275 00
Scoop Nets	50	.....	.....	.....	157 00
	8,899	2,374	204,652	2,195	191,747 00

KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.

	Barrels.	Pounds.	Number.	Value.		Total Value.
				Fresh.	Pickled.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish	17,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,340 00
do .....	.....	84,611	.....	.....	.....	4,230 00
do .....	.....	.....	569,112	.....	.....	56,910 00
Trout	13,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,510 00
Herring	7,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,795 00
Sciscos	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,904 50
Maskinonge	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,652 00
Bass	1,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,304 00
Pike	8754	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,502 00
Pickercil	2,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,216 00
Coarse Fish	3,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,904 00
	47,481½	84,611	569,112	254,103	192,164 00	446,267 50

APPENDIX No. 17.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE SEASON OF 1874.

CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE AND GANANOQUE DIVISIONS.

JOHN MOONEY, }
HUGH THOMPSON, } *Overseers.*

JOHN WALLACE, }
HENRY HUNT, } *Guardians.*
JOS. L. THOMPSON, }

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Pike and Bass, brls.....	41	60	35
Pickarel, brls.....	17	14	17
Coarse fish.....	45	108	158
	103	182	210

With a view of affording better protection to fish in the river St. Lawrence, no fishing with nets of any kind, spears or set lines, was allowed during the season between Gananoque and Cornwall. The beneficial effects of this measure begin already to be felt.

KINGSTON DIVISION, —WOLFE AND AMHERST ISLAND.

P. KIEL, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Whitefish brls.....	310	151	302
do lbs.....		1,500	
do per 100 lbs.....		3,950	
Trout, brls.....	554	418	272
Herring, brls.....	12	12	
Pike and Bass, brls.....	77	182	591
Pickarel, brls.....	27	56	110
Coarse fish, brls.....	166	217	639
Total.....	1,146	1,036	1,914
Value.....	\$8,310	\$8,945	\$11,100

The number of men engaged fishing in this division amounted to sixty, or five less than last season. The value of gill nets used also fell short of \$922, on that of the previous season, whilst the value of hoop nets exceeded that of last year by \$900. The reason of this difference is partly due to hoop net being so much safer than gill-net fishing, considering the men's lives as well as fishing material, and partly on account of great demand on American markets of the coarse kinds of fish caught with hoop-nets.

Salmon trout was plentiful, and the weather proved generally favorable for that fishery. The decrease of 146 barrels in the catch is entirely due to the small quantity of nets used, and the small number of men engaged fishing, as compared with previous years. The demand for this kind of fish was dull on the American market, and prices offered nearly 25 per cent. below the usual quotations. Whitefish were abundant and a large catch was made during the summer months. Had these fish visited their usual spawning grounds on the shores of Wolfe and Amherst Islands during the fall, the increase in yield would have been still larger.

Fishing with hoop-nets, principally for bass, pike, pickerel, bull-heads, sunfish and eels, shows an increase over previous years. It abundantly proves that there is no decrease in the quantity of fish frequenting drowned lands and swamps in the neighborhood of Rideau River, and elsewhere. It must be borne in mind that no hoop net fishing was done during the summer months in this division, and that the fish were consequently left unmolested during that portion of the year. Taken altogether, the fishing season was a propitious one and fishermen generally reaped a fair remuneration for their labors. No considerable loss of nets occurred, and the law was generally well complied with.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY DIVISION.

JOHN G. HICKS,	} Overseers.
WM. PLEWS,	
W. A. PALEN,	
PETER HUFF, JR.,	
DAVID CONGER,	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Whitefish, brls.	1,449	1,095	1,242
do fresh, lbs.		324,709	84,611
do fresh, No.		27,022	112
Trout, brls.	148	194	192
Herring, brls.	140	195	.....
Pike and Bass, brls.	150	60	71
Pickerel, brls.	15	.....	7
Coarse fish, brls.	5	.....	5
Maskinonge, brls. ....	.....	.....	2
Total	1,907	1,554	1,519
Value.....	\$15,118	\$16,877	\$14,670

Whitefish were not so abundant as usual and the practice of setting further in the lakes inaugurated this season tells on the catch of those fishermen who, for want of large boats, are unable to go so far out. Salmon trout was abundant and of good size.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON DIVISION.

HUGH RALSTON, *Overseer.*

This officer was appointed at the close of last season for the lake shore and inland waters of the counties of Lennox and Addington. Owing to the short period he has been in office, he was unable to make any detailed report or supply fishery statistics ; but he states he everywhere meets with a desire to comply with the fishery laws and regulations.

BAY OF QUINTE DIVISION.

CHAS. WILKINS, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Whitefish, brls.	90	77	232
Trout, brls.		20	
Herring, brls.	3,075	2,711	1,251
Pickarel, brls.		120	
Coarse fish.	450	1,250	595
Total.			
Value.	\$13,200	\$22,588	\$12,090

By the above statement it will be seen that the quantity of whitefish caught this season is nearly three times that of 1873, and that the quantity of herring is on the contrary one-half below last year's figure. This is attributed to the fact that the weather being very warm and dry during last summer caused the herring to move at the surface of the water, and the whitefish to seek coolness in deep waters. In this way herring generally escaped the nets.

The salmon fry laid in the River Trent and Moira, by Samuel Wilmot Esq., are doing well, and it is hoped that in a few years these rivers, once abounding with salmon, will be entirely restocked.

NORTHUMBERLAND DIVISION.

CHARLES GILCHRIST, *Overseer.*

The limits of this division comprise that part of the shore of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of Northumberland, including Rice Lake. The beautiful waters of Rice Lake having been set apart for the natural propagation of fish, no fishing whatever can take place therein except by special permits granted by the fishery overseer, under instructions from this Department. One hundred and thirty special permits were so granted during the course of last season to Indians settled on the lake shore, residents and American sportsmen. The fishery laws were strictly enforced and reluctantly obeyed. A remarkable increase of fish is already noticeable in these waters.

ERIE, NIAGARA AND PART OF LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION.

J. W. KERR, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1872	1873	1874
Whitefish, brls.....	615	498	482
do lbs.....		93,958	96,500
do per 100.....		466	.....
Trout, brls.....	166	55	99
Herring, brls.....	512	405	405
Sciscos, brls.....	219	288	134
Maskinonge, brls.....	8	12	42
Pike and Bass, brls.....	280	488	620
Pickarel, brls.....	261	444	723
Coarse Fish.....	653	780	798
Total.....	2,714	3,436	3,303
Value.....	\$16,601	\$25,899	\$24,783

The apparent falling off between this and last season's yield of the fisheries is accounted for by the fact that this division being found too large for a single officer, was divided, and part thereof placed under charge of Mr. J. A. Blackhouse. Full details on the fisheries of that division will be found in Appendix No. 15 ; but another cause in the partial failure of the fishing was the boisterous and stormy weather which prevailed during nearly the whole season. It may also be remarked that the yield of this season, although not equal to that of last year, is above that of 1872.

The fisheries of this division are well protected. Fines were imposed last spring on persons fishing illegally, during close time, for pickerel in Niagara River. Gill nets and boats were also seized, and fines imposed on five persons for catching white fish with nets of too small mesh. The overseer of this division also seized, in Hamilton, fourteen barrels of white fish caught at Collingwood during the close season. This fish was sold according to law, and the net proceeds of the sale, amounting to \$90, paid into the Department. Mr. Kerr was subsequently instructed to proceed to Collingwood, in order to institute proceedings against the persons who had forwarded this fish. Mr. P. D. Bates, a fish dealer, of Hamilton, was also prosecuted, convicted and fined for receiving fish caught during close season at Collingwood.

Lake Ontario Salmon.

There are indications that the numbers of salmon are increasing in Lake Ontario. Five were caught last season in hauling seines.

River Credit.

The guardian on that river reports that from the 10th to the 30th November last, between Indian Village and Springfield, he saw every day large numbers of large and small salmon on the shoals and deep holes of that stream, counting no less than 200 grilse in one day.

Highland Creek.

Water kept very low in this creek, the mouth being barred by sand accumulating from the action of storms in Lake Ontario. An opening had to be practised. Only four salmon were noticed in it last fall.

The Rouge.

Salmon were also noticed in this river last fall on the breeding grounds.

Duffin's Creek.

Taking into consideration the low state of the water in this creek, the quantity of salmon noticed therein during the fall was very satisfactory. About 120 parent fish were counted from time to time during the spawning season. They could easily be seen, owing to the low state of the water, which prevented their going any further than the road bridge, compelling them to stay within limits extending about half a mile. A very large fish of upwards of forty pounds made its appearance. The other salmon averaged from ten to twenty-five pounds. About 100 grilse were also seen. This shows that salmon is on the increase, and that a few years more of good protection will still further improve this fishery. Several thousand salmon fry from the Government Fish Breeding Establishment at Newcastle, Ont., were last spring placed in the Twelve Mile Creek at Bronte. This stream was formerly a salmon river.

With the desire of practically illustrating the great improvements which had taken place in our lake fisheries, owing to well understood protection, this overseer exhibited some fine white fish from Lake Ontario, weighing eight pounds a piece, and salmon trout, at the Central Fair held in Hamilton in the early part of October, 1874, and a special prize was awarded him for the articles exhibited.

NORFOLK AND HALDIMAND DIVISION.

J. A. BACKHOUSE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

	1872	1873	1874
White fish, brls.....	235	174	73
„ lbs.....		21,300	.....
„ No.....		106	.....
Herrings, brls.....	82	96	163
Pike and Bass, brls.....	40	114	96
Pickarel, brls.....	212	136	129
Maskinonge, brls.....		10	19
Coarse Fish.....	319	182	65
Total.....	888	812	545
Value.....	\$5,044	\$5,063	\$2,781

This division is composed of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand, and was in the course of the present year detached from Mr. Kerr's former district. Owing to a prevalence of strong winds, gill net fishing, which mostly prevails in the eastern part of that division, was not so successful as usual, the nets being partly destroyed and carried away. The number of barrels of fish caught amounts to 541, valued at \$2,781.

RONDEAU DIVISION, LAKE ERIE.

JOHN McMICHAEL, *Overseer.*

The following Statement exhibits the Catch and Value of Fish in this Division :—

	1872	1873	1874
White Fish, brls.....	125	138	53
Herring, brls.....	124	155	320
Pike and Bass, brls.....	30	10	.....
Pickarel, brls.....	79	48	35
Coarse Fish, brls.....	.....	.....	11
Total.....	358	351	419
Value.....	\$1,936	\$1,689	\$2,214

Although very satisfactory, this result would have been a great deal better had fishermen been enabled to fish during the whole season, but they were prevented from doing so after the month of July, the fish keeping in the deep waters of the lake.

