

DOMINION OF CANADA

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THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

(SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FISHERIES REPORT
OF THE DOMINION)

FOR THE YEAR

1932-33



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1933

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Third Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, being the Sixty-sixth Annual Fisheries Report for the Dominion.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ALFRED DURANLEAU,
Acting Minister of Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, April 6, 1933.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Deputy Minister's Report covering—	
Review of the Fisheries, 1932.....	5
Foreign Trade in Fisheries Products.....	14
Fish Inspection Services.....	15
Instructional Work.....	16
Lobster Transportation Service.....	17
Fisheries Intelligence.....	18
Stimulating Domestic Consumption.....	18
Fish Culture.....	19
Oyster and Scallop Investigations.....	20
Biological Board's Work.....	20
Fishing Bounty Payments.....	21
Pelagic Sealing.....	21
International Fisheries Commission.....	22
North American Council on Fishery Investigations.....	25
Passamaquoddy Bay Investigations.....	27

APPENDICES

1. Reports of the Chief Supervisors of Fisheries.....	29
2. Report on the Work of the Biological Board of Canada.....	78
3. Report of the Fish Culture Branch of the Department.....	81
4. Report of the Fisheries Engineer.....	151
5. Report on Inspection of Fish and on Technical Instruction to Fishermen and Fishery Officers.....	159
6. Report on Oyster Cultural Work by the Department in 1932.....	165
7. Report on Scallop Investigations in 1932.....	171
8. A Statement of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue for 1932, and a Summary of Expenditure and Revenue, by Provinces, for the Period 1867 to 1932.....	172
9. A Summary Showing the Number of Licences Issued in 1932.....	178
10. A Summary of Lobster Fishing Licences Issued Each Year Since 1928.....	182
11. A Return Showing the Prosecutions for Offences under the Fisheries Act.....	184

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

To the Hon. ALFRED DURANLEAU,
Acting Minister of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Third Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, which is the Sixty-sixth Annual Report on the fisheries of Canada, and is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933. The report refers to the following subjects:—

Fisheries Operations in the Calendar Year, 1932.

Fish Inspection Work.

Fisheries Instructional Work.

Fish Culture.

Oyster and Scallop Investigations.

The Work of the Biological Board of Canada.

Fisheries Intelligence.

Lobster Transportation Service.

Foreign Trade in Fisheries Products.

Fishing Bounty Payments.

Pelagic Sealing.

Departmental Effort to Increase the Domestic Consumption of Canadian Fish.

The Work of the International Passamaquoddy Fisheries Commission.

The Work of the International Fisheries Commission, or Pacific Halibut Commission.

The Work of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations.

The appendices include:—

Reports of the Chief Supervisors of Fisheries.

Report on the Work of the Biological Board of Canada.

Report of the Fish Culture Branch of the Department.

Report on Inspection of Fish and on Technical Instruction to Fishermen and Fishery Officers.

Report of the Fisheries Engineer.

Report on Oyster Cultural Work by the Department in 1932.

Report on Scallop Investigations in 1932.

A Statement of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue for 1932, and a Summary of Expenditure and Revenue, by Provinces, for the Period 1867 to 1932.

A Summary Showing the Number of Licences Issued in 1932.

A Summary of Lobster Fishing Licences Issued Each Year Since 1928.

A Return Showing the Prosecutions for Offences under the Fisheries Act.

REVIEW OF FISHERIES, 1932

During the calendar year 1932 the quantity of fish landed by Canada's commercial fishermen showed a decrease of approximately 143,320,000 pounds as compared with the total catch for 1931. The explanation, of course, is in the unsatisfactory world economic conditions which prevailed throughout the year. The productive capacity of Canada's fisheries resources is so great that the Dominion has always to look to world markets to absorb much the larger part

of its output, and with the market situation everywhere so badly unsettled in 1932 the operations of the fishing industry were naturally conducted on a reduced scale only, although the actual total number of persons engaged in fishing was lifted above the 1931 figures by the presence of men who had found themselves temporarily unable to obtain steady employment in their usual vocations.

With the year's production reduced, and with prices low, the marketed value of the 1932 output was, of course, substantially less than in the preceding year. All told, it amounted to \$25,957,000, in round figures, which was less than the 1931 return by slightly more than \$4,500,000. Marketed value decreased both in the case of the sea fisheries and the case of the inland or fresh-water fisheries. The sea fisheries accounted for \$21,763,000 of the total, as compared with \$25,783,000 in the previous year, and the inland fisheries for \$4,194,000, or an amount which was some \$540,000 below the 1931 figure.

The fisheries return in each province was smaller than a year ago. Of the total marketed value thirty-eight per cent was credited to British Columbia, forty-one per cent to the three Maritime provinces together, eight per cent to Ontario, slightly less than seven per cent to Quebec, and the remainder to the Prairie provinces and the Yukon Territory.

Table I, below, shows the marketed value of the 1932 production by provinces, and gives also the figures for each of the four preceding years. In table II the marketed value figures for the sea and inland fisheries, respectively, for 1932 are shown.

TABLE I

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6,557,943	7,986,711	10,411,202	11,427,491	11,681,995
New Brunswick.....	2,972,682	4,169,811	4,853,575	5,935,635	5,001,641
Prince Edward Island.....	988,919	1,078,901	1,141,279	1,297,125	1,196,681
Quebec.....	1,815,544	1,952,894	2,502,998	2,933,339	2,996,614
Ontario.....	2,147,990	2,477,131	3,294,629	3,919,144	4,030,753
Manitoba.....	1,204,892	1,241,575	1,811,962	2,745,205	2,240,314
Saskatchewan.....	186,174	317,963	234,501	572,871	563,503
Alberta.....	153,789	153,897	421,258	732,214	725,050
British Columbia.....	9,909,116	11,108,873	23,103,302	23,930,692	26,562,727
Yukon Territory.....	20,060	29,550	29,510	24,805	51,665
Total.....	25,957,109	30,517,306	47,804,216	53,518,521	55,050,973

TABLE II

	Sea	Inland	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6,557,943	.....	6,557,943
New Brunswick.....	2,944,130	28,552	2,972,682
Prince Edward Island.....	988,919	.....	988,919
Quebec.....	1,362,979	452,565	1,815,544
Ontario.....	.....	2,147,990	2,147,990
Manitoba.....	.....	1,204,892	1,204,892
Saskatchewan.....	.....	186,174	186,174
Alberta.....	.....	153,789	153,789
British Columbia.....	9,909,116	.....	9,909,116
Yukon Territory.....	.....	20,060	20,060
Total.....	21,763,087	4,194,022	25,957,109

Capital Investment and Personnel.—The capital invested in the industry—that is, the capital represented by the equipment, etc., actually in use during the year—shows a slight decrease from that of the previous year, a total of \$41,363,909 being shown for 1932 as compared with slightly more than \$45,350,000 for the year 1931. There was a total of \$24,771,186 invested in vessels, boats, gear, etc., used in the primary operations which was a drop of a little more than \$1,726,000 from the year previous. In the buildings, etc., on shore, the canneries, freezers and curing establishments, the investment was \$16,592,723 or a decrease of \$2,492,000.

During the year the number of persons engaged in catching and landing the fish was 64,505, representing an increase of 2,673. In the secondary operations there were 13,520 persons employed or an increase over 1931 of 449.

Major Fisheries.—The salmon fishery again led the other fisheries from the viewpoint of marketed value, being a little greater than \$8,000,000. The catch for British Columbia was some 129,148,000 pounds, or slightly more than in the year previous. On the Atlantic coast the catch was 3,893,700 pounds or about 1,720,000 pounds less than in 1931. The lobster fishery, ranking next to the salmon fishery during the year under review, had a marketed value of \$4,745,311 compared with slightly more than \$5,000,000. The cod fishery again stood third in the marketed value among the fisheries and produced \$2,193,621, which was less, however, than in the preceding year by something over \$633,000. In most of the other important fisheries there were decreases. The whitefish catch, which is the most important catch in the inland fisheries, had a value of only \$1,193,634, or a decrease from the \$1,425,311 value of 1931.

NOVA SCOTIA

The lobster fishery ranked first in Nova Scotia during the current year with a catch of 23,773,000 pounds and a marketed value of \$2,711,371. This represents an increase of some 1,408,000 pounds in catch but a drop of some \$14,000 from the figures for 1931. The cod catch was 79,598,400 pounds, or a decrease of 2,015,600 pounds, while the marketed value of \$1,282,082 shows a decrease of some \$389,000. The catch of haddock, 34,706,900 pounds, had a marketed value of \$1,086,343, or a decrease of 2,500,000 pounds and slightly more than \$240,000. The catch of smelts showed an increase but there was a drop in the value while decreases on both catch and value were shown in herring, mackerel, salmon and swordfish. The total marketed value of the fisheries production of the province was \$6,557,943, or a decrease of \$1,428,768.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During 1932 the three leading varieties of fish taken in the province were lobsters, smelts and sardines, in order of importance. These three branches of the industry produced fish with a marketed value of \$1,961,082 or 66 per cent of the provincial total. The catch of lobsters was 9,872,000 pounds, representing an increase of 373,400 pounds. The marketed value was \$1,041,845. Smelts came second on the list from a value point of view, the catch of 6,838,300 pounds bringing \$492,888. The sardine catch was 66,689 barrels, an increase of 3,116 barrels, which had a marketed value of \$426,349. This value was only slightly more than half the value for the previous year. During the year there were 113,197 cases of sardines canned. The catch of herring, 36,927,300 pounds, representing a drop of more than 7,600,000 pounds, had a marketed value of \$244,737. There was a big drop in both quantity and value of salmon landed, the catch being 1,902,300 pounds and the marketed value \$232,412. Increased catches of pollock, flounders, mackerel, smelts and shad were recorded in the

sea fisheries while larger catches of shad and salmon were made in the inland waters. The other kinds of fish and shellfish were landed in smaller quantities. The total marketed value of both sea and inland fisheries was \$2,972,682, compared with \$4,169,811 in 1931. Toward the 1932 value the sea fisheries contributed \$2,944,130 and the inland fisheries \$28,552.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The marketed value of the lobster catch of Prince Edward Island makes up the greater part of the whole value of the fishing industry. During 1932 the value of the lobsters marketed in a fresh or canned condition amounted to some \$750,000 out of a total value for all fish of \$988,919. Notwithstanding that the catch of lobsters, 11,457,000 pounds, shows an increase of more than 2,000,000 pounds, the marketed value of the lobsters was less by \$4,500. There were decreases in both the catch and value of cod, hake, herring, mackerel, caplin and clams and quahaugs. Increases were recorded in the catches of haddock, smelts, eels and oysters.

QUEBEC

The fishermen of Quebec landed more fish during the year but the total marketed value was less. The whole catch, 91,970,000 pounds, was greater by nearly 6,900,000 pounds but the value, \$1,815,544, was less by more than \$100,000. The marketed value of the sea fisheries was \$1,362,979 and of the inland fisheries, \$452,565. There were more than 46,000,000 pounds of cod caught with a value of \$648,722. The cod fishery is the most important of Quebec fisheries and the great bulk of the cod fish are dried and shipped to market in that form. The lobster industry came second in rank with a catch of 3,246,600 pounds and a marketed value of \$242,056. This represents an increase of almost a million pounds in the catch and more than \$61,000 in the value. There were 26,273,500 pounds of herring landed or 419,000 pounds more than in the preceding year, while the value, \$226,826, represents a drop of slightly more than \$8,000. The catch of salmon, 1,110,100 pounds, is a much smaller catch than 1931. There were increased catches of halibut, smelts, clams and quahaugs and scallops. In the inland fisheries the catches of carp, catfish, eels, perch, pike, salmon, shad, sturgeon and whitefish, were larger than in the previous year.

ONTARIO

The marketed value of Ontario's fisheries was \$2,147,990 as compared with \$2,477,131 in 1931. The catch of herring was 2,635,300 pounds, whitefish 4,865,700 pounds and blue pickerel 4,061,000 pounds. The largest catch was in perch with 5,261,500 pounds being landed. There were increased catches of carp, perch, pike and tullibee and decreases in the other kinds.

MANITOBA

The marketed value of the fisheries of Manitoba was \$1,204,892 as compared with \$1,241,575 in 1931. While small increases were recorded in the catches of catfish, perch, saugers, suckers, sturgeon and whitefish, there were decreases in the landings of goldeyes, pickerel, pike, trout and tullibee. The most valuable fisheries in the province are pickerel and whitefish. The catch of pickerel, 5,527,300 pounds, is somewhat less than for 1931 while the value, \$428,273, is off more than \$50,000. Whitefish landings of 5,381,900 pounds, with a marketed value of \$454,234, shows an increase in both cases.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a drop of 41 per cent in the marketed value of the fisheries of Saskatchewan, the total being \$186,174. The three chief kinds of fish taken were whitefish, pickerel and trout, all of which showed lower catches, the catch of trout falling off sharply.

ALBERTA

The marketed value of Alberta's fisheries was \$153,789 as compared with \$153,897 in 1931. The catches of pickerel and trout show good increases while the landings of whitefish and pike were somewhat lessened.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease in the landings of some of the principal kinds of fish in British Columbia with a consequent decrease in the marketed value. In 1931 the marketed value was \$11,108,873, while in 1932 it decreased to \$9,909,116. The principal kinds of fish are salmon, halibut, herring and pilchards. While the catch of salmon was slightly larger there were decreased landings in the other three kinds, the catches of herring and pilchards being much smaller. There were 129,148,700 pounds of salmon taken compared with 128,704,100 pounds in the year previous. The marketed value was \$7,586,479 as compared with \$7,195,220. The number of cases canned was 1,081,011, an increase of 395,907. The catch of halibut, 16,884,700 pounds, with a marketed value of \$960,166, showed a drop. The catch of herring, 100,320,400 pounds, with a marketed value of \$536,491, compares with landings of 148,108,000 pounds in 1931 having a value of \$1,058,139. The landings of pilchards, 88,696,400 pounds, were a little more than half the previous year's catch while the marketed value of \$383,920 was much less than half of the 1931 value. No operations were carried on in the whaling industry during the year.

YUKON TERRITORY

The marketed value of the fisheries of the Yukon Territory was \$20,060 as compared with \$29,550 in 1931. The three chief fisheries are for salmon, whitefish and trout. While there was an increase in the salmon catch and marketed value the catch and value of the whitefish and trout were less than half the 1931 figures in each instance.

ATLANTIC COAST RESULTS

The total landings of fish and shellfish by the fishermen on the Atlantic coast during 1932 were 405,603,900 pounds as compared with 434,340,000 pounds. The catch was divided amongst the different provinces as follows:—

Province—	Pounds
Nova Scotia.....	195,718,800
New Brunswick.....	102,327,000
Quebec.....	91,971,900
Prince Edward Island.....	23,736,500

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Cusk and Pollock.—Generally speaking, the catches of these fish were smaller than in 1931. Cod showed a gain in Quebec and the haddock catches were slightly larger in Prince Edward Island but the latter's haddock landings are never large. These gains in Quebec and Prince Edward Island were more than offset by decreased landings in the other provinces. The total hake and cusk landings were greater for the coast as a whole, as were the pollock catches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the latter increase being more than 2,500,000 pounds.

The total catch of cod on the Atlantic coast was 142,619,300 pounds, which had a marketed value of \$2,181,126. In the previous year the catch was 146,199,800 pounds, with a marketed value of \$2,823,453. The Nova Scotia fishermen, who catch the most cod, landed 79,598,400 pounds, or some 2,000,000 pounds less than in 1931.

The haddock fishery which is prosecuted mainly from Nova Scotia ports, was productive, all told, of 36,018,500 pounds, which was slightly less than the 1931 catch. The marketed value was \$1,114,802. For Nova Scotia by itself the production of haddock was 34,706,900 pounds, with a marketed value of \$1,086,343.

The total production of hake and cusk on the coast was 12,820,800 pounds with a marketed value of only \$133,600. This was a big drop in landings as well as in marketed value. Nova Scotia fishermen landed 8,599,400 pounds and the New Brunswick catch was 3,483,400 pounds.

The New Brunswick fishermen brought ashore 1,820,900 pounds of pollock, an increase of more than 800,000 pounds, while the Nova Scotia catch of 5,942,000 pounds shows an increase of 1,861,500 pounds. The marketed value of the whole pollock catch was \$64,101 which was slightly less than in 1931.

The quantity of these kinds of fish marketed fresh, and as fresh fillets was 30,752,500 pounds or 49,000 pounds less than the year before, while the dried and boneless product amounted to 33,830,500 pounds or some 97,000 pounds less.

Herring, Mackerel and Sardines.—Taking the three kinds of fish for the coast as a whole the catch was less. The sardine catch increased more than 640,000 pounds.

The herring catch was 82,247,600 pounds, which was almost 10,000,000 pounds less than in 1931 and the marketed value of \$734,872 was some \$176,000 less.

The mackerel catch of 17,845,300 pounds showed a drop of almost 1,800,000 pounds, while the marketed value of \$276,947 was a drop of \$225,000. The sardine catch which is taken almost altogether in the Bay of Fundy area of New Brunswick, while showing a slight gain in quantity had a sharp drop in marketed value. The latter, \$426,914, is less than half the 1931 value. There were only 113,197 cases of canned sardines produced, a decrease of 89,323 cases.

Flounders, Halibut and Swordfish.—Decreases were recorded in the catches of all three of these species. The catch of halibut, some 2,500,000 pounds, was less by almost 400,000 pounds. These fish are landed mainly by Nova Scotia fishermen, their catch being approximately ninety per cent of the total halibut landed on the Atlantic coast. Swordfish are landed wholly by Nova Scotia fishermen. The catch was 1,035,900 pounds as compared with 1,262,900 pounds in 1931. The marketed value of the catch of about \$100,000 was less than half that of the previous year. Flounders were taken in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the catch of 631,800 pounds was less than that of the year before by 4,800 pounds.

River Spawning Fish.—Of the anadromous, or river spawning fish, on the Atlantic coast of Canada, the salmon and smelt are the most important, with the alewife coming third. The salmon catch, including the catch from both sea and inland waters, was 3,893,700 pounds, of which 161,700 pounds were taken in the rivers and streams, as compared with 5,613,700 pounds, 126,700 pounds being taken in inland waters, during the year previous. It will be seen from these figures that while the drop in the salmon catch from the sea was rather large, there was somewhat of an increase in the inland waters catch. New Brunswick produced the most salmon, 1,807,300 pounds from the sea and 95,000 pounds from inland waters, with Quebec coming second, 1,043,400 pounds

from the sea and 66,700 pounds from inland waters. Nova Scotia produced 867,900 pounds and Prince Edward Island only 13,400 pounds. The total marketed value was \$441,975 as against \$768,972 in 1931.

New Brunswick is by far the largest producer of smelts in Canada and in 1932 the catch for this province was 6,838,300 pounds, with a marketed value of \$492,888 out of a total catch of 9,512,500 pounds, with a marketed value of \$683,880. The catch for Prince Edward Island, 1,032,200 pounds, and the catch for Nova Scotia of 918,600 pounds, both show large increases. The catch for Quebec (including those caught in inland waters) of 723,400 pounds, was a sharp drop from the 1931 figures. While the sea catch increased sharply, there was a big drop in the catch in inland waters.

The catch of alewives in New Brunswick was 3,170,200 pounds, including inland waters' catch, and in Nova Scotia 2,673,700 pounds. In each instance these catches were smaller than in the previous year.

Lobsters.—The lobster fishery, entirely an Atlantic coast fishery, is one of the most important branches of our industry, and the quantity landed during the year under review was 48,348,800 pounds, having a marketed value of \$4,745,311. The catch was almost 4,800,000 pounds greater than the 1931 catch but the value dropped more than \$290,000, due to the depressed condition of the markets. The industry is carried on in each of the Atlantic coast provinces and each province showed an increased catch. The following table shows the production by provinces for the past three years, together with the marketed value and the manner in which the catch was marketed:

CATCH

—	1932		1931		1930	
	Cwt.	Marketed Value	Cwts.	Marketed Value	Cwts.	Marketed Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	237,730	2,711,371	223,649	2,725,620	208,201	3,046,084
New Brunswick.....	98,722	1,041,845	94,988	1,376,257	90,567	1,206,996
Prince Edward Island.....	114,570	750,039	94,150	754,542	80,820	694,227
Quebec.....	32,466	242,056	22,703	180,609	27,677	267,336
Totals.....	483,488	4,745,311	435,490	5,037,028	407,265	5,214,643

SHIPPED IN SHELL

—	1932		1931		1930	
	Cwts.	Marketed Value	Cwts.	Marketed Value	Cwts.	Marketed Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	99,527	1,418,178	96,793	1,500,883	85,885	1,645,812
New Brunswick.....	37,777	471,288	39,046	738,225	33,592	574,456
Prince Edward Island.....	3,549	29,277	6,503	60,820	4,574	48,205
Quebec.....	3,630	29,400	741	7,550	1,085	15,335
Totals.....	144,483	1,948,143	143,083	2,307,478	125,136	2,283,808

QUANTITY CANNED

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cases	Marketed Value	Cases	Marketed Value	Cases	Marketed Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	74,060	1,245,654	63,940	1,156,038	63,422	1,367,957
New Brunswick.....	35,490	537,991	34,476	627,860	31,983	618,286
Prince Edward Island.....	44,490	711,119	37,055	683,247	31,935	635,961
Quebec.....	12,759	212,656	9,190	172,718	11,769	251,592
Totals.....	166,799	2,707,420	144,661	2,639,863	139,109	2,873,796

TOMALLEY

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cases	Marketed Value	Cases	Marketed Value	Cases	Marketed Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	2,624	19,415	3,754	51,139	2,089	20,215
New Brunswick.....	190	1,486	107	1,222	624	4,784
Prince Edward Island.....	939	8,323	815	8,255	506	5,261
Quebec.....			22	161	42	409
Totals.....	3,753	29,224	4,698	60,777	3,261	30,669

LOBSTER MEAT

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cwts.	Marketed Value	Cwts.	Marketed Value	Cwts.	Marketed Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	506	28,124	322	17,560	209	12,100
New Brunswick.....	751	31,080	179	8,950	135	9,470
Prince Edward Island.....	22	1,320	37	2,220	48	4,800
Quebec.....			5	180		
Totals.....	1,279	60,524	543	28,910	392	26,370

Other Shellfish.—The other kinds of shellfish landed on Canada's Atlantic coast are clams and quahaugs, oysters, scallops; and also a few mussels, winkles and crabs. The last three named are of relatively small importance commercially.

The greatest quantity of oysters was produced in New Brunswick in 1932, with 12,455 barrels being landed. The landings in Prince Edward Island, 5,873 barrels, and Nova Scotia, 2,703 barrels, are slightly greater than in the previous year.

A large increase was noted in the landings of scallops. The total quantity, 23,396 barrels, being just about double the landings of 1931. The quantity taken in New Brunswick waters was almost three times as large as in 1931.

The production of clams and quahaugs by Nova Scotia fishermen was 13,297 barrels, which was a drop of more than 6,500 barrels. New Brunswick produced 14,356 barrels, Prince Edward Island 2,001 barrels, and Quebec 6,860 barrels. The province of Quebec was the only one to show an increase in the landings.

INLAND FISHERIES

The catch of fish in the inland waters of Canada was less during 1932 and the total marketed value of \$4,194,002 compares with \$4,734,205 in 1931. The following table shows the landings of the chief varieties for the past three years:

	1932	1931	1930
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Whitefish.....	13,847,800	15,785,600	16,974,700
Pickarel (or dore).....	8,949,800	9,182,100	10,314,600
Tullibee.....	4,764,400	4,279,500	6,204,100
Trout.....	5,007,200	7,155,700	6,967,000
Pike.....	4,140,000	5,928,600	5,646,400
Herring.....	3,669,200	5,950,800	6,511,300
Perch.....	6,021,300	5,037,600	4,202,900
Eels.....	1,930,700	1,786,700	1,391,400
Blue pickerel.....	4,061,000	5,404,800	5,928,400
Mullets.....	400,000	358,100	1,318,900
Carp.....	1,806,100	1,600,200	1,203,400
Goldeyes.....	309,700	350,900	580,900

The catch of whitefish was again greater in Manitoba than in Ontario, with 5,381,900 pounds being taken in the former province as compared with 4,865,700 pounds in Ontario. Manitoba's catch was a little larger than in 1931, while Ontario's was considerably smaller. There were fewer whitefish landed in both Saskatchewan and Alberta than in the preceding year.

The catch of pickerel in Manitoba was 5,527,300 pounds, which gave this province first place as a pickerel producer. Landings fell off in Ontario and Saskatchewan but increased in Alberta. The Quebec pickerel catch also fell off, only 362,500 pounds being landed.

Pike were landed in increased quantities in Quebec and Ontario but the landings fell off in the Prairie Provinces. Manitoba, the largest producer, had a catch of 1,555,800 pounds.

The Prairie Provinces.—Taking the three Prairie provinces as a whole, the marketed value of the fisheries amounted to \$1,544,855, which was a drop of almost \$169,000 in the year. Manitoba's production had a marketed value of \$1,204,892, that of Saskatchewan, \$186,174, and Alberta's \$153,789.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES

The most important branch of the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, the salmon fishery, shows a fairly substantial increase in the marketed value over that of the previous year. This value of \$7,586,479 compares with \$7,195,220 for 1931, although the catch of 129,148,700 pounds was not much larger than in the preceding year.

The pack of canned salmon was 1,081,011 cases compared with 685,104 cases in 1931. The pack of sockeye decreased slightly, as compared with 1931 results, the pack of cohoes was more than double, that of chums five times as large, the pack of pinks somewhat larger and the output of canned springs nearly three times as great.

There was a decrease in the quantity of salmon used fresh. On the other hand, the production of the fish in the mild cured form, 1,214,100 pounds, was somewhat larger than a year ago.

There were 10,370 gallons of salmon oil produced. Preparation of this commodity is a comparatively new venture, but it has been found that salmon oil compares favourably with other fish oils in quality and nutritive value.

Halibut.—The halibut industry ranks next to the salmon industry in British Columbia in point of value. The total landings for 1932 were 16,884,700 pounds as compared with 18,200,500 pounds in 1931, and the marketed value, \$960,166, fell off \$413,513. Practically all of the halibut is sold fresh. A demand has arisen for halibut liver oil during the past year or so with the result that the fishermen now receive an additional revenue from this source. In 1932 there were 222,100 pounds of livers sold, with a marketed value of \$29,571.

Herring and Pilchards.—Herring and pilchards come next in order among the "big four" of the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, but there were decreased catches in both fisheries during 1932.

The landings of herring were 100,320,400 pounds with a marketed value of \$536,491. The quantity taken shows a decrease of almost 48,000,000 pounds, while the value is little more than half that of the year previous. The greater part of the catch is made into dry salted, although a considerable quantity is used in the production of meal and oil. Due mainly to disturbed conditions in the Orient, where the dry salted fish are marketed, the quantity cured was only a little more than one-third that of the previous year, or 26,942,000 pounds. The production of meal, 6,195 tons, and oil, 186,173 gallons, shows an increase in each instance.

There were 88,696,400 pounds of pilchards landed compared with 147,208,500 pounds in 1931. Pilchards are used mainly in the production of meal and oil, and the quantity canned is small. A few are used fresh and some are used for bait. There were 8,842 tons of meal produced and 1,315,864 gallons of oil. In each case there was a marked decrease in production, that of oil being only little more than half the quantity of the preceding year. The total marketed value of the pilchard catch was \$383,920 as compared with \$807,842 in 1931.

Other Fisheries.—Most of the other fisheries, which are of much less importance than the four just reviewed, showed a lower production and marketed value. The catch of cod, grey, black and red, showed gains in each instance, while there were also more shrimps landed.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FISHERIES PRODUCTS

The effect of continued unsettled conditions throughout the world in 1932 was apparent in a reduction in Canada's export trade in fisheries products. All told, this trade amounted to \$18,736,000 as compared with \$25,830,000 in 1931. Similarly there was a decrease of approximately \$783,000 in the value of the fisheries products imported into the Dominion, which totalled, in round figures, \$1,739,200. Total foreign trade for the year was thus \$20,475,000, in round figures, a decrease of more than \$7,875,000.

The United States, first, and the United Kingdom, second, are the most important single customers for Canadian fisheries commodities, and sales to both of them fell off during the year. The exports to the former had a value of \$8,643,000 and those to the United Kingdom were valued at \$4,212,500—a decrease of \$2,779,000 in the one case and of \$1,484,575 in the other. The trade with the United Kingdom represented about 22 per cent in value, of the Dominion's total fisheries export business for 1932, or approximately the same proportion as in the year before. The United States is, naturally, the chief foreign market for fresh and frozen fish from Canada, and sales of these products represented, in value, nearly 75 per cent of our export trade with the republic during 1932, amounting to \$6,430,000 out of a total of \$8,643,000. Of this \$6,430,000, the sales of live lobsters—a business which has expanded greatly in the past few years—accounted for \$1,854,000. Other major items entering into the total were whitefish (\$854,000), smelts (\$782,000) and salmon (\$259,000).

Canned salmon, which is exported to more countries than any other Canadian fish food, stands first in importance, from the value point of view, in our fisheries export business. The sales in 1932 were substantially lower in total value than in 1931—the inevitable result of market unsettlement—but, nevertheless, they amounted to \$4,467,000. Among the chief buyers of our salmon in the canned form are the United Kingdom, Australasia, Belgium, France, and Italy. It may be added that it is expected that the inauguration of a strict system of canned salmon inspection, which Canada established in June, 1932, and is referred to elsewhere in this report, will be of material assistance in expanding the export business in this commodity in the future.

There was a sharp decrease in the year's export business in dried, pickled, and smoked fish. In 1931 the foreign sales of the commodities in this group totalled \$6,102,000, but in 1932 the figures dropped to \$3,444,000. Exports of dried cod were valued only at \$1,604,000, (a decrease of \$818,000), although Canadian dried cod goes to more foreign markets than any other of our fisheries goods except canned salmon. The general economic unsettlement, exchange difficulties, and in some cases unfavourable conditions local to particular markets—notably in China where practically all of British Columbia's drysalted herring has normally found sale—combined to lessen the business Canada could do in dried, pickled, and smoked fish.

On the import side of the year's trade account the major single entry was the importation of sardines. The imports of these fish, (including also some anchovies, etc.), were valued at \$294,000. They came chiefly from Norway, although France, the United Kingdom and the United States shared in the trade. Another large item was the importation of oysters, which are not yet produced in the Dominion in sufficient abundance to meet domestic demand. The oysters imported had a value of \$215,000 and practically all of them were brought in from the United States.

FISH INSPECTION WORK

Two of the year's outstanding developments in connection with fish inspection work were, first, the inauguration of a system of compulsory canned salmon inspection and, second, the establishment of a definite standard for lobster canneries and their equipment. Other useful steps were taken but the two in question stand out.