DETROIT RIVER AND POINT PELÉE DIVISION.

EDWARD BOISMIER, *Overseer.*

ZENEAS QUICK, *Warden.*

The following table of the Fisheries of this Division represents a considerable increase over the previous years :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Whitefish, brls	2,993	2,655	2,794
do fresh, lbs .....	.....	48,347	538,800
Trout, brls.....	.....	855	.....
Herring, brls	658	1,035	1,314
Pike and Bass, brls.....	93	111	780
Pickarel, brls .....	.....	73	.....
Coarse fish, brls.....	.....	49	.....
Sturgeon, brls.....	.....	572	203
Maskinonge.....	.....	.....	352
Total.....	3,744	4,778	5,343
Value	\$42,333	\$61,776	\$65,790

Whitefish were abundant from the 8th until the 28th October ; the quantity caught during that period being almost double that of last season. On the 28th, a storm which drove the fish into deep water, also destroyed several pound-nets. With the exception of this instance the weather was very fine and favourable to the fisheries of this division. Fishing was generally successful.

A considerable increase is noticed in the whitefish, pickarel and maskinonge fisheries.

SYDENHAM AND LAKE ST. CLAIR DIVISION.

F. McRAE, *Overseer.*

The value of the yield of fisheries in this division for the past three years was as follows:—

In 1872	\$8,255
In 1873	8,877
In 1874	11,820

Being an increase of \$3,000 over 1873, and \$3,600 over 1872.

Special guardians were, during the season, placed at the mouth of the Thames River, at Chatham, Cashmere and London, in order to regulate and protect the valuable spring fishing of this stream and enforce the provisions of the fishery laws relating to saw-dust and mill rubbish, and the building of fishways.

THAMES RIVER DIVISION.

PETER McCANN, *Overseer.*

This officer has charge of that part of the Thames River between London and Thamesville; the lower part of the river and the mouth being under charge of special guardians. The principal part of the work consists in enforcing close seasons for breeding fish during the spring, to prevent saw-dust and mill rubbish being placed in the water, and the building of fishways. Mr. McCann reports eleven fishways on mill-dams between Cashmere and St. Mary's, most of which are completed. Two new ones were in course of construction during the fall, so as to be ready for next spring's run of fish.

GRAND RIVER DIVISION.

HENRY LAWE,
HENRY GRIFFITHS, } *Overseers.*

The limits of the first of these officers extend from the mouth of the river to Caledonia, and those of the second from Brantford upwards. The principal part of their duties relate to the enforcement of close seasons during the spring fishery, and building of fishways, and to prevent saw-dust and mill rubbish being placed in the river.

Mr. Griffiths states that the fishery laws were generally well complied with, and that, with but one or two exceptions, he found every one disposed to build proper fish passes on their mill dams.

SARNIA DIVISION.

D. McMASTER, *Overseer.*

The yield of the fisheries in this division is as follows:—

Whitefish	brls.	40
Herrings	brls.	2,019
Coarse fish	brls.	353

Total	2,412
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Value	11,907
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The season was very unfavourable to the fishermen in this division. The catch, as well as the prices obtained for fish were poor.

GODERICH DIVISION.

A. C. McKINNON, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Whitefish, brls.	3,329	3,670	7,274
do lbs.		732,000	
Trout, brls.	1,276	1,180	6,259
Herring, brls.	64	307	2,353
Bas, brls.			32
Pickarel.	124	82	103
Coarse fish.	285		
Total	5,078	5,239	16,021
Value	\$36,737	\$34,415	\$146,635

Owing to the good effects of protection, the increase in the fisheries of this division is very noticeable. Another decided improvement lies in the fact that fishermen began this season to build ice houses and pack their fish in ice, to send it to markets, instead of selling it as usual to farmers at two cents per pound; thus securing better prices than before.

Fishways were built during the year upon the following streams:—On the north branch of the Saugeen River, four; two on Mud river, one on Snake Creek, and three on Otter Creek. With proper care and by keeping the waters free from saw-dust and mill-rubbish, the Saugeen River and its tributaries may still, undoubtedly, become what they were before—good trout streams.

GEORGIAN BAY AND INDIAN RIVER PENINSULA DIVISION.

G. S. MILLER,
JAMES PATTON,
SAMUEL FRAZER, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Whitefish, brls.	850	1,283	1,990
do fresh, lbs.		2,000	
Trout, brls.	440	1,622	2,910
Herring, brls.		60	160
Sturgeon, brls.	30		
Coarse fish.		20	60
Total	1,320	2,935	5,120
Value	\$6,450	\$19,552	\$49,040

Owing to the large extent of coast to be protected, and the difficulty of preventing illegal fishing during close seasons, it was found necessary for the better protection of fish to separate this district into three divisions. The former officer, Mr. Miller, has charge

of that part of the coast extending from Cape Hurd to Owen Sound ; Mr. Patton's limits extend from Port Rich to Collingwood, and Mr. Frazier's from Penetanguishene to the mouths of the Rivers Severn and Muskoka. With this addition in the number of fishery officers, it is to be hoped that violations of the law, similar to those which occurred last season, will not be possible.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

WM. E. FOOTE, *Overseer.*

The present division comprises Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of the Woods and the Maganetawan River. These waters, which teem with all sorts of fish most dear to anglers, such as speckled trout, bass, &c., have, owing to increased facility of communications and speedy travel, become the rendezvous of hundreds of anglers from all parts of Canada and the States. They were entitled to special consideration by the Department, and placed during the course of last season under the guardianship of Mr. Foote.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

G. B. ABREY, *Overseer.*

The following table shows the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
White Fish, brls.....	3,923	2,047	3,332
Trout	2,182	1,751	2,305
Pickarel		1	200
Herring.....			
Total.....	6,105	3,799	5,837
Value	\$42,735	\$22,807	\$37,370

The above shows a satisfactory increase over previous years, the weather having been very fine throughout the fishing season. Most of the fishermen in this division are Indians, which accounts for the small amount of fees collected. It is also very difficult to procure reliable fishing statistics, fishermen pretending to believe it is in their interest to under-state their catch.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

JOSEPH WILSON, *Overseer.*

The product of the fisheries in this division for the past season shows a considerable increase over the two previous years. The following statement gives the Yield and Value of the Fisheries for 1872, 1873 and 1874 :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
White Fish, brls.....	1,958	2,275	2,580
" fresh, per hundred lbs..		7,000	
Trout, brls.....	1,252	1,500	1,684
Pickarel.....	70		
Total.....	3,282	3,775	4,264
Value.....	\$19,384	\$18,045	\$42,640

Fishing was favorable, the yield being somewhat over that of last season. Prices were also higher, so that fishermen had every reason to be satisfied with the results of the season.

Owing to complaints made in previous years of poaching and waste of speckled trout in River Nepigon, the Department determined upon placing a special guardian at the mouth of the river, with instructions to allow no strangers to fish except under special permits. Sixty-six "permits" were issued free to gentlemen from the United States during the present season.

LAKE SIMCOE DIVISION.

A. McKENZIE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
White Fish, brls	60		116
" number fresh		4,940	
Trout, brls	46		308
" number fresh		2,930	
Herring, brls	7		30
Maskinonge, brls		1	
Bass, brls		75	
Pickarel, brls		2	
Total	113	78	454
Value	\$1,010	\$1,677	\$4,390

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

A. J. HARRINGTON, }
JNO. McALLISTER, } *Overseers.*

The injurious practices of spearing, and allowing sawdust and mill rubbish to fall into the streams, had nearly ruined these waters. It was therefore found necessary to set them apart for natural reproduction. The beneficial effects of increased protection are rapidly being felt, and there is every reason to expect that a few years' practical attention will restore the waters of Lake Scugog to what they formerly were.

CHARLESTON AND GANANOQUE DIVISIONS.

DAVID HAMILTON, *Guardian.*

Most of the fishing in these waters is done by residents for local consumption. It was found that the practice of indiscriminate hoop-net fishing was injurious to the production of fish, and the Department found it necessary to put a stop to it and regulate the fisheries by the appointment of a local guardian. The adoption of this measure has given excellent results.

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

HENRY CALCUTT, }
RICHARD WILSON, } *Overseers.*

These adjoining counties extend for a great distance north, and include several lakes and other waters abounding in fish; these fish consist as well of spring breeding as of autumn breeding fish. Hitherto their protection has been somewhat neglected. There are also numerous mills in the central and northern parts of these counties, which require to be closely watched with regard to the prevention of mill rubbish, as well as to the building of proper and efficient fishways on the dams. Both of the present fishery overseers are not only inconveniently situated, but have proved inefficient. It has therefore become desirable to re-arrange these districts, so as to render more efficient the protection system. This will be attended to during the course of next season, so as to establish an efficient guardianship throughout a very important and hitherto neglected portion of lake country.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

JAS. McFADDEN, *Overseer.*

The principal duties of this officer relate to protecting breeding fish in the spring, and preventing the throwing of sawdust and mill rubbish in streams. The latter part of this work is a most difficult one to achieve, and will only be ultimately accomplished by dint of energy and perseverance on the part of the Department, and a little good-will on the part of mill-owners.

MADAWASKA RIVER AND LAKE DES CHATS DIVISION.

JOHN LYON, *Overseer.*

This officer was appointed late in the season, and has hardly entered in the performance of his work. From previous repeated complaints of illegal fishing in this Division, it is expected that the appointment of a local fishery overseer on these waters will materially assist in enforcing a strict compliance with the various close seasons for fish.

RIDEAU LAKES DIVISION.

JNO. MCGREGOR, *Guardian.*

The main duties of this officer consist in enforcing the various close seasons for fish, and compelling parties to fish according to law and the Departmental regulations. He was very successful in this end during last season, assisted as he was by the several lockmasters stationed on the Rideau Canal.

APPENDIX No. 13.

REPORT ON THE DEEP SEA FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR 1874.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, 5th February, 1875.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith a tabular statement of the quality and value of fish exported from Prince Edward Island in 1874. I had no time to make up the figures myself, but I have checked them, and find them correct. Neither am I in a position to prepare a report on the subject worthy of your Department. I was absent when your telegram reached Charlottetown, and since my return I have been all but laid up after so much cold and fatigue. Your printed report for 1873 I have not yet received, and hence am unable to compare the last and previous year. I have glanced cursorily over the returns for 1872 as published in our local records—1873, for statistical comparison, not being reliable, as half the reports were under the “local” arrangement, and the other half under the Dominion, when no account was taken of shipments to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and find the quantity of mackerel exported in 1874 to be *threefold* that of 1872. For the latter year the total value of fish exported is \$128,777 ; for 1874 the sum is \$288,863. In cod fish I observe a falling off in the past year, as compared with 1872, of nearly 50 per cent., both in quantity and value. In the article of canned fish, on the other hand, there is an increase of nearly 30 per cent., which shows that this is a growing industry. During the past year there were engaged in it Harry S. McNutt, Esq., at Malpeque ; Hon. J. C. Pope, at Cascumpeque ; Messrs. Matheson & Brown, at West Point ; Hon. D. Davis and Mr. John Cairns, at Murray Harbor ; Mr. Mathew Waddell, at Rollo Bay ; Messrs. George Wilson & Co., at Rollo Bay ; and Messrs. Shanks & Smith, at Little Sands and Rollo Bay.