The canned salmon inspection system was brought into operation in June and it has as its main feature a requirement that all salmon canned in British Columbia, the centre of the Canadian salmon canning industry, shall be submitted to a permanent federal Board of Canned Salmon Inspection for examination before it is shipped to market, either at home or aboard. The Dominion has led the salmon producing countries of the world in the establishment of a compulsory system of inspection by expert, permanent officials and it is believed that the course which has been taken will be an effective means toward maintaining and improving Canada's position in the markets. An outline of the inspection plan will be found in Appendix No. 5 of this report but it may be noted here that with a view to ensuring that Canadian producers may be safeguarded against competition in the Canadian market from foreign canned salmon which would not satisfy the requirements of the Dominion's inspection regulations it has also been provided that imported shipments must be passed upon by the board. It may also be noted as indicating the generally high standard of British Columbia canned salmon that detailed figures given in Appendix No. 5 show that out of 968,000 cases inspected in 1932 less than 12,000 were found to be below the quality necessary to obtain the board's certificate of approval and of this 12,000 fewer than one in ten were below second quality.

The establishment of a definite standard for lobster canneries and their equipment followed the development of a cannery grading plan worked out by members of the scientific staff of the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station, with the co-operation of departmental officers. Under this plan canneries are graded as to construction and equipment and as to operating methods and sanitation, and it was provided by amendments made to the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act that no lobster cannery should operate in 1933 unless it satisfied prescribed minimum requirements. It was further provided that the minimum number of marks required to obtain an operating permit should be increased in 1934 and again in 1935, and that every cannery operating in 1935 and thereafter must be equipped with a steam retort. The effect of the steps taken, which were discussed by the department with officers of the lobster canners' association, will be to give further guarantee of quality production in the lobster canning industry. Canned lobsters are an important item in Canada's export business in fisheries products, as well as in domestic trade, and it is to be expected that the increased emphasis upon quality will react to the benefit of canners and fishermen alike.

Inspection of Canadian fisheries products is carried out under two statutes and the regulations made under them—the Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Fish Inspection Act. Under the Fish Inspection Act the fisheries officers of the department also inspect fish curing establishments and operations and the containers in which certain classes of fish products are packed, as well as the products themselves. Under the Meat and Canned Foods Act the officers inspect fish canneries, their raw material, processes and products, and, as already indicated, the Board of Canned Salmon Inspection passes upon canned salmon. Details as to the number of inspections, etc., in 1932 will be found in Appendix No. 5.

INSTRUCTIONAL WORK

There was further evidence during 1932 of the soundness of the course which the department has been following for several seasons past in sending expert instructors to demonstrate in certain areas on the Atlantic coast methods of cod curing in which the fishermen of these districts were not fully skilled. Both in Prince Edward Island and in Eastern Nova Scotia, where trained men employed by the department have been giving instruction in the best method of preparing pickle-cured cod, the fishermen were able to make sales to foreign firms which were led to place orders in these localities as a result of the improvement in the quality of the fish produced. For example, buyers who had given up purchasing in certain districts in Cape Breton because they had been unable to obtain fish of satisfactory quality came into the market in these areas during the past year and bought something like a million pounds. Improved quality alone, and that improvement the result of the instructors' efforts and the alertness of the fishermen in applying instruction, brought business which otherwise could not have been obtained.

Appendix No. 5 of this report contains more extended reference to the year's instructional program, which included instruction in preparing boneless fish and curing cod in the "Gaspé" style as well as the work on curing cod in pickle. Instruction in "Gaspé" curing was given in the Magdalen Islands and in certain parts of Gloucester county in Northern New Brunswick. It was followed with close interest by the fishermen of the districts concerned, and with very satisfactory results in that some excellent fish was put up. In addition to the activities of the field instructors the educational work for the year also included another annual course for fishermen and several courses for fisheries officers. The fishermen's course was given at the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental

Station at Halifax. One of the courses for officers was also given at Halifax and the other at the Pacific Fisheries Biological Station at Nanaimo. The ground covered at each of three courses is indicated in Appendix No. 5.

LOBSTER TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

The year again saw a very large increase in the quantity of live lobsters carried to Massachusetts from eastern areas of Nova Scotia by boats engaged in the lobster transportation service that was subsidized by the department. This service was inaugurated in 1930 to meet the situation in Eastern Nova Scotia where lack of suitable transportation facilities made it impossible for the fishermen to ship live lobsters to the United States market under reasonably satisfactory conditions. In the first year the boats used in this service—boats which are available under a subsidy arrangement made with a shipping company which undertook to supply vessels for fish collection work as required—carried to Massachusetts 569,960 pounds of lobsters in the shell. In the following year 999,375 pounds were handled and in 1932 the quantity rose to 1,623,210 pounds, the transportation boats making a total of thirty-two trips. The charge to the fishermen for carrying their lobsters to market was \$3 per crate of approximately 150 pounds (this charge covering also the return of the empty crates) and the cost of the service to the department, including expenses of supervision, was \$21,375.52. The boats in the service made regular calls at St. Peters, L'Ardoise, Petit de Grat, Arichat, Queensport, Canso, Dover, White Head, Port Felix, Coddles Harbour, Fishermen's Harbour, Drum Head and Port Bickerton, but as numbers of fishermen living adjacent to these places also brought their lobster shipments to the ports of call the service was of value to an extended area. The live lobster industry has become of increasing importance in recent years and the service maintained by the department is proving of the greatest value to the fishermen of Eastern Nova Scotia by enabling them to take advantage of a market which otherwise they could not serve.

Obviously it is of prime importance that shipments of live lobsters should reach the market in first-class condition. With a view to the investigation of factors which may affect the vigour of lobsters before or during shipment, arrangements were made to have a study of these factors carried out during 1932 by Doctor A. F. Chaisson, of the University of St. Francis Xavier, who had been among the research workers doing field work on the lobster for the Biological Board of Canada in several previous summers. In order that he might study at first hand the conditions prevailing on the boats used in the transportation service Doctor Chaisson made a number of trips on these craft, with temperature registering apparatus, between the middle of May and the middle of July. These trips furnished an opportunity for observing both the conditions under which lobsters are held and shipped and the vigour of the shipments on arrival at Massachusetts ports. The results of the various studies were subsequently made the basis of a bulletin by Doctor Chaisson, *Factors in the Shipment of Live Lobsters from Eastern Nova Scotia*, which has been published by the department, both in English and French, so that the information it contains may be available to the fishermen and may assist them in getting their live lobsters to market in prime condition. The bulletin deals among other things with the best methods of caring for lobsters on fishing boats, holding lobsters for shipment, and preparing them for shipment, as well as with the maintenance of proper temperatures in the holds of the transportation vessels.

As another means of making the information available to the fishermen, the department arranged to have Doctor Chaisson address meetings of lobster fishermen at a number of different points on the eastern mainland of Nova Scotia, and in the Cape Breton portion of the province. Some sixteen meetings were held

in the late autumn of 1932 and the early part of 1933, the necessary arrangements being made by the department's officers in the districts concerned. All told, between seven and eight hundred fishermen were in attendance and many of them expressed warm appreciation of the department's action in having Doctor Chaisson address them.

Packet Service.—During the year assistance on a subsidy basis was continued to the schooner packet service between L'Ardoise and Halifax as for several years past. Other adequate transportation facilities are lacking in the L'Ardoise district and departmental assistance has been given to the service in order to help the fishermen in that part of Cape Breton in marketing their product and obtaining the necessary supplies.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE

During the year very many requests for information in regard to the fisheries were received and dealt with by the department. A large number of them came from teachers and pupils of educational institutions. Requests from such sources as these were mostly for general information in regard to the fisheries resources and industry of the Dominion, but there were also numerous enquiries from persons connected with the industry and from other quarters as to technical questions in regard to fisheries operations.

The publication of the Fisheries News Bulletin, both in French and English editions, was continued, and a test check made during the year among persons receiving the bulletin indicated that it is being found very useful. Distribution of the Quarterly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics was also continued. This quarterly paper is chiefly of interest to fisheries organizations both public and private. During the year numerous departmental pamphlets and reports were distributed in response to requests.

Under arrangements made by the department radio broadcasts were continued during the year to give fishermen on the Atlantic coast the official Canadian weather forecasts and information as to bait and ice conditions. This broadcasting service has been in operation since 1928, and there is no question that it proves of a great deal of value to the fishermen. During the past year weather reports were broadcast twice daily from Louisburg, N.S., Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. From April 1 to the end of the calendar year information as to ice and bait conditions was also included in the broadcasts from both Louisburg and Halifax. Fisheries officers in different parts of Nova Scotia and the Magdalen Islands made daily report to the department's Halifax office as to bait and ice conditions and the office supplied a summary of this information to the broadcasting stations. Rebroadcasts were also made from C.G.S. *Arras*, the departmental vessel accompanying the Canadian fishing fleet to the Grand Banks. The summary sent out also included information obtained through the Newfoundland Department of Marine and Fisheries, as well as the data obtained by our own officers. By means of this radio service the weather reports and the bait and ice summary are made available to vessels on all the important fishing grounds off the Dominion's Atlantic coast, as well as to different fishing settlements.

FISH COOKERY DEMONSTRATIONS

In continuing the department's program of fish cookery demonstrations and addresses on the food and health value of fish Mrs. Evelene Spencer, the department's specialist in this field, has done work during the past fiscal year in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, and at the close of the year she was beginning a series of meetings in Alberta. During the coming year, after leaving Alberta, she will go to Saskatchewan and then return eastward.

Her itinerary has not yet been definitely mapped out, but it will probably include a number of Manitoba towns, which could not be visited when Mrs. Spencer was in that province during the past year, and various points in central Canada and the Maritime provinces.

In Ontario during the past year demonstrations were held at Toronto, Hamilton, and London, and on invitation from the authorities of the Ontario Agricultural College Mrs. Spencer also went to Guelph to speak before the household science students of the school. In the province of Quebec demonstrations were held at Quebec and Sherbrooke, a series of meetings having been held during the previous fiscal year in Montreal. In Manitoba Mrs. Spencer spent some time at work in Winnipeg and Brandon. On the Pacific coast the demonstrations were held at Vancouver and Victoria, and addresses were given at Prince Rupert and Kamloops. In each of the larger centres visited in the different provinces the program covered a period of several weeks and elsewhere about two weeks. In most of the cities Mrs. Spencer spoke before women's organizations and other clubs, and through the courtesy of radio stations she was enabled to make numerous broadcasts and in this way to reach housewives over a very wide area. Information reaching the department has shown that her radio talks were heard with great interest by women long distances away from the centres which she was able to visit. The courtesy of radio stations which have placed time at Mrs. Spencer's disposal for this very helpful work is much appreciated by the department. In carrying out the Ontario program the department had the co-operation of the provincial Department of Game and Fisheries, which supplied an assistant to work with Mrs. Spencer. A similar situation existed in Manitoba, and in Quebec the provincial Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries assisted in making arrangements for the demonstrations held there, and also made available the services of a bilingual assistant to Mrs. Spencer.

Almost without exception the demonstrations held during the year have been largely attended. A great deal of interest was evinced by the women of the different cities which Mrs. Spencer visited, and there is reason to believe that her work has been effective in increasing the use of Canadian fish foods and thus assisting the fishermen and other persons interested in the fishing industry. Persons engaged in the fish trade have spoken appreciatively of the department's action in arranging for this series of demonstrations and addresses and in Vancouver the local branch of the Canadian Fisheries Association placed itself on record by formal resolution as commending the undertaking and the efficiency with which it is being carried out. It may be noted that under instructions from the department Mrs. Spencer's effort is not to increase the use of fish from any particular part of the country, or fish in any particular form, but rather to direct attention to the value of Canadian fish foods generally and to make more widely known the best methods of preparing them for the table. Fish from different parts of the Dominion is used in the demonstrations and fish in different forms, that is, fresh, canned and cured.

FISH CULTURE

Fish cultural operations are carried on by the department in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island in the east, and in British Columbia in the west. These operations are confined chiefly to the propagation of the more important fresh water and anadromous food and game fishes such as Atlantic and sebago salmon and speckled, rainbow, brown, Loch Leven, Kamloops and salmon trout in the east; and to sockeye, spring, coho, Kennerly's and steelhead salmon and Kamloops, cutthroat rainbow, brown and speckled trout in British Columbia. Under an arrangement with the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, three hatchery establishments in the

National Parks in Alberta are also operated by the Department of Fisheries but at the expense of the National Parks Branch. Operations at these establishments include the propagation of such trout as the cutthroat, Loch Leven, rainbow, salmon, Kamloops and speckled varieties.

There were in operation during 1932, twenty-three main hatcheries, ten subsidiary hatcheries, eight salmon retaining ponds and several egg collecting camps. The total output from these was 147,953,797, which is an increase over 1931 of more than 14,000,000.

A detailed report on fish culture is to be found in Appendix No. 3 of this report.

WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD

During the year a wide variety of fisheries questions were the subject of scientific study and experimentation at the four research stations and the two accessory stations conducted by the Biological Board of Canada. It is under this board, which, in effect, is the scientific division of the Department of Fisheries, that federal fisheries research in Canada is carried on, and a great deal of useful work has been accomplished in the twenty years of its existence. Perhaps in no previous year were a larger number of problems attacked than in 1932, or more effective work done.

Two of the board's stations, one at Halifax, N.S., and the second at Prince Rupert, B.C., are known as Fisheries Experimental Stations and are concerned with problems on the practical side of the fisheries. Two others, which are at Nanaimo, B.C., and St. Andrews, N.B., respectively, deal with purely scientific questions as distinguished from questions touching fish handling, fish processing, etc. The sub-station or accessory station at Cultus lake, British Columbia, has to do with study of the sockeye salmon and experimentation as to the relative efficiency of natural and artificial sockeye spawning, while the other accessory station, which is located at Ellerslie, Prince Edward Island, is the Atlantic research centre for the study of the oyster. At all of these stations there was active work in progress during the year. An outline of some of the work will be found in Appendix No. 2 of this report, and a more detailed review in the annual report for 1932 published by the board itself. It may be noted here, however, that an important part of the program at Halifax and at Nanaimo consisted of educational work—a course for fishermen (the fifth which has been given at the Halifax station), and special courses of instruction for fishery officers.

OYSTER AND SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS

During the year, oyster investigations were continued in Prince Edward Island, where special departmental work has been carried on for several years past with a view to encouraging and assisting the expansion of the oyster industry. There was also a continuation of the investigations begun in the preceding year in the Westmorland County portion of Shediac bay, New Brunswick, where the control and administration of the mollusk beds, and areas suitable for such beds, were placed in the hands of the federal authorities under an agreement made with the Provincial Government. The work being done in Shediac bay has in view the application there of an oyster farming policy similar to that being followed in Prince Edward Island, if it is found by investigation and experiment that such a course is sound. The study carried on so far indicates that it is probable that oyster farming in Shediac bay could be undertaken on a profitable scale but further information is deemed desirable before taking definite action toward issuing leases, and the investigation is continuing.

In Prince Edward Island ten applications for oyster farming leases were granted by the department during 1932, and action upon a number of other applications was in progress at the end of the year. The experimental work undertaken in the province during the year was a continuation of oyster farming operations in Bideford "river" in the Malpeque Bay area. Trials were made of promising methods in various phases of oyster culture, and related questions were closely studied. A review of what was done will be found in Appendix No. 6 of this report. During the year there was also further investigation of the situation as to oyster culture in the Charlottetown inlets and in neighbouring inlets on the north shore of the province, and an account of this work will likewise be found in Appendix No. 6.

The year's scallop investigations consisted of exploratory draggings off different parts of Prince Edward Island and off the easterly coast of the Magdalen Islands in Quebec. The work, which is outlined in Appendix No. 7, was done by the department's scallop exploration boat, the *A. Halkett*. Off the Magdalen Islands some scallops were found, principally in an area southeast of Amherst island but, for the most part, the bottom along the coast was found to be of a kind not suited to scallops. The bottom between cape Tryon and cape Turnér, off the north shore of Prince Edward Island, and between Tryon head and Rice point, off the south shore of the same province, was also found to be unsuited for scallops. On the other hand, offshore in the area between East lake and DesBarres point two large scallop beds were located and an area in the waters between Rustico and Tracadie harbour seemed to afford prospects for a limited commercial fishery.

PELAGIC SEALING

There were 1,787 fur seals taken by Indians of British Columbia during the year, which was an increase of 324 over the number landed in the previous year. (Under the terms of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty the only ones allowed to take fur seals on the British Columbia coast are the Indians.) The marketed value of the skins was \$4,885.

During the year Canada received from the United States \$2,609.16 as her share, under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, of the value of 34,421 skins taken on the Pribiloff Islands. This amount also includes the receipts from 15 confiscated skins. The number of seals taken showed a big drop while the value of the skins was much below normal, due to market conditions.

FISHING BOUNTY PAYMENTS

Payments of fishing bounties during the year amounted in all to \$159,780.65. All told, 12,292 bounty claims were paid. In the preceding year the number of claims that were paid was 11,157, and the total payment was \$159,432.30. Bounty claims are paid from the sum of \$160,000, which is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council under the authority of "An Act to Encourage the Development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels." The bounty money is distributed among the fishermen and the owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic coast, and during the past year claims totalling \$74,632.40 were paid in Nova Scotia, claims totalling \$49,375.50 in Quebec, claims totalling \$25,486.10 in New Brunswick and in Prince Edward Island the total amount paid was \$10,286.65.

The basis of distribution for the 1932 season was as follows:—

1. To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80;
2. To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.40 each;
3. To owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat;
4. To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.50 each.

Payments were allotted as follows:—

To 586 vessels and their crews \$ 31,184.80
To 11,706 boats and their crews 128,595.85

Details of the year's bounty distribution are shown in the following table:—

Province and County	Boats	Men	Amount	Vessels	Tons	Av. tons	Men	Amount	Total Amount
			\$					\$	\$
NOVA SCOTIA—									
Annapolis.....	171	288	1,755 00						1,755 00
Antigonish.....	145	227	1,249 80						1,249 80
Cape Breton.....	388	664	4,018 60	32	605	19	123	1,394 60	5,413 20
Cumberland.....	13	13	84 50						84 50
Digby.....	417	731	4,437 80						4,437 80
Guysborough.....	694	1,149	7,013 50	26	406	16	106	1,084 40	8,097 90
Halifax.....	933	1,310	8,139 20	56	781	14	194	1,638 60	9,777 80
Inverness.....	270	567	3,392 10	3	35	11	13	118 20	3,510 30
Kings.....	54	76	472 00						472 00
Lunenburg.....	595	860	5,325 90	87	3,339	38	879	8,964 60	14,290 50
Pictou.....	17	25	154 50						154 50
Queens.....	150	297	1,783 50	9	175	19	67	603 80	2,387 30
Richmond.....	513	994	5,980 00	4	55	13	14	144 60	6,124 60
Shelburne.....	707	1,262	7,648 60	30	765	25	219	2,166 60	9,815 20
Victoria.....	383	565	3,491 10	9	132	15	34	349 60	3,840 70
Yarmouth.....	161	354	2,108 30	10	345	34	120	1,113 00	3,221 30
Totals.....	5,611	9,382	57,054 40	266	6,638	20	1,769	17,578 00	74,632 40
NEW BRUNSWICK—									
Charlotte.....	341	620	3,741 10	2	28	14	9	85 60	3,826 70
Gloucester.....	518	1,174	6,975 60	219	3,671	17	967	10,859 80	17,835 40
Kent.....	150	268	1,624 00	8	88	11	17	196 80	1,820 80
Northumberland.....	46	98	585 00	49	331	7	106	1,009 40	1,594 40
Restigouche.....	18	37	221 50						221 50
St. John.....	22	30	187 30						187 30
Totals.....	1,095	2,227	13,334 50	278	4,118	12	1,099	12,151 60	25,486 10
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—									
Kings.....	283	402	2,494 00	2	26	13	7	70 80	2,564 80
Prince.....	547	1,024	6,280 15	2	38	19	4	63 60	6,343 75
Queens.....	117	231	1,378 10						1,378 10
Totals.....	947	1,657	10,152 25	4	64	16	11	134 40	10,286 65
QUEBEC—									
Bonaventure.....	538	966	5,604 00	5	51	10	16	153 40	5,757 40
Gaspe.....	2,856	5,801	34,686 80	33	361	11	126	1,167 40	35,854 20
Matane.....	122	201	1,232 60						1,232 60
Saguenay.....	537	1,089	6,531 30						6,531 30
Totals.....	4,053	8,057	48,054 70	38	412	11	142	1,320 80	49,375 50
Grand totals.....	11,706	21,323	128,595 85	586	11,232	15	3,021	31,184 80	159,780 65

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

The end of March marked the close of another year of successful operation of the International Fisheries Commission, created in October, 1924, by treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and continued under the treaty of May, 1931, between the United States and Canada. Not only have important additional facts regarding the condition of the banks and the life history of the

halibut been established but the first year of effective regulation of the fishery, provided for by the 1931 treaty, has been completed.

The system of regulation, limitation of total catch by areas, and closure of each area as its predetermined limit is reached, was inaugurated at the beginning of the fishing season, in conjunction with necessary statistical regulations. The quota for Area 2, including the coast of British Columbia, was reached by October 22, at which time the region was closed to all fishing. The other limited area, including most of the coast of Alaska, was automatically closed to fishing November 1, when the annual close season became effective, though the area quota had not been reached. Both the collection of statistics and the placing of the regulations in effect were carefully planned and made effective without friction or difficulty.

Under authority of the 1931 treaty, certified statistical returns as to the areas fished and the amount of catch therein were required from the fleet. The operation of this system was very satisfactorily conducted, with the assistance of the customs officers of the United States and Canada. It has been possible from these data to determine the rate of landings within each regulatory area, as compared with those of previous years, and thereby to forecast very closely the date on which the limit in each area would be reached. During the past year it was possible to set the date of closure of Area 2 one and one-half months in advance of the event, and to warn the industry of the approximate date much earlier.

Meetings with Industry.—The commission has continued the policy of maintaining close contact with the fishing industry in the formulation of regulations. Public hearings were held in Seattle on November 15, 1932, and Prince Rupert on November 21. A meeting with the Conference Board, composed of representatives of the various organizations of halibut vessel owners and fishermen of Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska, was held in Seattle on November 14. In addition, informal meetings were held with various interested individuals and committees. These hearings and meetings served the double purpose of acquainting the industry with the facts gathered by the commission's scientific staff and of supplying the commission with information pertinent to regulation.

The commissioners met formally at Seattle on November 12 and 14, at Prince Rupert on November 22, and on the vessel en route from Prince Rupert to Vancouver on November 23. As a result of consideration of the findings of the scientific staff and of information obtained from the industry, certain minor changes in the regulations were formulated. For the year 1933 the season was opened February 1, instead of January 15, on request of the greater part of the fleet and trade. The boundary line between Areas 2 and 3 was changed to one running south one-quarter east from cape Spencer, and the limit catches allowed for these areas were altered to compensate. Provision was made for the closure of each regulatory area when its limit was attained, without setting any definite date, except in the case of certain spawning grounds in Area 3, which become closed November 1 if the closure of the whole area does not precede this date. Upon approval by the Governor General of Canada and the President of the United States, as required by the treaty of 1931, the recommended changes became effective for the season of 1933.

Scientific Work.—The scientific investigations of the commission were continued as provided for by the treaty. The work of the scientific staff during the year was in part confined to the analysis of data already collected and to preparation of reports, but field work involving the use of a vessel was also necessary.

The biological phases studied included such essential subjects as the rate of halibut growth, age at maturity, fecundity, the amount of spawning on the southern grounds, the early life history, the involuntary drift of the young pelagic larvae, and the migrations of the adults. In the case of all phases the work supplied additional information bearing on the problems of regulation.

Of particular interest are the results of the investigation, by means of net hauls for eggs and larvae, of the abundance of spawning in the waters of northern British Columbia. For this purpose the Canadian halibut vessel *Zapora* was chartered and was operated in the vicinity of the Queen Charlotte islands for a month at the beginning of the year. Hauls were made at 85 stations in Dixon entrance, on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte islands, and around cape St. James. No eggs and only six larvae were taken. These results corroborate those of 1929, 1930, and 1931, when only two larvae were obtained in 94 hauls at stations in the same waters, and indicate the paucity of spawners in this region.

With the purpose of filling gaps in the knowledge of the post larval stages of the early life history of the halibut, the work of the *Zapora* was continued through May to the middle of June to the west of Kodiak island, Alaska, where larvae and post larvae can be taken in great abundance. In 147 hauls with nets and 74 with bottom trawls, a total of 226 post larvae were captured. These filled the previously existing gaps in the knowledge of the early life history and made possible the positive identification of halibut at any stage from the egg to maturity.

The United States halibut vessel *Eagle* was chartered from the beginning of January to the middle of March and operated in the gulf of Alaska to test out methods of determining the success of spawning on any bank or group of banks by means of quantitative net hauls. This is the most practical and economical method that can be applied to the problem. The experiments were fairly successful, but the difficulties encountered indicated that the equipment and methods used in other investigations were not entirely satisfactory and that new types of equipment and different methods of handling them must be developed, owing to the conditions under which the work must be done.

Incidentally during the operations of the *Eagle* water samples were taken to ascertain the physical conditions on the spawning grounds, drift bottles were liberated to determine surface currents, and a small amount of fishing was done. The fish caught during fishing operations were examined as to spawning condition, tagged, and released.

Migration Study.—The work of determining the migrations of the halibut forming the small spawning schools off the British Columbia coast and the rate at which they are removed by the fishery was begun in 1930 when tagging operations were conducted on the Whaleback at the northern end of the Queen Charlotte islands. This was continued in the past year when the Canadian halibut vessel *Capella I* was chartered, beginning February 24, for one trip to cape St. James. During the operations, which lasted 20 days, 430 halibut were tagged, and material was collected for the determination of rate of growth and age at maturity on these grounds.

The system of statistical observation instituted by the commission has proved itself to be an instrument of increasing value in the regulation of the fishery and the determination of the future trends. The collection of log records showing locations, the amount of gear fished, and the catch has been increased until they represent 77 per cent of the commercial catch. For the balance of the poundage the locality of fishing is secured by inquiry of the captains of the vessels concerned. The combined data give accurately the relative abundance of fish and the intensity of the fishery on the different banks.

Due to a decrease in the intensity of the fishery the relative abundance of halibut on the grounds has continued its rise from the low level of 49 pounds per skate of gear in 1930 to 64 pounds in 1932. The increase does not indicate a greater number of fish on the grounds through an increase in the number spawned, since such would not appear for about five years after the cause, but is the result of the fish already on the grounds reaching a larger size.

Important conclusions regarding fundamental short time reactions of the fishery to varying strains have resulted from the investigation of the changes in abundance since the beginning of the commission's work. The abundance of fish appears to vary almost inversely as the intensity of the fishing effort of the two preceding years, if allowance is made for changes due to the amount of spawn produced. It must be expected that in the future this close inverse relationship between intensity and abundance may vary with the expected changes in the production of spawn. However, such changes can be followed by continued observation, enabling the commission to predict from year to year the probable abundance and to decide whether a given course of action is or is not profitable.

NORTH AMERICAN COUNCIL ON FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

Co-operative investigations of the fishery problems of the northwestern Atlantic are arranged by the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, which has been in existence since 1921, though with a varying name. The principal nations engaged in the fisheries of that part of the Atlantic have from one to three representatives on the council and are engaged more or less steadily in scientific fishery studies. The council assumes no administrative responsibility for carrying out any common program, nor does it administer any funds, but serves as a medium for the interchange of knowledge and opinions as to how the common object of the full conservation of the fisheries of the region can best be achieved, as well as for co-ordination and co-operation in carrying out the work.

During 1932 one meeting (the nineteenth) was held. It was at Washington on October 20 and 21. There was a full attendance of the members, with the exception of Dr. E. LeDanois, the single representative of France. Newfoundland was represented by Dr. Harold Thompson, Director of Fishery Research in that country, the United States by Mr. Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of Fisheries, Dr. H. B. Bigelow, Director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Mr. Elmer Higgins, of the Bureau of Fisheries, and Canada by the undersigned, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Dr. J. P. McMurrich, Chairman of the Biological Board, and Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director of the Atlantic Biological Station. Certain fishery experts from both the United States and Canada attended the meeting as advisers, and also investigators of the International Passamaquoddy Fisheries Commission, a body which has had in charge a joint investigation by the United States and Canada of an international fishery problem that was formerly reviewed by the North American Council.

Under the auspices of the North American Council there have appeared accounts of the courses of the cod and haddock fisheries of the northwestern Atlantic from the time of the inception of statistical records ("*Statistics of the Catch of Cod off the East Coast of North America to 1926*" and "*Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters*"); and similar accounts are projected for the other important international fisheries. A brief historical account of the proceedings of the council for the first decade of its existence (the decade ending in 1930), was published for the various countries, by Canada in 1932 ("*Proceedings 1921-1930*"). It is now planned to publish similar accounts of the proceedings every three years.

The chairman of the council, Dr. H. B. Bigelow, attends meetings of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, which surveys the fishery investigations conducted in the northeastern Atlantic by European nations, and in this way a very desirable contact is established between the two bodies, which is leading toward concerted action on common problems.

The nature of the investigations, which the North American Council recommends from time to time and reviews yearly, will be evident from the following accounts.

1. *Cod Investigations.*—The cod, which ranges from New Jersey to Hudson strait, provides the principal fishery of the northwestern Atlantic, and was the first to receive the attention of the council. It presents a most complicated condition as to races (or local varieties) and migrations, as the incomplete investigations so far made abundantly prove. Tagging of the fish to determine their movements was started by the United States in 1923 and is still being continued, so that there has been accumulated a large body of data showing fairly clearly the character of the cod's migrations in the southern part of its range, from New Jersey to cape Sable.

Canada has done a certain amount of tagging in Nova Scotian waters, but not sufficient to reveal more than a small part of the migratory picture. During 1932 a fishery survey was begun in the area adjacent to Halifax and in this the cod fishery is receiving special attention. Apart from tagging there are indications of two different groups of fish, one of which shows little movement during the year, and the other extended movement, partly coastwise and partly at right angles to the coast.

Newfoundland has given attention to the differences between the cod inhabiting the various banks from Banquereau to the northern Grand bank and also to the distribution of the cod fry, and the results indicate relatively stationary populations. France has investigated the relation of the distribution of the cod to the nature of the water and the character of the life on the bottom in the region of the Grand banks, and has also studied the possibility of major movements of the Atlantic water causing extensive shiftings of the cod population.

Somewhat similar investigations have been in progress dealing with the haddock and mackerel, and (most recently) of the herring. Newfoundland has been definitely concerned with the first of these, the United States with the first and second, and Canada with the first and third.

2. *Fishery Statistics.*—From the start the North American Council has realized and stressed the great importance of accurate statistics of the fisheries; if reliable conclusions are to be reached as to the matter of any serious depletion of the stock of fish of a particular area. Accuracy is only possible with the full co-operation of the fishing industry, as well as with well organized and uniform collection of statistics by all the countries whose nationals fish in the region. Much still remains to be done to achieve this desired object.