In 1874, the catch of mackerel was the largest ever known in Prince Edward Island. The fish was inferior in quality, and mostly “shore caught.” The proportion of number *ones* was comparatively small.

The latest catch was, I am informed by Mr. Churchill, of Rustico, about equally divided into *ones*, *twos* and *threes*. In money value, however, the enormous quantity made up for more than was lost in quality and price.

Oysters, of which there is a large quantity to be had in the Island waters, do not figure largely in the returns. They are shipped to, and consumed in, the Dominion, and do not therefore appear on our books as an export.

The figures I send you show that the fisheries of this section of the Dominion proved highly successful in 1874.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. CURRIE.

QUANTITY and VALUE of Fish Caught and Exported from Prince Edward Island in the Year 1874:—

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1874.	Mackerel.....	27,317	\$221,761 00
"	Herring.....	280	4,963 00
"	Cod Fish, (salted).....	7,413½	29,918 00
"	Salmon, (canned).....	4,978	9,339 00
"	Salmon, (pickled).....	10½	114 00
"	Lobsters, (canned).....	1,443	10,592 00
"	Oysters, (fresh).....	146	256 00
"	Sea Fish, (not pickled).....	181	7,157 00
"	Other kinds.....	32	4,300 00
"	Fish Oil.....	2,805	1,310 00
			\$238,863 00

Of the foregoing, there were shipped to
GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1874.	Cod Fish, (salted).....	2,680	\$9,630 00
"	Mackerel	79	632 00
"	All other kinds.....	2	160 00
"	Salmon (canned).....	949	7,691 00
"	Lobsters, ,,.....	1,231	8,902 00
			\$27,015 00

WEST INDIES.

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1874.	Cod Fish....	2,392½	\$10,028 00
"	Mackerel	146	1,025 00
"	Salmon, (canned).....	20	86 00
"	Other kinds.....	11	35 00
"	Salmon, (pickled).....	10½	114 00
"	Lobsters, (canned)	12	90 00
			\$11,378 00

UNITED STATES.

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1874.	Mackerel	27,092	\$220,104 00
"	Herring.....	1,657	4,966 00
"	Cod Fish.....	2,323½	9,360 00
"	All other than pickled.....	200	11,262 00
"	Salmon (canned).....	4,007	1,612 00
"	Lobsters, ,,.....	200	1,600 00
"	Fish Oil.....	2,985	1,310 00
			\$250,214 00

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1874.	Oysters.....	132 brls.	\$228 00

ST. PIERRE.

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1874.	Oysters....	14 brls.	\$28 00

RECAPITULATION.

Places.	Value.
Great Britain.....	\$ 27,015 00
West Indies.....	11,378 00
United States.....	250,214 00
Newfoundland.....	228 00
St. Pierre.....	28 00
	\$288,863 00

APPENDIX No. 19.

SUGGESTIONS BY HON. T. P. HAWTHORNE, SENATOR, FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT OF SALMON RIVERS IN PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND.

MARSHFIELD, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

September 30th, 1874.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—

In the Session of 1869 the Legislature of Prince Edward Island passed the Act 32nd Victoria, Cap. 27, entitled, "An Act for the better protection of the Salmon Fisheries, "and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned."

In the same Session, the Appropriation Bill contained a vote of £100 currency, equal to \$324.44, wherewith to put the Act in operation, and in each succeeding Session, till that of the present year, a similar sum has been appropriated for this service; both the Act and the vote will be found marked in the accompanying copy of the Sessional Laws of 1869. In conformity with its provisions, Commissioners and Water Bailiffs have been appointed. The duty of the former has been chiefly to supervise and direct the water bailiffs, who are required to watch the streams for which they are appointed, and prosecute any persons found violating the Act. Vide Sec. IV and Schedule A.

In one of the four rivers named in the Act—Winter River—the experiment, for such it may be termed, has proved eminently successful. On the whole, it may be said that this river has been faithfully watched by about *five* water bailiffs, receiving salaries of some \$20 each for the season.

Great numbers of salmon have spawned undisturbed during the last few years, and it is thought that the number of fish frequenting the harbor's mouth where the Winter River debouches, has considerably increased.

The writer took an opportunity, before the setting in of last winter, to visit the spawning grounds in Winter River, in order to form an adequate opinion of the results arrived at. The spawning season, however, was then over, and the fish were lying in numbers in deep pools, waiting for a freshet to carry them down to salt water. Their work was apparent in many places, gravelly reaches, for a distance of several chains were *burrowed* up to form a suitable place of deposit for the spawn, which would vivify about the ensuing month of April or May. At these seasons the fish are an easy prey to poachers, and it is from September to February that the duties of the water bailiffs require to be diligently and faithfully performed.

As to the results obtained in the other rivers named in the statute—Dunk River, the Morell and Widgell—the writer cannot speak from personal observation, but he has communicated with Senator Montgomery respecting the results obtained in Dunk River. The Senator writes: "I do not think that river has been well attended to; it might be as "good for salmon as any river we have in the Island if well looked after." Respecting the Morell, a former Member of Parliament—James Hogan, Esq.—a reliable person, writes nearly to the same effect, and considers success certain if proper measures are adopted.

It may be stated that the rivers of this Island are peculiarly well adapted for breeding salmon, the smallest brooks are never dry, being fed by perennial springs, and the courses of the rivers being short, they are not subject to heavy freshets, which might disturb or carry off the spawn; moreover, the red sandstone gravel of the reaches frequented by the fish is soft, and easily burrowed up by them.

If at any future time fish breeding should be attempted in a systematic way, unequalled facilities would be found for forming breeding ponds, at a very inconsiderable expense, by damming up the smaller streams. In one important respect the Act referred to requires amendment—the close time should be extended until February, instead of the first day of January.

Winter River and the other streams referred to are at present practically without protection, for though the Act 32 Victoria, Cap. 27, stands unrepealed, no funds have been voted to put it in operation. It would be a matter of much regret, particularly to those who have taken an interest in the protection of these valuable fisheries, should the results which have been attained by several years of watching be neutralized. Some temporary expedient therefore, seems to be required to meet the peculiar circumstances of the case. The writer presumes that very general powers are vested by the Dominion Fishery Laws in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and may be made applicable to this Province by Order in Council. If by virtue of those powers the rivers referred to could be treated as protected for breeding purposes, and the provisions of the Act 37th Victoria continued until a better and more efficient system could be devised and adopted, the object of protecting the spawning fish from their present danger would be accomplished.

Of course, with reference to the Dunk River and the Morell, it might be necessary to make some change in the personnel of the Commissioners and water bailiffs, or to require from the parties acting in those capacities a more active performance of their duties; but with regard to Winter River, the writer considers that the success which has been obtained is mainly due to the personal exertions and influence of Isaac Thompson, Esq., a gentleman who owns grist mills on that stream, and has acted as Commissioner from the passing of the Act till the present time. His advice as to the appointment of bailiffs, or on any point connected with the protection of salmon, may be adopted with confidence. His colleagues in the commission are John Scott McLeod, Esq., an active efficient man, and John Angus McDonald, Esq.; but neither of the two last named persons reside so conveniently near the spawning grounds as Mr. Thompson.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned.

THOMAS P. HAYTHORNE,
Senator.

APPENDIX No. 20.

REMARKS ON THE SALMON FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ROSEBANK, VICTORIA,

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 12th December, 1874.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Government, the following notes and suggestion having reference to the improvement of the Salmon Fishery on Fraser River in this Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON, J.P.,

British Columbia.

THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Extract from "Vancouver Island and British Columbia," by Matthew Macfie, F.R.G.

The seas, bays, and rivers of both these colonies teem with domestic resources of this description in endless variety.

Herrings, which make their appearance in our bays and harbours in March, may be mentioned first in order. On the coasts of Vancouver Island these fish are large and admirably adapted to make bloaters.

Hoolukans ascend the streams in April in dense shoals. Their approach is indicated by the presence of sea gulls swooping down to devour them, and causing the banks of the river to echo with their screeching. This species are about the size of a small herring and are so fat as to baffle ordinary methods of cooking to prepare them for the table. Oil is pressed from them by the Indians on the coast, and disposed of to tribes in the interior. It possesses a medicinal value, and cannot fail to be useful where any hydrocarbonaceous food, such as cod liver oil, is prescribed. When dried, the hoolakan is often used by the natives as a torch, and when lighted it emits a brilliant light. The Indians catch this species of fish by impaling them on rows of nails at the end of a stick, about four feet long, and so thickly do they swarm, that every time this rude implement is waved in the water, two or three of them adhere to it.

The *hookbill* and *silver* or *spring salmon* are known to swim up a thousand miles from the mouth, battling successfully with the current, and pressing through swift canons, and over falls impelled by the natural instinct to propagate. But while many of them succeed in depositing their spawn at the head waters of great rivers, not a few are exhausted in the struggle and die. An officer in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, who resided on the Columbia River (Oregon) for many years, states that on a sudden falling of the waters, the numbers of salmon left on the banks are so immense as to cause the river to stink for miles. The advent of the spring or silver salmon, which is the most valuable because the most wholesome, occurs about the end of March or the beginning of April, and in June it is caught in abundance. Its weight ranges from 4 to 72 lbs. The species which arrives between June and August is small and tender, averaging from 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. •The third kind comes in August, and weighs 7lbs. The *humpback* species

appears every alternate year in August, and remains till winter. It is most suitably cured by drying and smoking. The hook-bill arrives in September, and is so called from having a bill like a parrot. It has small, sharp teeth. Its flesh is white, soft and flabby, and in the male is altogether unpalatable. Salmon is one of the chief sources of Indian revenue. The natives are active in hawking it in the white settlements, and for 1s. one may, any day during the season, purchase what in the sparsely supplied markets of England would cost two or three pounds sterling. The prices current of Melbourne show the cost of imported salmon preserved in tins to be from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. (wholesale). To a large firm going into the business of catching and exporting salmon in our part of the world, the cost of the stock would simply be the labor of fishing. No house of importance has yet embarked in that lucrative enterprise. At certain times the canons (or gorges) of the rivers are so crowded with salmon that the navigation of canoes is virtually impeded. The Indians catch them with a pole, attached to one end of which is a transverse piece of wood. Into this are stuck tenpenny nails. Leaning over the gorge, they strike the nails into the fish, impaling one or two at each descent of the pole.