A primary division of the region has been made into numbered and named statistical areas. Canada is very largely interested in No. XIX, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and No. XXI, Nova Scotia, and moderately interested in No. XX, Grand Banks, and No. XXII, New England. The limits have been designed to correspond so far as possible with natural divisions of the fish populations or with barriers to fish migration. Smaller, secondary divisions will be made, as may later seem desirable.

Statistics are properly comparable only when made on the same basis, and a difficulty is found in the same kind of fish being weighed and the weight reported under such differing conditions, sometimes fresh from the sea, sometimes dressed, sometimes salted, sometimes dried, etc. Conversion factors must

be used to bring all of these to the same basis, viz., weight fresh from the sea, but such factors vary considerably and a proper study of the matter is yet to be made.

3. *General Oceanography*.—In the northwestern Atlantic conditions in the water show extreme variations from place to place and from season to season (in some places even at times from week to week). Such differences play a major role in determining the character of the fishery. On different occasions the fishery on the outer coast of Nova Scotia has been observed to cease at the time of an influx of offshore water of a certain character.

Part of the picture of the complex hydrographic changes has been gradually developed in past years, but a very great amount of observation and study will be required before the picture will be adequate for fishery needs.

The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution has undertaken with its excellent sea-going research vessel, the *Atlantis*, quarterly investigations of the waters in the deep ocean, outside the banks, the study of which presents exceptional difficulty, owing to distance from land and extent of surface. The fishery investigation services of the four countries associated in the council have been making more or less regular hydrographic surveys of the waters in which they are particularly interested, from shore to the outer fishing banks at the edge of the continental shelf.

Study of the movements of the water by means of drift bottles was started by Canada in 1919, and is still in progress, recent work in this line having been done by Newfoundland, the United States, and the Passamaquoddy Commission. Daily observations of water temperatures at selected points along the coast have been made for some years by the United States and Canada, and it is hoped to have these extended, so that there may be continuous records of changes in the water climate.

Proper investigation of the complex water conditions is possible only by the method of hydrographic sections. These are being made by all the countries, whenever possible, in special investigations of particular waters. During the summer of 1932 Canada made such sections regularly in the Halifax area, and these revealed very considerable shifting in all layers of the waters in the basin between the coast and the outer banks from June to September. A severe storm in early September was found to effect most considerable changes in the water, which altered the distribution of the fishes and stopped the coastal fishing.

PASSAMAQUODDY COMMISSION'S WORK

The scientific program of the International Passamaquoddy Fisheries Commission, which began in 1931, continued until November, 1932, and consisted of hydrographical, chemical, phytoplankton, zooplankton, and ichthyological investigations carried on by the following investigators: Dr. E. E. Watson, hydrographer, Dr. H. H. Gran, phytoplanktonologist, Dr. C. J. Fish, zooplanktonologist, and Mr. M. Graham, ichthyologist. Two members were added to the staff in 1932, Mr. T. Braarud, assistant phytoplanktonologist, and Dr. M. W. Johnson, assistant zooplanktonologist.

Following the termination of field work the staff, with the exception of Dr. Gran and Mr. Graham, who returned to Europe, transferred to winter headquarters in the Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for the preparation of their reports.

Physical Hydrography.—Hydrographic observations consisting of temperature and salinity measurements from surface to bottom were carried out from April to September. In April and May particular attention was paid to the extent and effect of the outflow from the St. John river into the bay of Fundy. In June a set of hydrographic sections covering the whole bay of Fundy was

taken in four days by using two boats simultaneously. In July and August observations were concentrated in the Quoddy region with a view to determining the existing conditions in the vicinity of the mixing mechanism of the passages. Mace's bay was also covered by hydrographic sections. In September another complete survey of the bay of Fundy was made to determine the changes during the summer. At the conclusion of the field work there still remained the laboratory work necessary for the titration of a large number of water samples. The winter months were occupied in working up the corrections and computations which have to be applied to every individual observation and in preparing the many sections and drawings necessary for the interpretation of hydrographic data.

Phytoplankton.—Phytoplankton work was resumed in April, 1932, when samples were collected from the bay of Fundy, the gulf of Maine, and the waters off the south coast of Nova Scotia. From May until September one-half of each month was spent at sea on monthly cruises in the bay of Fundy and gulf of Maine, the rest of the month being devoted to chemical analyses ashore. Microscopical examination of the most important samples of the quantitative phytoplankton material was carried out and the relationship between the plankton data and the chemical, hydrographical and meteorological data was studied during the winter at Woods Hole.

Zooplankton.—Field investigations on zooplankton during the past year consisted of five cruises, made between April and September, which covered the bay of Fundy as far east as Saint John and extended as far west as Casco bay in the gulf of Maine. During the intervals between cruises special studies were made in the region of Passamaquoddy bay. Drift bottles were liberated in May and June to supplement the biological data.

During the winter quantitative and qualitative analyses of zooplankton net and pump samples were made and these results correlated with the hydrographical data.

Ichthyology.—The area of observation extended from the head of the bay of Fundy to the vicinity of Boston, to Brown's bank, and as far east as Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Similar observations were made from the United States vessel *Pelican* toward the end of September, 1932, in the mouth of the bay of Fundy.

The *Pelican* was used during July, 1932, to obtain 47 observations on transparency and surface temperature near the coast of Maine, bay of Fundy, and Nova Scotia.

The remaining time was occupied in verbal inquiries among fishermen and other people concerned with the fishery, with the examination of material collected at sea, and the collection of supplementary material at the coast, and with organization and collection of special statistics of sardine purchases by canneries, daily news of the whereabouts of sardines, measurements of length, and particulars of weir operations. For these inquiries the motor boat *Prince* was used extensively. A special short cruise was made in connection with an extraordinary fishery that occurred in Mace's bay at the time.

During the winter of 1932-33 the information collected was tabulated and arranged, and the published statistics were studied.

It is expected that the commission will complete its work and report to the two governments during the early part of the coming summer.

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. FOUND,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 1

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CHIEF SUPERVISORS OF FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1932

REPORT OF MAJOR D. H. SUTHERLAND, CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF FISHERIES, EASTERN DIVISION

The value of the fisheries for the division comprising the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the Magdalen Islands of Quebec was \$10,914,306 in 1932 as compared with a value of \$13,680,034 during the previous year. Low prices prevailed, resulting in reduced production. During the twelve-month period there were 346,733,600 pounds of fish landed, while in 1931 the catch amounted to 374,612,100 pounds. Unsettled conditions of exchange rates between sterling and the Canadian dollar, as well as the general world depression, greatly hampered the fishing industry.

Unlike some other countries, Canada's Atlantic coast does not have its fishing industry concentrated in a few great ports. Most of the fishing centres are within easy distance of ocean shipping ports such as Halifax, Saint John, Sydney, etc., and are connected thereto by railroad and steamship transportation, yet they are located, for the most part, in coastal sections which support a large resident fishing population.

Among our fish and shellfish, the lobster fishery again led all others in marketed value in 1932 and consequently was the most remunerative to the fishermen generally. Over eighty per cent of the world's lobster production is taken in Canada's Atlantic waters. The marketed value of the 1932 catch was \$4,745,311, far exceeding the value of the cod catch which for years held first place. The lobster fishery was the one bright spot in the industry for the year.

The total annual marketed value of all fish landed in the division for the past seven years was as follows:—

1932.	\$10,914,306
1931.	13,680,034
1930.	17,026,070
1929.	19,334,431
1928.	18,524,697
1927.	17,280,216
1926.	19,823,557

THE LOBSTER FISHERY

The total lobster catch for 1932 was 47,852,100 pounds, having a marketed value of \$4,704,241 as compared with a catch of 43,302,800 pounds valued at \$5,011,834 for 1931.

The total pack of canned lobster for the year was 164,981 cases as compared with 145,488 cases during the previous year. The total value of the pack was \$2,677,350 as compared with \$2,656,053 for 1931.

Increased catches were general throughout the division excepting in western Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy shore of New Brunswick, where the decline has been gradual for some years. There was a large increase in the catch in the island of Cape Breton.

The table shown below gives the catches by provinces, as well as the manner in which the catch was marketed for the past three years:—

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

CATCH

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cwt.	Marketed value	Cwt.	Marketed value	Cwt.	Marketed value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	237,730	2,711,371	223,649	2,725,620	208,201	3,046,084
New Brunswick.....	98,722	1,041,845	94,988	1,376,257	90,567	1,206,996
Prince Edward Island.....	114,570	750,039	94,150	754,542	80,820	694,227
Magdalen Islands.....	27,499	200,986	20,241	155,415	24,625	227,364
Totals.....	478,521	4,704,241	433,028	5,011,834	404,213	5,174,671

QUANTITY SHIPPED IN SHELL

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cwt.	Marketed value	Cwt.	Marketed value	Cwt.	Marketed value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	99,527	1,418,178	96,793	1,500,883	85,885	1,645,812
New Brunswick.....	37,777	471,288	39,046	738,225	33,592	574,456
Prince Edward Island.....	3,549	29,277	19,501	189,956	4,574	48,205
Magdalen Islands.....	2,300	18,400			111	1,110
Totals.....	143,153	1,937,143	155,340	2,429,064	124,162	2,269,583

QUANTITY CANNED

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	74,060	1,245,654	65,617	1,189,587	63,422	1,367,957
New Brunswick.....	35,490	537,991	34,476	627,860	31,983	618,286
Prince Edward Island.....	44,490	711,119	37,055	633,247	31,935	635,961
Magdalen Islands.....	10,941	182,586	8,340	153,359	10,729	225,978
Totals.....	164,981	2,677,350	145,488	2,656,053	138,069	2,848,182

TOMALLEY

	1932		1931		1930	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	2,624	19,415	2,077	17,590	2,089	20,215
New Brunswick.....	190	1,486	107	1,222	624	4,784
Prince Edward Island.....	939	8,323	815	8,255	506	5,261
Magdalen Islands.....			7	56	23	276
Totals.....	3,753	29,224	2,999	27,123	3,242	30,536

THE COD FISHERY

The cod fishery for the year 1932 shows a decrease in the catch of 7,416,200 pounds as compared with 1931. The catch totalled 102,465,100 pounds, having a landed value of \$1,007,187 and a marketed value of \$1,604,152 as compared with a catch of 109,881,300 pounds with a landed value of \$1,545,474 and a

marketed value of \$2,189,616 for the previous year. Considerable decreases in catches were recorded in the Island of Cape Breton and the north shore of New Brunswick, while slight decreases were shown on the bay of Fundy shore of New Brunswick. In the eastern section of the mainland of Nova Scotia the catch shows an increase of 1,642,000 pounds, with a decrease in the landed value of \$47,116, due to low prices.

In Prince Edward Island there was a decrease in the catch of 744,900 pounds and a decrease in the marketed value of \$41,259. As it was almost impossible for the fishermen to obtain sales for their catches, this fishery was not prosecuted as vigorously as formerly. Very low prices were received throughout the year.

In the Magdalen Islands there was a slight increase in the catch but a decrease in the value, due to low prices received.

THE HADDOCK FISHERY

The haddock fishery shows a decrease. The total catch for the year was 36,018,500 pounds, having a landed value of \$487,630 as compared with a catch of 36,385,000 pounds valued at \$603,429 for 1931. While increased catches were made in the Island of Cape Breton, decreases were recorded on the mainland of Nova Scotia. The decrease in the eastern section of the mainland of Nova Scotia was quite pronounced. Landings at Halifax by steam trawlers were considerably less than for last year. In southwestern Nova Scotia there was a large decrease in the catch, due to smaller landings in Queens county.

There was a heavy decrease in the catch in the bay of Fundy waters of the coast of New Brunswick while the north shore of the province shows an increase in the catch and value.

In Prince Edward Island there was an increase in the catch of 1,500 pounds and \$760 in the marketed value. Fish were in good demand for local consumption and the entire catch was sold fresh at satisfactory prices.

THE HERRING FISHERY

The herring fishery suffered a decline. The catch was 67,870,500 pounds, having a landed value of \$288,998 and a marketed value of \$591,346, as compared with a catch of 80,900,500 pounds, a landed value of \$397,347 and a marketed value of \$781,400 in the preceding year. The decrease was general throughout the division. Prices were low, due to cold storage plants having carried over, in some sections, a large part of their 1931 catch.

In the bay of Fundy waters of New Brunswick a very heavy decline is noted as compared with the previous year. There was, however, an actual increase in the marketed value in this section, due to the rather extensive herring canning operations which were in progress. On the north shore of New Brunswick there was slack demand and very few fall herring were cured for market. The greater part of the catch was consumed as bait and fertilizer. In Prince Edward Island there was a decrease of 345,000 pounds and a decrease in the marketed value of \$2,318. As fox feed was very cheap this year, the quantity of herring sold to fox ranchers was smaller than in other years and almost the entire catch was used for lobster bait.

THE SALMON FISHERY

The salmon catch amounted to 2,688,600 pounds, having a landed value of \$257,797 and a marketed value of \$333,281. In the previous year 3,841,400 pounds were taken and had a landed value of \$408,967 and a marketed value of \$609,311. Decreased catches were general throughout the division. The catch in the bay of Fundy waters of the province of New Brunswick fell off almost 50 per cent. Decreased catches were made in the Island of Cape Breton and

eastern Nova Scotia, while the catch in southwestern Nova Scotia was about the same as that of last year. The catch along the Gulf shore of New Brunswick shows a decrease, although approximately the same number of fishermen were engaged in the industry as in the previous year.

The high water aided salmon to enter the Saint John river and adjacent streams in quite large numbers. The fish were of good quality and larger in size than in other years. Some were taken in the Saint John river weighing as high as thirty-five pounds.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY

There was a considerable decrease in the catch of mackerel throughout the division. The shrinkage amounted to 1,930,300 pounds, as compared with the previous year, resulting in a decrease in the landed value of \$142,217 and in the marketed value of \$228,640. The catch was 17,620,100 pounds as against 19,550,400 pounds in 1931 and landed value was \$159,756 as compared with \$301,973. The marketed value for 1932 was \$272,058 while for the year 1931 it amounted to \$500,698. The decrease in the catch was general throughout Nova Scotia, with the exception that there was a slight increase recorded in the eastern counties of the mainland. In New Brunswick there was an increase in the catch, while in Prince Edward Island the fishery suffered a decline. Owing to poor markets throughout the year it was difficult to dispose of the catch and prices received were low. In the Magdalen Islands there was an increase in the catch amounting to 364,800 pounds but, owing to economic conditions and the inability of the fishermen to market their catches to proper advantage, there was a decrease in the marketed value amounting to \$26,315. Prices prevailing throughout the year were considerably less than those received last year.

OTHER FISHERIES

Increases are shown in the smelt, sardine, and oyster fisheries. The smelt catch was 8,902,600 pounds, having a marketed value of \$651,770 as compared with a catch of 6,327,000 pounds valued at \$576,653 in the previous year. The sardine catch increased but, owing to very low prices being paid throughout most of the season, there was a considerable decrease in the marketed value. The catch was 13,347,800 pounds as compared with a catch of 12,714,600 pounds last year, and marketed value was \$426,399 as against \$837,210 in 1931.

The catch of oysters was 4,216,200 pounds, having a landed value of \$66,442 and a marketed value of \$86,517, as compared with a catch of 4,156,400 pounds, landed value of \$90,311 and marketed value of \$132,316 for the previous year.

Swordfish landings show a decrease. This fish is landed entirely on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, particularly in the waters of Cape Breton Island. The year's catch was 1,035,900 pounds as compared with 1,262,900 pounds in 1931.

Other varieties will be dealt with in the more detailed report of the provinces which is to follow.

NOVA SCOTIA

The total quantity of all fish landed in the province of Nova Scotia was 195,713,600 pounds, having a landed value of \$3,856,255 as compared with a catch of 211,717,700 pounds valued at \$4,833,900 for the previous year. The marketed value was \$6,557,943 as compared with \$7,986,711 for the 1931 season.

The tables given below show the chief commercial varieties taken in 1932 and 1931, respectively, together with the landed and marketed values:—

	1932		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	23,773,000	1,780,026	2,711,371
Cod.....	79,598,400	794,002	1,282,082
Haddock.....	34,706,900	487,630	1,086,343
Halibut.....	2,269,600	176,403	254,840
Herring.....	15,519,000	106,752	231,971
Mackerel.....	10,701,900	107,367	170,082
Smelt.....	981,600	62,337	101,597
Hake and cusk.....	8,599,400	28,868	84,307
Swordfish.....	1,035,900	39,432	99,535
	gals.		
Scallops (shelled).....	38,974	61,824	65,864
	lbs.		
Pollock.....	5,942,000	30,313	48,563
Alewives.....	2,673,700	18,533	31,651
	1931		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	22,364,900	1,846,037	2,725,620
Cod.....	81,614,000	1,178,591	1,671,201
Haddock.....	34,955,800	577,277	1,326,436
Halibut.....	2,797,800	294,827	393,632
Herring.....	18,575,100	152,858	335,201
Mackerel.....	13,703,800	207,505	368,411
Smelts.....	791,800	72,061	103,950
Hake and cusk.....	10,338,400	46,910	130,599
Swordfish.....	1,262,900	140,039	236,617
	gals.		
Scallops (shelled).....	20,692	33,686	36,364
	lbs.		
Pollock.....	4,080,200	28,411	51,038
Alewives.....	2,972,800	25,707	38,873

The lobster, smelt, scallop, pollock, sole, albacore, eel and oyster fisheries show increased landings, while the remainder register decreased catches.

The lobster fishery in Cape Breton was in a healthy condition and it is gratifying to report there was a large increase in the catch and the marketed value. There were 2,433 fishermen engaged as compared with 2,043 during the preceding year. The increase in the catch was general throughout the whole district and is attributed to these fish being more plentiful, good weather, an ample supply of bait and an increase in the number of fishermen engaged. In the eastern section of the mainland, while the increase was small, there was a gain for the third consecutive year. The increase was due, in part at least, to lessened employment in other industries, causing more men to engage in lobster fishing. The lobster fishery in western Nova Scotia was not so successful and a decrease was shown in the quantity of lobsters landed. There was a considerable decrease in the marketed value, due to low prices received.

The lobster catch figures for the province for the past eight years are as follows:—

	Pounds
1925.....	17,069,300
1926.....	18,431,600
1927.....	17,967,300
1928.....	17,240,900
1929.....	19,003,500
1930.....	20,820,100
1931.....	22,364,900
1932.....	23,773,000

Such important fish as cod, haddock, halibut, herring, mackerel, hake, swordfish and alewives were landed in decreased quantities, as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the cod catch is due to the failure of this fishery in the Island of Cape Breton. On account of poor market conditions prevailing, some of the largest dealers in the Cape Breton district did not buy any cod. While the haddock fishery shows a decrease generally for the province, increased landings were made in Cape Breton Island. Landings at Halifax by steam trawlers for the year were considerably less than in 1931.

SPORT FISHING

In Nova Scotia the waters are free to all. Sport fishing is a distinct asset to the province and is indulged in by the residents as well as by numerous visitors, or tourists, every year in increased numbers. The salmon and trout fisheries are an important asset to the province from a monetary standpoint and attract many visitors.

With regard to the Island of Cape Breton it is regrettable to have to report that the 1932 season was the poorest on record, in so far as the Margaree river is concerned, the catch of salmon by anglers being only 167 fish as compared with 484 in 1931. The decreased catch was largely due to unfavourable water conditions, as the river was very low, with the water clear and warm during June, July and August. Not until a rain storm on September 8, accompanied by a heavy northeast gale, did salmon ascend the Margaree in fairly large numbers. The fish taken during the first three months of the season were of a smaller size than those landed in previous years, but the catch for September and October were larger in size than had been taken for some years past, a large percentage being over 20 pounds in weight. The number of anglers fishing in the Margaree was only about one-half that of the preceding year.

While the catch for Little river shows a decrease of 60 fish compared with the preceding year, the decline is not so marked as in the Margaree. Good catches were landed in this river during the month of June. In River Dennys five salmon were landed as compared with four during the 1931 season. These fish were caught during June, as was the case last year.

It is most gratifying to report increased catches of salmon in Grand river, Richmond county, and in North river, St. Ann's, Victoria county. In Grand river 30 fish were taken as compared with 5 in the preceding season. Most of these fish were taken above the falls, which proves conclusively that salmon are ascending the fishway.

In North river, St. Ann's, a large increase in the catch of salmon was shown, 37 fish having been taken on the rod as compared with only 9 for the previous season. The largest weighed 23 pounds. During recent years obstructions that obtained at two falls on this river were blasted out to enable salmon to ascend to their spawning grounds, and this no doubt accounts for the increased catch. Best catches were taken during the week ending September 17.

The trout catch in the Margaree river, Little river, and Pleasant bay streams was only about one-third that of the year before. Fairly good catches were landed in the Southwest Margaree in June and July. In Little river and Pleasant bay streams trout were scarce throughout the season. Fishing in Catalone lake showed considerable improvement as compared with last year, and excellent catches were made during the first six weeks of the season. A number of fish weighing from 5 to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds were landed. Good catches were taken in the waters of Nyanza bay and Washabuck river but the catch at Indian river and Barrasois river was very poor. In Middle river the best catches were taken from June 12 to July 18 and in Baddeck river the largest catches were landed during the week ending April 30. Fairly large catches were landed at North Aspy river and Clyburns brook.

In the eastern section of the mainland sport fishing was not as good as usual, owing to a dry, warm spring and summer. The salmon catch by angling was considerably smaller than last year and after the waters of the lakes and streams became warm few trout were taken.

In Halifax West 6,800 trout by count and 140 salmon were reported as taken by angling. The numerous lakes afforded good fishing in May and early June, while Osier, Ingraham and Nine Mile rivers were the places where the salmon were principally taken.

Halifax city district is reported as having fair trout fishing in the lakes and streams with a total of 12 salmon taken at Little Salmon river, Cole harbour.

Halifax East.—A catch of 140 hundredweights of trout were taken in May and June, and few after that time owing to low water conditions. Salmon catch by angling was smaller than usual, the best fishing being in the Salmon river, Lawrencetown, Musquodoboit river, Ship harbour, Tangier Sheet Harbour rivers and Quoddy and Moser rivers.

In Guysboro county west sport fishing was poor. Two hundred and three salmon were taken by angling as compared with 434 in 1931. The largest taken on St. Mary river weighed 27 pounds 15 ounces. A summary of the catch in the salmon streams of this district is noted below:—

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
St. Marys river.....	140	305	245		
Gaspereau brook.....	8	15	22		
Ecum Secum river.....	35	75	75		
Liscomb river.....	15	18			
Country Harbor river.....	5	21	16		
	203	434	340	614	314

Salmon appeared numerous at the head of the tide in St. Marys river, but water conditions would not permit them to ascend.

Only 27 salmon are reported as taken by angling in Guysboro county east, most of which were caught in Whitehead river and run and in Salmon river. Trout fishing was fair until June, but the catch from that date onward was small.

In Antigonish county the trout fishing at the head of Antigonish harbour, and Lower South river was fair for sea trout during April. After the month of May, trout fishing practically ceased owing to low water.

In Pictou county, fair catches of trout are reported from the lakes in Pictou East—Maple, Brora, Gunns, Sloans, Long and Rocky. Some salmon were taken by angling at Barneys river from May 1 to June 10. These fish appeared bright and in good condition. Angling in Pictou West is mainly in the streams and as the water was low, poor catches were made.

In western Nova Scotia, while there were considerable quantities of salmon in nearly all the rivers, there was a time between the middle of May and the middle of June when very few were taken on the fly. Later on, after there was some rain around the end of June, good catches were made in practically all the rivers.

On the Gold river fifty or more salmon were taken and the same number in the East river, while from Middle river the anglers landed twenty. On the LaHave river more salmon were taken than ever before, while the catch on Petite riviere was good. Conditions on the Medway river were fair but, due to low water, there was a time when fish appeared to be scarce; although there were large numbers in the river they would not take the fly. Conditions on the Mersey river were good and about 600 salmon and grilse were taken on the

rod. A considerable number of salmon were taken from the Clyde river by the rod while conditions on the Tusket river did not prove as favourable to the sportsmen this season as last. The Salmon river, Digby county, and the following rivers in Annapolis county, Lequille, Round Hill, Nictaux and Annapolis, provided good sport.

The supervisor for the district states that there is no doubt that salmon were later than usual in entering the fresh water of the rivers in western Nova Scotia this year. There was a dry period in June which made water conditions bad.

FISHERY PATROL SERVICE

Three regular patrol boats were employed during the season, in addition to a number of small boats owned by the various inspectors, in connection with the protection of the lobster, salmon and other fisheries.

The *Thresher* was in commission during the month of January and in the month of February the necessary repairs were made to the engine by the engineer and captain. The boat was recommissioned on April 1 and continued on patrol duty until December 31. During the summer and autumn months considerable patrol work was carried on in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island waters. Later the boat returned to southwestern Nova Scotia where patrols were carried out until the end of the year.

The *Mildred McColl*, which was laid up at Pictou during the winter, was commissioned on April 20, continuing on duty until November 30. She was used to prevent violations of the lobster fishery regulations for the season opening on May 1, leaving Pictou for Pugwash on April 26. From May 24 to June 21 the boat was employed on patrol work in Guysboro county where a number of violations of the regulations in the taking of spawn lobsters at Canso and vicinity were found, and conviction followed in all instances. The *McColl* was also employed on patrol in Prince Edward Island waters, principally at Alberton, leaving Pugwash on August 19 and returning to Pugwash on November 11.

The *Capelin* patrolled the waters of the Nova Scotia coast of the bay of Fundy during January and February. She was laid up on March 9 and again placed in commission on May 10, keeping up a continuous patrol between Pubnico and the headwaters of the bay of Fundy until the end of the season. Her services were quite satisfactory and no doubt her work was a factor in keeping down illegal lobster fishing.

The *A. Halkett* was placed in commission on May 16 and left for Prince Edward Island, on June 9, to carry on scallop investigation work, remaining for some months. She was recalled to Nova Scotia in October to proceed on patrol duty in connection with the prevention of illegal lobster fishing, and continued on that work along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia until the end of the year. During December she was engaged in patrolling the waters of southwestern Nova Scotia in connection with the enforcement of the 9-inch lobster regulations. From reports received, the size limit regulations were carefully observed.

FISHERY PROTECTION SERVICE

Both C.G.S. *Arras*, commanded by Captain Clement Barkhouse, and C.G.S. *Arleux*, under the command of Captain H. P. Cousins, were actively occupied throughout the year and rendered splendid service.

The *Arras*, during the early part of the year, was engaged in regular patrol work along the coast of southwestern Nova Scotia enforcing the lobster fishery regulations, as well as breaking ice in the various harbours, and rendering assistance to fishing vessels in distress. From March 17 to April 30 the ship was laid up for annual overhaul and on its completion she continued on patrol

work. On June 14 she proceeded to the Grand Banks as a hospital ship with the Lunenburg fishing fleet and remained on that duty during the summer. There were twenty-six Nova Scotia vessels in the bank fleet and assistance was rendered to 260 fishermen by Dr. A. G. McLeod who was engaged as medical officer on the ship for the trip. One hundred and forty-five cases treated were medical and 115 surgical. The doctor was kept actively engaged and the services rendered were much appreciated by the fleet.

Weather, bait and ice conditions were broadcast twice daily from the ship to the vessels of the fleet. At the end of August, on the completion of the work on the banks, the *Arras* returned to Canadian waters and was employed in general fisheries protection work along the coasts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

During the first three weeks in January, the *Arleux* was engaged as a "mother" ship to the winter haddock fishing fleet at Canso, Petit de Grat, and vicinity, and on the completion of this work proceeded towards Halifax on January 20, breaking ice en route at harbours requiring attention. From January 25 to March 11 the ship was laid up at Lunenburg for annual repairs and then resumed general fisheries protective work along the coast in connection with the enforcement of the lobster fishery regulations, salmon net regulations, the protection of territorial waters, etc. From June 7 to September 10 the vessel kept in touch with foreign mackerel seiners and foreign swordfishermen along the coast to guard against any infringement of the regulations, and also gave particular attention during the latter part of that period to the enforcement of the lobster fishing regulations in Northumberland strait.

The *Arleux* assisted on October 1 in examination exercises with the naval and military forces off Halifax harbour. From October 4 to November 17 she was engaged in general protection work along the coast and then proceeded to Canso to resume service as a "mother" ship with the winter haddock fishing fleet operating from Canso, Petit de Grat, etc.

The services rendered during the year by the *Arleux* were most valuable and were much appreciated by the fishing industry. All told, the ship spent 176 days at sea, and patrolled 10,537 miles. In connection with inshore patrol work the auxiliary motor boat belonging to the ship covered 350 miles.

FISHERIES EXHIBITION

The Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, which was inaugurated in 1929, had another successful year and, considering the circumstances, the fair was the best achievement along those lines that has been accomplished.

The booths were more attractive and better finished than in former years. There were many outstanding exhibits, both from the standpoint of size and quality, and with few exceptions all were directly or indirectly connected with the fishing industry. The Department of Fisheries' booth attracted wide attention and was of much interest to the visitors.

Decorations were most generously provided by the naval authorities and the officers and crews of the Fisheries Protection Cruisers *Arras* and *Arleux* rendered valuable assistance in many ways. The weather was good throughout and the attendance was equal to that of last year.

The Lunenburg Fisheries Exhibition, the only one of its kind in Canada, is an institution of real value, and its steady success since its inauguration assures its continuance in future years. The management is to be congratulated on its success, which has brought words of appreciation from prominent people from other parts of Canada.

At the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition at Halifax the department displayed an attractive booth, which was of much public interest.

BROADCAST OF FISHERIES INFORMATION AND BAIT REPORTING SERVICE

For the benefit of the fishermen and others interested, the daily fisheries radio broadcast was resumed on April 1 and continued throughout the year. Practically all of the vessels engaged in the fishing industry of the province are equipped with radio sets, and by means of this service the members of the crews are kept informed daily with regard to weather probabilities, bait supplies on hand or available at various ports, ice conditions prevailing along the coast, news items concerning outstanding fishery matters, and unusual events that would be of interest to the members of the crews.

The information involved was collected and compiled by the Halifax office of the department and broadcast twice daily from the Louisburg Marconi Station and the Halifax Lightship. The C.G.S. *Arras* is equipped with a transmitter and re-broadcast the messages on the banks, thus insuring the service being received by vessels on the Grand Banks which might not have been in a position to receive proper reception from the other stations. It is the general opinion that this service is of great advantage to the fishing fleet and many expressions of appreciation have been received in this regard.

THE LUNENBURG FLEET

	Vessels	Quintals	Per Quintal
1928.	75	225,700	\$7 50-\$9 00
1929.	71	208,700	7 00- 8 50
1930.	68	142,380	5 00- 7 00
1931.	46	94,400	4 00- 5 00
1932.	26	72,600	3 00- 4 00

The figures tell the story but as well proclaim the determination and courage of the fishermen and owners who continue to operate under unfavourable conditions. The price of salt fish together with other commodities reached a new "low" during the year. The only encouraging feature was the high average catch per vessel, the highest since 1929.