Trout are found in the waters of both colonies, and often weigh from 4 lbs. to 6 lbs. In the numerous lakes and streams of Vancouver Island, as well as in those of British Columbia, trout are to be met with of excellent flavor, and are caught in winter with the utmost ease. In Lake Okanagan they may be taken out with nets in wagon-loads, and by wading in the water one may catch them with the hand without difficulty. A superior kind of trout abound in the lower Fraser, weighing 7 lbs. or 8 lbs., and another of a smaller description in the tributaries of that river. Mr. Brown states that twenty mountain trout were recently caught in a stream near Hope, whose aggregate weight was 146 lbs., and two of them weighed 11 lbs. each.

In regard to the *sturgeon* which is found in the rivers and lakes of British Columbia, the same gentleman informs us that it sometimes attains a weight of from 100 lbs. to 500 lbs. and upwards. From a female sturgeon killed in the Fraser River some time ago, a bushel of caviar was taken. From the swimming bladder of this fish, isinglass can be made, equal to that so extensively shipped from the Eastern States of America. This portion of the fish is also used for fining malt liquor. Caviar manufactured from its roe is a favorite dish in Southern Russia, and might be made an article of large export.

Habibut are caught in immense numbers round the entire coast, but especially off the Straits of Fuca. Their size is often enormous, and it is asserted by an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company that, in 48 hours' fishing, a vessel of 600 tons might be loaded with them.

The *Smelt*, which enters the Fraser early in spring, may be captured in hundreds.

The *haddock* and *whiting* exist, and the *dog-fish* teems beyond conception. Dr. Forbes reports that as much as 2,000 gallons of oil have been obtained from this latter fish, in the season, by a very small tribe of Indians in Clayoquot Sound. Considerable quantities of dog-fish oil are exported annually by the Hudson's Bay Company.

A certain species of *sea perch* is found in abundance, often reaching from 60 lbs to 80 lbs in weight.

Rock, skate, bass, anchovy and *flat-fish* may be added to this list.

Shrimps and *prawns*, too, are extensively caught in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Cod banks are said to exist in Bumper's Pass, and close to the north end of the Island.

A certain kind of *seal* is found at the mouth of Fraser River. In summer it is constantly to be met with drifting down with the current, seated on a log of wood. Another variety of this animal visits the coast of Vancouver Island, and is shot by the Indians who trade in seal-skins.

I have seen in the month of September *whales* innumerable sporting in the Gulf of Georgia, but the most valuable species are found in more southerly latitudes. Specimens of oil from the whale, seal, dog-fish and hoolakan, were sent from the Island to the Great Exhibition of 1862.

The "right whale" fishing ground in the North Pacific extends from lat. 30° N. The

"sperm" whaling ground lies between lat. 20° S. and lat. 20° N. From the latter point to our colony, whalers would have a safe and easy run, with the favoring influence of trade winds and an open sea.

The *morse* or *walrus* exists in denser profusion than in any part of the world, in the vicinity of the Alention Islands and Behring Straits. This is a branch of the Pacific fisheries that would prove very remunerative from the amount of ivory it is capable of yielding. These places could be reached in fourteen days' sail from Vancouver Island.

The facilities possessed by both these colonies for catching and curing fish are pre-eminent. The indented character of their coasts signally adapts them to become important in the exportation of this article. Port San Juan, Barclay Sound, Mootka, Hespod, Koskeemo, Sooke, Esquimault, Victoria, Nanaimo and many other bays may be enumerated, including the inlets on the coast of British Columbia, 450 miles long, all convenient to extensive fishing grounds, and peculiarly adapted for sheltered fishing stations. The present rendezvous of North Pacific whalers is San Francisco and Honolulu, because those following this occupation on our coasts are for the most part Americans. But when the same British enterprise that has developed the fisheries of the North Atlantic is introduced in this ocean, whaling fleets will make their headquarters in British territory.

FISH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Whilst it would be tedious to undertake an elaborate or scientific description of the several species of fish caught upon the coast of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, it may be proper to state that in these regions we possess an extraordinary variety and in great abundance. Sturgeon of enormous size are caught with the net, whilst salmon also are taken with the net and the spear. The halibut, cod, bass, mackerel, perch, flounder, spat, sole, carp, herring and eels, in short, fish of almost all kinds, abound in incredible numbers; as do also crabs, oysters, clams, mussels, cockles, and other descriptions of shell fish. The salmon is really delicious, rich and well flavoured, equal to any we get in England, whilst beautiful spotted trout of several varieties and of excellent quality are plentiful in every brook and stream in the country, but they are shy of bait.

Will it be credited that up to the present moment, no organized attempt has been made to prosecute the fisheries of British Columbia further than for the immediate supply of the local market with the fresh article, except by the Hudson's Bay Company. It can scarcely be doubted, however, but several branches of the business might be prosecuted with very great advantage now and at once. Sardines also abound, and are fully equal in flavour and size to those imported in the well-known tins. The pursuit of those specimens of the finny tribe would also prove very lucrative. Truly the piscatory advantages of British Columbia are very great, and must one day command serious attention.

In July of each year the salmon immigrate to these regions in immense shoals, on their way to the rivers and streams of the country, which they ascend to their most remote tributaries, and so numerous are they that I have frequently caught them by hand, or flung them out upon the bank of the stream with a walking stick. There are four varieties of the salmon which arrive in a definite rotation, but are not of the same quality, either for eating or salting. One kind, however, known as the humpbacked salmon, is really curious. It is an ugly specimen of the finny tribes, and its flesh is scarcely fit to eat, being soft and flabby. A most interesting and truthful account of the salmon which come to spawn in these regions appeared in an American newspaper some time ago.

Of course the object of the salmon in visiting the streams which traverse the wilds of British Columbia is the same as in this country, namely, to spawn; and the instinctive desire of these "humpbacked" fish to reach the upper waters is so strong that nothing can stop them. Onward they speed. The impetuous current is breasted, rapids are past, cascades leaped, but still they press forward, wriggling through meandering streams too scant for swimming. Onward, onward, ever onward, while myriads are left upon the

strand, and die still struggling onwards. The fish are, upon entering the mouth of a river, in tolerably good order, but, after travelling up stream a few hundred miles, they become poor—poor indeed—and much injured. The skin broken and abraded, loses its brightness, often becomes a deep pink, and robbed of its silver scales; the head disfigured from blows and falls upon the rocks; the fins torn and divided, in their efforts to force through spots too shallow; the eyes, once bright, are now sunken and lustreless. None of these poor salmon ever descend the river again, but having performed their natural duty, perish by instinctive suicide, striving onwards after they know not what. The young orphan fry descend to the blue sea in the following spring, and, it is supposed, do not return for four years, but where they spend their time is unknown. However, in due course they follow the track of their forefathers, searching after, they know not what, and meeting with a like fate. Thus we see that nature perpetrates and makes use of a race of suicides. But nature does nothing in vain. Were it not for this migration, British Columbia would have been uninhabited, because these fish form almost the Indians' only food during the long, dreary winter season. Thousands upon thousands are caught at the proper time, and dried, and stored away for future use. Salt is not used in this process. These salmon are much more abundant in some years than in others; indeed, it is said that every fourth year is a year of plenty, and the supply grows less annually until the fourth arrives again. It hardly needs to be mentioned that in years of scarcity the aborigines suffer great distress and privations; indeed, many die of absolute starvation.

It is really remarkable how little attention is paid by the Colonist to the curing of fish, when it is known that the Hudson's Bay Company salts annually about four thousand barrels of salmon, and finds a ready market for the produce at the Sandwich Islands and other places. Of late, however, that branch of business has not been so prosperous, as the fish appear to be less abundant; at least they are not caught in such large quantities as formerly. However, this salmonian immigration will, with the other fish which these waters have in so great plenty, together with furs and feathers, be a source of very considerable wealth and prosperity. To conduct operations profitably and properly requires a great deal of capital, but with this almost universal necessity there is a fair chance of success. It should, perhaps, be remarked that the most valuable salmon are taken from the middle of April to the end of July; that from June to August millions of these fish weighing about 8 lbs. ascend the rivers, and that then comes the large white salmon."—(*Macdonald's British Columbia.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Notes and Suggestions regarding the Salmon Fisheries on Fraser River.

Up to a very recent date the fish were cured for exportation by salting in barrels.

The demand in this condition was limited. Since then the expedient of preserving the fish in cans in a fresh and cooked condition, has been successfully adopted. This method was first introduced on this coast, on the Columbia River, Oregon, where a very important and constantly increasing business in this line has been established within the last few years. The exports of the canned salmon from Oregon to all parts of the world are very heavy indeed, but I have no data for estimating their amount. On Fraser River, however, the trade, though comparatively in its infancy, has already attained very considerable proportions, and is capable of great extension. The public prints estimate its value for the passed season variously at from \$200,000 to \$250,000; estimates which, though vaguely differing, are doubtless founded on substantial grounds. I question, however, whether a large proportion of the fish cured on Fraser River this year will compete favorably, especially in the London market, with the uniformly rich produce of the Columbia river fisheries; and it is with a view to remedy this disadvantage, with reference to a future period, that I respectfully submit a suggestion, which I trust will be judged practicable, and of importance sufficient to justify the necessary trouble and outlay.

Several varieties of the salmon resort to Fraser River; but of these the chief are:

1. The Saw-qúae or Kase.
2. The Suck-Kai or Táo.

Of these two varieties the first is, perhaps, in no any respect inferior to the noble fish that form the staple product of the Columbia River. The second on the other hand, is both of size and quality, far less attractive. Of the first appearing the earlier in the season, a proportion of the fishery yield is composed; but the run of these superior fish is short, and the catch consequently limited. It is the second and inferior variety that affords the main supply. For some details, however, if required, regarding these several varieties, I respectfully refer to an essay on the resources of this Province which I had the honor of composing two years ago for the Provincial Government of which copies, I presume, have been lodged officially with the Department at Ottawa. For my present purpose it suffices to say that none of the first named variety enter the waters of the Thompson, a chief tributary of the Fraser which are frequented only by the smaller and inferior variety. I suggest, therefore, the introduction, at the proper season, to the head waters of the North and South Branches of the Thompson, of an adequate supply of the spawn of the large Columbian variety from the adjacent head waters of the Columbia River, whereby a greatly increased supply of superior fish would probably be ensured, and the prospective value of the fishery be immeasurably enhanced. Uniform experience in various parts of the world has shown how successfully the transplantation of the spawn, whether of salmon or other fish can be effected even under all the disadvantages of distance and difficulty of transport. Hence the confidence with which I venture to suggest the undertaking in question, where every facility exists, and where the object to be attained promises to be so important, prospectively, to the interests of this Province and of the Dominion.