As the vessels are no longer making regular trips as a fleet it is difficult to separate the spring and summer catches, but about 21 vessels operated during the spring, landing about 24,000 quintals, and 26 vessels during the summer, landing 48,600 quintals. The price received for the spring catch was \$4.25 and \$3.25 per quintal. One vessel, the *Marjorie Backman*, was lost returning from the banks.

LOBSTER TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

The first 1932 trip in the lobster transportation service arranged by the department was made on April 11 from the Guysboro shore in the Canso-to-Beckerton section and the service here continued until June 25. The first trip from the Isle Madame section of Richmond county was made on May 5 when a collection was made by the vessel *Isle Madame* from Arichat, Petit de Grat and St. Peters. The service was operated in this section until July 19. The shipments from all ports were larger than during 1931, particularly from the Cape Breton coast. Comparative figures are given as follows:—

Total shipments—1931.....	6,771 crates
1932.....	11,601 "

	1931		1932	
	Crates	Collections	Crates	Collections
L'Ardoise.....	2	1	154	2
St. Peters.....	750	11	538	13
Petit de Grat.....	797	11	2,938	15
Arichat.....	444	11	703	13
Queensport.....	151	7	155	7
Canso.....	796	20	2,403	19
Hayre Bouche via Canso.....	387	4		
Judique via Canso.....				
Dover.....	641	11	803	14
Whitehead.....	671	12	1,182	15
Port Felix.....	497	8	1,233	16
Charles Cove.....	102			
Larrys River.....	208			
Coddles Harbor.....	508	9	611	11
Fisherman's Harbor.....	91	9	64	5
Drumhead.....	327	11	357	14
Beckerton.....	399	10	460	13
Bayfield via Drumhead.....		7		
	6,771		11,601	

(NOTE.—The collections at Canso and Cape Breton ports include lobsters brought in by other transportation services).

The quantities carried on each boat according to the reports of the pursers were:—

	1931	1932
Nova I.....	1,893 crates	2,865 crates
Nova II.....	1,892 "	3,032 "
Ile Madame.....	535 "	2,881 "
National IV.....		351 "
Dominion Halsyd.....		2,472 "
Nova IV.....	2,451 "	
	6,771 "	11,601 "

The service was well patronized by most of the fishermen in the territory served, and the returns obtained were very satisfactory.

Prof. A. F. Chaisson, of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, was employed on the boats to take temperatures and ascertain the facts covering the carriage of lobsters. The good results obtained from shipments by lobster smacks well iced, in all cases where the lobsters were properly cared for before loading, together with the result of the investigation made by Prof. Chaisson, prove that this method of transportation is effective. The method is considered by the fishermen equal to transportation by well smacks.

BAIT COLLECTION SERVICE

From June 18 to September 8 a Bait Collection Service was carried on at Canso to assist the fishermen of that port, and others fishing from it, during which period 71 trips were made and 27,420 pounds of herring, 22,414 pounds of mackerel and 18,720 pounds of squid—a total of 68,554 pounds—were collected and sold to the fishermen for bait.

In addition, to assist further in Guysboro county the bait freezer at Canso, formerly operated by a private company, was supplied with salt and ice from October 8 to December 17 to keep frozen bait and baited trawls. There were stored 29,441 pounds of bait and 2,682 tubs of trawl over night. The greatest number of fishermen taking advantage of the storage at any time was 50 men.

PROSECUTIONS

During the year there were 117 prosecutions for violation of the fishery regulations. Eighteen took place in District No. 1, 54 in District No. 2, and 49 in District No. 3. Statements showing details in connection with the prosecutions referred to appear in Appendix No. 11.

CONFISCATIONS

During the year 278 confiscations were made—14 in District No. 1, 138 in District No. 2, and 126 in District No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The total quantity of all fish landed in New Brunswick for the year 1932 was 102,327,000 pounds having a marketed value of \$2,972,682, as compared with a catch of 113,962,000 pounds with a marketed value of \$4,169,811 for 1931.

Increased catches were made in the lobster, smelt, sardine, pollock and shad fisheries while the other fisheries registered decreased landings.

The chief commercial fish taken during 1932 with their landed and marketed values are as follows:—

	1932		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	9,872,200	611,051	1,041,845
Smelts.....	6,338,300	238,569	492,888
Sardines.....	13,337,800	44,290	426,349
Cod.....	13,388,400	138,682	197,917
Salmon.....	1,902,300	180,799	232,412
Herring.....	36,927,300	113,938	244,737
Oysters.....	2,491,000	38,345	48,794
Pollock.....	1,820,900	6,304	15,538
Shad.....	929,300	29,966	37,429
Clams and quahaugs.....	2,871,200	16,028	35,222
Haddock.....	1,251,800	18,241	25,706
Alewives.....	3,170,200	10,941	34,839
	1931		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	9,498,800	736,000	1,376,257
Smelts.....	4,719,100	266,706	415,975
Sardines.....	12,714,600	61,941	837,210
Cod.....	18,175,500	230,015	328,178
Salmon.....	2,853,200	203,797	455,904
Herring.....	44,592,900	162,530	294,530
Oysters.....	2,688,600	53,592	77,704
Pollock.....	1,004,700	7,856	11,351
Shad.....	607,700	32,428	43,763
Clams and quahaugs.....	3,295,400	20,045	41,238
Haddock.....	1,370,900	24,213	34,447
Alewives.....	3,743,500	29,295	55,687

The lobster catch in the bay of Fundy waters of New Brunswick fell off considerably as compared with the catch for the previous year while on the North shore there was a catch increase of 756,800 pounds, although a decrease occurred in the marketed value in this area amounting to \$243,553. Owing to the slackness in other lines of industry thousands of extra traps were built and fished with the result that there was much overcrowding of the fishing waters.

The catch of herring shows a considerable decrease and there was also a decrease in the landed and marketed values.

The cod catch decreased on both coasts. The decrease in the bay of Fundy section was slight but on the east coast there was a decrease of nearly 5,000,000 pounds with a value decrease of \$84,430.

The smelt fishery shows a considerable increase both in catch and marketed value. This fishery is prosecuted only on the east coast of the province. The catch for the year was 6,838,300 pounds having a marketed value of \$492,888, while in 1931 the catch was 4,719,100 pounds with a marketed value of \$415,975.

The catch of sardines was slightly greater than in the previous year—13,337,800 pounds as against 12,714,600 pounds. Owing to very low prices during most of the season there was a considerable decrease in the fresh value. A tremendous decrease occurred in the marketed value, due to low prices and the curtailment of sardine canning operations and resultant decrease in canned output.

Salmon catch fell off 1,032,500 pounds. The decrease was general throughout most of the province although a slight increase occurred in the inland district. Low prices prevailed throughout the season.

The oyster fishery, which is carried on only on the east coast of the province, suffered a decline of 197,600 pounds with a decrease in marketed value of \$28,910. There was a strict enforcement of the size limit, otherwise the loss in the marketed value would have been considerably larger, as only the best quality of oysters could be disposed of at the prices offered. Fishermen received from \$2 to \$4 per barrel.

There was a tremendous decrease in the hake catch as compared with the previous year, particularly in the bay of Fundy waters. The catch in the bay of Fundy section of the province in 1930 was 7,686,700 pounds and in 1931 it was 4,349,200 pounds, while during 1932 only 2,299,100 pounds were taken. The run of fish was fairly good and the falling off in the catch is attributed to the lack of market for this species.

The commercial fisheries of the inland district showed a catch of 463,100 pounds, with a decrease in the landed value to the fishermen of \$2,280 and a decrease in the marketed value of \$2,320. The decrease was due chiefly to the failure of the alewife fishery. The salmon and shad fisheries in this district showed increased landings.

SPORT FISHING

The anglers were not as successful generally throughout the province as in previous years, and due to economic conditions there were not as many visiting anglers as formerly. In the bay of Fundy section of the province trout fishing is the main attraction for sportsmen. In Albert and Westmorland counties the anglers were fairly successful. There was a decline in the catch of trout in such well-known waters as lake Utopia, Red Rock, McDougall, Sparks, etc.

In the eastern section 1,700 resident anglers and 330 non-residents were reported as fishing. Approximately 3,000 salmon were taken on the Restigouche and its tributaries and about 360 salmon, besides numerous grilse, were taken on the Nepisiquit. About 300 hundredweights of trout were taken throughout this district.

In the inland district salmon and trout entered the streams at an earlier date than usual. As frequent rains kept the water in the streams fairly cool, the fish readily took the fly and some large fish were taken. One salmon weighing 35 pounds 2 ounces was taken on the fly from the Southwest Miramichi, near Boiestown, and one 27-pound salmon was taken from Hart's Island pool, St. John river. On the Tobique 1,652 salmon were taken on the fly, averaging nearly nine pounds per fish.

PATROL SERVICE

In the bay of Fundy section the department's patrol boats *Phalarope* and *Gannet Rock* were again on duty. The *Phalarope* was operated from Welchpool and performed a general patrol service throughout the district. The *Gannet Rock* was operated from Seal Cove, Grand Manan, and did good work in preventing illegal lobster fishing during the summer months and in enforcing the lobster size limit during the open season.

Two small boats, the *Mildred C.* and the *Ethel M.*, were also employed. The former operated at Maces bay and the latter from Grand Manan and rendered valuable assistance in enforcing the lobster regulations.

In the eastern section of the province five boats of the two-man type were used in fisheries protection and gave excellent service. In addition, two of the boats belonging to the division, the fisheries protection cruiser *Arras* and the patrol boat *Thresher*, spent some time in the district assisting in lobster protection work. The supervisor for the district commends very highly the work of the crews of these boats in keeping down illegal lobster fishing under very trying conditions.

It is regretted that the patrol boat *G.B.* was destroyed by fire in an explosion which occurred at Dalhousie in July causing serious injury to the captain and engineer. The latter has recovered and is able to work again but the former is still under treatment.

PROSECUTIONS

During the year there were ninety prosecutions for violation of the fishery regulations. Twenty-two took place in District No. 4, eighteen in District No. 5, and fifty in District No. 6. (Further information in this regard appears in Appendix No. 11.)

CONFISCATIONS

During the year there were 413 confiscations. Fifty-eight took place in District No. 4, 260 in District No. 5, and 95 in District No. 6.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island's total catch for the year 1932 was 23,737,000 pounds, the landed value \$713,552 and the marketed value \$988,919 as compared with a total catch of 23,583,000 pounds having a landed value of \$765,043 and a marketed value of \$1,078,901 in 1931.

The chief commercial fish landed with the landed and marketed values are as follows:—

	1932		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	11,457,000	551,731	750,039
Herring.....	4,543,600	46,681	68,246
Cod.....	3,559,400	36,030	52,405
Smelts.....	1,032,200	36,611	51,610
Oysters.....	1,174,600	17,623	24,329
Mackerel.....	607,700	11,616	18,260
	1931		
Lobsters.....	9,415,000	553,676	754,542
Herring.....	4,888,600	49,850	70,564
Cod.....	4,304,300	47,764	93,664
Smelts.....	752,200	42,459	49,246
Oysters.....	1,065,200	24,943	39,806
Mackerel.....	825,200	19,307	29,917

The increase in the lobster catch was gratifying, amounting to 2,042,000 pounds, with a corresponding increase in both landed and marketed values. The number of fishermen engaged in this branch of the industry was greater than in 1931 and the number of lobster traps operated was much greater than formerly. Owing to unemployment in various industries, and low prices for other fish, determined efforts to fish illegally were made in some cases. However, owing to the persevering efforts of the crews of the patrol boats and fishery officers generally these attempts were successfully prevented, for the most part.

The oyster fishery is well on its way to recovery. East and West rivers and tributaries, as well as Vernon, Seal and Orwell rivers were well stocked and increased catches may be anticipated next year. A large number of areas were leased in Biddeford, Grand and other north shore rivers, and, as oyster cultivation has now passed the experimental stage, continued improvement and increased catches may be expected in this fishery. Experiments carried on by Dr. A. W. H. Needler have demonstrated the feasibility of oyster cultivation.

Other chief varieties of fish and shellfish, such as haddock, salmon and clams, show increased landings as compared with the preceding year.

COD

In 1932 there was a decrease in the catch of 7,449 hundredweights and a decrease in the marketed value of \$41,159. Cod were fairly plentiful, but as it was almost impossible for the fishermen to obtain sale for their catch, this fishery was not carried on extensively.

HADDOCK

There was an increase of fifteen hundredweights in haddock catch and an increase of \$760 in the marketed value. The fish were in good demand for local consumption and the entire catch was sold fresh at satisfactory prices.

HAKE

The catch of hake decreased by 4,378 hundredweights and there was a decrease in the marketed value of \$7,393. These fish were very plentiful but as there was little or no sale for them on the markets, the fishermen caught only what was required for local consumption.

HERRING

There was a decrease of 3,450 hundredweights in herring catch and a decrease in the marketed value of \$2,218. As fox food was very cheap the quantity of herring sold to fox ranchers was smaller than in other years, and almost the entire catch was used for lobster bait.

MACKEREL

In mackerel catch there was a decrease of 2,175 hundredweights, and a decrease of \$11,657 in marketed value. Fishing was carried on principally for local use. A few good catches of late mackerel in northern Kings county sold at fairly good prices.

SMEELTS

There was an increase of 2,800 hundredweights in smelt catch and an increase in the marketed value of \$2,364. The catch increase may be attributed to larger landings in Hillsboro river and tributaries. Smelts have been very scarce in Prince and Kings counties for the past four consecutive years.

Fishermen and exporters showed greater care than formerly in grading their smelts in order to meet the requirements of the New York and Boston markets. Information received by the exporters indicates that the buyers in both cities were well satisfied with the quality of fish received from this province.

LOBSTERS

Lobster landings increased by 20,420 hundredweights. The season for lobster fishing opened on May 1 with fine weather prevailing, and the fishermen were enabled to secure sufficient bait, with the result that no time was lost by them in setting out their gear. Fishing continued good throughout the season, hence the increased catch. A greater number of boats fished in 1932 in the late season district, which opened on August 16 and closed on October 15, and the supervisor of fisheries for the island believes that, "should the same number of boats continue to fish in this area for a few years more, this fishing ground will be depleted in a very short time."

OYSTERS

In 1932 there was an increase of 547 barrels in the oyster catch but a decrease in the marketed value of \$15,477. As the demand for oysters was not good the fishermen gave up fishing about the last of October; otherwise, the catch might have been much greater. The supervisor reports that "the regulations in regard to size and to the stencilling of the barrels were well observed and we anticipate very little trouble in this respect in the future."

SPORT FISHING

In Northern Kings trout fishing was reported as up to the average, and in Southern Kings and Southern Queens good fishing has also been reported. It has been observed that in Northern Queens county there has been a decrease in the catch of trout from year to year. There was no fishing carried on in the New Glasgow stream in 1932 as the trout in this stream, which is known as Campbell's pond, have died, supposedly affected by the residue from a starch factory. This was formerly one of the best streams in the province.

Trout fishing was reported good in West Prince and also in many of the streams in East Prince, but in the principal trout stream in East Prince, viz., the famous Dunk river, fishing was poor.

Both in Queens county and in East Prince there are mill dams preventing the trout from ascending their natural spawning ground; these dams are located a little above tidal water and there is very little spawning ground left.

Rainbow trout fishing in O'Keefe's lake was not as good as in the previous year, but a large number of rainbow were taken from Glenfinnan lake, and much sport was afforded the anglers. Trout were plentiful during the entire season.

It was observed about the first week of November that much large quantities of exceptionally large trout were ascending the streams to their spawning grounds. This, the supervisor thinks, may be due to the fact that the season closed on October 15 instead of September 30.

PATROL SERVICE

In addition to the five patrol boats stationed around the island work was done by the *Arras*, *A. Halkett*, *Ostrea II.*, *Nova IV*, *Thresher* and *Mildred McColl*. The boats were most efficient in the discharge of their duties, and illegal fishing of lobsters was successfully suppressed.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONFISCATIONS

There were twenty-six prosecutions during the year for violation of the regulations, and during the year sixty confiscations were made. (Further information as to prosecutions and confiscations is given in Appendix No. 11).

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS

The total catch for the Magdalen Islands for 1932 was 25,528,300 pounds, having a landed value of \$237,197 and a marketed value of \$414,290, as compared with a catch of 25,320,700 pounds, landed value of \$305,214, and marketed value of \$444,611 in 1931.

The chief varieties landed and their marketed values in the two years were as shown below:—

	1932		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	2,749,900	139,061	217,593
Cod.....	5,918,900	38,473	71,099
Mackerel.....	4,607,800	23,038	58,133
Herring.....	10,880,600	21,627	48,857
Clams.....	1,236,600	6,183	5,814
Smelts.....	113,500	4,540	5,875
Eels.....	12,000	600	600
	1931		
	Catch	Landed value	Marketed value
	lbs.	\$	\$
Lobsters.....	2,024,100	103,805	183,596
Cod.....	5,787,500	89,104	95,110
Mackerel.....	4,243,000	61,753	84,368
Herring.....	12,843,900	32,109	80,855
Clams.....	376,000	11,280	11,280
Smelts.....	63,900	4,473	7,668
Eels.....	1,100	770	770

Increases are to be noted in the cod, mackerel, smelt and lobster fisheries in 1932, while the herring and clam returns fell off. The increase in the lobster catch and marketed value is attributed to the fact that more fishermen operated than in 1931 and there was a considerable increase in the number of traps used. The herring fishery met adverse conditions; unsatisfactory market conditions led to only a small quantity of smoked herring being put up as compared with previous years.

The supervisor reports as follows as to different fisheries for the year:—

COD

There was an increase of 1,314 hundredweight in cod catch, but a decrease in the marketed value of \$24,011. Fishermen reported this fish more plentiful than in the previous year.

HERRING

The catch of herring decreased by 19,633 hundredweight and there was a decrease in the marketed value of \$31,998. Herring of the Magdalen Islands are used principally for lobster bait and for smoking purposes. A large quantity of this fish was put up by the fishermen for their own use this year.

MACKEREL

Mackerel landings increased by 3,648 hundredweights but marketed value fell off \$26,235. It was difficult to dispose of the catch and the fishermen had to accept low prices.

SMELTS

There was a gain of 496 hundredweights in the catch of smelts, and a decrease in the marketed value of \$1,993. Smelts caught in the Magdalen Islands run very large and meet with a ready sale on the markets, usually commanding a very fair price.

CLAMS

There was a decrease in the catch of clams of 3,217 barrels, and a decrease in marketed value of \$4,466. Clams are used principally as codfish bait.

THE DIVISION GENERALLY

ILLEGAL FISHING

Owing to the diligent efforts of the inspectors, gaurdians and members of the patrol boat crews as well as those engaged on the fishery protection cruisers illegal fishing was kept down to a minimum during the year. Persistent attempts were made to fish lobster on certain parts of the coast but, due to the activities of the various officers of the department, they were for the most part frustrated. Valuable assistance was received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as well as from various provincial game wardens and a number of honorary guardians appointed by the department. The lobster fishery was the most difficult of all to control as it was the most remunerative of all and due to lack of employment attracted more persons than before. It is gratifying to note, however, that due largely to educational work carried on by the department's officers, the great majority of fishermen are inclined to assist the fishery officers in the suppression of illegal fishing and in protecting, particularly, the berried lobster. The co-operation received in this connection was quite pronounced, keeping in view the state of economic conditions and unemployment generally. Unemployment conditions naturally tended to increase the number of poacher's but, due to the efforts of the department's officers, illegal fishing was kept down to a minimum.

INSPECTION OF CANNERIES AND CANNED FISH

The inspection of the lobster canneries and the fish curing establishments was effectively carried out by the inspectors throughout the division. A general improvement was noted in sanitation, equipment and packing operations. While there is still room for improvement in some of the outlying districts, the work of the department's officers has had a pronounced beneficial effect on the canning industry generally. The value of the government inspection and supervision in this connection is realized by all. The inspectors visiting the canneries report a marked improvement with regard to sanitary and equipment conditions. The fish cannerys are very anxious to pack first-quality goods and co-operate with the officers of the department in the matter of inspection. Canneries were inspected regularly throughout the season, and with a few exceptions were found to be in good condition.

Throughout the Maritimes 311 lobster canneries were graded and reported on during the year as follows: 106 in Nova Scotia, 107 in New Brunswick, and

98 in Prince Edward Island, while in 1931 the number of canneries graded was 285—100 in Nova Scotia, 94 in New Brunswick, and 91 in Prince Edward Island.

As a result of the experience gained in grading lobster canneries two years ago it was found necessary to adopt a new grading form with a somewhat changed method of assigning marks and percentages. The canneries were graded accordingly and the forms filled in by the fishery inspectors. The new form provides for the grading of canneries in connection with construction, equipment, sanitation, and packing operations.

INSPECTION OF PICKLED FISH CONTAINERS, FISH CURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

Supervisor R. Gray, who is directly responsible for the inspection of fish and containers, reports that 109,318 packages were examined by duly qualified inspectors during the first half of the year; 5,136 inspections of fish curing premises were made; and 677 visits were paid for educational purposes among the fishermen and curers. The value of this educational work becomes more apparent each year as its scope widens. Regulations were adopted for standard oyster containers and the size limit for oysters increased so that the Maritime Province oysters would be better able to compete with imported oysters in the Canadian market. These regulations were, on the whole, well observed, and are producing the desired results.

New regulations have been passed under the Fish Inspection Act, which will prevent the marketing of pickled fish and hard cured smoked herring until they have been officially inspected by a qualified inspector. While the act has been in force since 1914, there was heretofore no compulsory inspection. At the request of the fishermen, curers and others concerned, however, this has now been remedied, and regulations become effective on June 1, 1933, which will make it illegal to buy or sell containers, or containers filled with fish, which have not been officially inspected. This, of course, applies to the 1933 cure.

MARKETING CONDITIONS

Owing to the general upset in world economic conditions markets were in a deplorable state. Prices were exceptionally low and at times it was impossible to sell at any figure. Two plants went into liquidation and several other firms closed plants which they had previously operated. Canned lobsters moved slowly, particularly during the latter part of the year. Prices received for all kinds of fish were low, resulting in small receipts to the fishermen and dealers generally.

UNITED MARITIME FISHERMEN

The activities of the United Maritime Fishermen, which is chiefly concerned with the welfare of the shore fishermen of the Maritimes, have been well to the fore during the year. The association's strongest representation continues to be in Eastern Nova Scotia, Cape Breton island, and the gulf shore of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In Western Nova Scotia the comparatively small number of active locals was increased by one during the year.

The association maintains a central office at Halifax, where its records are kept, and through which the local organizations are assisted in numerous ways. On October 26 and 27, 1932, its fourth annual convention was held in Halifax at which delegates from all sections were in attendance. Regional conventions were also held during the year at Canso, N.S., Port Morien, C.B., and Barachois, N.B., all of which were largely attended.

Co-operative lobster canneries at Tignish, P.E.I., and Grand Etang, N.S., Havre Bouche, N.S., Little Dover, N.S., Port Felix, N.S., Larry's River, N.S., Petit de Grat, N.S., Barachois, N.B., and St. Thomas-de-Kent, N.B., all reported successful operations. New co-operative canneries are under construction at Alder Point and Ingonish in Cape Breton and at Little Cape, N.B., for operation in 1933. Groups of fishermen at other points are having their catches packed under co-operative arrangements with the owners of privately operated canneries.

While fishermen's canneries are and will probably continue to be an important feature of their organized efforts it is by no means the only one worthy of mention. Numerous well organized groups are equipped to take care of their production of large, or market, lobsters and have profited by the co-operative marketing of same. Other groups are engaged with the pickling of cod for the United States markets, the smaller fish of their catch being dried. One large local in Eastern Nova Scotia produces very fancy boneless cod and also specializes in pickled herring and mackerel in small packages. The co-operative purchasing of gear and supplies, including carloads of lobster cans, has resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the fishermen.

The association now publishes a monthly paper, "The U.M.F.", which has a circulation of 5,000 copies per issue, and is being well patronized as an advertising medium.

The closest co-operation between all organized groups and the fishery inspectors is the aim of the association. Educational facilities offered by the Department of Fisheries through the stations of the Biological Board or directly through its own officers are being readily taken advantage of by members of U.M.F. groups.

LOSS OF LIFE

During the year eight fishermen in the division unfortunately lost their lives in the course of their work. Three were drowned in Nova Scotia and five in New Brunswick.

LICENCES ISSUED

Statements showing the number of licences issued in different districts of the division during the year will be found in Appendix No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF FISHERIES (MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL) FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR 1932

In common with others throughout the country, the fishing industry of British Columbia has suffered greatly, owing to the adverse economic conditions obtaining generally.

Whilst generally speaking there has been no lack of fish in 1932, the market conditions have been such as to make operations unprofitable to the fishermen or to those processing the catch.

There are twenty-two varieties of fish caught commercially in the province. These include cod, halibut, flounders, skate, soles, herring, pilchards, perch, salmon, shad, smelts, sturgeon, trout, grayfish, octopus, oulachons, clams, abalone, crabs, oysters, shrimps, and fur seals.

The species representing the greatest investment and providing occupation for the largest number is the salmon and the greatest portion of this catch is canned.

Nine more salmon canneries were licensed in 1932 than during the preceding season.

The total pack amounted to 1,081,031 cases of all varieties, compared to 685,104 cases in 1931. During 1931, however, conditions were in a sense more

difficult than in 1932 as in the earlier year there was on hand a very considerable carry-over of the cheaper varieties, with apparently little hope of selling at a profit. There was therefore no incentive to pack any considerable quantity until the old stock had been cleared.

On June 1, 1932, the canned salmon inspection regulations came into force and it was felt by the holders of stocks to be desirable to get rid of their carry-over, even though at a loss, in order that a new start might be made under the new conditions, which might be expected to result in an improved market situation.

As a matter of fact, stocks were quite well cleared up and a better feeling was evident, which encouraged more extended canning operations.

It seems desirable at this time to refer again to the fact that the total pack shown in any year is not indicative necessarily of the condition of the salmon runs from a standpoint of quality. Market conditions govern the pack and had there been a demand for chum salmon, for instance, during the year under review, an immense quantity could have been processed as the runs were enormous on practically all portions of the coast.

From a standpoint of unsuitable weather for gillnet operations the season was a most difficult one. Rainfall was unusually heavy, particularly in District No. 2 in the salmon gillnet areas.

Strikes of fishermen in the gillnet areas were a factor of considerable importance and the period so lost to the fishermen unfortunately was usually found to be during the best of the sockeye runs. The number of days lost in the chief fishing areas in the north were: Naas river, 12 days; Skeena river, 12 days; Rivers inlet, 6 days; Smiths inlet, 4 days. In a normal season the following number of good days fishing may be expected in these areas: Naas river, 30 days; Skeena river, 30 days; Rivers inlet, 20 days; Smiths inlet, 16 days.

The following statement, showing the average total pack of all varieties of salmon covering the past fifteen years, arranged in five-year groups, will be found of interest:—

	Cases
1918-1922.	1,218,160
1923-1927.	1,647,090
1928-1932.	1,484,861

SOCKEYE

British Columbia sockeye are always in demand and find a ready market. As a result, the intensity of fishing continues from year to year and the pack is affected only by the size of the runs and fishing conditions such as weather, tides and closed seasons.

The pack of this season amounted to 284,355 cases, compared to an average of 307,669 cases during the past five years.

No doubt this season's total was quite materially affected by the strikes of fishermen, which touched most of the chief sockeye gillnet areas. The strikes occurred just at the time the sockeye salmon were appearing in good quantities and undoubtedly a large number escaped to the spawning grounds owing to this reason.

In the Naas river area the pack totalled 15,138 cases, which compared very favourably with the brood years of 1927 and 1928, when 11,986 cases and 5,558 cases, respectively, were processed. The size of the runs to this area is to a considerable extent dependent upon the intensity of the fishing operations by the salmon traps to the north of the international boundary. It is quite possible that the reduction in the number of these appliances may have had something to do with the increased quantity of sockeye available on the Naas.

The Skeena river area was very disappointing in its yield of sockeye, the pack amounting to 52,624 cases compared with 93,029 cases in the preceding year and 83,988 cases and 34,524 cases in the brood years of 1927 and 1928, respectively.

The above figures, taken by themselves, appear somewhat disquieting but a much more satisfactory picture is presented when one remembers the strike period of twelve days and the escapement to the Bulkley River-Morice lake area, in addition to a more or less satisfactory escapement to other points on the Skeena watershed.

In the Rivers inlet-Smiths inlet area the sockeye pack was 86,110 cases, compared with 92,872 cases in the preceding year and in the brood years of 1927 and 1928, totals of 101,053 cases and 93,361 cases, respectively.

In the Rivers inlet area the strike period covered six days and in Smiths inlet four days. During these periods considerable quantities of sockeye were observed in the fishing areas and no doubt larger proportions escaped to the spawning grounds than would have been the case had there been no strike. Inspection of the Rivers inlet spawning grounds, however, did not reveal quite as unusually good conditions as were anticipated but the supplies of spawning sockeye in the Smiths inlet area were remarkably large.

In the Fraser river district the pack of sockeye was 83,447 cases. This total included 21,678 cases transferred from other districts, chiefly Rivers and Smiths inlets, but the totals are not shown separately owing to the fact that accurate figures of transfers are not available for previous years.

For a so-called "off" year in the Fraser the total pack is a very satisfactory one.

This district was not affected by strikes.

There was no definite "late run" of any size during this season and it is satisfactory to note that a much larger percentage of the sockeye were in first class condition than has been the case in some recent years.

Below will be found a statement showing in five-year averages the sockeye packs for the whole province for the past fifteen years:—

	Cases
1918-1922.	292,167
1923-1927.	348,383
1928-1932.	307,669

SPRINGS AND STEELHEADS

It will be observed from statement No. 1 that there was a very considerable increase in the total quantity of these two varieties which was packed. This, of course, was entirely due to market conditions.

COHO

The demand for cohoes was much stronger than in the previous year and this fact, coupled with a good run, resulted in a total of 160,466 cases being packed, as compared with 76,879 cases in the preceding year and an average of 142,157 cases during the past five seasons.

Five-year averages of coho production in the past fifteen years has been as follows:—

	Cases
1918-1922.	137,768
1923-1927.	148,018
1928-1932.	142,157

PINKS

The most disappointing feature of the whole season's canning operations was the comparative dearth of pinks. In the even-numbered years there has practically always been available a large supply of this variety of salmon in the northern areas, and particularly in the Queen Charlotte islands district. However, notwithstanding the fact that in the brood year of 1930 there were immense quantities of pinks found on the spawning grounds, the run this season for some unaccountable reason was at least seventy-five per cent smaller than that of the brood year. The result has been that instead of a large pack of pinks the total amounted to only 233,716 cases, although it might have been reasonably expected that such a quantity would have been secured in the Massett inlet area alone.