ALEX. C. ANDERSON, J.P.

EXTRACT THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENT
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES (JAMES
COOPER, ESQ.), DATED AT VICTORIA, 31st OCTOBER, 1874.

The fisheries of British Columbia are assuming a type of importance, particularly with reference to the canning of fresh salmon. There are at present four establishments on the banks of the Fraser embarked in this branch of business and it is anticipated that not only will those at present established extend their operations, but other new firms will be prepared by next season to commence.

I append the statistics of fish exported from Fraser River, being last season's catch:

Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie.

Cases fresh salmon.....	7119
Bbls. salt do	254

Messrs. Loggie & Co.

Cases fresh salmon.....	6500
Bbls. salt do	1000
“ bellies do	100

Vancouver Island Co.

Cases fresh salmon.....	3000
Bbls. salt do	120

Messrs. Holbrook & Cunningham.

Cases fresh salmon.....	2100
Bbbs. salt do	300
$\frac{1}{2}$ do do do	100

Mr. Frederick Kaye.

Bbbs. salt salmon.....	300
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Other parties estimated at.....	500
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Each case contains 48 tins of 1 lb. each.

A large number of persons are employed on various parts of the coast in the manufacture of dog-fish liver oil. The natives also bring to market, during the year, several thousand gallons in a crude state, sometimes of a very inferior quality; it all, however, finds a market.

Whale fishing, in the inland waters has been entirely given up, owing probably to the misfortunes of the original company, arising not so much from the scarcity of fish as from the want of proper appliances and the necessary capital to prosecute this enterprise with energy.

During the months of August, September, October and November the Gulf of Georgia appears to be alive with whales, of a smaller size than those generally seen in the ocean which yield from thirty to fifty barrels each.

JAMES COOPER.

APPENDIX No. 21:

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA.

LISGAR, LITTLE BRITAIN,
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

31st December, 1874.

SIR,—Having been appointed Fishery Overseer for the Province of Manitoba I have been for some time expecting the introduction of the fishery laws into this Province, and instructions from your Department, but as these have not come to hand I feel bound in duty in the mean time, to give your Department a brief sketch of the fish and fisheries of this Province:—

1st. The sturgeon, of which, it is said, we have two kinds, (*i.e.*) *acipenser rupertearius*, the Rupert's Land sturgeon, *acipenser rubicundus*, the ruddy sturgeon. This is the largest, and, considered by some people the best fish in the waters of this Province. I have taken individuals of the former species, that measured over six feet in length, and weighed over 130 pounds. The ruddy sturgeon, as a rule, are much smaller, rarely measuring over five feet, and weighing from 70 to 80 pounds. And here I may observe that the average weight of sturgeon, taken in Red River, is from 70 to 80 pounds. A fish of medium size has often yielded from three to four quarts of oil. Its sound or air bladder, simply dried, supplies the isinglass of commerce, and in former years, when exported to England, sold there for \$5.00 per pound. Forty years ago numbers of sturgeon were taken in nets during the winter months, in the south end of Lake Winnipeg and within the river mouth, and some years in every pool from the river mouth to Pembina, but winter sturgeon fishing has of late years become unprofitable or neglected. On the breaking up of the ice, which generally takes place in the month of April, the sturgeon enter the river for the purpose of spawning. At the time the colony commenced, and during the first thirty years of our colonial existence the number of sturgeon that came into the river was truly incredible, the number then taken in April, May and during part of June, was very great, and I feel grieved to say that according to the best information I could get, and from my own observation, one Sturgeon does not enter the Red River now for every hundred that came into it annually forty years ago.

2nd. The next fish in importance is the cat-fish,* (the barbeue of the French, *silurus borealis*). An ordinary cat-fish weighs from four to twelve pounds, it is rich and of excellent flavour, and enters the river in the month of June, not only for the purpose of spawning but in quest of food; they resort to the rapids and gravelly points of the river when they deposit their ova. And here permit me to observe that myriads of cat-fish spawn on elevated gravelly banks in Lake Winnipeg. Their toils ended, they reduce in condition; their voracity, which is great at all times, is increased; they leave the spawning grounds, resort to deeper water in the river, and come from the lake in great numbers, enter into the channels and lakelets in the marshes or fens on each side of the outlet of Red River into Lake Winnipeg, where they are followed by the Indians, in their light birch bark canoes, who on calm hot days spear these fish in hundreds during the months of June, July, and August. They are also taken in great numbers on hooks baited with fresh water lobsters, bits of fish or flesh. These hooks are attached to lines stretched across the river, lines are sometimes set in the lake for cat-fish, and great numbers taken. The Indians split the fish into thin flakes and dry them in the sun, after which they are packed up in bundles and reserved for future use. Great quantities of oil are extracted from the cat-fish, and highly relished by the Indians, who use it along with their dried

+ Called Red River Salmon.

fish, but it is not much esteemed for lubricating machinery. This fish contributes largely to the support of our population during three months of the year. In September they begin to leave the river for the deep water of Lake Winnipeg, and finally, for the season disappear in October. To be able to form some estimate of the number taken annually in Red River, and in its tributaries, would be very interesting, but we have no reliable data to guide us in our inquiries, therefore we will content ourselves by saying that from 25,000 to 30,000 are annually taken in the waters of this Province, the average value, 25 cents each, giving a total of from six to seven thousand dollars, besides a large quantity of oil.

3rd. *Hiodon Chrysops*, the gold eye, is the most numerous of all the finny tribes that delight in our waters. This little fish is from ten to twelve inches in length, and weighs from sixteen to twenty ounces each, and, in an economic point of view, is not surpassed in value by any other kind of fish that frequents our rivers and inhabits our lakes. They are taken every day in great numbers from the beginning of May to the end of September, and in past times were caught in nets set under the ice during the winter months. Of late years they retreat to the lake where they pass the winter, and in the spring return to the rivers.

4th. The sun-fish, the *mala shejané* of the Indians, the *sciacna richardsoni*. This fish weighs from four to eight pounds; it is a good table fish, enters the river in the beginning of June for the purpose of spawning, when great numbers are taken in nets, seines, and with hooks, but the sun-fish do not long continue in the river for they generally disappear by the middle of July. This fish has the power of producing a noise like the distant beating of a drum at some depth under water.

5th. We have two species of perch, (*doré*) the largest kind weighs from three to five pounds. The smaller kind may weigh something about two pounds, has bright yellow bars running from the dorsal ridge to the belly, this little fish is good eating, but few in number, therefore, of small account. The large perch is taken in all the waters of this Province. On the breaking up of the ice they ascend the rivers and streams falling into Lake Winnipeg, in incredible numbers. They spawn during the month of May, and are taken in considerable numbers during the period of open water. In the month of November they forsake the river and pass down to the lake. Before spawning, and during the winter months, the perch is considered excellent food, especially when fried.

6th. The pike (*esox lucius*) is the tyrant of all our rivers and lakes; some of them weigh from twenty to thirty pounds. The ordinary run of pike weigh from five to eight pounds, and a large pike is frequently taken with two fish in his stomach, each weighing from three to four pounds. The pike is not fished during the period of open water, but is greatly sought after by the Indians during the winter months, and more especially during the months of February and March, when every other resource fails, their sole dependence rests on the pike, which they angle in the deep still water in the river near its outlet into the lake. And when our harvests have failed, numbers of our people have had to draw for their subsistence on the pike. So taking a correct view of the subject we must allow that the fish is a great boon to the people of this land.

7th. The grey sucking carp, *cattostomus hudsonius*, the red sucking carp, *cattostomus fosterianus*. These two species of carp are found in the waters of this Province, but not in very great numbers. They ascend the river in May, and spawn in June. A few of them are taken in nets set for other fish during the period of open water, and generally thrown to dogs and hogs, for no person, who is not destitute of every other kind of food, will eat carp.

8th. Methyl (or marbot) *gulus maculosus*, is occasionally taken in our lakes and rivers, but very seldom used for food, for hungry, indeed, must a man be before he will feed on methyl.

9th. The *attichewameg* of the Cree Indian, the whitefish of the white man, *coregonus albus*. About the middle of September these most excellent fish begin to make for the shores of our great lake, some of them find their way by chance or by instinct into Red River; they resort to the rapids and elevated beaches in the river, where they commence

spawning from the 1st October to the 10th, which operation continues from a fortnight to three weeks. In former years these fish were numerous in the river, and, no doubt, some thousands have been taken. It appears that those who defined the limits of this Province did not feel disposed to include much lake area within the above boundaries. Notwithstanding that, our fishermen, since the transfer, go to their old fishing grounds a few miles north of the north-east corner of the Province, and I entreat your indulgence while I endeavour to relate what they and others have been in the habit of doing there. In the latter end of September numbers of fishermen leave Red River for Lake Winnipeg, some in birch canoes, others in skiffs, all endeavour to get where they intend to fish by the sixth, or at the very latest by the tenth of October. A few of them try their fortune within the Province, others pass to the south-east corner of the Lake; part of them remain on Elk Island, the rest pitch their tents round the bay, into which the River Winnipeg empties its waters, some proceed as far north as Blackwater River. The fishermen endeavour to be at the scene of their operations before the fish come to the shore, which is generally from the first to the tenth of October. The spawning continues generally two or three weeks, but this depends greatly on the state of the weather, when mild and calm the fish continue the full period of three weeks in shallow water, and great numbers are taken, but when the weather proves cold and stormy the fish leave the shore and retire to deep water; in such seasons the take is small. The whitefish in Lake Winnipeg average four pounds each, the fish is rather soft, but fat and well flavoured. About 5,000 may be taken as the average yearly catch of this valuable fish in that portion of our great lake which is within this Province, and we may safely admit that the numbers taken annually near the mouth of Red and Winnipeg Rivers do not fall short of from seventy to eighty thousand; these sell when taken at sixteen shillings sterling per hundred, and when retailed in the settlement fetch twelve cents each.