The demand for pinks resulted in the fishing operations being fairly intensive but evidently the fish did not arrive in sufficient quantities to make satisfactory catches although it is a fact that the fishery officers reported in a good many areas that the pinks appeared to come in small quantities and instead of schooling at the mouths of the streams in the usual way passed up to the spawning grounds immediately, owing to the conditions of high water in the salmon streams.

The following is a statement showing the pack of pinks arranged in two-year averages for the period from 1919 to 1932:—

	Cases
1919-1920.	433,747
1921-1922.	387,442
1923-1924.	549,246
1925-1926.	609,196
1927-1928.	519,989
1929-1930.	794,953
1931-1932.	220,355

CHUMS

At the commencement of the season it was not expected that any considerable quantity of chums would be taken for canning purposes but as the season advanced market conditions showed some improvement, which appeared to justify the processing of a larger output. The result was a pack of 306,761 cases, compared with 55,997 cases in the preceding year. The quantities available were enormous and it is felt that another half million cases might have easily been put up without in any way endangering the spawning stock.

The chum pack in five-year averages covering the last fifteen years is as follows:—

	Cases
1918-1922.	256,777
1923-1927.	572,105
1928-1932.	410,422

HALIBUT

Due no doubt, in part, to an effort by the fishermen themselves to curtail the catch of halibut, the landings at British Columbia ports totalled only 16,884,700 pounds. This compares with the total of 18,200,500 pounds in the preceding season.

Again the low prices obtaining provided little incentive for intensive fishing. Many "trips" were sold without any profit, although the demand for the livers was maintained through the year and the extra income from this source was quite a welcome addition.

The catches by Canadian boats were, by comparison with others, relatively small. This was due largely to the fact that the Canadian craft are consider-

ably smaller and are not able to proceed to the distant points where halibut are more plentiful. Another factor was the closing of the area off the north coast of the Queen Charlotte islands, which in the past has provided a considerable percentage of the catch of Canadian boats.

HERRING

The pack of drysalt herring fell to a total of 26,942,000 pounds, which is the smallest since 1919 and is far short of the peak year, when 108,317,400 pounds were processed.

The reason for the great reduction is altogether due to the chaotic condition of the Chinese market.

The runs of herring on the British Columbia coast during the season were excellent and there would appear to be absolutely no cause for alarm as to the future supply.

The officers of the Biological Board, who are employed in gathering data in connection with the herring fisheries of the province on behalf of the federal and provincial governments, continued their work throughout the year.

PILCHARDS

Notwithstanding the large quantities of pilehards available along the coast, particularly on the west coast of Vancouver island where the reduction plants are situated, the operations were found to be unprofitable. This was again due primarily to the unsatisfactory market conditions for fish meal and oil.

WHALING

Market conditions showed no improvement during the year under review and did not justify the operation of the two whaling plants in British Columbia. Statement No. 11 shows the whale catch for each year since the season of 1918.

FUR SEAL SKINS

There was an increase of 324 in the number of fur seal skins taken in British Columbia during the year, the total being 1,787 compared with 1,463 in the previous year.

The price of skins, which averaged from \$2.50 to \$3, gave little incentive for the Indian hunters to accept the risks of fur sealing operations, but the salmon fishing on the west coast of Vancouver island proved to be less attractive than usual and undoubtedly this condition was the cause of the intensified fur seal operations.

PATROL SERVICE

The flying service was not utilized to as great an extent as during the two preceding seasons, owing to the diminished intensity of fishing operations. Great care is exercised to see that the seaplane service is used only when and where absolutely imperative and in this way the expense is kept at the lowest possible minimum.

During the year 275 hours 25 minutes flying time were used, as compared to 319 hours 25 minutes in the preceding year and the maximum of 443 hours 40 minutes in the season of 1930, as will be observed from Statement No. 18.

It is never possible in advance of fishing operations to determine with any degree of accuracy just how intensive fishing will be and it is therefore necessary to provide for a patrol which will take care of the conditions of an average season. In the event of the intensity of fishing being somewhat reduced, how-

ever, the patrol service is curtailed, in some cases by dispensing with the services of several of the chartered boats and in other cases through shortening the period of charter by a late start or an early termination of patrol.

Two steam craft, twenty-one departmentally owned boats of the internal combustion variety, seventy-five gasoline and oil burning chartered boats, and five row boats were used in the patrol service this year.

The usual life-saving duties were undertaken by the C.G.S. *Givenchy* during the winter months.

During the season the C.G.S. *Malaspina* logged 18,763 miles and the C.G.S. *Givenchy* 16,791 miles.

The F.P.L. *Rividis* and F.P.L. *Senapa*, in addition to performing their usual work, were employed in the protection of Canadian harbours against illegal use by foreign fishing boats but—undoubtedly as a result of the efficiency of this patrol in recent seasons—it was found that foreign craft were very careful before putting into Canadian harbours.

It is regretted that the F.P.L. *Gull Wing*, the departmentally owned boat used by the inspector at Quathiaski cove, was wrecked during a storm on December 22. This boat, however, had been in the service many years and would have been replaced in the near future.

Th marine ways at Poplar island, New Westminster, and at Digby island, Prince Rupert, continue to give splendid service, including the annual over-haul of the department's boats. It has been possible to utilize the service of experienced patrolmen and engineers during the off season at these plants with the result that the department retains, the year 'round, the services of competent officers whose services thereby become more valuable every year. In addition to the boats of the Fisheries Patrol Service, boats belonging to the Biological Board are repaired as required and the ways are available when necessary to the boats of other departments, the expense in connection with each, of course, being met by the particular department concerned.

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

The hunting party assigned to hunt sea lions in 1932 arrived at the hauling-out grounds on June 14 but weather conditions made an immediate landing impossible. On the 16th, however, notwithstanding a difficult heavy swell and tide rips, the crew were able to reach the rocks and commence operations. The Virgin and Pearl rocks were again visited and the total bag for the season amounted to 1,128 sea lions. Although the total was not large, it was considered satisfactory, having regard to the weather conditions obtaining.

Old sea lions and pups predominated in the kill and it was found that the two and three year olds were less numerous than usual.

VIOLATIONS OF FISHERY REGULATIONS

In view of the fact that during the year there were 11,948 licences issued for commercial fishing, it is only natural that a number of violations of the regulations should be found. The prosecutions for the season numbered 134 and produced in revenue a total of \$1,704.41. The particulars of each district are shown as follows:—

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	Total
Violations.....	61	37	36	134
Fines.....	293.75	537.50	527.50	1,358.75
Sales.....	73.75	262.90	9.01	345.66
Totals.....	367.50	800.40	536.51	1,704.41

SPORT FISHING

Due primarily to deforestation many of the sport fish streams, particularly along the east coast of Vancouver island, dry up to a large extent in the summer time and in those which do retain a certain volume of water the temperature is too high for the sport fish previously found there. There is no longer the heavy growth of timber along the banks, which in the past retained the moisture and ensured a reasonable amount of water all the year 'round. Under present conditions the run-off is quick and during the hot, dry seasons there is practically no water in some of the streams where, in the past, excellent sport has been available all season.

The residents interested in sport fishing have been very energetic in their efforts to have brown trout introduced into the streams in the above-mentioned area, contending that this species is inclined to remain in streams rather than pass into lakes or out to sea and would therefore provide better sport during the summer months than the native varieties. In order to provide, if possible, good sport all the year 'round the department during the year obtained 300,000 eggs of the brown trout, and, after hatching at the Cowichan Lake hatchery, the fry were retained as long as possible and then liberated in the Cowichan and Little Qualicum rivers. Before liberation many of the fry were marked by officers of the Biological Board. It is proposed to continue these experiments.

During the year no fewer than 276 plantings of the eggs or fry of the several varieties of sport fish have been made in the province, as shown in the following statement:—

Species	Plantings	Number of eggs or fry
Kamloops trout.....	156	6,736,091
Cutthroat trout.....	81	2,205,496
Eastern Brook trout.....	11	240,117
Rainbow trout.....	16	358,999
Brown trout.....	12	196,275
Totals.....	176	9,736,978

As the motor roads are extended further into the interior the tourists arrive in greater numbers and will go great distances for good fishing. It is felt that there are many new sport fish lakes and streams to be discovered and many sources available from which it will be possible to obtain Kamloops trout eggs when it is found necessary to go such distances and to such expense in obtaining them.

The anglers in the lower part of the province have felt for some years past that more should be done in the way of construction of retaining ponds for the purpose of rearing sport fish and also in the introduction of non-native varieties of fish, which they feel are better adapted to the conditions now found in British Columbia streams, particularly in those which have been so much affected through deforestation. During the present season federal officers have accompanied those representing the province to numerous sites where it was hoped that satisfactory rearing pond arrangements could be made. Much information has been gained. Fisheries officers, as well as officials of the Biological Board, are co-operating very closely with those of the province, particularly as the latter have not yet available a staff of experienced officers who might be expected to deal with all phases of the situation.

During the year a survey was made of the fisheries of the Peace River block. It was found that whilst many of the streams contained trout and whitefish there were few waters in the vicinity of the settlements which pro-

vided fish either of the sport or food varieties. In an endeavour to rectify this condition arrangements are being made to stock Charlie lake with Kamloops trout. This beautiful body of water apparently contains ample food suitable for Kamloops and there is reason to expect that a good supply of sport fish can be built up and maintained.

With a view to obtaining as full information as possible regarding the available supplies of sport fish in the numerous lakes and streams of the province, plans have been made for a closer inspection of all area.

In the course of the year an inspection was made of a great many beautiful lakes and streams on both sides of the Caribou highway, which extends from the international boundary on the south to Hazelton (on the Canadian National railway) in the north. The areas between the Fraser river and Bella Coola, including the Chilcotin River system and the headwaters of the Dean river, were covered, although not in as much detail as could be desired. In practically all the lakes and streams in these areas satisfactory quantities of such good sport fish as the Kamloops trout were found.

FISH MEAL AND OIL

By reference to statement No. 10 it will be observed that there was a reduction in the quantity of meal and oil resulting from pilchard operations. This was due to market and fishing conditions and not to any lack of raw material available in the sea.

The quantities from herring show a considerable increase but there was no whale oil or meal produced as the market conditions did not justify whaling operations.

REGULATIONS

Since the year 1894 there has existed an embargo on the export of salmon except in a frozen, canned, salted, smoked, or cured condition. This year, however, the regulation was altered to permit of the export after September 15 in each year.

INSPECTION OF CANNED SALMON

The regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in such a manner as to provide that, commencing with the 1st of June, all canned salmon should be subject to government inspection before passing out of the hands of the producer.

The Inspection Board consists of three of the best qualified canned salmon experts in the province, and there is also provision for assistance by two others should the work become too heavy to be handled satisfactorily by the original three.

Under the new regulation if, upon inspection, canned salmon is found to be, in the opinion of the Inspection Board, fresh, firm, well packed, and in good merchantable condition, it is so reported to the Chief Supervisor for the province, who, upon application, issues a certificate to that effect. If, however, the salmon is found not to be of sufficiently good quality as to justify the issuing of a certificate but is, nevertheless, sound, wholesome and fit for human food, then each can must be recapped with a lid on which the words "Second Quality" are plainly embossed, and no government certificate is issued in such cases. Parcels of salmon that are found not to be up to "Second Quality" are confiscated by the department.

After the experience of the first season there appears to be no doubt that the new regulations are proving of much benefit to the industry and the producers are practically unanimous in their commendation of this inspection. The system discourages the use of fish which are not in absolutely first-class condition. This in turn removes the incentive for taking salmon near the mouths of spawning streams. This, of course, is of considerable assistance in conservation.

The following statement shows the operation of the inspection regulations during the year:—

Number of inspections made.....	2,171
Total number cases inspected.....	968,484
Total number cases rejected.....	11,666
Total number cases available for certificates.....	956,818
Total amount of fees paid.....	\$9,712.43

DETAILS OF CANNED SALMON INSPECTIONS, BY SPECIES

Species	Number of cases inspected	Number of cases rejected	Number of cases available for certificates
Sockeye.....	283,935	5,792	278,143
Springs.....	57,835	1,181	56,654
Steelheads.....	1,507	.....	1,507
Bluebacks.....	24,778	74	24,704
Coho.....	125,827	572	125,255
Pinks.....	247,456	896	246,560
Chums.....	227,146	3,151	223,995
Totals.....	968,484	11,666	956,818

PARTICULARS OF CANNED SALMON REJECTED, BY SPECIES

Species	Below second quality	Second quality	Tips and tails	Totals
Sockeye.....	130	3,859	1,803	5,792
Springs.....	.....	1,181	.....	1,181
Bluebacks.....	.....	74	.....	74
Coho.....	25	547	.....	572
Pinks.....	867	29	.....	896
Chums.....	68	3,083	.....	3,151
Totals.....	1,090	8,773	1,803	11,666

NUMBER OF CASES CONFISCATED BY DEPARTMENT

	Cases
Sockeye.....	22
Pinks.....	710
Total.....	732

ENGINEERING BRANCH

The year has been a very busy one from a standpoint of the numerous and varied problems presenting themselves to the Engineering Branch of the service. For the purpose of permitting salmon to reach the spawning grounds obstructions were removed from fifty-two streams. The cost was only \$4,126.42 yet the work and time involved, due to the widely separated points and the inadequate transportation facilities, was very great, although obstructions were removed by the patrol officers where this was found to be feasible.

Undoubtedly the importance of the improvement of salmon streams looms very large and the expense involved is well justified. In fact, were it not for the constant attention which is being given to this work there is no doubt that the runs of salmon would soon be seriously diminished.

The construction of a fishway over the falls in the Koksilah river has enabled the good runs of steelhead trout, as well as the coho and spring salmon,

to pass to the spawning grounds in the upper reaches of the stream without difficulty.

Much time was required during the season for the inspection of many proposed sites for sport fish retaining ponds in accordance with the department's policy of assisting, in an advisory way, the efforts of the numerous angling associations and others interested in sport fish to provide greater supplies for the numerous streams and lakes which are so popular with the residents of the province and the many tourists.

Work in connection with the Fish Cultural Branch accounted for much of the time of the engineers during the year. As is usual, the Biological Board also utilized the services of the Engineering Branch to a considerable extent.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR FISHERY OFFICERS

During recent seasons, particularly in connection with the drysalting of herring, it has been found necessary to engage for a few months in the fall properly qualified men for the purpose of inspection of the product with a view to the issuing by the department of certificates, which are now found imperative in the markets of the Orient. This inspection required special qualifications which were not possessed by the fishery inspectors and in order to obviate the necessity of extra expense by the employment of outside men, and for the purpose of providing facilities for the qualification of Grade II inspectors, a course of instruction covering two weeks was arranged at the Biological Station at Nanaimo. There were twenty-two inspectors in attendance as well as the three district supervisors. The course centred about the salting of herring, the canning of salmon and fishery biology but preliminary instruction was given in elementary physics, chemistry and biology, including bacteriology. Instruction was given by the Biological Board officers stationed at Nanaimo and proved very interesting and instructive.

At the close of the course an examination was held and was passed successfully by all the inspectors.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FISHERY OFFICERS

The usual meeting of fishery officers was attended by thirty-five and was held at the Biological Station at Nanaimo. The matters discussed were represented by sixty subjects listed in advance on which the several officers desired further information. The discussion was most enlightening and, as is usually the case, resulted in a much better understanding of fisheries affairs generally and in a greater appreciation by the officers of the difficulties found in each other's districts.

Previous to the general meeting with the chief supervisor for the province, that officer met the permanent officers of each of the three districts separately and discussed with them matters which did not concern more than the one district.

STAFF

The peak number of individuals employed in the department's service in the province during the year totalled 506, made up as follows: —

Inspection and clerical staff.....	55
Guardians.....	36
Patrolmen and boat crews.....	215
Fish culture.....	152
Removal of obstructions.....	24
International Halibut Commission.....	24

506

OBITUARY

During the year the department lost the services of Inspector A. A. Easton, who since 1921 had been Inspector of Fisheries for the Cowichan area.

WHOLE PROVINCE—1925 TO 1932

STATEMENT No. 1

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1925.....	65	4,225	1,821	329	37	19	392,643	39,142	4,419	29,938	10,675	1,996	188,505	445,400	607,904	1,720,622
1926.....	76	4,750	2,416	445	41	6	336,995	41,276	4,177	23,736	19,445	2,165	162,449	772,993	701,962	2,065,198
1927.....	76	5,637	3,093	555	46	7	308,032	34,029	8,819	16,129	20,820	1,746	161,148	247,617	562,109	1,360,440
1928.....	62	5,179	2,987	399	22	7	203,541	11,002	2,328	5,526	6,073	865	150,684	792,362	863,256	2,035,637
1929.....	63	5,609	2,630	371	24	7	281,306	8,295	3,156	7,926	22,246	672	174,198	477,969	424,982	1,400,750
1930.....	59	6,061	3,115	343	21	7	477,678	20,184	6,650	11,970	42,033	1,656	148,561	1,111,937	401,114	2,221,783
1931.....	35	4,893	3,115	228	21	7	291,464	17,526	4,727	4,894	25,296	1,326	76,879	206,995	55,997	685,104
1932.....	44	5,359	3,033	157	30	7	284,355	46,953	14,133	14,974	28,505	1,168	160,466	223,716	306,761	1,081,031

NOTE.—Licences issued include transfers from one district to another, except in the case of purse seines in 1930 and 1931.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE NAAS RIVER—1925 TO 1932

STATEMENT No. 2

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
*1925.....	3	210					20,351	5,441	387	538		470	8,188	35,880	23,497	94,752
†1925.....							18,945	4,067	387	392		457	7,726	34,530	22,504	89,008
*1926.....	4	316					15,929	4,616	751	597		375	4,274	43,891	15,392	85,825
†1926.....							15,929	4,616	751	597		375	4,274	50,815	15,392	92,749
*1927.....	4	302					11,986	3,221	511	213		96	3,845	16,609	3,307	39,788
†1927.....							11,986	3,221	511	213		96	3,845	16,609	3,307	39,788
*1928.....	3	263					5,558	1,471	68	615		36	18,002	95,998	4,591	126,339
†1928.....							5,540	1,471	68	307		36	10,734	83,183	3,538	104,877
*1929.....	3	240					16,347	256	57	96			1,195	10,507	1,261	29,669
†1929.....							16,077	256	57	96			1,145	10,342	1,212	29,185
*1930.....	3	282					26,500	1,772	283	176		137	5,535	90,163	4,330	128,916
†1930.....							26,405	1,722	283	176		84	961	79,976	3,853	113,460

*1931.....	1	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,929	1,010	323	106	.....	.....	8,943	5,178	660	33,149
†1931.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,146	1,010	323	106	.....	.....	443	3,575	392	14,995
*1932.....	3	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,138	5,848	264	468	.....	23	33,495	51,920	15,070	122,226
†1932.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,154	3,670	264	468	.....	10	7,955	44,629	14,515	85,671

NOTE.—Licences issued 1926-1931 include transfers from other districts.

*Pack of fish caught at Naas River regardless where canned. †Pack at Naas River regardless where caught.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE SKEENA RIVER—1925 TO 1932

STATEMENT No. 3

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
†1925.....	13	1,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,785	17,811	1,657	2,457	.....	700	38,029	127,226	10,687	276,352
†1925.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,149	19,185	1,657	2,603	.....	713	39,168	130,083	74,308	348,866
†1926.....	15	1,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,307	17,896	966	1,750	.....	764	30,153	170,586	46,382	350,804
†1926.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,357	17,896	966	1,750	.....	764	30,209	210,064	63,527	407,533
†1927.....	13	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,988	13,595	3,567	1,609	.....	646	25,209	38,903	9,656	177,173
†1927.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,984	14,850	3,567	1,609	.....	580	25,623	38,761	18,659	187,639
†1928.....	11	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,524	4,121	988	397	.....	231	18,751	191,812	11,792	262,616
†1928.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,559	5,043	988	354	.....	241	30,194	209,579	17,751	298,709
†1929.....	11	1,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,714	3,795	441	383	.....	13	37,138	94,846	3,625	217,955
†1929.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,014	3,795	441	383	.....	13	37,450	95,305	4,335	220,242
†1930.....	11	1,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,952	6,589	1,047	322	.....	60	24,191	214,260	3,327	380,754
†1930.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,372	6,074	1,047	324	.....	58	29,203	275,642	5,057	450,377
†1931.....	8	1,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,936	7,040	2,284	534	.....	768	20,146	41,264	3,893	183,865
†1931.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,029	7,040	2,284	534	.....	768	10,737	44,807	3,610	162,809
†1932.....	10	1,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,916	16,378	9,419	2,472	.....	404	48,312	58,261	38,549	233,711
†1932.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,624	14,268	9,419	2,472	.....	365	20,549	32,519	28,756	160,972

†Pack of fish caught at Skeena River regardless where canned.

NOTE.—Licences issued include transfers from other districts.

†Pack at Skeena River regardless where caught.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON FROM FISH CAUGHT AT RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET—1925 TO 1932

STATEMENT No. 4

60

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1925.....	11	1,127					201,186	344	311	116		10	4,887	7,675	11,501	226,030
1925.....							<i>170,581</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>67</i>			<i>4,866</i>	<i>8,625</i>	<i>11,477</i>	<i>196,132</i>
1926.....	12	1,483					89,866	535	249	160		27	10,348	8,493	14,690	124,341
1926.....							<i>74,629</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>142</i>		11	<i>7,448</i>	<i>13,503</i>	<i>11,761</i>	<i>108,146</i>
1927.....	13	1,842					101,053	463	530	321		19	5,475	1,383	5,027	114,271
1927.....							<i>87,145</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>321</i>		17	<i>4,980</i>	<i>1,402</i>	<i>3,617</i>	<i>98,334</i>
1928.....	11	1,541					93,361	458	443	157		13	9,761	3,130	9,200	116,523
1928.....							<i>88,875</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>162</i>		13	<i>1,098</i>	<i>16,703</i>	<i>3,626</i>	<i>111,068</i>
1929.....	13	1,577					79,548	546	215	127		47	8,270	3,112	6,536	98,401
1929.....							<i>77,669</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>107</i>		41	<i>1,340</i>	<i>1,340</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>88,866</i>
1930.....	12	1,833					150,398	614	383	229		182	6,760	17,476	18,372	194,414
1930.....							<i>141,684</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>215</i>		208	<i>2,084</i>	<i>34,638</i>	<i>2,135</i>	<i>181,622</i>
1931.....	5	1,433					92,872	218	61	183		69	5,536	2,296	544	101,779
1931.....							<i>80,732</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>165</i>		68	<i>6,683</i>	<i>3,724</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>92,216</i>
1932.....	10	1,754					86,110	405	236	145		56	11,871	4,305	5,516	103,644
1932.....							<i>85,358</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>145</i>		49	<i>7,835</i>	<i>4,631</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>98,989</i>

NOTE.—Figures shown in black are packs from fish caught at Rivers Inlet or Smiths Inlet. Figures shown in italics, 1925 to 1932, are actual packs irrespective of where fish taken and not including fish shipped out for canning in other districts.

NOTE.—Licences issued include transfers from other districts.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON IN THE FRASER RIVER DISTRICT—1925 TO 1932

STATEMENT No. 5

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licences issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1925.....	10	969	50	.....	.....	.....	31,523	7,335	873	25,482	5,107	45	36,717	99,800	66,111	272,993
1926.....	10	1,063	59	.....	.....	.....	83,589	11,774	1,030	20,130	14,036	39	21,787	32,256	88,493	273,134
1927.....	10	1,249	111	.....	.....	.....	57,085	6,553	1,351	10,493	10,621	37	24,079	102,535	67,259	280,013
1928.....	8	1,303	109	.....	.....	.....	26,530	1,173	248	3,661	795	.....	27,061	2,881	193,106	255,455
1929.....	9	1,473	113	.....	.....	.....	60,407	2,984	912	5,977	11,960	53	40,540	158,290	144,208	425,131
1930.....	8	1,523	115	.....	.....	.....	107,896	8,300	3,066	9,761	27,857	22	25,535	30,754	68,946	282,137
1931.....	7	1,358	154	.....	.....	.....	54,688	5,970	1,185	3,187	14,697	4	13,468	21,534	948	115,681
1932.....	8	1,446	166	.....	.....	.....	83,447	19,994	3,622	11,020	16,558	23	28,685	9,813	45,100	218,262

NOTE.—Licences issued include transfers from other districts.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

STATEMENT No. 6

PACK OF CANNED SALMON OF PUGET SOUND FROM 1925 TO 1932

Year	Number of canneries operated	Spring	Sockeye	Cchce	Chum	Pink	Steel- head	Total
1925.....	23	28,268	106,064	171,587	41,635	555,848	141	903,543
1926.....	14	27,763	44,569	120,846	112,411	2,125	63	367,778
1927.....	21	43,443	96,343	133,528	37,414	585,506	216	896,450
1928.....	12	24,628	61,044	92,770	145,735	5,816	265	330,258
1929.....	21	32,600	111,855	101,363	150,867	727,748	280	1,124,715
1930.....	13	29,378	352,194	122,691	64,234	3,712	397	572,606
1931.....	18	28,066	83,728	76,025	55,189	705,580	293	948,881
1932.....	10	23,964	78,319	60,740	146,151	1,677	60	310,911

STATEMENT No. 7

STATEMENT OF HALIBUT LANDINGS—BRITISH COLUMBIA
1913 TO 1932

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1913.....	223,465	1923.....	334,667
1914.....	214,444	1924.....	331,382
1915.....	194,896	1925.....	318,240
1916.....	123,062	1926.....	315,095
1917.....	113,529	1927.....	271,354
1918.....	186,229	1928.....	302,820
1919.....	210,777	1929.....	304,364
1920.....	238,770	1930.....	254,796
1921.....	325,868	1931.....	182,005
1922.....	293,184	1932.....	168,847

STATEMENT No. 8

STATEMENT OF DRY SALT HERRING PACKS, 1918-1932—BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3		Total
			East Coast	West Coast	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1918.....	20,000	.....	109,900	42,710	172,610
1919.....	4,000	.....	43,000	208,058	255,058
1920.....	807	1	176,640	334,720	512,168
1921.....	249	.....	231,240	248,482	479,971
1922.....	.....	.....	297,871	224,897	522,768
1923.....	.....	8,935	250,420	484,681	744,036
1924.....	.....	.....	305,266	548,277	853,543
1925.....	.....	4,120	591,162	487,892	1,083,174
1926.....	11,134	4,192	596,114	327,207	938,647
1927.....	24,380	7,600	542,385	473,825	1,048,190
1928.....	46,995	.....	748,032	277,161	1,072,188
1929.....	78,800	5,160	691,673	140,751	916,384
1930.....	19,114	.....	546,342	240,517	805,973
1931.....	.....	.....	668,506	119,721	788,227
1932.....	.....	.....	219,398	50,022	269,420

STATEMENT No. 9

CANNED PILCHARD PACK—BRITISH COLUMBIA
1917 TO 1932

	Cases		Cases
1917.....	1,090	1925.....	37,182
1918.....	63,693	1926.....	26,731
1919.....	63,065	1927.....	58,501
1920.....	91,929	1928.....	65,097
1921.....	16,091	1929.....	98,821
1922.....	19,186	1930.....	55,166
1923.....	17,195	1931.....	17,336
1924.....	14,898	1932.....	4,622

STATEMENT No. 10
PRODUCTION FISH OIL AND MEAL—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1920-1932

Year	From Pilchards		From Herring		From Whales			From Other Sources	
	Meal and fertilizer	Oil	Meal	Oil	Whale-bone and meal	Fertilizer	Oil	Meal and fertilizer	Oil
	tons	gals.	tons	gals.	tons	tons	gals.	tons	gals.
1920.....					503	1,035	604,070	466	55,669
1921.....								489	44,700
1922.....					326	230	283,314	911	75,461
1923.....					485	910	706,514	823	180,318
1924.....					292	926	645,657	1,709	241,376
1925.....	2,083	495,653			347	835	550,939	2,468	354,853
1926.....	8,481	1,898,721	310	13,700	340	666	468,206	1,752	217,150
1927.....	12,169	2,673,876	1,838	170,450	345	651	437,967	2,512	375,130
1928.....	14,500	3,995,806	831	68,411	376	754	571,914	3,658	411,207
1929.....	15,826	2,856,579	392	34,924	416	779	712,597	3,671	461,915
1930.....	13,934	3,204,058	915	60,373	273	581	525,533	2,420	182,636
1931.....	14,200	2,551,914	3,904	110,810				1,747	241,682
1932.....	8,842	1,315,864	6,195	186,173				413	45,517

STATEMENT No. 11
WHALE CATCH LANDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1918 TO 1932†

Species	1918	1919	1920	†1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Sperm.....					38	94	83	76	80	82	83	146	147
Sulphur.....					4	62	56	29	14	10	47	16	10
Fin.....					94	166	125	135	124	138	140	168	62
Hump.....					50	78	47	40	25	21	21	9	12
Sei.....					1	53	100	68	25	7	13	67	89
Right.....							2		1				
Bottlenose.....						2	1	3			1	1	
Gray.....													
Totals.....	*500	*432	*493	.....	187	455	414	351	269	258	305	407	320

*All varieties. † No whaling plants operated 1921.
 " " " 1931.
 " " " 1932.