Having given a brief sketch of the fish and fisheries in Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and in a small portion of Lake Winnipeg, I shall attempt a brief account of the fish and fisheries in that portion of Lake Manitoba which is within this Province. The most important fish in this lake are the *attichawmeg*, (whitefish) these are taken in some places in the lake in all seasons. In the first week of October what is termed "the fall fishing" begins; score of Red River inhabitants lash their canoes or skiffs on carts, and trudge over the intervening plains to Manitoba Lake for the purpose of taking whitefish. The whitefish in Manitoba Lake are finer but smaller than those of Lake Winnipeg; their average weight is about three pounds each. They are, at the season of which we are speaking, preserved in a peculiar but simple manner; a frame-work is erected, and on its top stretchers or bearers are laid three feet apart. Small rods are next provided. As the fish are thrown on to the beach a hole is cut in their tail. And these small rods are now put in use, ten fish are threaded on each rod, thus forming what is called a spit, the ends of which ~~is~~ placed on two bearers. The fish now hanging head downwards have their throats cut with a slash of a knife to allow the blood and water to escape freely. The sharp frosty nights in the end of October harden the fish and preserve them. Here I must observe that in addition to those who go from this settlement to fish, two villages of French half-breeds and some Indians, have risen during the last fifty years on the east side of Manitoba Lake; these people prosecute the fall fishing to the full extent of their ability, as they have with few exceptions to depend on the fall fishery for their winter subsistence. And I believe when I say that about 20,000 whitefish are annually taken in Lake Manitoba within this Province, that I do not exaggerate. A few cat-fish have been taken occasionally in Lake Manitoba, but they do not seem to be plentiful. The gold eyes are very plentiful and taken in the creeks and ponds, in the marshes fringing the lake in great numbers during the period of open water; they appear to be somewhat larger than in Red River. Pike are numerous in this lake, and some of them of large size, they are angled during the spring months in great numbers by Indians and half-breeds, so much so, that this fish may be said to be the staff of life to these people for three months of the year. Perch are also taken in Lake Manitoba, they appear to be of the same kind as the perch of Lake Winnipeg. Suckers also abound in this lake, but there is neither sturgeon

+ death to fish insect
food of fish.

nor trout in its waters. In a former part of this report I have taken notice of the abundance of sturgeon, and other fishes that enter this river annually for some years after the commencement of the colony, and observed how their numbers have gradually diminished during the last forty years. There must have been some cause to produce the above-mentioned change, and I shall endeavour briefly to point out some of them.

1st. The inhabitants have hitherto been planted on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and as no man ever thought of manuring his fields, many of the inhabitants built their cattle houses on the banks of our rivers and streams, always threw the contents of their stables and byres on the rivers or at the foot of the bank, where they depended on the spring floods for carrying it down to Lake Winnipeg, others built on the slopes immediately above the river bank, and every heavy shower of rain washes or carries into the river the deleterious and ink-like contents of these huge middens.

2nd. Most of the settlers have been, and are still in the habit of tanning the hides of the cattle they kill for winter beef. This operation is commenced by immersing the hides in the river to soften; when sufficiently soft they are taken out of the river, spread on the beach, liberally sprinkled with lime on the flesh side, rolled into a lump, bound with a rope and consigned to the river a second time, where they are kept until the hair is easily got off. After the hair has been removed the hides are a third time put into the river, where they are kept for several days until the current washes out the lime. The ooze from the tanning tubes also finds its way into the river.

3rd. Saw-mills of late years have been erected near the river, these people, as a rule, have to live on fish at all seasons, they stretch their nets and lines across the river, which I believe must obstruct the progress of the fish up the river, and may be the means of turning the greatest part of them back to the lake. And we may credit this Indian population with their full share of filth added to the water.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. GUNN, SENR.,

Fishery Overseer, Manitoba.

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT OF SAMUEL WILMOT, ESQ., ON THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENT FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE SEASON OF 1874.

NEWCASTLE, Ont., February 3rd, 1875.

The Honorable A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a report covering a brief description of an inspection made by me during last summer of the several fish-breeding establishments erected in the Dominion under my supervision, and by instruction from your Department. There will also be found in the report a condensed statement of the transactions carried on at each salmon breeding house during last autumn, as well as an account of the present appearance and condition of the supplies of ova which were deposited in the breeding boxes at each establishment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SAMEUL WILMOT,
Fishery Officer.

There are at the present time five salmon-breeding establishments within the Dominion, all of which have been constructed through the instrumentality of your Department. Four of these are in full and satisfactory working operations; the fifth is also completed, but from unavoidable causes it will not be able to produce such satisfactory results as the others during this season.

The salmon breeding works above mentioned are located at points very distant from each other, namely: The first or original structure (the successful experiments at which have caused the others to be built) is situated at Newcastle, in the Province of Ontario. The second is on the Restigouche River, between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. The third is on the Miramichi River in New Brunswick. The fourth at Gaspé, and the fifth at Tadousac, in the Province of Quebec.

In accordance with instructions from your Department I proceeded in July last to make an examination of the premises and inspect the works at the places above mentioned in the Maritime Provinces, with a view to having them fully completed and supplied with all the necessary apparatus for successfully carrying on the propagation of salmon by artificial means, during the season of 1874. I shall, therefore, have to speak of the state in which I found the premises and buildings at that time, and also report the position they now occupy, and the success which has attended the operations of each of them up to the present time. It will be quite impossible for me to make all of the statements with such particularity as I would desire, as four of the places where these establishments are built, are situated at very remote distances from my headquarters here at Newcastle. I have, however, obtained such information from the persons in charge of the several places as will enable me to give you a sufficiently lucid description of them, and also such an account of the transactions at each station as I trust will meet with the approbation of yourself and the Government.

Difficulties of more than an ordinary nature, it will be readily understood, must necessarily have to be encountered in the construction of these fish breeding establishment

as many of them are unavoidably situated in localities where easy access cannot be had to them at all seasons of the year, and where labor and material are both difficult to be obtained. In addition to the above still greater trials had to be overcome during the past season in getting a staff of skilled assistants to take charge of and operate at these outlying points. The work of securing, catching and manipulating large parent salmon, and the art of properly impregnating the eggs, require from the operator not only a certain amount of intelligence, but also a great deal of practical ingenuity. Acquirements of this kind are rarely found in the employment of novices; time and practice are indispensibly necessary to educate persons for the work, and skill and experience are essential qualifications in an operation to warrant success in the spawning of fish, and in the impregnating and after management of the eggs.

With these few preliminary remarks I will give a brief statement of the position and progress of each establishment, taking them seriatim, commencing at

Tadousac.

In the early part of the season I received instructions from your Department to commence the building of a fish breeding establishment at Tadousac, upon the site already selected there for that purpose, and to push the work in order that breeding operations might be begun during the season of 1874. In accordance with these instructions I proceeded to Quebec in the beginning of July last, where I sought information from builders and contractors concerning the probable cost of erecting such a building, and the time in which it could be fully completed. I then went down to Tadousac, where I was joined by your Commissioner of Fisheries, and after consultation together, it was considered most advisable to purchase a building if possible, already erected on the spot. By this means it was found that the establishment could be more expeditiously and economically built, than would be the case by letting the contract to a builder in Quebec. A report of this transaction having been already made to your Department by your Commissioner, it will be unnecessary to dwell upon it here. The building (formerly used as a mill) and the site in connection therewith being secured, arrangements were made to push the work of completion as rapidly as possible. A dam had been previously built across the outlet of a small cove, alongside the mill, in which it was intended to place the parent salmon after taking them from the nets, and to impound them there until the spawning season in October.

The Tadousac works were all completed by the middle of October, and a number of salmon had also been secured in the pond, when information reached me that an unforeseen accident had taken place by the breakage of a small portion of the net work on the dam, which left an opening by which the parent salmon had escaped. This loss of spawning fish necessitated an attempt to take others far up the river; the lateness of the season then prevented a satisfactory result, as the fish that were taken with the nets on the spawning grounds had, with but a few exceptions, all laid their eggs. From this fact, and from the unfortunate breakage at Tadousac, it was found impossible to secure a sufficient stock of parent fish from which to procure eggs to supply the breeding house; some few thousands, however, were obtained and laid down in the troughs of the establishment, and these, from the accounts which I have just received from the guardian in charge, are in a fair condition and doing well. This man, though willing and faithful, is inexperienced, and but for the cordial assistance and intelligent aid of Jos. Radford, Esq., of Tadousac, we must have felt great anxiety. I also mention the great personal help received from Senator Price, through whose exertions the few salmon eggs secured were ultimately saved.

The fish breeding works at Tadousac are of a substantial nature. The building is of strong durable construction, and is capable of accommodating upon the area of its two floors from two to three millions of salmon eggs, and I have no doubt from the experience already gained there by all parties during the past season, that next year fully three millions of young salmon may be hatched out there and distributed in the upper waters of the Saguenay.

Gaspé.

Arriving at Gaspé Basin towards the latter end of the month of July, I inspected the works which had been commenced during the previous year of 1873. This salmon breeding establishment is erected upon a small brook some two and a half miles up the Dartmouth River. The building is very substantially built, well finished, and furnished with the necessary appliances to accomodate fully two millions of salmon ova; with some slight improvements a still larger number of eggs could be laid down with safety within its walls. At the present time there are 200,000 salmon eggs in the hatching troughs of the Gaspé breeding house. They are reported to me by P. Vibert, Esq., the fishery officer in charge to be in a very favorable state, and it is confidently expected that nearly the whole of these will become living fry during the approaching spring season of 1875, and will be fit for distribution into such of the rivers of the Gaspé District as may be considered most desirable to plant them. The quantity of ova laid down at Gaspé is far short of what I had anticipated. It was expected that fully one million, or even more would have been secured. The cause of the reduced number of eggs in the establishment, was brought about by the refusal of the lessees of the adjoining rivers to allow salmon to be taken during the summer months, or in fact at any time. Provision will therefore have to be made in the future by which an annual supply of spawning fish can be had, from which the requisite number of ova may be obtained to fully stock the hatching troughs of the Gaspé breeding house.

Restigouche.

I reached these works in the month of August and found them completed and in readiness for the then coming season. Some few suggestions in the way of improvements were noted, such as extending the reception house, and increasing the size of the pond; these additions will add very much to the convenience of the establishment. The Restigouche breeding-house is under the control of John Mowat, Esq., the fishery officer of that division. I found him a very efficient and painstaking person; under his management, and with the practical experience which he has now obtained, this institution will become a great success. The building, with its appliances inside, and the dam and surroundings, are all substantially and durably built. The outward appearance of the works is plain but sightly, the interior arrangements are convenient and comfortable in the extreme. The breeding and hatching apparatus are well adapted and systematically arranged, and the whole establishment has the unmistakeable appearance of being well calculated for the work of artificial salmon breeding.