STATEMENT No. 12
STATEMENT OF FUR SEAL SKINS TAKEN AND LANDED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1912-1932

Year	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	Total
1912.....			205	205
1913.....			285	404
1914.....			95	352
1915.....			39	439
1916.....			21	159
1917.....			14	218
1918.....			78	88
1919.....			53	70
1920.....			502	1,058
1921.....			270	2,349
1922.....			291	930
1923.....			678	4,424
1924.....			370	2,232
1925.....			810	4,465
1926.....			655	2,824
1927.....			188	1,476
1928.....			465	2,090
1929.....		1,119	2,264	3,383
1930.....		195	2,102	2,297
1931.....		76	1,387	1,463
1932.....		88	1,699	1,787

STATEMENT OF FISHERY LICENCES ISSUED—BRITISH COLUMBIA—1932-33

STATEMENT No. 13

64

Variety of licence	Issued						Transfers				Operating					
	White	Ind.	Jap. R.S.	Others	Cancel	Total	White	Ind.	Jap. R.S.	Total	White	Ind.	Jap. R.S.	Others	Cancel	Total
Salmon trap-net.....	7					7					7					7
Salmon drag-seine.....	10	20				30					10	20				30
Salmon purse-seine.....	101	56				157					101	56				157
Salmon gill-net.....	2,408	1,081	46	906	21	4,462	725	144	28	897	3,133	1,225	74	906	21	5,359
Salmon trolling.....	2,345	481	9	154	1	2,990	43			43	2,388	481	9	154	1	3,033
Asst. salmon gill-net.....	154	351		487	7	999					154	351		487	7	999
Capt. salmon seine.....	17	35				52					17	35				52
Asst. salmon seine.....	442	490				932					442	490				932
Cod.....	189	14	6	148		357					189	14	6	148		357
Crab.....	86	17		1		104					86	17		1		104
Grayfish.....	9			123	2	134					9			123	2	134
Smelt.....	42	1	4	13		60					42	1	4	13		60
Small dragger.....	10			13		23					10			13		23
Miscellaneous fishery.....	71	4	7	29	1	112			1	1	71	4	8	29	1	113
Herring pound.....	10					10					10					10
Herring purse-seine.....	22			2	1	25					22			2		25
Herring gill-net.....	15			6		21					15			6		21
Capt. herring seine.....	11	3		4		18					11	3		4		18
Asst. herring seine.....	162	44		112		318					162	44		112		318
Pilchard purse-seine.....	24					24					24					24
Capt. pilchard seine.....	19	3				22					19	3				22
Asst. pilchard seine.....	134	15			1	150					134	15			1	150
Totals.....	6,288	2,615	72	1,998	34	11,007	768	144	29	941	7,056	2,759	101	1,998	34	11,948

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

LICENCES ISSUED BY PROVINCIAL FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Indian permits..... 2,077
 Angling permits..... 997

Salmon cannery..... 44
 Pilchard cannery..... 1
 Miscellaneous cannery..... 3
 Tierced salmon plants..... 4
 Salmon dry saltery..... 15
 Herring dry saltery..... 6
 Pilchard reduction..... 7
 Reduction works..... 1

STATEMENT No. 14

STATEMENT OF SALMON LICENCES ISSUED—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1919-1932

Kind of Licence	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
<i>District No. 1—</i>														
Salmon cannery.....	14	11	13	10	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	7	8
Salmon gill-net.....	1,337	1,288	1,437	1,296	964	969	969	1,063	1,249	1,303	1,473	1,523	1,358	1,446
<i>District No. 2—</i>														
Salmon cannery.....	45	41	32	41	37	38	41	50	48	47	45	26	21	28
Salmon purse-seine.....	35	79	13	73	126	107	137	193	244	158	153	152	71	53
Salmon drag-seine.....	81	38	30	30	20	19	15	14	16	9	9	9	9	9
Salmon gill-net:—														
Naas River.....	300	342	338	304	244	210	210	316	302	263	246	282	235	278
Skeena River.....	1,153	1,153	1,109	1,091	900	941	1,068	1,129	1,198	1,208	1,143	1,202	1,076	1,119
Rivers Inlet.....		871	1,000	1,012	987	770	891	1,115	1,273	1,117	1,149	1,449	1,444	1,461
Smiths Inlet.....	916	1,373	215	179	197	193	236	368	570	424	428	384	289	293
Bella Coola.....		193	241	165	134	146	139	192	195	173	236	359	240	238
Kimsquit.....				120	122	96	137	100	104	80	194			
Butedale.....	421	61	5		63	32	60	37	108	58	56	71	51	55
Namu.....		136	138	136	215	87	109	139	180	77	116	142	108	100
Queen Charlotte Islands.....		14	1	4	1	1	17	27	42	22	3	6	5	4
Low Inlet.....														29
Total, District No. 2.	2,490	2,943	3,047	3,011	2,863	2,476	2,867	3,423	3,972	3,422	3,571	3,895	3,148	3,577
<i>District No. 3—</i>														
Salmon cannery.....	23	13	11	14	13	15	16	19	18	19	17	17	7	8
Salmon purse-seine.....	103	76	46	74	97	135	192	252	308	239	218	191	157	104
Salmon drag-seine.....	23	7	5	10	11	13	22	27	30	13	13	12	12	21
Salmon gill-net.....	771	530	293	176	142	251	390	364	422	454	565	643	387	336
<i>Whole Province—</i>														
Salmon cannery.....	82	65	56	65	61	62	67	79	76	76	71	84	35	44
Salmon purse-seine.....	138	155	59	147	223	242	329	445	552	397	371	243	228	157
Salmon drag-seine.....	104	45	35	40	31	32	37	41	46	22	22	21	21	30
Salmon gill-net.....	4,598	4,761	4,777	4,483	3,969	3,090	4,220	4,850	5,643	5,179	5,609	6,061	4,893	5,359

NOTE.—During the season 1928 F. Millerd's cannery at Vancouver, the Cassiar Cannery on the Skeena and the Massett Cannery, Massett Inlet, operated without licences, and are not included in the number of cannery licences shown above.

STATEMENT No. 15

STATEMENT OF POWER BOATS OPERATED IN DISTRICT No. 2, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN CONNECTION WITH SALMON GILLNET OPERATIONS

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Naas river.....	3	9	35	21	37	34	119	142	179
Skeena river.....	18	64	133	162	216	263	472	608	660
Bella Coola and Kimsquit	1	12	49	47	90	70		94	89
Central area.....		8	28	87	103	73	124	68	111
Rivers inlet.....	54	110	254	248	479	435	712	682	776
Smiths inlet.....	9	39	131	110	204	135	231	176	175
Queen Charlotte islands.....					10				
	85	242	630	675	1,049	1,010	1,658	1,765	1,990

STATEMENT No. 16 .

PACK OF SOCKEYE SALMON FROM RUNS TO FRASER RIVER, 1925-1932

Year	Fraser river canneries	Canadian traps in Juan de Fuca Straits	Puget Sound canneries	Total
1925.....	31,523	3,862	106,064	141,449
1926.....	33,589	2,091	44,569	130,249
1927.....	57,085	4,337	96,343	157,765
1928.....	26,530	2,769	61,044	90,343
1929.....	60,407	3,480	111,856	175,743
1930.....	93,416*	5,334	352,194	450,944
1931.....	38,507*	2,440	83,728	124,675
1932.....	61,679*	4,000	78,319	144,088

*Does not include Sockeye canned on Fraser and caught in other districts.

NOTE.—A statement showing the yearly figures from 1876 to 1920 will be found in the departmental report for 1930-31.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

STATEMENT No. 17

BOUNTY PAID BY DEPARTMENT ON HAIR SEALS AND SEA LIONS

Fiscal Year	Hair Seals			Sea Lions		
	Rate	Number	Amount	Rate	Number	Amount
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1914-15.....	3 50	2,237	7,829 50			
1915-16.....	1 00	749	749 00	2 00	2,875	5,750
1916-17.....	1 00	785	785 00			
1917-18.....	1 00	748	748 00			
1927-28.....	3 50	567	1,984 50			
1928-29.....	3 50	3,209	11,231 50			
1929-30.....	2 50	5,944	14,860 00			
1930-31.....	2 50	6,308	15,770 00			
1931-32.....	2 50	6,084	15,210 00			
1932-33 (April 1 to Dec. 31, 1932).....	2 00	3,530	7,060 00			
Totals.....		30,161	76,227 50		2,875	5,750

STATEMENT No. 18

AIR PATROL SERVICE, 1932

From Undermentioned Bases	Hours	Minutes
Alert Bay.....	15	15
Comox.....	2	40
Quathiaski.....	10	45
Prince Rupert.....	9	20
Vancouver.....	13	00
Nanaimo.....	107	00
Swanson Bay.....	117	25
Total.....	275	25
Total for 1927.....	92	02
Total for 1928.....	261	30
Total for 1929.....	408	08
Total for 1930.....	443	40
Total for 1931.....	319	25

STATEMENT No. 19

STATEMENT OF NUMBERS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF SALMON AND METHOD OF CAPTURE REPORTED BY OPERATORS OF SALMON PURSE-SEINES, DRAG-SEINES, AND TRAP-NETS, AND BY SALMON CANNING, CURING, AND COLD STORAGE ESTABLISHMENTS, OF GILL-NET AND TROLL CAUGHT FISH—BRITISH COLUMBIA—1932.

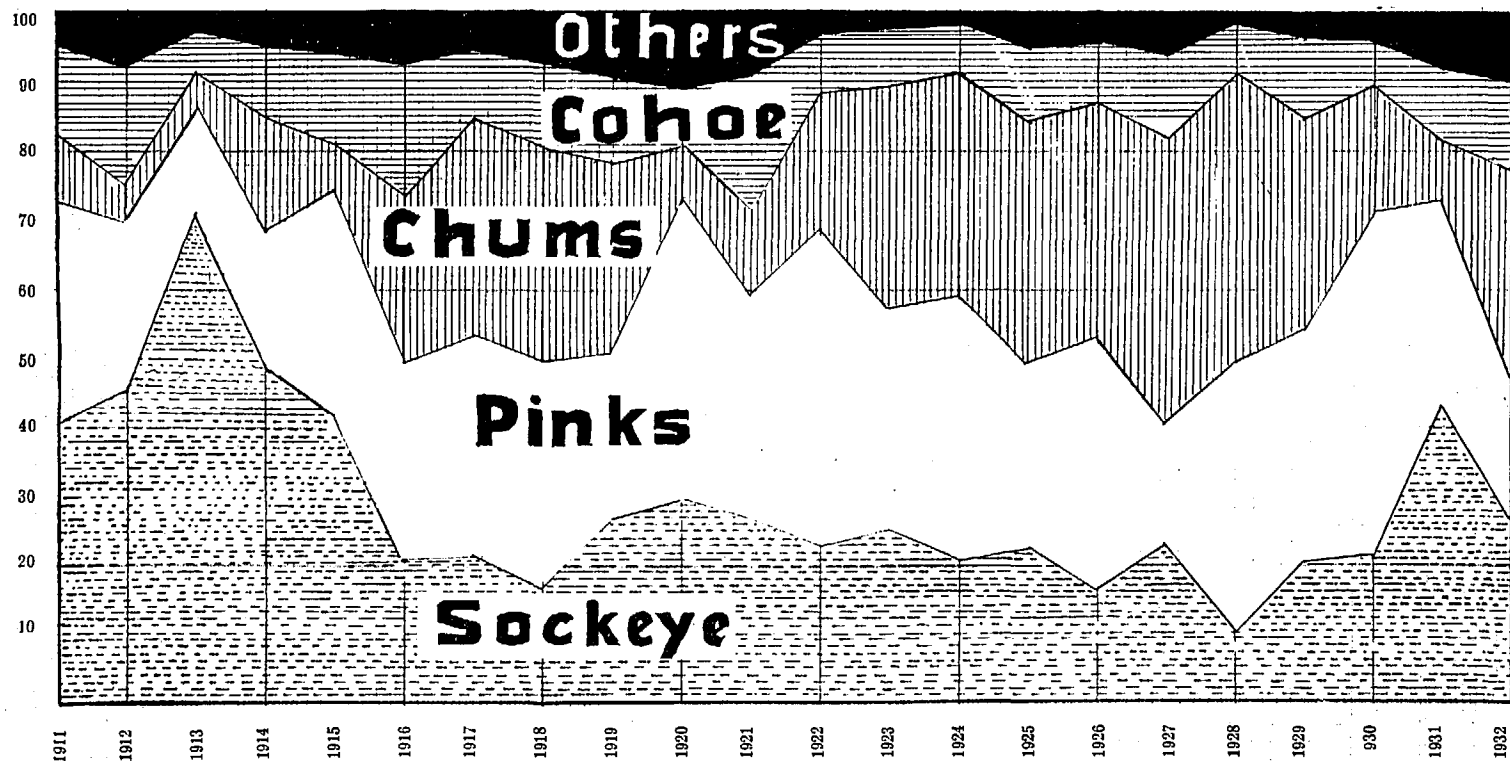
—	Sockeye	Springs	Blue backs	Steel-head	Cohoe	Pinks	Chums	Total
Troll.....		175,683	569,915	6,823	724,220	1,601	553	1,478,795
Gill-net.....	3,158,617	437,887	3,083	142,255	661,619	1,988,070	954,940	7,346,471
Purse-seines.....	277,483	5,842	4,104	855	149,087	2,023,227	2,957,252	5,417,850
Drag-seines.....	126,152				1,943	8,922	7,017	144,034
Trap-nets.....	45,889	26,164	1,460	1,097	53,188	2,739	21,086	151,623
Totals....	3,608,141	645,576	578,562	151,030	1,590,057	4,024,559	3,940,848	14,538,773

NOTE.—3 salmon purse-seine licensees failed to make returns, and the figures for their cases are not included in above figures.

Per
cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Percentage of Canned Salmon in relation to Total Packs, 1911-1932



STATEMENT No. 20

STATEMENT OF SALMON CAUGHT BY PURSE SEINES, SHOWN BY SEINING AREAS,
SEASON 1932

Area No.	Sockeye	Red Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Total
1.....	432					74	44,616	2,999	48,121
2.....									
3.....	3,207	284	50		16	8,483	457,450	191,601	661,091
4.....	547								547
5.....	27,449	1			5	17,815	167,253	27,623	240,146
6.....	10,463	28	24		10	13,227	228,157	520,754	772,663
7.....	31,755	85	11		315	10,403	241,236	528,928	812,733
8.....									
9.....						328		82,476	82,804
10.....	34					2,157	10,827	76,471	89,489
11.....									
12.....	68,485	2,579	530	4	352	36,122	591,075	380,309	1,079,456
13.....	15,387	1,009	364	3,849	35	10,032	185,207	203,753	419,636
14.....	4	4	2			1,764	32,816	285,387	319,977
15.....						620		19,388	20,008
16.....						663	7,550	99,709	107,922
17.....						25		3,540	3,565
18.....									
19.....									
20.....									
21.....	1,575				8	23,189		3,408	28,180
22.....	40,837				2	2		89,951	130,792
23.....	24,014	859		251	112	9,381	9,441	394,979	439,037
24.....	52,075	12				10,444	41,337	36,427	140,295
25.....	800								800
26.....	200					1,041			1,241
27.....	219					3,327	6,262	9,549	19,357
Totals..	277,483	4,861	981	4,104	855	149,097	2,023,227	2,957,252	5,417,860

INSPECTION OF SPAWNING GROUNDS

Queen Charlotte Islands

The varieties of salmon frequenting the streams in this section are pinks, chums, cohoes, spring, and a very few sockeyes of the creek variety.

In the even numbered years there has been, as far back as any records are available, a large run of pinks to the streams in the Massett inlet and Naden harbour areas on the north coast and at Skidegate inlet, Copper bay, Cumshewa inlet, Selwyn inlet and others further down the east coast of the islands. In Massett inlet, particularly, where any unusually fine variety of pinks occurs, the run in the even numbered years has never been known to fail. In the odd numbered years comparatively few pinks come to this district.

In the brood year of 1930 the seeding of the Massett inlet area, particularly, exceeded all expectations and the streams along the east coast of the islands were better supplied with pink spawn than in the preceding cycle year.

There was every reason to anticipate in 1932 a repetition of the big pink run but for some reason, which up to date it has been impossible to determine, the run did not exceed twenty-five per cent of that in the brood year of 1930. There were no obstructions in the year 1930 to prevent the salmon from passing to the spawning areas and all the beds were well seeded. There was some high water but it was not sufficient to account for the small return this year.

In looking for a reason for the 1932 pink run scarcity, there appear to be two suggestions worthy of mention. The first is that although the usual percentage of the fry from the brood year passed safely out of the spawning streams there was some condition at sea in the areas frequented by the salmon before their return to spawn which resulted in a unusually heavy mortality.

The second suggestion, having in mind the fact that the "parent stream" theory has not been definitely determined in the case of pink salmon, is that conditions may have been such this year as to cause the returning pink run to proceed to other areas than those in which they were hatched. There may be some merit in this latter suggestion in view of the excellent run of pink salmon to the areas in southeastern Alaska just north of the international boundary. Reports received from the officers of the United States Bureau of Fisheries in southeastern Alaska during the time the run was expected at Massett gave every reason to believe that the normal Massett run should be expected but apparently the large quantities of pinks seen by the patrolmen north of the boundary did not come to the Queen Charlotte areas.

The Yakoun river in Massett inlet, which in the past has probably received the largest portion of the pink salmon runs, was inspected for a distance of forty-five miles from the mouth but the conditions were found to be similar to those in other parts of the Inlet and in Naden harbour, which in the past has been a considerable producer of pink salmon.

Whilst some of the streams on the east coast contained better showings, yet, on the whole, the pink run to the Queen Charlottes was estimated, as already stated, to be not more than twenty-five per cent of that of the brood year of 1930.

The chum situation was found to be most satisfactory. Generally speaking, the supplies of chums on the spawning grounds in practically every section of the Queen Charlotte area were found to be eminently satisfactory. This, of course, might be expected, due primarily to the unusual protection arranged by the department and also to the fact that this year there has been little demand for chum salmon and therefore fishing has not been so intensive as in normal years.

The spawning grounds were found to be reasonably well supplied with coho salmon and in the large area of the Yakoun River watershed there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of spawners of this variety.

In the case of spring salmon the reports are very similar to those in the case of the coho.

Naas Area

The usual inspection of the Meziaden Lake district on behalf of the department was made. The inspecting officer was accompanied by one of the resident engineers of the department for the purpose of examining the fishery maintained at the lake. It has been usual for the inspection to be made by a federal officer accompanied by one from the provincial Fisheries Department. It is regretted that this year circumstances prevented the inspection by Mr. C. P. Hickman, provincial officer, who has made this trip each season for many years past and whose assistance to the federal officers has been very valuable.

As is very often the case at the time of the year the inspection is made, continuous rain was experienced and the streams were found to be in a state of freshet, which made the task of estimating the escapement of the different varieties of salmon a very difficult one.

The supply of parent sockeye proceeding to the spawning grounds was found to be entirely satisfactory and compared favourably with the runs of other such good years as 1924, 1925, 1929 and 1930. There would seem to be no doubt but that the beds in the Meziaden district have been well seeded with sockeye eggs.

The fishway was found to be working efficiently and requires no further attention at the present time.

An endeavour was made again to inspect the upper waters of the Naas watershed. The difficulties in the way of transportation are very great, however,

and were intensified this year by the high water. The observations of the inspecting officer would appear to justify the statement that the Blackwater river was unusually well seeded with sockeyes and springs. This area is reported to be steadily improving since the jam in the Kipsconnesit canyon on the Naas river was carried away.

No sockeye were observed at the time of the inspection of Tseax river, although it will be remembered that a heavy run of this variety was present in 1929. The impression of the local Indians is that the sockeye run is a most irregular one.

The supply of pinks and springs can be considered only medium.

The inspection of Cranberry river was made on the 20th and 21st of September. The high water conditions made it impossible to obtain any really definite information. The inspecting officer feels, however, that there was a small supply of springs and pinks but he is under the impression that there would be a good run of cohoes.

Grenville-Principle Area

The sockeye in this area are of the creek variety. Very satisfactory quantities of parent fish reached the spawning beds and the comparison with the numbers in the brood year was found to be very gratifying. The conditions of the streams were such as to permit of easy ascent by the salmon. In some other years the fish have been held up at the mouths of the several streams.

The supply of spawning cohoes is reported by the inspector as being heavy, compared with former years.

Large quantities of chums were observed on practically all streams frequented by salmon throughout the year. Owing in part, no doubt, to the lessened intensity of fishing, greater percentages of the runs reached the spawning areas.

Butedale Area

As was found in most salmon areas this year, streams in the Butedale area were found to contain ample water during the migration to the spawning grounds and the fish experienced no difficulty in making the ascent.

In the case of sockeye, the supply was found to be slightly greater than in the cycle year of 1928 and can be considered as satisfactory.

The coho seeding was generally satisfactory and the supplies of springs and steelheads were found to be normal.

Pink seeding was disappointing, when compared with the supplies observed during the season of 1930. The run was from three to four weeks later than usual and the inspecting officer estimates the escapement at about sixty per cent of that of the brood year.

The inspector also states that in the case of chums the largest run in his experience was observed. This condition, of course, was found to obtain all along the coast.

Bella Bella Area

There has been little change from recent seasons in the supply of sockeye salmon on the spawning grounds in this area. The supply is apparently being maintained.

Satisfactory supplies of cohoes and chums were observed, and in the case of the latter variety great quantities were found, considerably greater in fact than the extraordinary heavy run of the preceding year.

Bella Coola Area

Satisfactory supplies of sockeye salmon and springs were observed in the streams at the head of North Bentinck arm—the Bella Coola and Atnarko rivers—although the showing was not so good as was expected.

The run of pinks, although fair, was considerably below what might have been expected as a result of the seeding in the brood year of 1930.

The supply of chums, in common with other localities, was exceptionally heavy.

The supply of sockeyes found in the Kimsquit River watershed was not particularly satisfactory. This condition also applied to the pink run but the chum salmon supply was extremely satisfactory and the coho run adequate.

In the Bella Coola area unusually severe freshets occurred after the salmon eggs had been deposited and it is feared that much of the seed will have been destroyed.

Skeena Area

It was felt that owing to the strike of fishermen in this district a larger proportion of the sockeye run than normal would have reached the upper areas of the watershed. The usual annual examination, however, did not altogether confirm this impression and the quantity of sockeye found, in the Babine Lake area particularly, was not as large as expected.

In the several sections of the watershed the situation was as follows:—

Babine lake, which has always been felt to contain the major portion of the sockeye spawning area in the Skeena watershed, was found to contain a more or less normal number of spawning fish this season. The first fish were observed on July 12 and of the early run approximately fifty per cent were found to be runts. After July, however, the run improved considerably and continued fairly steadily during the balance of the season. The supply of sockeye at Tatchi, Fulton and Fifteen-Mile creeks was only fair, and at Morrison creek and lake rather disappointing. At Twin and Pierre creeks the spawning areas were well seeded.

In the case of the Babine river a very satisfactory number of spawning sockeye were found. The hatchery staff obtained 5,540,000 eggs at this point and after their operations were through there was a large surplus of fish which were permitted to pass up into the lake to spawn naturally.

The run of spring salmon to the Babine Lake area was unusually good, and this remark also applies to the cohoes. In the case of the pinks, however, the supply of spawning fish was smaller than in the cycle year of 1931, as happened on other parts of the northern coast.

The spawning areas adjacent to the upper Skeena river and those in the Kispiox and Kitsumkalem areas were quite satisfactorily supplied with sockeye salmon, in the last two districts particularly.

The Bulkley river-Morice river and lake system has been given increased attention in recent years. Owing to the hazardous conditions of travelling it was felt desirable this year to use a seaplane for the purpose of examining Morice lake. Observations of recent years have shown that a very large percentage of the sockeye run to the Skeena watershed passes up into this area and, due to the department's efforts in the way of making the passage easy for fish over the Bulkley River falls there is reason to expect this area will be of even more importance in the future.

At the time of inspection by seaplane the conditions were not particularly good for flying and the examination of the streams tributary to Morice lake was not as comprehensive as could be desired. Arrangements are being made, however, for a more intensive inspection in future seasons.

The principal spawning areas in the Morice Lake area appear to be in the Nanika river, which drains through Kidprice lake into Morice lake. There would appear to be about fifteen miles of suitable spawning grounds in this stream. In view of the unusually large quantity of sockeye observed passing up the Bulkley river this year and the comparatively limited spawning beds found, it is evident that all the spawning grounds have not yet been discovered. This spawning ground question will be given every attention with a view to obtaining as full information as possible and being assured that conditions on the spawning grounds utilized are as satisfactory as can be made.

At Lakelse lake the superintendent of the hatchery estimates that the number of spawning sockeye returning this year was at least fifty per cent greater than in the brood year, 1928. Only 5,791,000 eggs were taken by the hatchery staff, but the small number was due to early freshets having washed out the collecting fences, thereby permitting a considerable quantity of the salmon to pass up the stream and spawn naturally.

As in several other localities, near the coast particularly, unusually heavy rains and mild weather caused tremendous freshets. At Lakelse lake this resulted in the spawning streams being badly scoured and it is feared that practically all the seeding deposited naturally has been entirely destroyed. This condition would be much worse were it not for the collection of eggs in the hatchery, which will be distributed as fry in the best manner possible next spring.

Very few pinks were observed in the Lakelse river.

In the Ecstall area there was a fair average seeding of sockeye, and this condition obtained also in the case of the cohoe, chum, pink and spring varieties.

Rivers Inlet Area

The first inspection of the Owekano Lake area was made between the 9th and 13th of September. Two inspections are necessary in view of the early run of sockeye and spring salmon to the Indian, Cheo and Wak-wash rivers at the head of the lake. The weather conditions made an accurate estimate very difficult, as the streams were all high, yet it is felt that in the three rivers the supply of sockeye was a fair average. At the Wak-wash river the log jam, which has been mentioned from time to time, is still no impediment to the ascent of salmon. The hatchery staff had already cut out a new jam which had recently formed.

The run of springs to the Wak-wash river was found to be quite good and the hatchery staff was able to make a satisfactory collection of the eggs of that variety.

The second trip of inspection was made between the 13th and 22nd of October, with weather conditions still most unfavourable, heavy rains falling incessantly. All the rivers were again found to be in flood, making observation still very difficult. At Genesi river there was found to be a good average run of sockeye on the beds. In the Shumahalt river very few spawning fish were observed. Conditions at Nookins and Manakwa rivers were also found to be unsatisfactory. Few fish were observed in the Asklum river but there was evidently a good supply in Quap river. At Dellec river a fair number of dead sockeye were observed in the shallow water and there is reason to expect that the seeding was reasonably good. In the Hatchery creek, which is a very small one, there were a few sockeye observed but at Whonnock river a considerable number were found, as well as satisfactory quantities of springs.

Unusually severe freshets have also occurred in the Owekano lake area and whilst it is not possible to determine just what the damage has been, it is expected that it has been very considerable and that a large percentage of the eggs have been destroyed.

In the spawning areas of Moses inlet, which is a fall fish district entirely, the supply of cohoes was found to be under average. Pinks were few, as usual, but chums were present in large numbers.

In the case of Draineys inlet, which has been closed to all salmon seining for four years, the run of chums has increased greatly and there was a very large supply on the spawning grounds this year. The supply of pinks was small.

Smiths Inlet Area

The sockeye spawning area in this district is the Long lake system. The first inspection was made by seaplane on September 16. Many schools of sockeye were observed in the lake proper at the mouth of the Dellebah river. In all deep pools of the river itself schools of sockeye were observed and the seeding is estimated to be the heaviest for that time of the year. A further inspection of this stream was made on October 6 and the further evidence obtained leaves no doubt but that the sockeye seeding on all the sockeye areas of Long lake, including the Geluck river, which is the main tributary, was unusually good.

Pinks and chums frequent the Nekite river, which enters Smiths inlet at its head. The supply of pinks was quite small but was not fished to any extent. There were large quantities of chums found, however.

In the Takoosh river, which is entirely a fall salmon stream, the supply of chums, which is an unusually desirable variety, was found to be unsatisfactory. Steps are being taken to permit of a greater escapement in future years.

Fraser River Watershed

While there was no particular reason to expect any considerable quantity of sockeye on the spawning grounds in the upper portions of the Fraser system, the scarcity of spawners in the Stuart lake, Fraser-Francois lake, Bowron lake, and Quesnel lake districts was found to be even greater than expected. There were very few fish observed. The largest quantity was found in the Stuart river, just at the outlet of Stuart lake. There was an increase over the brood year observed in the spawning streams tributary to Middle river, the connecting stream between Trembleur and Tacla lakes, Stuart lake district, but the total was insignificant.

The supply of spring salmon in the upper reaches of the Fraser was considerably heavier than normal, the majority being of the red variety. The spawning areas mostly frequented by springs are the Nechako and the upper Fraser in the vicinity of Tete Jeune cache.

In the Chilco area much more satisfactory conditions were observed and an unexpectedly large quantity of sockeye, estimated to number in the vicinity of 70,000 fish, was reported by the local guardian. It will be remembered that in the brood year of 1928 there was quite a satisfactory run to the Chilco district, although not nearly as large as the quantity appearing in 1929. Fraser river sockeye being predominantly a four-year fish, this year's seeding is undoubtedly the result of the seeding of 1928.

Whilst, of course, any statement as to the number of spawning fish observed can be only a rough estimate, at the same time in the Chilco lake district the spawning area is confined to certain portions of the lake in such a manner as to make it possible to gauge the quantity of fish fairly accurately. The guardian, who has had a good many years' experience in this work, gives the following figures as the numbers he feels were present on the spawning beds:—

1927.	400
1928.	20,000
1929.	70,000
1930.	900
1931.	2,500
1932.	70,000

The sockeye runs to this district appear to be building up and it is hoped that with the special attention now being given these satisfactory conditions will continue.

The run of sockeye to the Shuswap area was disappointing. Whilst the quantities observed in the brood year at such points as Adams river and Little river were not up to expectations, they were larger than in the season now under review. The inspecting officer reports not more than 2,000 spawning fish in Little river and Adams river, which are the main spawning streams, as compared with an estimated number of from eight to ten thousand in 1928.

In view of the fact that 15,036,000 eyed sockeye eggs were planted in the Eagle river in 1928 it was expected that an appreciable percentage of the fry would have returned this year as mature fish. The run, however, did not materialize. It has been suggested that as the eggs were taken from the cultus Lake system the mature fish might be expected to return to that system when ready to spawn. There is no particular evidence to date, however, to justify such a conclusion.

There was quite a satisfactory seeding of spring salmon in the Shuswap-Thompson river system and cohoes, as well, were observed in satisfying numbers.

In recent years, by means of seeding with eyed eggs and fry from the Pemberton Lake hatchery, an attempt has been made to restore the run of sockeye to the Anderson-Seton lake area. The results have to date not been particularly satisfactory, although in the fall under review some 2,000 sockeye were observed spawning in Gates creek, where most of the plantings have been made. It is possible that the sockeye are on the increase at this point and it will be interesting to watch developments in the next few cycles.

The quantity of cohoes found was large and it is estimated that at least 10,000 of these fish spawned in Gates creek alone.

In the Harrison lake system Morris creek is the principal spawning area for sockeye. It will be remembered that in the brood year of 1928 only 2,000 sockeye were observed and the number found this fall is approximately the same. Whilst Trout creek and Hatchery creek are only small streams the showing there was fair. The quantity of springs, cohoes and chums in the Harrison area were the greatest in years.

In the Birkenhead area the sockeye run was quite a good one although probably not more than seventy-five per cent of that of 1928, the brood year. About one-third of the parent stock was used for fish cultural purposes at the Pemberton hatchery and the other two-thirds were permitted to pass up river to spawn naturally.

There was a heavy run of cohoes salmon to the several tributaries of the Birkenhead river.

The supplies to Pitt lake areas are keeping up well and a good natural spawning took place, quite apart from the collection of 4,004,500 eggs made at the hatchery maintained by the department. This is one of the areas which has consistently shown encouraging conditions since the establishment of the hatchery.

In 1928 at Cultus lake 14,889 sockeye were counted at the hatchery fence. Although the count for 1932 has not yet been completed at the moment of writing the quantity is expected to be considerably smaller than that of four years previous. The situation at this point is rather unusual in view of the experiments being conducted by the officers of the Biological Board, which can naturally be expected to have some effect on normal conditions.

Indian river, at the head of Burrard inlet, Capilano and Seymour rivers, and the streams flowing into the head of Howe sound were found to contain very satisfactory quantities of the fall salmon varieties, apart from pinks, which do not appear in any quantities in the Fraser river-Howe sound areas in the even

numbered years. The runs of coho and chums to the Howe sound areas were particularly large.

In common with other parts of the coast, there have been unusually severe freshets in the lower Fraser system and whilst the damage to the spawning areas is expected to be light, compared with that in areas farther north, yet it is expected that some damage has resulted.

Alert Bay Area

Apart from the Nimpkish river, Glendale cove and some seining in Johnstone straits, the fishing in this large area in 1932 was not intensive. This, of course, was due to the lack of demand for the fall varieties of salmon.

The sockeye streams of any importance are the Nimpkish, Keough, MacKenzie and Fulmore rivers. There was a good escapement at Nimpkish and an unusually large one at MacKenzie river. At Keough river there was no improvement shown over the run of the brood year of 1928, when the seeding was only light. This was the off season for the Fulmore River district and no large run was expected.

The condition with regard to cohoes, pinks and chums was most gratifying and all streams were well seeded. The local inspector is very enthusiastic in his reports and finds that in the case of pinks, whilst the runs in the districts farther north have been rather disappointing, in the Alert Bay area the supplies found on the spawning grounds exceeded those of last season and the brood year of 1930.

In the considerable area of Seymour inlet the closure of all fishing is obtaining the desired results and local residents are quoted as saying that there have been more salmon this year than they have observed over the past twenty seasons.

Quathiaski Cove Area

The principal sockeye stream in the Quathiaski Cove area is Phillips river, flowing into the head of the arm of that name. The heaviest run of sockeye in the experience of the local inspector occurred this season and although the catches were larger than usual the escapement was also great. On the other hand, the supply of spawning sockeye at Hayden bay was not so satisfactory. This particular run is of small fish, more of the creek variety.

The supply of springs was found to be much heavier than in the 1931 season, particularly in Salmon, Campbell and Homalco rivers.

The coho run was an average one but the supply of chums was unusually heavy.

Bear river is the principal pink stream in the even numbered years and the quantity of spawning salmon of this variety on the beds in 1932 was found to be very satisfactory. In all other pink streams in the district the runs are being maintained, with the possible exception of Salmon and Campbell rivers, where there were not so many observed.

Pender Harbour Area

Saginaw creek received the heaviest seeding of sockeye for many years. This is practically the only sockeye stream of any importance in the Pender Harbour area and conditions there demonstrate the success which can be obtained in the way of restoration of salmon runs by curtailment of fishing operations.

This has been the off year for pinks in the area, with the exception of Jervis inlet. The condition of the pink run was found to be entirely satisfactory.

The chum supplies were found to be much heavier than usual and exceeded even the unusually satisfactory seeding of 1928.

The supply of cohoes was an average one, but owing to the unusually small amount of fishing gear being operated a larger percentage of the runs reached the spawning beds than usual.

Comox Area

The Comox area is primarily a fall fish area. The pink supply in 1932, while not unusually heavy, was found to be a very good average, comparing very favourably with the cycle year of 1930. In the case of the Oyster, Tsoleum and Tsable rivers the spawning ground conditions were found to be better than for several years past. The runs were observed also in Englishmen's river and the Little Qualicum river and these, together with several of the smaller streams, received a better supply of pinks than for several seasons past.

The coho supply in the Big Qualicum river was noticeably heavier than usual and the quantity found generally in the area was quite satisfactory.

As in all parts of the coast, the chum supply was very heavy.

Nanaimo Area

The satisfactory conditions regarding chums obtaining in nearby areas applied also to the Nanaimo district. The Chemainus river particularly received very large quantities.

Cohoed not as a rule run in large quantities to the streams in the Nanaimo district and the run in the season under review was an average one. Steelhead, however appear to be on the increase.

Cowichan-Victoria Area

There is usually an excellent run of cohoes and chums to the Cowichan river and this season the quantity of spawning fish of these varieties is reported as somewhat larger than the average. Commercial fishing in the case of cohoes and chums in the Cowichan area is very limited, which results in practically all the run proceeding to the spawning grounds each year.

There appeared to be no increase in the early run of spring salmon but, on the other hand there was no decrease. The fall run, however, was found to be heavier than for some years past.

The fishway recently constructed by the department was again found to be of immense assistance in permitting the salmon to ascend to the upper reaches of the river.

In the Goldstream river and the streams in the Sooke district spawning conditions were found to be very good. The varieties of salmon concerned are the cohoes and chums, principally.

Alberni Area

There seems to be no doubt but that the sockeye runs in this area are being well maintained. The Hobarton river at Nitinat produced a catch of 56,000, compared with 12,000 in the brood year. The size of the individual fish appears also to have increased. The spawning grounds were well supplied.

The commercial catch of sockeye at Anderson river was 28,000 fish, compared with 15,000 in the brood year. On the other hand, however, the superintendent of the hatchery at Anderson lake estimates that the number reaching the spawning grounds was only fifty per cent of the quantity in 1928. At the same time, it is not felt that there is any cause for alarm.

From the Stamp-Somass River watershed run the catch of sockeye was 77,000, compared with 24,000 in 1928. Notwithstanding this large total, the escapement was splendid. Conditions in this area are eminently satisfactory.

Generally speaking, in the Alberni district there was a splendid supply of fall salmon, particularly in the case of chums.

The runs of springs are being well maintained and very satisfactory quantities of spawning fish were found on the beds.

The Alberni district, generally, is felt to be in a most satisfactory condition from a standpoint of the supplies of the several varieties of salmon.

Clayoquot Sound Area

The sockeye streams in this area are the Kennedy and Medgin rivers. By means of rigid regulation of the fishing at the mouth of the Kennedy river a satisfactory supply of sockeye was saved for the spawning grounds and the local officer reports that these arrived safely and that the spawning beds were well seeded.

The supply of springs was found to be exceptionally heavy, and this statement applies also to the cohoes and chums. There seems to be no doubt as to satisfactory conditions obtaining in the Clayoquot area.

Nootka Sound Area

The whole of the sockeye runs proceeding to this area were permitted to pass safely up to the spawning grounds. This variety has been fished very little but, notwithstanding this fact, the quantities do not appear to increase and it is assumed that the several streams have reached their limit of productivity.

The coho supply was small and the pinks were few. The runs of this latter variety, however, have not in the past been an important factor in the fishing operations. An extraordinarily large run of chums was found on the spawning beds of all streams.

Kyuquot Sound Area

This is not a sockeye area, apart from a few of the creek variety.

The quantity of springs found was rather disappointing, cohoes were very fair, and the chum supply was found to be exceptionally heavy. All passed up to the spawning grounds as no fishing operations were conducted.

It is interesting to note that in the case of the pink salmon supplies to the Kyuquot area the run, although not fished since 1926, appears to have decreased, according to the following rough estimate of the numbers observed on the spawning grounds since 1924:—

1924.	240,000
1926.	50,000
1928.	10,000
1930.	10,000
1932.	8,000

There are no obstructions in the streams which would prevent the passage of fish.

Quatsino Sound Area

The creek sockeye supply was found to have increased and this condition has been reported each year during the last four seasons.

The usual satisfactory supply of springs was found on the spawning beds of Marble creek and a good average supply of cohoes was also found, apart from the West arm.

Spawning streams are reported as having been "packed" with chums.

APPENDIX No. 2

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD OF CANADA FOR 1932

BY THE CHAIRMAN, PROF. J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH

The year 1932 was the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Biological Board of Canada. During the score of years of its existence there has been a constantly increasing expansion of the board's activities and a constantly increasing importance of the results obtained in or in connection with its laboratories, nor does this statement need modification in its application to 1932, notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions under which it carried on.

The constitution of the board, as outlined in the report of 1931, has remained unchanged. It is as follows:—

Prof. J. P. McMurrich, University of Toronto, Chairman.
J. J. Cowie, Esq., Department of Fisheries, Secretary-Treasurer.
Prof. R. J. Bean, Dalhousie University.
Prof. A. T. Cameron, University of Manitoba.
Prof. A. F. Chaisson, St. Francis Xavier University.
Prof. Philip Cox, University of New Brunswick.
John Dybhavn, Esq., Prince Rupert.
Prof. A. H. Hutchinson, University of British Columbia.
Prof. W. T. MacClement, Queen's University.
Prof. Marie-Victorin, University of Montreal.
Prof. H. G. Perry, Acadia University.
Prof. E. E. Prince, Ottawa.
J. A. Rodd, Esq., Department of Fisheries.
Prof. W. P. Thompson, University of Saskatchewan.
Prof. A. Vachon, Laval University.
President R. C. Wallace, University of Alberta.
A. H. Whitman, Esq., Halifax.
Prof. A. Willey, McGill University.

During the year the four stations operated by the board, the Biological Station at St. Andrews, with the accessory station at Ellerslie, P.E.I., the Biological Station at Nanaimo, B.C., with its accessory station at Cultus Lake, B.C., and the Fisheries Experimental Stations at Halifax, N.S., and Prince Rupert, B.C., have shown their usual activity, indeed have surpassed it in the multiplicity of the problems investigated and the importance of the results obtained.

The board congratulates itself on the reappointment of Mr. D. B. Finn to the directorship of the Prince Rupert station, he bringing with him a renewed enthusiasm and valuable experience.

There is to be recorded in this report the first serious untoward event in the history of the stations, namely, the destruction by fire of the laboratory building at St. Andrews on March 9, 1932, the result of an explosion of furnace gas. Fortunately the fire did not extend to the other buildings of the station, but the loss was a severe one, involving the valuable library, important records and the plankton and other collections of many years. Prompt and efficient action by the director and his staff made possible the partial reconstruction of the building in fireproof materials in time for the summer work of the Station to be carried on. Much, however, yet remains to be done in providing

necessary equipment and in re-establishing the library. It is a pleasant duty to record the generous offers from several quarters of gifts of books and pamphlets as a nucleus for the restoration of the library.

During the year the work of the International Passamaquoddy Fisheries Commission was continued with the St. Andrews station as the summer base, its headquarters later being transferred to the Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Mass.

Summaries of the results obtained by the individual workers at the various stations will be found in another publication called the *Annual Report of the Biological Board for 1932*. Among so many items of interest it is invidious to select a few for special mention and yet the very number and variety of the investigations make some selections advisable.

In connection with the St. Andrews station attention may be drawn to the continued investigation of the complex problem of the natural history of the Atlantic salmon. A survey of the herring fishery of the bay of Fundy gave evidence of a close relationship of the "catch" to physical conditions, especially temperature and salinity. Experiments on the "fertilization" of fresh water lakes and ponds have been continued, partly in the experimental tanks at the station and partly, on a larger scale, in the Chamcook lakes. The value of the results obtained from the survey of the bay of Fundy fisheries, brought to a conclusion last year, suggested that a similar survey should be made of the fisheries of the southern coast of Nova Scotia and work was begun in the Halifax area, the Eastern Passage laboratory affording a convenient base from which the investigation might be carried on. Data on the occurrence and distribution in the area of certain food fish were obtained and hydrographic observations revealed an interesting layering of the waters both inshore and offshore, which requires further study.

At Richmond bay, P.E.I., the study of oyster culture has been vigorously prosecuted. The effects of temperature and salinity on the spat and on the germ cells have been determined, a method has been discovered for rendering objectionable muddy bottoms suitable for oyster culture and evidence has been obtained of the occurrence of sex-reversal in both directions in the native oyster. A survey of Shediac bay as to its suitability for oyster culture was made.

In British Columbia the failure of the provincial Government to continue its co-operation in the study of the pilchard and its fishery handicapped somewhat that investigation, but, nevertheless, not a little was accomplished toward working out the natural history of the fish. At Cultus lake continuation of the experiment as to the relative efficiency of natural and artificial spawning of the sockeye salmon was interrupted, the run of fish being so great that the hatchery could not accommodate the available eggs. However, a further attempt was made to restock depleted waters by transplanting eggs to suitable streams farther up the Fraser valley. Another transplantation experiment was inaugurated by transferring approximately a million eggs of pinks from the Tlell river to McAlpin creek. Especial interest centres in this experiment, since the runs of pinks occur in alternate years and the runs to the Tlell river alternate with those of the Masset area. If successful, the experiment will indicate a possibility of producing runs of pinks every year.

The study of the west coast fiords, begun last year, has been continued, Jervis and Tuba inlets having been examined with results of great significance from the geological and oceanographic standpoints, as well as from the biological. Much attention has been given to the problems of oyster culture on the Pacific coast, where the eastern and the Japanese oysters have been introduced. A study of the spatting and growth of these forms and of the native oyster indicate a greater hardiness of the Japanese form and the advisability of its more extensive culture.

At the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, further attention has been given to the problems of refrigeration and smoke curing. A study of the chemical changes produced by the various methods of freezing has been begun and the composition of the smoke used in smoking fish has been investigated. Improvements have been made in the smoke-producing apparatus. The apparatus for smoking with conditioned air installed last year at Lunenburg has been in satisfactory operation during the year, with some modifications that experience has shown to be advisable. Attention has also been given to the conditions under which transportation of frozen fish products and of lobsters is carried on.

An outstanding investigation at the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Prince Rupert, B.C., has been that on the composition and utilization of fish oils. It has been found that by mixing certain fish oils, an oil may be produced that equals, indeed surpasses, cod liver oil in its vitamin content. Such a mixture has been standardized under the name marinol, and is now being used by the Public Health Board of British Columbia. An examination of the body oils of the west coast salmon has shown that they differ sufficiently in their saturation in the different species to make possible the identification of the species from which they come and, furthermore, since the formation of free fatty acids proceeds at a definite rate after death of the fish, it is possible to determine from the oils the approximate elapsed time since the fish was caught. Further results from the studies on fish oils and summaries of investigations on refrigeration and fish spoilage will be found in the director's report and its appendices.

The educational activities of the staffs of the laboratories have been even greater than in past years. The fifth course for fishermen was given at the Halifax station January 27 to March 8, twenty-eight being in attendance. The thanks of the board are due for assistance to Mr. G. R. Earl and Mr. R. Gray, of the Department of Fisheries, in the courses in Fish Processing, to Dr. M. Cumming and Prof. W. V. Longley, of the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, in lectures on Natural Resources, to Prof. A. S. Walker in lectures on Natural Resources, to Mr. R. H. Davison in a course on Motor Engines, and to Captain H. M. O'Hara in a course on Navigation.

From March 10 to March 16 a "refresher" course was given at the Halifax station for the fishery supervisors and inspectors of the Maritime Provinces and members of the Halifax station have as usual co-operated in the Fishery course offered by Dalhousie University.

On the Pacific coast the staffs of the stations conducted a course for the fishery inspectors of British Columbia at the Nanaimo station from February 15 to February 27, twenty-seven inspectors being in attendance. In the summer, July 4 to July 16, a course was given by members of the staff of the Nanaimo station to seventeen hatchery assistants of British Columbia hatcheries. The course was given at Sorrento on Shuswap lake.

APPENDIX No. 3

FISH CULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT BY J. A. RODD, DIRECTOR

The fish cultural operations of the Department of Fisheries are confined to those provinces in which it is administering the fisheries, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The hatcheries located in the National Parks in Alberta are also operated under the direction of this department but at the expense of the National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. Operations include the propagation of the more important fresh water and anadromous food and game fishes.

The distribution from the hatcheries operated by the department in 1932 was greater by 14,299,628 eggs, fry and older fish than it was in the previous year. The numbers of each species which were distributed were:—

STATEMENT BY SPECIES, OF THE FISH AND FISH EGGS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE HATCHERIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older	Total distribution
<i>Salmo salar</i> —Atlantic salmon...	9,500	106,850	6,281,411	5,420,500	12,609,955	83,069	24,511,285
<i>Salmo salar</i> —Hybrid Atlantic salmon (Atlantic-Landlocked)						282	282
<i>Salmo salar sebago</i> —Landlocked salmon	4,500			168,323	64,945		237,768
<i>Salmo salar sebago</i> —Hybrid Landlocked salmon (Landlocked-Atlantic)						285	285
<i>Salmo irideus</i> —Rainbow trout		219,151	322,538	326,880	426,908	26,503	1,321,980
<i>Salmo clarkii</i> —Cutthroat trout		305,000	472,016	605,000	1,037,366	281	2,419,663
<i>Salmo clarkii</i> —Hybrid Cutthroat trout (Cutthroat-Kamloops)						8	8
<i>Salmo rivularis</i> —Steelhead salmon			126,722		50,037		176,759
<i>Salmo rivularis kamloops</i> —Kamloops trout		2,833,450	3,050,906	159,659	23,865		6,067,880
<i>Salmo levenensis</i> —Loch Leven trout			90,000	25,000	353,698		468,698
<i>Salmo fario</i> —Brown trout			50,275	175,000	261,224		486,499
<i>Salmo fario</i> —Hybrid Brown trout (Brown trout—Atlantic salmon)				30,000	43,764	164	73,928
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> —Sockeye salmon	30,000	26,186,073	58,361,990	6,179,315	11,867,213		102,624,591
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> —Spring salmon		571,103	664,364		674,656		1,910,123
<i>Oncorhynchus kennerlyi</i> —Kennerly's salmon		750,000					750,000
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> —Coho salmon		297,870	297,639		25,100		620,609
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> —Speckled trout		180,000	188,117	393,496	5,400,310	40,378	6,202,301
<i>Cristivomer namaycush</i> —Salmon trout					81,138		81,138
	44,000	31,449,497	69,905,978	13,483,173	32,920,179	150,970	147,953,797

In addition to the above the following cutthroat trout eyed eggs were planted in British Columbia waters:—

From the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Troy, Montana (exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs)—

Waters stocked—

Lost lagoon, near Stanley Park	10,000
Bernice lake-Pitt lake district	15,000
Kanaka creek-Fraser river	35,000
Salmon river-Fraser river	50,000
Ruskin reservoir-Stave river	50,000
Stave lake-Stave river	45,000
Nicomel river	100,000

305,000

From the Chelan Game Commission via Leavenworth Fish hatchery,
Washington, U.S.A. (exchange for Kamloops trout eggs)—

Waters stocked—

Lost lagoon.	10,000	
Green river, tributary of Victoria lake, in the Quatsino Sound area.	65,000	
		75,000

Purchased from the Rod and Gun Club, Cranbrook, B.C.—

Waters stocked—

Cedar creek-Golden district.	40,000	
Fish lakes, Windermere district.	35,000	
Summit lake, Natal, B.C. (distributed as fry).	40,000	
		115,000
		495,000

The prospecting and inspections of previous seasons were continued with a view to locating waters where fish eggs might be obtained in sufficient quantities to warrant the establishing of collecting camps, and also with a view to locating sites where the fish cultural service might be extended advantageously to districts that are not readily accessible from existing hatcheries.

Continued progress was made in experiments and investigations with equipment, methods, and foods of various kinds at several hatcheries. Considerable progress was made by the Biological Board and its sub-committees in its investigations of various problems relating to fish culture, particulars of which are to be found in Appendix No. 2 of the Fisheries Report for 1932-33.

A series of lectures, under the direction of Doctor W. A. Clemens, Director of the Nanaimo Biological Station, were given to hatchery assistants in British Columbia in July, 1932. These lectures were largely devoted to field work and were held at Sorrento on Shuswap lake, B.C. The Fish Culture Branch participated with units showing hatchery products and equipment in exhibits that were made at Halifax, Lunenburg and Yarmouth, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; and Calgary, Alta. These units, particularly those that contained live fish, aroused great interest and were of considerable educational value.

While the decrease or elimination of predatory and competitor fishes is not undertaken as a regular hatchery work, 761 pounds of whitefish and over 591 pounds of pike were taken in Waterton lake by the superintendent of that hatchery and assigned to the relief camps of the district. A total of 3,147 carp and a small number of squawfish and suckers were taken at the control dam at Okanagan lake and used as fox food and fertilizer, in the district. Some 21,408 suckers, upwards of twenty tons in weight, were destroyed in Wilmot stream, which flows into Loch Lomond near Saint John, N.B.

Some 949 speckled and cutthroat trout were rescued during low waters and liberated in deeper streams or lakes.

Twenty-three main hatcheries, ten subsidiary hatcheries, eight salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations were operated during 1932. The output from these establishments was as follows:—

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE HATCHERIES OPERATED, THEIR LOCATION, DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, THE SPECIES AND THE NUMBER OF EACH SPECIES DISTRIBUTED FROM EACH HATCHERY DURING 1932

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older	Total distribution by species	Total distribution by hatcheries
1929	Antigonish	Antigonish county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon.				1,625,000	728,769		2,353,769	
			Rainbow trout.					9,172		9,172	
1876	Bedford	Halifax county, N.S.	Speckled trout.					1,043,000	7,754	1,050,754	3,413,695
			Atlantic salmon.	(c) 9,500	6,850			1,239,700		1,250,050	
			Landlocked salmon.					64,945		64,945	
			Salmon trout.					80,000		80,000	
1902	Margaree	Inverness county, N.S.	Speckled trout.			1,283,740	684,000	969,445		969,445	2,370,440
			Atlantic salmon.					1,211,886		3,179,626	
1912	Lindlof (a)	Richmond county, N.S.	Speckled trout.					28,397		28,397	3,208,023
			Atlantic salmon.				740,000			740,000	
			Rainbow trout.					53,270		53,270	793,270
1913	Middleton	Annapolis county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon.					1,183,900		1,183,900	
			Speckled trout.					544,800		544,800	1,728,700
1929	Yarmouth	Yarmouth county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon.			350,000		1,036,050	83,000	2,069,050	
			Kamloops trout.					10,000		10,000	
			Rainbow trout.					50,000	23,000	73,000	
			Speckled trout.					700,020	30,899	730,919	2,882,969
1925	Chamcook lakes (b)	Charlotte county, N.B.	Landlocked salmon.	(c) 4,500						4,500	4,500
1928	Florenceville	Carleton county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.				1,125,000	1,125,323	69	2,250,392	
			Speckled trout.				158,500	428,779	786	588,065	2,838,457
1880	Grand Falls	Victoria county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.					1,702,500		1,702,500	
			Speckled trout.				85,000	794,861		879,861	2,582,367
1915	Tobique (a)	Victoria county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.			723,017				723,017	723,017
1914	St. John	St. John county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.		100,000	450,000	575,000	77,000		1,202,000	
			Atlantic salmon hybrid.						282	282	
			Brown trout.				175,000	115,224		290,224	
			Brown trout hybrid.				30,000	43,764	164	73,828	
			Landlocked salmon.				168,323			168,323	
			Landlocked salmon hybrid.						285	285	
			Loch Leven trout.				25,000	24,018		49,018	
			Rainbow trout.					55,060		55,060	
			Speckled trout.		125,000		5,000	325,483	939	456,422	2,296,023
1874	Miramichi	Northumberland county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.				250,000	3,339,046		3,505,045	
			Speckled trout.					78,800		78,800	3,673,845
1874	Restigouche	Restigouche county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.			2,922,702		146,154		3,068,856	
			Speckled trout.				45,000	81,585		126,585	3,195,441
1914	Nipisiguit (a)	Gloucester county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.			551,952				551,952	551,952
1906	Kelly's Pond	Queen's county, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon.				415,500	210,622		626,122	
			Rainbow trout.					49,340		49,340	
			Speckled trout.			3,000	50,408	385,705		439,203	1,123,753
1914	Banff	Banff, Alta.	Cutthroat trout.				100,000	848,200		948,200	
			Loch Leven trout.			90,000		329,680		419,680	
			Rainbow trout.				16,380	118,000	18	134,398	
			Salmon trout.					1,138		1,138	
			Speckled trout.				40,500	16,400		56,900	1,569,316
1928	Jasper Park (a)	Jasper Park, Alta.	Kamloops trout.			46,921				46,921	
			Rainbow trout.			182,600				182,600	229,611
1928	Waterton lakes	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.	Cutthroat trout.			30,000	505,000	168,094	281	703,375	
			Rainbow trout.				310,500	91,160	3,310	404,970	
			Speckled trout.					2,945		2,945	1,111,290

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE HATCHERIES OPERATED, THEIR LOCATION, DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, THE SPECIES AND THE NUMBER OF EACH SPECIES DISTRIBUTED FROM EACH HATCHERY DURING 1932—*Concluded*

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older	Total distribution by species	Total distribution by hatcheries
1916	Cultus lake.....	Cultus lake, B.C.	Cutthroat trout.....		15,000	163,058				178,058	
			Sockeye salmon.....			2,986,048				2,986,048	
			Steelhead salmon.....					49,599		49,599	3,213,705
1932	Smiths Falls.....	Cultus lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....			6,037,810				6,037,810	6,637,816
1905	Harrison lake (a).....	Harrison lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....		8,165,015	13,469,000				21,634,015	21,634,015
1906	Pemberton.....	Birkenhead river, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....		83,000	14,545				97,545	
			Sockeye salmon.....			10,146,190				10,146,190	19,243,735
1917	Pitt lake.....	Pitt lake, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....			85,000	159,659			244,659	
			Sockeye salmon.....		(d) 3,414,544	3,645,289	482,466	206,299		7,748,598	7,993,257
1903	Lakelse lake.....	Lakelse lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....			7,368,000		486,490		7,852,490	7,852,490
1908	Babine lake.....	Babine lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....			5,111,647		1,169,472		6,281,119	6,281,119
1906	Rivers Inlet.....	Owikeno lake, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....		9,375,391		3,225,423	5,970,839		18,571,653	
			Spring salmon.....					409,269		409,269	18,980,922
1911	Anderson lake.....	Anderson lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....		(e) 3,700,683		980,000	2,092,557		6,753,240	
			Spring salmon.....		221,103			46,707		267,810	7,021,050
1911	Cowichan lake.....	Cowichan lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Brown trout.....			50,275		146,000		196,275	
			Coho salmon.....		(f) 255,000	293,639				548,639	
			Cutthroat trout.....		225,000	249,446		21,072		495,518	
			Cutthroat trout hybrid.....								
			Kamloops trout.....					13,865	8	13,865	8
			Spring salmon.....		(g) 350,000	664,364	218,080			1,233,044	
			Steelhead salmon.....			126,722	438			127,160	2,614,509
1911	Kennedy lake.....	Kennedy lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Coho salmon.....		42,870	4,000		25,100		71,970	
			Sockeye salmon.....	(e) 30,000	(h) 1,530,440		1,511,426	1,941,556		5,013,422	5,085,392
1922	Lloyd's creek (a).....	Lloyds creek, Kamloops district, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....		612,000	736,250				1,348,250	1,348,250
1931	Fish lake (b).....	Fish lake, Kamloops district, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....		3,450					3,450	3,450
1914	Gerrard (a).....	Trout lake, Kootenay district, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....			334,065				334,065	334,065
1932	Lardeau (a).....	Kootenay lake, B.C.	Cutthroat trout.....			226,271				226,271	226,271
1923	Nelson.....	Nelson, B.C.	Cutthroat trout.....		65,000	29,512				94,512	
			Kamloops trout.....		155,000	102,099				257,099	
			Kennerly's salmon.....	(c) 750,000						750,000	
			Rainbow trout.....		219,151	139,848				358,999	
			Speckled trout.....		55,000	185,117				240,117	1,700,727
1928	Penask lake (a).....	Nicola valley, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....		510,000	1,106,938				1,616,938	1,616,938
1928	Summerland (a).....	Okanagan lake district, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....		1,470,000	398,817				1,868,817	1,868,817
				44,000	31,449,497	69,905,978	13,483,173	32,920,179	150,970	147,953,707*	147,953,797

(a) Subsidiary hatchery.

(b) Collecting camp

(c) Autumn collection, 1932.

(d) Autumn collection, 1932, 570,000 eggs; balance autumn collection 1931.

(a) Autumn collection, 1932, 2,002,000 eggs; balance autumn collection 1931.

(f) Autumn collection, 1932, 175,000 eggs; balance autumn collection 1931.

(g) Autumn collection, 1932, 100,000 eggs; balance autumn collection 1931.

(h) Autumn collection, 1932, 14,280 eggs; balance autumn collection 1931.

*The eggs, fry and fingerlings included in this distribution, with the exceptions indicated, were hatched from eggs collected in the autumn of 1931, and the spring of 1932. In addition to the above 405,000 cutthroat trout eyed eggs were planted direct in British Columbia waters as detailed in previous statement.

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH
DURING 1932

Nova Scotia—

Atlantic salmon.	10,782,395	
Landlocked salmon.	64,945	
Kamloops trout.	10,000	
Rainbow trout.	135,442	
Salmon trout.	80,000	
Speckled trout.	3,324,315	
		14,397,097

New Brunswick—

Atlantic salmon.	13,093,768	
Atlantic salmon (hybrids) (Atlantic salmon-Landlocked salmon).	282	
Brown trout.	290,224	
Brown trout (hybrids) (Brown trout-Atlantic salmon).	73,928	
Landlocked salmon.	172,823	
Landlocked salmon (hybrids) (Landlocked salmon-Atlantic salmon).	285	
Loch Leven trout.	49,018	
Rainbow trout.	56,141	
Speckled trout.	2,129,733	
		15,866,202

Prince Edward Island—

Atlantic salmon.	635,122	
Rainbow trout.	49,340	
Speckled trout.	439,291	
		1,123,753

Alberta—

Cutthroat trout.	1,651,575	
Loch Leven trout.	419,680	
Kamloops trout.	46,921	
Rainbow trout.	722,058	
Salmon trout.	1,138	
Speckled trout.	68,845	
		2,910,217

British Columbia—

Brown trout.	196,275	
Coho salmon.	620,609	
Cutthroat trout.	768,088	
Cutthroat trout (hybrids) (Cutthroat trout-Kamloops trout).	8	
Kamloops trout.	6,010,959	
Kennerly's salmon.	750,000	
Rainbow trout.	358,999	
Sockeye salmon.	102,624,591	
Speckled trout.	240,117	
Spring salmon.	1,910,123	
Steelhead salmon.	176,759	
		113,656,528
		147,953,797

In addition to the above 495,000, cutthroat trout eyed eggs were planted in British Columbia waters as detailed in a previous statement.

Experimental introductions of brown trout (*Salmo fario*) into Cowichan and Little Qualicum rivers were made. A second allotment of 300,000 Loch Leven trout eggs for this experiment was obtained December 12, through an exchange with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, from wild fish of the Madison river.

Arrangements have been made for obtaining 100,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs from the Thurso river, Scotland, through the Fishery Board for Scotland, on behalf and at the expense of the Game Board of British Columbia in connection with the latter's effort to establish early running Atlantic salmon in that province. To accommodate the Provincial Game Board, two of the six rearing ponds at the Cowichan hatchery are being allotted to the rearing of these salmon.

The Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and the Dominion Atlantic Railway Companies continued their generous assistance and co-operation by furnishing free transportation for

shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. The extent of this co-operation is indicated in the following summary:—

Railway	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage baggage car permits			Number of cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.	4,982	38	2,190	2,098	4,288	147	142	289	39
C.P.R.	12,264	68	7,992	7,759	15,751	284	286	570	97
E. & N.R.	662	14	331	331	662	51	51	102	14
D.A.R.	48	1	48	.....	48	5	.....	5	1
	17,956	121	10,561	10,188	20,749	487	479	966	151

NOTE.—Number of passages refers to transportation one way. A return trip counts as two passages. Number of permits refers to one-way passage for cases or cans.