Some 880,000 salmon eggs were taken in October last by Mr. Mowat, and laid on the hatching trays, and it is reported to me at the present time that nearly the whole of these have proved fruitful; their appearance must, therefore, indicate that a very large crop of young salmon will be let loose from this place next spring, to be distributed into many of the rivers emptying into the Bay des Chaleurs. From 110 female salmon the above mentioned large number of eggs were taken. These would show an average of 8,000 ova from each fish, and it will also prove the reputed high standard in size of the Restigouche salmon, for by the best authorities it is now calculated that about 500 eggs may be relied upon for each pound of flesh of the parent fish, the average weight therefore, of the 110 salmon above described would be 16 lbs. each.

Much difficulty was experienced in the taking of spawning salmon on the Restigouche last autumn; the river being very large and swift in current, it was found troublesome to catch them within reasonable limits, at the time at which they were wanted. But the lowness of the water last autumn modified the work of taking the fish very materially. If the ordinary high waters of the fall months had prevailed, still greater difficulties would have had to be contended with, and might have prevented the possibility of obtaining the necessary supply of salmon wherewith to stock the breeding house with eggs.

Some means will have to be provided during next season, by which the difficulty referred to may be overcome; the plan to be adopted will be to form some strong and

permanently constructed ponds or enclosures at a convenient point on the river, where, near by, the salmon during their migration up river in the summer months can be taken in nets, and thence placed in these enclosures, and there safely kept until the spawning season arrives in the month of October.

Miramichi.

After inspecting the works on the Restigouche, I proceeded to the Miramichi River to perform a similar duty there. At this point is situated the most extensive and important works for artificial salmon breeding yet constructed in the Dominion. The buildings here are larger and more expensively built than at the other points mentioned. The main edifice is two stories high, the lower floor is used for fish-hatching, the upper one is fitted up for the residence of the officer in charge, and his family. The outside of the structure has both a commanding and architectural appearance; the internal arrangements combine convenience, comfort and adaptability to the special work for which it was intended, and the upper portion comprises all of the requisites for a warm and comfortable dwelling house. The reception house outside, and the ponds for safely keeping parent salmon, have proved to be satisfactory in every way for their special requirements. The Miramichi establishment is under the control and supervision of Mr. A. B. Wilmot. His time and efforts, however, during this season have not been wholly given to this place, having been ordered to Gaspé to complete and put the establishment there in working order. Mr. Wilmot's stay at Gaspé necessitated my sending an assistant from Ontario, to perform the work of manipulating the fish and laying down the eggs at Miramichi, this duty was therefore carried out by the assistant as follows :

There were captured up the Miramichi River with nets 350 salmon ; these were carried down stream some thirteen miles in a scow fitted up for the purpose, and placed in the reception pond alongside of the breeding house. Of this number 300 were manipulated, the remaining 50 either escaped from the pond or were left hidden in the deeper waters of it ; of the 300 that were spawned, 200 were females, from which were taken 1,500,000 eggs, being an average of 7,500 from each fish. The first lot of ova was gathered on the 20th October, the last on the 15th November, when the season closed. The latest accounts received from Miramichi state that the eggs are in a very healthy condition, and that a very high percentage of young salmon will be reared from them.

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

Distribution of Fry of 1873.

At the close of my report on the transactions at Newcastle during 1873, it was mentioned that there were then in the breeding-troughs upwards of 300,000 salmon eggs, and also a very large number of salmon trout ova, all of which were then in a healthy and prosperous condition. As reference is made to that supply, I will here mention the disposal which was made of them.

Nearly the whole of the ova of the salmon, and of the salmon trout, were successfully hatched out ; the fry of the latter were let loose into the stream, and into Lake Ontario, and the young of the former were distributed in numerous rivers and creeks in the Province of Ontario. The same course that was pursued in the distribution of the young salmon in former years, was repeated during last spring, namely, that of planting them (at the time when the umbilical sac had become nearly absorbed) in such waters as were considered best adapted for their after growth. The following rivers and creeks were selected for this purpose. Commencing at the point farthest east, the Moira and Trent Rivers had a goodly supply placed in each of them, as had also the Grafton Creek, Barber's Creek, Duffin's Creek, and the Rouge and Credit Rivers. There were also some distributions made by Mr. Kerr, the fishery officer at Hamilton, in other waters to the westward of the Credit River. The work of transporting and planting the young fish was in each case safely and satisfactorily carried out.

The experiment undertaken in previous years of putting salmon fry into the waters of the Salmon River, a tributary of the Ottawa, some forty miles below the Capital, was again successfully performed, as was also that of putting several thousands in the Saugeen River in Western Ontario, with a view to acclimatizing these fish to the fresh waters of Lake Huron and others of the great inland seas of the West. The remainder of the crop of last season's hatching was let loose into Wilmot's Creek, several of the most eligible spots in the stream having been selected for the purpose.

Condition of Buildings.

It will be necessary for me to refer to the buildings and other works forming the Newcastle establishment, in like manner as I have done for those which are situated in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. In relation to this subject I have to state that although this institution has proved to be most satisfactory as regards the numbers of young fish in it, and in the arrangements of the appliances and apparatus for the artificial propagation of fish, yet it is at present found quite inadequate to carry on successfully the larger and more intricate experiments, which are essentially necessary to more fully develop the science of fish culture, as an industrial enterprise, the utility of which is now being fully recognized by the people of this Dominion, and of the adjoining Republic of the United States. The first construction of the establishment here was wholly of an experimental nature, and altogether novel in the *modus operandi* adopted and in the appliances used for artificial fish breeding; in it has been inaugurated the science of fish culture in Canada and the efficacy of the artificial methods of propagating the commercial fishes of the country. It has also been the nucleus from which all of the national and state fish breeding establishments in Canada and the United States of America have taken their rise, therefore, the status of this institution should be maintained in order to still further advance its usefulness. The buildings require to be enlarged in size and improved in design, their capacity at the present time being found to be quite too limited. It is also found from the increased numbers of salmon which entered the creek here last autumn that more extended limits are required for their natural reproduction, and for their greater freedom. It is highly requisite also, that the buildings, ponds and other works should be thoroughly inclosed with some description of strong permanent fencing; this would prevent a certain amount of poaching now carried on, and would aid very materially to the guardianship of the stream and premises during the spawning season of salmon.

Increase of Salmon in Wilmot's Creek in 1874.

It has been observed that a steady annual increased number of salmon have entered this stream for the past few years; the numbers which came up the creek during the past spawning season in October and November were wonderfully in advance of any former year, this was the more remarkable on account of the extreme lowness of the water. In some portions of the stream where the shallows prevailed, it was found almost impossible for the larger sized salmon to ascend; nearly all of these were compelled to lay their eggs in the open water some distance below the reception house, only the smaller sized salmon were enabled to reach this building and enter it. Of these smaller fish upwards of 800 entered the house, and for an illustration of their movements, a quotation from the register of entrances for six nights will be given. This showed that 605 salmon had during that time taken up their lodgings within the building, namely:—

October	22nd.....	45
"	23rd.....	73
"	24th.....	68
"	25th.....	66
"	26th.....	141
"	27th.....	212

This last tally of the 27th would have been increased to 264 were it not for a small opening which 52 of the more knowing ones had discovered in the main barrier, and through which they passed up stream where they were found next day.

The finest and largest and by far the greatest number of spawning fish did not reach the reception house at all ; these laid their eggs in the bed of the creek in the natural way ; this circumstance is to be regretted as vast numbers of the ova deposited in this way must certainly perish. The rush of salmon up stream for spawning purposes took place within the limit of only a few days, and having but one assistant to perform the whole work of spawning (the others having been despatched to Tadousac and Miramichi) gave neither time nor opportunity to operate upon the larger fish in the open stream, until too late, when it was found they had dropped the whole of their eggs ; all of the available time and attention having been occupied in manipulating the large number of smaller fish that had entered the reception house.

From the salmon that entered the buildings, some 800,000 eggs were taken ; these were laid on the zinc trays, previously varnished and then placed in the hatching troughs, where they have since been continually cared for. At the present time the greater portion of these eggs are in a healthy state, and bid fair to produce a large crop of fry the embryo fish being now easily noticed in most of them. There are also on hand at present a large number of white fish ova, which were procured in the month of November last, near Sandwich on the Detroit River.

California Salmon.

Through the kindness of Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, some 20,000 of California salmon eggs were sent to this establishment in October last. They were collected under the superintendence of Mr. Livingstone Stone, Deputy Commissioner, upon the Nosead River, a tributary of the Sacramento on the Pacific coast ; they were transmitted across the continent by railway express, packed between layers of damp moss in wooden boxes. The ova arrived here in a semi-hatched state in the best possible condition ; only 300 of the whole number were found dead at unpacking.

In the early part of December these eggs hatched out ; they have not grown much since, but are doing well. The absorption of the sac progresses very slowly, and will not, I think, wholly disappear sooner than the sac of fry hatched out in April next. Both the eggs and the fry are deeper in color and larger in size than those of the Atlantic salmon. Several millions of these California salmon fry are being distributed by orders of Professor Baird in many of the Eastern States of America ; how far the introduction of this new fish into the waters of this side of the continent may prove beneficial is at present wholly problematical.

In a recapitulation of the past season's operations in the procuring of salmon eggs at this place, and at the other establishments in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, the results may be summarized as follows :--

At Tadousac	60,000
“ Gaspé.....	200,000
“ Restigouche	880,000
“ Miramichi.....	1,500,000
“ Newcastle	800,000

Total of salmon eggs..... 3,440,000

From the above quantity of ova which were laid down at the several places mentioned, it may be safely reckoned that fully *three millions* of salmon fry will be distributed in several of the rivers and streams of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

The fish breeding works in the lower Provinces having been for the first time this season put into working order, it may be safely anticipated that the proceeds of fish obtainable from each of them in 1875 will more than double the operations of 1874.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILMOT, *Fishery Officer.*

APPENDIX No. 23.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE RESTIGOUCHE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

DEE SIDE, MATAPEDIA, Dec. 31st, 1874.

To Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, so far as I can judge at present, the establishment under my charge presents a most promising appearance. The hatching of young fish is so much advanced that they can plainly be seen in the egg, and although some small loss may still occur before maturity, I have no doubt the most critical period is passed, and that unless unforeseen circumstances occur, (which I shall try to guard against) a very fine and numerous lot of young fish will be ready for distribution next spring. From one hundred and ten female salmon I procured 880,000 eggs, being an average of 8,000 per fish; the largest quantity obtained from a single fish was 21,000. As many of the fish were taken on the beds and had already partially spawned, I am unable to give a correct average, but from 30 fish which matured in ponds I received 360,000 eggs, or 1,200 per fish; many of these were over twenty pounds weight. Of this quantity (880,000 eggs) I have lost 38,000; and from the small loss experienced during the last two weeks, I am in hopes the total loss will not exceed 50,000, leaving the full number of 830,000 young fry for distribution. I may mention that male fish were in excess of the female this year as two to one; exactly the reverse of last year. I did not take any parent fish until the 12th September; between that date and the 19th of the same month, I captured at a distance of about seven miles above the breeding house 200 fish which were conveyed to the ponds in water tight boxes in a scow. Owing to the rapid current and rough bottom where the fish lay, they had to be taken by means of gill nets, it being found impossible to work the seine. Consequently many of the fish, especially the females which were heavy with spawn were much injured. Of the above mentioned number 130 were males and 70 females. Thirty males were allowed to escape, 10 females and 2 males died before reaching the pond, and no less than 30 females and 8 males died before maturity; the balance seemingly remained in good health, maturing well—although later than the fish in the river—and were liberated after spawning.

On the 12th October, whilst watching the river closely, I found salmon coming on the bars and commencing to bed in the gravel. I then constructed four makeshift reception houses or corrals at different places in the river, catching the fish at night and placing them in the enclosures until ready for stripping. From the 12th to the 20th I took 80 females and 120 males, all giving ova, although towards the latter period they were partly spawned. None were taken after the 20th with ova, the fish seeming to have finished spawning in eight days; out of this number three fish died probably from injury in catching. The fish in the ponds began giving ova on the 22nd October and finished on the 28th. I do not see any difference in the two lots of eggs, if any, it is in favor of the pond fish, there being less dead eggs amongst them.

The state of the river was very favorable for capturing the spawning salmon this fall, but as heavy freshets are a rule at this season, and that dependence could not be placed in securing a sufficient quantity of parent fish, I intend to obviate such difficulty in future by the following means:—

1st. To prevent loss of parent fish by gilling I shall procure a small mesh net, to be set with pounds, near the breeding house after the 20th day of August, in order that the fish may be taken before they reach the gravelled stage without injury.

2nd. By constructing another pond about thirty feet above the present reception house, sufficient to contain 100 salmon, with a sluice gate to dry the pond at will and give command of water.

Owing to the want of water last season, the fish in the ponds could not be induced to enter the reception house and had to be taken with a seine. I may here state that Mr. Wilmot has already pointed out these measures as necessary to success ; he, after a most careful examination, being unable to place the establishments where the salmon could be made to enter it from the river. I complied with Mr. Wilmot's orders by placing a portion ova on gravel, but cannot detect any difference between ova to placed and that on varnished of the trays.

Owing to the large quantity of young fry, which I hope to have for distribution, more vessels will be required. I used a common five gallon tin kettle with a smaller one inside, perforated, to convey 4,000 fry to River Jacquet last spring, a distance of sixty miles by horse and waggon, and without any loss.

I beg to recommend to your notice the following rivers as favorable for restocking, to wit :—Little River and Nouvelle River on the north side of Baie des Chaleurs, these rivers having their sources in the height of land between the Bay and the St. Lawrence with clear water and no settlements at their sources. Assistance might also be given to Bonaventure River, although the distance from here is considerable. No river exists in New Brunswick worth placing fry in, except the Jacquet, and it must receive better protection than hitherto to be ever of value, either for sport or as a means of furthering the interests of the fisheries on the Bay shore.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MOWAT.

Fishery Officer in charge.

APPENDIX No. 24.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE MIRAMICHI AND GASPE FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

MIRAMICHI, December 31st, 1874.

To Honorable A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations at the Miramichi and Gaspé fish breeding establishments during the past season.

I beg to state that, although not personally in charge at Miramichi during the spawning season, the efforts of my employes resulted in a success quite beyond my most sanguine expectations. The total number of salmon captured was 315, from which about 1,500,000 eggs were obtained. Mr. Parker, who conducted the operation of collecting the spawn, reports the fish as unusually large, some yielding as many as 15,000 eggs.

To prevent a renewal of the loss sustained last winter in the poisoning of eggs by the zinc covering of hatching grills, I ordered fine gravel to be lain on this covering to the depth of half an inch and the ova to be evenly distributed over the surface. This will, I hope, prevent the eggs coming in contact with the zinc and save them from its injurious effects. This arrangement appears to have so far acted beneficially, as Mr. Parker states he never saw eggs doing better, and the loss up to the present time is unusually small. The establishment being now fully completed and in first class condition, I apprehend no difficulty for the future, and with the introduction of new hatching frames, I hope being enabled to make it as successful as any on this continent.

I have not met at Gaspé with the same success as at Miramichi. Although every mode that I could devise was used to procure a full supply of parent fish, I caught only 10 salmon in the Dartmouth River, 35 in the Malbay and 46 in the York River, making in all 91 fish. Of this number I found that not more than 30 were females, and from these I obtained only 20,000 eggs. These were placed on the hatching frames in the same manner as at Miramichi. A considerable number were injured in transporting them from the several ponds to the hatching house, those coming from the most remote ponds receiving the greatest injury. One lot of 60,000 eggs which were fecundated at Malbaie and left in Mr. Vibert's charge to be taken around the coast to Gaspé, I found, on my return from Miramichi, very much injured, over fifty per cent. showing signs of death a week after being placed on the hatching frames. The remainder of the eggs in the house are doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances, and I hope a good proportion of them will be brought to life. The building is fully completed and in first-class order, and all that is required to ensure success in future is a better arrangement for catching and retaining a full supply of the parent fish.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT.
Fishery Officer in charge.

APPENDIX No. 25.

**SPECIAL REPORT ON THE FISH BREEDING OPERATIONS CARRIED ON
AT MOISIE RIVER IN 1874, BY THE LESSEE, JOHN HOLLIDAY, Esq.**

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1875.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The Departmental Report of 1873 brought my operations in fish breeding at Moisie to November of that year. The two men I left in charge of the establishment in the winter of 1873-1874 were Scotchmen who never wintered in this country. Though fully instructed beforehand, they did not make sufficient provision to keep out the cold, and the water froze in the rills when they cut out the ice with an axe and destroyed a great bulk of the eggs. However, in the summer about 580 young fish were put above the dam.

Last fall I sent two Lorette Indians to go up the Moisie with Mr. Fraser, who is in charge of the Post; these with two additional men completed the party. As we were dependent on the steamer *Margaretta Stevenson* to get down the Indians, they were a few days later in starting from Quebec than we would have wished. They left the mouth of the Moisie on Tuesday the 20th October and reached the head of the rapids the same day; next day at 4 p.m. arrived at the spawning ground in time to camp, the weather being fine but cold. On the morning of the 22nd, they commenced seining and secured three females, partly spawned, and eight males. On the following day, 23rd, they went higher up the north-east branch and after a good deal of seining took three females, partly spawned, and nine males. The spawning beds shewed that a great number had already spawned. If the expedition had started a week earlier they would have obtained as many eggs as they desired. They estimated that they had got 60,000 eggs, and as the salmon seemed to have left for the deep pools, they thought better to make sure of what eggs they had and therefore on Friday afternoon they left, on their return making the Long Portage on Saturday. They deposited the eggs in this establishment on that afternoon. It had all been refitted and improved in the summer of 1874. After leaving particular instructions with the keeper the party went down to the Post.

The man in charge of the Post reports he has been up to the fish breeding establishment and that everything there is in good order and doing well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOLLIDAY.

APPENDIX No. 26.

SPECIAL REPORT ON RIVER OUELLE.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., October 14th, 1874.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having been instructed by your Department to visit River Ouelle for the purpose of ascertaining whether it could be adapted for the growth and production of salmon if re-stocked either by the natural or artificial methods of propagation, and having inspected the river I beg to report as follows :—

River Ouelle empties into the St. Lawrence on the south shore, about ninety miles below Quebec. Upon my arrival at the station of the Grand Trunk Railway, I proceeded to the village which bears the same name, situate about four miles northward from the station, just where the river enters the St. Lawrence. Following the river upwards from its confluence with the St. Lawrence, I made a close personal inspection of it for several miles in order that I might form a correct judgment of its nature and particulars. For some twelve or fourteen miles the river is extremely crooked, and flows in the most winding and circuitous manner through a very rich and fertile tract of land ; for nearly the whole of this distance the banks of the Ouelle are low and flat, extending on either side of the river a considerable distance. The land is cultivated by an industrious class of people, wholly of French origin. The crops consisted of hay, cereals and roots of various kinds, all of which had the appearance of yielding a very abundant harvest.

The tidal waters of the St. Lawrence flow up the Ouelle about four miles, but beyond this point and following the stream upwards some eight or ten miles, unless quieted by mill-dams stopping back the water, the river is rapid in its current, and for the most part runs over a gravelly and stony bed. Within the above distance there are a couple of grist mills, a carding mill and several saw mills, all driven by water-power from the river. The flouring mills are the first met with ; about ten or twelve miles up river, above them are the saw mills, the largest and most important one being that of the Messrs King, who are the principal manufacturers of sawed lumber on the river. Beyond these saw mills I was informed that no other artificial impediments, existed upon the river by which salmon or other fish were prevented from passing upwards into the interior of the country.

From information which I obtained from the most intelligent and reliable sources in the neighborhood, I learned that in former years salmon frequented the Ouelle River in large numbers, migrating up a long distance into the interior of the country, but of late the river had become quite depleted of fish, salmon being only known there as a thing of the past. The cause of the extermination of this former valuable product of the river I also found had been brought about in like manner as has been found to be the case in other parts of the country, by the erection of impassible barriers across the river, such as mill-dams, thereby preventing the salmon from reaching their spawning grounds, and by netting, spearing, and otherwise killing them in a barbarous manner during their breeding or spawning seasons. The two principal difficulties existing at present for the re-production of salmon in the Ouelle, are the mill-dam at the Messrs. King's mill, and the immense quantities of sawdust and mill rubbish constantly thrown into the stream. The first forms an impassible barrier for the ascent of fish beyond that point, and the second wholly forbids the possibility of salmon entering the river for spawning purposes. The noxious gases, and other deleterious substances created by the great

deposits of sawdust and mill rubbish in the bed of the stream so foul the water as to prevent the salmonoids or higher orders of fish from frequenting it. Should it therefore be considered expedient to again stock that river with salmon or other valuable fish, it will be imperatively necessary that the Fishery Laws in relation to close seasons should be closely observed, a free passage given for fish to ascend the stream, and that sawdust and other deleterious substances should not be allowed to pass into or be drifted or thrown into it.

From the personal inspection which I have made, and from the information which I have obtained from various sources, I am of opinion that by the application of the artificial method of propagating fish upon the Ouelle River, salmon could in a few years be re-produced there to such an extent as to give increased supplies of food and greater commercial benefits to the inhabitants of that section of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL WILMOT,
Fishery Officer.