Gratifying reports regarding results that are apparent from the distribution of hatchery products continue to accumulate from all districts where fish cultural operations are carried on and an increasing interest is generally apparent in fish cultural operations. Birch lake, northern Saskatchewan, previously barren of whitefish, was stocked with that species in 1927. It was opened to commercial fishing in 1932-1933 when seven gill-nets were licensed and the limit, 20,000 pounds, was reached in less than eleven days.

Loch Leven trout were first introduced into the Cypress Hills district, southern Saskatchewan, in 1924, in a locality where no trout of any kind were previously recorded. These trout have done extremely well in their new environment and during the past season one fish of ten pounds two ounces was taken.

Antelope lake, also in Saskatchewan, received its first allotment of Loch Leven trout in 1929. In 1931, these fish were taken in considerable numbers up to sixteen inches in length.

Prior to 1927, Beaver lake, situated about thirty miles from Kelowna, B.C., at an altitude of 4,500 feet above sea level, was barren of fish life. Kamloops trout were introduced that year with excellent results. Many fish of three, and three and one-half pounds, several of eight and ten pounds and one eighteen-pounder were recorded in 1932.

In many districts, private individuals and local organizations, such as boards of trade, angling and protective associations, service clubs, etc., have provided transportation for the distribution of hatchery product in local waters and have otherwise assisted in fish cultural work. A rearing pond, approximately 50 feet long and 20 feet wide, was constructed by and operated at the expense of the Qualicum Beach Angling Association. In 1932 this pond was devoted to the rearing of brown trout fry supplied from the Cowichan hatchery. The fingerlings produced were marked and liberated in accordance with the general plan of the experimental introduction of this species. The Restigouche-Riparian Association again made its power boat, with crew, available for collecting parent salmon from the fishing stands and transferring them to the salmon retaining pond at New Mills, N.B. The Avon River Power Company assisted and co-operated in every possible way towards the success of operations at the Nictaux salmon retaining pond.

Valuable aid was given by the members of the Madawaska Fish and Game Club in supplying a motor boat and truck and giving assistance in distributing trout in the upper waters of Green river.

Officials and employees of other federal departments, provincial officers, and officers and crews of fisheries patrol and protection boats and other branches

of this department have been most cordial in their co-operation in all instances where they could be of assistance. The Research Committee of the Biological Board gave prompt and courteous consideration to all problems that were referred to it. Doctor David L. Belding, Boston University School of Medicine, most courteously conducted an important investigation regarding "The Early Growth of Salmon Parr in Canadian Hatcheries." The parr from seven different river systems reared in eight different hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces were dealt with in the course of this investigation, full particulars of which appear in the *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society for 1932*. For this investigation, 1,928 fry and fingerlings of various ages were supplied as follows: From Antigonish hatchery, 400; Bedford, 50; Margaree, 300; Middleton, 240; Miramichi, 230; Restigouche, 240; Saint John, 318; and Kelly's Pond hatchery, 150. All this assistance and co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

From the autumn collection of 1931, various exchanges of eyed eggs were made with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, details of which are given in a subsequent statement. Similar exchanges from the autumn collection of 1932 have been arranged.

In the retirement of Mr. Alexander Finlayson, Superintendent of Fish Hatcheries, the department loses the services of a most competent and efficient officer. After more than thirty-five years' experience in the Dominion fisheries service, Mr. Finlayson applied for and was granted superannuation, as he had reached the age limit. This officer, throughout his long term of employment, has contributed greatly to the advancement and development of Canadian fish culture and his services will be greatly missed by all who were associated with him.

The retirement, followed shortly by death, of the late G. J. Morgan is also reported. Mr. Morgan served the department faithfully for over twenty years at various hatcheries in British Columbia.

MARITIME PROVINCES, EASTERN DIVISION

District Supervisor of Fish Culture, James Catt

Margaree hatchery for the second year in succession put out a large quantity of very fair salmon fingerlings.

The best rainbow trout fingerlings for the Maritimes this season were reared at the new ponds at Lindloff sub-hatchery.

The speckled and rainbow trout stock distributed from Antigonish were very good, the speckled trout, with the exception of the Lochaber collection, being the best in the division. The Lochaber product grows very slowly as fingerlings and yearlings, but rapidly in its two year old stage.

The excellent fingerling output from Yarmouth hatchery was augmented by a large number of yearlings, including speckled trout, Atlantic salmon, rainbow and kamloops trout. Combining size and numbers, this establishment leads the Maritime hatcheries for the season in the production of large fingerlings and yearlings.

The season's collections, augmented by speckled trout ova obtained from a commercial firm, filled the hatcheries to capacity. Three new departures in procuring parent Atlantic salmon were tested. These included the retention of early run fish at Miramichi and Margaree rivers, and fall run fish at the Sackville river at Bedford. In the first two cases unavoidable circumstances made it necessary to attempt to hold the fish under conditions that developed adversely, but it is hoped that remedial measures, approved by the department, will overcome these conditions.

The Sackville river collection was fairly successful, but may be increased by fencing the run-around on the true right bank of the river at the site of the dam. Many fish escaped capture last fall by taking this route.

A fair collection of speckled trout eggs was made at Lochaber lake, N.S., and the production of such ova from the Antigonish ponds was excellent.

A good collection of landlocked or sebago salmon ova of very good quality was obtained from Chamcook lake, N.B., and a small collection of eggs of this species was made at Grand lake, N.S. In the latter case, the work was experimental and at the close of operations, what is believed to be one of the main spawning grounds was discovered too late, however, to permit of a collection.

In addition to much evidence as to the success of previous plantings, certain rather interesting and definite results have been obtained. Elliot lake, North mountain, near Middleton, N.S., is a case in point. It formerly contained catfish but no trout or salmon. A number of years ago, it was stocked with speckled trout, and considerably later with a small quantity of Atlantic salmon. In spite of very heavy fishing the lake still produces unusually fine trout and some salmon. The latter have not migrated, although there is no bar other than a precipitous fall on the outlet brook.

Jimmy Jim's lake, P.E.I., stocked with rainbow trout, has shown excellent results. The fish have grown fast, and are both heavy and game. It was opened to angling on July 1, 1932.

Ping Pong lake, which is really a small, privately owned pond near Saint John, has frequently been fished out and restocked. It yields trout of large size. Some years ago, it received a small allotment of brown trout. These, as well as the speckled, now inhabit the lake in quantities.

Expert anglers continue to catch brown and Loch Leven trout from a few ounces to four or five pounds in weight in Loch Lomond, N.B. It is their opinion, with which the writer concurs, that the above mentioned species are now established in this lake. The average catch per efficient angler is good, although the average for all anglers is low.

Rumsey or Marshalls lake, N.S., was stocked with speckled trout in 1920 and a few rainbow became mixed with this species. Both species have thrived and apparently reproduced. Rainbow trout have since been caught there up to six pounds in weight, and one catch of nine speckled trout weighing 35 pounds 10 ounces has also been made. This lake, like Elliot lake, has a precipitous fall on the outlet brook, which is apparently a bar to the descent of the rainbow.

This season has also shown a large increase in the July and August salmon run in the smaller rivers, such as Salmon river, St. Martins, stocked from the Saint John hatchery. A large increase in salmon smolt and parr is also apparent in the waters stocked from Yarmouth hatchery.

Construction during the year included the completion of the new salmon retaining pond at Miramichi and rearing ponds at Grand Falls, Miramichi and Lindloff. The area for retaining brood salmon at Nictaux Falls was greatly increased by building a permanent fence at the head of the power pond. New salmon traps and retaining ponds were constructed on Sackville river and river Philip, N.S.

Live fish were exhibited at Saint John, N.B., and Yarmouth, N.S., and in each case the exhibition executives state that these exhibits were the best yet made in these provinces.

Weirs were established to gauge the water at Second river (river Philip), Mill brook (Grafton lake), and Lower Great brook, on Mersey river. Rawdon river and Waverley brook at Grand lake, N.S., and Nelson brook near Sherbrooke lake were examined and surveyed in connection with the development of co-operative rearing ponds. Daily temperatures were recorded on all these streams. A large number of additional streams were examined to determine

their possibilities for fish cultural purposes. Several lakes were examined with a view, not only to determine stocking requirements, but also to endeavour to locate sources of supply of speckled trout ova. The areas to which most attention was paid were Richmond county; Costley lake area, Antigonish county; lake Kejimikujik district, Queens county, N.S.; and northern New Brunswick. Crooked creek in Albert county, N.B., was examined in May with a view to obtaining non-migratory rainbow trout ova. In September, a few brood fish were taken and transferred to Saint John hatchery.

Experiments were chiefly confined to nutritional and capacity tests, selective breeding, fertilization and disinfection of ova.

The provincial Ministry of Lands and Forests for Nova Scotia, through the Chief Forester, Mr. Otto Schierbeck, instructed its officers to assist the department when possible. Service in surveying lakes and streams, distribution of stock and protection, etc., will be rendered in the several game sanctuaries of the province.

Great credit is due to the helpful attitude of many of the local branches of the Nova Scotia Fish and Game Protective Association and to the consideration of the department's fish cultural policy as outlined to them at the annual provincial meeting of the association at Halifax.

Branches of the association and private individuals have established and are maintaining screens to prevent the migration of rainbow trout at McIsaacs lake, McMillan's lake and Lower Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, and at Nancy lake and Cranberry lake, Queens county, N.S.

The Biological Board has co-operated in investigating fish cultural problems, and their Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station, through the courtesy of Doctor A. H. Leim, has supplied equipment, etc., as requested, for making oxygen determinations and pH tests. Fish diseases and fry losses were investigated by Doctor R. H. McGonigle at several of the hatcheries.

Instructional addresses and discussions on fish cultural matters have been given to the Fish and Game Protective Association branches at Glace Bay, North Sydney, Sydney, New Glasgow, Yarmouth and Halifax, and to the Boy Scouts' Rally at William's lake, N.S.

The fish cultural staff of the eastern division have worked hard in the past season. There is a distinct general improvement in operations. One phase of particular value is the increased knowledge of, and collection of data from, the waters allocated to the several hatchery areas.

ANTIGONISH HATCHERY

K. G. Shillington, Superintendent

The collection of speckled trout eggs for this hatchery from wild fish at Lochaber lake was 133,508, which is somewhat smaller than that of the previous year, but the collection from the hatchery ponds was increased from less than 300,000 to 2,488,205 eggs. This hatchery has, therefore, attained the desirable position of not only being able to supply its own requirements in the eggs of this species, but to assist other hatcheries in the division that are not so fortunate. In February and March, the following allotments of eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were received: 150,000 from the Saint John hatchery; 300,000 from the Bedford hatchery and 500,000 from the Miramichi hatchery. Twenty thousand eyed rainbow trout eggs were also received from Saint John in May.

In November 1,756,240 Atlantic salmon eggs were received from river Philip pond and 27,000 collected at the hatchery dam. Shipments of 164,000 speckled trout eggs were forwarded to Middleton hatchery in February and April. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 2,353,769; rainbow trout, 9,172; and speckled trout, 1,050,754.

BEDFORD HATCHERY

George Heatley, Superintendent

A collection of 1,130,500 Atlantic salmon eggs was made in the fall of 1932 at Sackville river pond, adjacent to the Bedford hatchery and laid down therein. This local collection was increased by 369,600 Atlantic salmon eggs from river Philip camp in November and 5,000 landlocked salmon eggs from Grand lake, N.S. Speckled trout eggs to the number of 1,057,000 were purchased and received from the Cape Cod Trout Company in December; 250,000 salmon trout eggs were secured January 9 and a similar number December 24 under an exchange arrangement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, from Charlevoix, Michigan. Saint John hatchery supplied in March 100,000 landlocked salmon eggs from the Chamcook lakes collection. During the same month 300,000 Atlantic salmon eyed eggs were sent to Antigonish hatchery.

Distributions from Bedford were: Atlantic salmon, 1,256,050; speckled trout, 969,445; salmon trout, 80,000; and landlocked or sebago salmon, 64,945.

SACKVILLE RIVER SALMON POND

George Heatley, Superintendent

After a lapse of many years, arrangements were made to capture parent salmon and collect their eggs at the dam and fishway in the Sackville river immediately above the Bedford hatchery. Installation of the necessary fences was completed on August 20, and 8 salmon were taken the following day. Between August 21 and October 23, 285 salmon were secured and retained in the canal immediately adjacent. They yielded 1,130,500 eggs, all of which were laid down in the Bedford hatchery. The number taken was somewhat smaller than was expected from observations of recent years. The smaller catch was partly attributable to freshet conditions which prevailed early in September, together with a break in the river bank into Roy's pond which permitted salmon to pass through the run-around on the west side of the river. That a considerable number ascended in this way is indicated by the well seeded condition of some of the more important spawning grounds in the upper river.

GRAND OR SHUBENACADIE LAKE CAMP

After an interval of many years, observations were made during the spawning season with a view to determining the possibilities for collecting the eggs of landlocked or sebago salmon, locally called grayling in Grand lake (Shubenacadie). This work was undertaken from the Bedford hatchery with Assistant J. M. Butler in direct charge. On October 13 traps were placed at the mouths of Waverley and Rawdon rivers and a double-end trap at Fletcher's locks. On October 23 the fence and trap at Rawdon river were washed out and a strong brush barrier with trap was constructed farther up this stream. This trap remained in place throughout the season. Owing to contradictory local reports it was difficult to obtain reasonably definite information regarding the location of the principal spawning areas resorted to by the landlocked salmon of these waters. A close check was kept on the most likely looking places at the upper end of Waverley lake, at the connections between Waverley lake and lake Thomas, between lake Thomas and Fletcher lake, and between Fletcher lake and Grand lake. A limited amount of spawning was evident but not sufficient to warrant the construction of traps. The trap at Fletcher's locks was practically a failure. It was so constructed that no fish could get by either way, and the fact that no fish were taken indicates that there is no marked migration under the conditions that obtained in 1932 between Grand lake and the lakes above. A few fish of small size were taken at the mouth of Rawdon river, although it is

possible that a number ascended during the freshets in October. It would appear from the number of rudds that were observed that the principal spawning area for landlocked salmon is at the outlet of Grand lake. Twenty-two parent fish were secured, from 8 of which 5,000 eggs were obtained and transferred to Bedford hatchery for incubation.

MARGAREE HATCHERY

L. J. Burton, Superintendent

A small collection of 61,340 speckled trout eggs was secured from the hatchery ponds from October to December. The allotment of Atlantic salmon eggs from the Margaree pond viz., 2,913,000, was augmented in February by 1,000,000 salmon eggs from the Kelly's Pond hatchery, and in March by 500,000 from the Miramichi hatchery. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 3,179,626 and speckled trout 28,397.

LINDLOFF HATCHERY

J. C. Goswell, Officer in Charge

Lindloff hatchery, subsidiary to Margaree, received 800,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs from the Miramichi hatchery and 75,000 eyed rainbow trout eggs from Saint John. Distributions were: 740,000 Atlantic salmon and 53,270 rainbow trout. The rearing capacity of this establishment was increased during the season by the construction of two ponds, one 70 feet long and 2 feet wide; the other 89 feet long and 3½ feet wide.

MARGAREE SALMON RETAINING POND

J. P. Chiasson, Superintendent

After a lapse of twenty-three years, an effort was again made to purchase early running or June salmon from the commercial nets and retain them in Buckles Cove pond throughout the summer months. During June and July 391 salmon were obtained, but high water temperatures during the summer caused a considerable loss. The first early salmon was impounded on June 6, when the water temperature in the pond was 60°. On June 26, the temperature had reached 68° and during the third week in July, 80° F. Of the late run salmon 244 were secured between September 26 and November 9, inclusive. The total collection of 2,913,000 eggs was laid down in the Margaree hatchery. Arrangements are being made to make a further effort to retain early run salmon in 1933 in a pound-net located nearer the mouth of the river where the temperature was lower and the current stronger than it was in Buckles Cove pond during the 1932 season.

MIDDLETON HATCHERY

F. M. Millett, Superintendent

This hatchery secured 1,000,000 Atlantic salmon eggs from Miramichi in April, and 499,900 from Nictaux pond and 540,200 from Saint John pond in November. It also received 164,000 speckled trout eggs from Antigonish in February and April, in addition to 781,240 purchased from the Cape Cod Trout Company and received in December. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon 1,183,900 and speckled trout 544,800.

NICTAUX SALMON RETAINING POND

J. W. Heatley, Officer in Charge

A barrier was erected across the Nictaux river at the head of the power pond, making the whole of this pond available for retaining salmon. The power canal, which was the only retaining space available during 1931, was also utilized. The run of salmon that reached the fishway leading into the power canal was considerably smaller than that of the previous year. The first salmon was taken at this point on May 16, and between that date and October 26 a total of only 204 salmon passed through the fishway as compared with 997 in 1931. On September 21 a washout occurred under the concrete dam at the foot of the power canal. The salmon were immediately captured and placed in pontoons in the pond where they were held with a loss of only four fish until the dam was repaired and the water had reached its normal level in the pond and canal.

The total collection of 499,900 eggs was laid down in the Middleton hatchery. Two troughs each of Atlantic salmon and speckled trout fry were retained during the summer below the Nictaux pond. As results were so satisfactory, arrangements are being made to install a battery of at least twenty rearing troughs at this point next spring.

RIVER PHILIP EGG COLLECTING CAMP

George Heatley, Superintendent

The old power dam, fishway and pond, where the parent salmon are taken, were damaged to such an extent during the previous year that arrangements had to be made to retain the fish in the upper portion of the canal and put in temporary gates to regulate the flow of water through it. The collection, however, was quite satisfactory, 404 salmon being taken between October 4 and November 13 and 2,125,840 eggs secured and laid down in the Antigonish and Bedford hatcheries—1,756,240 going to the former and 369,600 to the latter.

YARMOUTH HATCHERY

H. V. Gates, Superintendent

The hatchery ponds produced, in October and November, 145,500 speckled trout eggs. This collection was augmented by 1,084,100 Atlantic salmon eggs from Saint John pond in November; 770,000 purchased speckled trout eggs from the Cape Cod Trout Company in December, and 54,727 rainbow trout eggs from the Saint John hatchery in May. An exhibit of live fish produced at this hatchery was made at the Yarmouth County exhibition, September 28 to October 1, 1932. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon 2,069,050; Kamloops trout 10,000; rainbow trout 73,000, and speckled trout 730,919.

FLORENCEVILLE HATCHERY

George Sutherland, Superintendent

In March, 500,000 eyed salmon eggs were transferred from the Grand Falls hatchery. In the autumn, 1,013,606 speckled trout eggs were obtained from the hatchery ponds and 1,842,600 Atlantic salmon eggs from the Saint John pond. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 2,250,392, and speckled trout, 588,065.

GRAND FALLS HATCHERY

W. A. McCluskey, Superintendent

In March, 500,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were transferred to Florenceville, and in April 750,000 to Tobique hatchery. In November, 2,134,900 Atlantic salmon eggs were obtained from the Saint John salmon pond, and in

December, 1932, and January, 1933, 1,500,000 speckled trout eggs from the Cape Cod Trout Company. A set of four earthen ponds, 90 feet long and 4 feet wide, with bottoms 2 feet wide, was constructed on the hillside near the hatchery and receive their water supply from the present dam. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 1,702,506, and speckled trout, 879,861.

TOBIQUE HATCHERY

R. O. Barrett, Officer in Charge

Tobique hatchery, which is subsidiary to Grand Falls, is utilized for stocking the upper waters of the Tobique river, and in April received 750,000 Atlantic salmon eggs from the Grand Falls hatchery. The distribution of this species amounted to 723,017.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY AND SALMON RETAINING POND

Frank Burgess, Superintendent

The lower portion of the hatchery brook near its outlet into the Miramichi river was deepened by dredging for the purpose of retaining spring or early run salmon for fish cultural purposes. The new pond thus provided was not ready at the beginning of the season but forty-seven early fish were purchased from the commercial fishermen and retained in the old pond until the new one was completed. Owing to an unfavourable set of conditions, the early fish did not do well and 1,689 late fish were purchased and placed in the pond from September 10 to 30, inclusive. The total yield of salmon eggs was 7,532,137, which were all laid down in the Miramichi hatchery. When the salmon collection of 1931 was eyed in February, 1932, 1,000,000 were sent to the Craig Brook hatchery, East Orland, Maine, under an exchange arrangement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries; 28,000 to the Mount Shasta hatchery, Mount Shasta, California, under an exchange agreement with the Department of Natural Resources, San Francisco, California; 500,000 were forwarded to the Margaree hatchery; 800,000 to the Lindloff hatchery; 600,000 to the Restigouche hatchery for transfer later to Nipisiguit sub-hatchery; 500,000 to the Antigonish hatchery and 1,000 to the Middleton hatchery. A shipment of 127,912 speckled trout eyed eggs was received at Miramichi hatchery from Cape Cod Trout Company on December 30. The new retaining pond, which is now complete, will be utilized in a further effort to secure early running or spring salmon, which will be purchased from the commercial fishermen of the district during 1933. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon 3,595,045, and speckled trout 78,800.

NEW MILLS SALMON RETAINING POND

Wm. White, Superintendent.

The desired complement of 500 salmon purchased from the commercial fishermen of the district was secured and placed in the pond from May 19 to June 28, inclusive. These fish did extremely well, the total loss for the season being 7 only. A collection of 2,500,345 eggs was secured and laid down in the Restigouche hatchery.

Restigouche Hatchery

W. A. Mowat, Superintendent

On March 2, 600,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were received from the Miramichi hatchery and in April 587,000 of these were transferred to the Nipisiguit hatchery. In November, 2,500,345 eggs of this species were obtained from the New Mills pond. In December, 130,000 purchased speckled trout eggs were received from the Cape Cod Trout Company. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 3,068,856, and speckled trout, 126,585.

NIPISIGUIT HATCHERY

J. T. Comeau, Officer in Charge

The Nipisiguit hatchery is subsidiary to Restigouche and received therefrom 587,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs in April. This hatchery was established to facilitate the stocking of Nipisiguit river with salmon. Distributions for the season consisted of 551,952 Atlantic salmon.

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY

J. D. Nichol, Superintendent

The Saint John hatchery propagates a greater variety of fish than any other hatchery operated by the department. In the spring of 1932 it produced from pond fish 378,943 rainbow trout eggs, 209,727 of which when eyed were shipped out as follows: To Antigonish hatchery, 20,000; Yarmouth, 54,727; Lindloff, 75,000; and Kelly's Pond hatchery, 60,000. It produced in the autumn 691,229 speckled trout eggs, 525,538 brown trout eggs, 30,992 Loch Leven trout eggs, 82,642 brown trout hybrids, and 3,474 albino brown trout eggs. In December, 500,000 speckled trout eggs were received from the Cape Cod Trout Company. An assortment of live fish of different ages and species representing the output and stock at this hatchery was made at the Saint John exhibition. A battery of 48 new rearing troughs was constructed, and an 8-inch main laid therefrom to Little river reservoir.

The collection of landlocked or sebago salmon eggs for the Saint John hatchery was continued at the Chamcook lakes under the direction of Assistant R. O. Barrett, of Grand Falls hatchery. An allotment of 221,885 eggs out of the collection of 226,385, which was somewhat smaller than that of last year, was laid down in the Saint John hatchery; the balance, 4,500, went to the Biological Board. A collection of 736,400 Atlantic salmon eggs was secured from the Saint John salmon pond. Shipments were made in February of 150,000 Atlantic salmon eggs to the Antigonish hatchery and 100,000 landlocked salmon eggs to Bedford; in January of 125,000 speckled trout and 100,000 salmon to the Atlantic Biological Station. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 1,202,000; Atlantic salmon hybrids, 282; brown trout, 290,224; brown trout hybrids, 73,928; landlocked salmon, 168,323; landlocked salmon hybrids, 285; Loch Leven trout, 49,018; rainbow trout, 56,141; and speckled trout, 456,422.

CHAMCOOK LAKES CAMP

R. O. Barrett, Officer in Charge

The collection of landlocked or sebago salmon eggs was continued in the Chamcook lakes, Charlotte county, N.B. Although considerable numbers of fingerlings, parr and smolt were observed, the run of adult salmon at the usual collecting grounds was smaller than during the previous year. This apparent scarcity was probably due to the difference in the water levels. Last year, when operations were started, the stream between the two lakes, where salmon spawn, was quite high and conditions favourable for their entrance. This year, when the crew arrived on the ground, this stream was practically dry and the lower lake about six feet lower than the previous year. A total of 156 fish was taken between October 27 and November 20, inclusive, which yielded 226,385 eggs. Saint John hatchery received 221,885 of these eggs while the balance, viz., 4,500, was sent to the Biological Board.

SAINT JOHN SALMON RETAINING POND

J. D. Nichol and W. A. McCluskey, Superintendents in Charge

A total of 1,687 Atlantic salmon, purchased from the commercial fishermen of Saint John harbour, was placed in the Saint John salmon retaining pond

between May 31 and July 26, inclusive. Some loss occurred during a heavy freshet in the early part of July when the current through the pond was so strong as to carry the weaker fish against the fences where some chafing and deaths occurred, despite the efforts of the staff to keep them free. In November 6,338,200 eggs were secured which were distributed as follows: Middleton hatchery, 540,200; Yarmouth, 1,084,100; Florenceville, 1,842,600; Grand Falls, 2,134,900; and Saint John, 736,400.

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY AND MORELL SALMON RETAINING POND

F. C. Hayley, Superintendent

From the owners of privately controlled ponds 232,825 speckled trout eggs were secured. This collection was augmented by 250,000 eggs of the same species purchased and received from the Cape Cod Trout Company December 30, by 60,000 rainbow trout from Saint John in May and 2,297,200 Atlantic salmon eggs from the Morell retaining pond in November. In February 1,000,000 salmon eggs were forwarded to Margaree hatchery. Distributions were: Atlantic salmon, 635,122; rainbow trout, 49,340; and speckled trout, 439,291.

The Morell salmon retaining pond, subsidiary to Kelly's Pond hatchery, was operated under the direction of Assistant A. Tait. From October 7 to November 4, 770 parent salmon were secured which yielded 2,297,200 eggs. These were all laid down in Kelly's Pond hatchery.

WESTERN DIVISION

District Supervisor of Fish Culture, C. W. Harrison

The hatcheries located in the National Parks at Banff, Waterton Lakes, and Jasper, Alberta, which were transferred to the National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, when the natural resources were transferred to the three Prairie Provinces, are administered by this department on behalf and at the expense of the Parks Branch. They are attached to the Western Division for purposes of inspection.

BANFF HATCHERY

J. E. Martin, Superintendent

Most of the eggs incubated at this establishment are secured through exchange arrangements with the United States Bureau of Fisheries or through purchase from commercial firms across the border. A limited number of Eastern brook trout eggs, numbering 146,840, was obtained in October and November at Vermilion lake, the parent stock of which was originally introduced. Last season showed a gratifying increase in the eggs secured, the number being approximately twice the quantity obtained in 1931. Small collections were also taken in May from parent fish retained in ponds at the hatchery, consisting of 12,705 rainbow and 1,620 cutthroat trout eggs. Incoming shipments were: rainbow trout eggs, in May, purchased from Cedar Island Lodge, 103,125; cutthroat trout eggs, in June, purchased from Rainbow Ranch, Troy, Montana, 553,116; speckled trout eggs in December, purchased from Rainbow Ranch, 99,540. The following eggs were received through an exchange agreement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries: In June, 53,400 rainbow; in July, 512,432 cutthroat, and in December, 500,500 Loch Leven trout.

Distributions totalled 1,569,316, by species as follows: Loch Leven trout, 419,680; Eastern brook trout, 65,900; rainbow trout, 134,398; salmon trout, 1,138; and cutthroat trout, 948,200.

Very satisfactory results were obtained from retention and artificial feeding in ponds of different varieties of fish. The development of salmon trout

fry in the new pond was particularly satisfactory. During the period May 8 to October 7 they attained a length of nearly four inches, were uniform in size and well proportioned.

Splendid stocking results from this station are reported from Herbert lake and Cataract creek. In the fall of 1930, 16,000 cutthroat trout fingerlings and, again in 1931, 40,000 advanced fry of the same species were placed in Herbert lake, and in the fall of 1932 large numbers of fish eight to fourteen inches in length were observed in this body of water.

During the past year the following named lakes were inspected by the superintendent and reports submitted: Redout, Lost, Larch, Cephren, Cirque and Eau Clair.

JASPER SUBSIDIARY HATCHERY

Unsurpassed angling for speckled trout was enjoyed throughout the whole of the season, many fish up to six pounds in weight being taken, in the Medicine-Maligne lake system of Jasper park, which was opened to angling in 1932. These waters were barren of fish life prior to the introduction of Eastern speckled trout in 1928.

An initial introduction of Kamloops trout was made in Amethyst lake in the Tonquin valley, which was also barren of game fish until quite recently.

Through an exchange agreement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Jasper received in June 200,250 rainbow trout eggs and in December, 473,000 of the same species.

From Lloyds Creek hatchery, B.C., 50,000 Kamloops trout eggs were received in June, and through purchase from Rainbow Ranch in December, 50,000 speckled trout. Distributions consisted of 46,921 Kamloops and 182,690 rainbow trout.

WATERTON LAKES HATCHERY

G. E. Bailey, Superintendent

This establishment located in the Waterton Lakes National Park, Southern Alberta, depends largely on eggs secured from other than local sources. A total of 1,260,490 eggs was obtained from collecting camps and fish farms in the United States.

Eggs purchased from Cedar Island Lodge, Brule, Wisconsin, amounted to 250,870 rainbow, and from Rainbow Ranch, Troy, Montana, 758,660 cutthroat. Exchanges with the United States Bureau of Fisheries resulted in receipt of an additional 250,960 rainbow.

Distributions were: cutthroat trout, 703,375; rainbow trout, 404,970; and Eastern brook trout, 2,945.

All accessible lakes in Waterton park now contain fish. The last two barren lakes to which fry could be safely transferred, namely, Skee and Crypt lakes, were stocked during the past season.

Angling conditions at Carthew lakes, originally stocked from this station in 1929, are particularly gratifying. These lakes were thrown open to anglers on August 1, 1932, and almost all fishermen secured their limit. In one week alone approximately 1,000 fish were taken from the two lakes. Also, at Ross lake, stocked with cutthroat trout in 1931, good results are in evidence. It is reported that there are now many fish therein six inches in length.

In addition to customary routine work, the grounds were greatly improved and a large pond for parent fish was formed by the construction of a dam on the creek at the rear of the hatchery.

FRASER RIVER WATERSHED

CULTUS LAKE HATCHERY

A. Robertson, Superintendent

In February, 2,557,100 sockeye eyed eggs were transferred from Cultus to Pitt lake for incubation, and from Smiths Falls hatchery 3,120,000 were forwarded to Harrison lake and 2,086,000 to Pitt lake hatcheries. Following the same procedure that was instituted the previous season, it was the intention in 1932 to count all sockeye salmon entering Sweltzer creek and mark with numbered tags 1,000 adult fish for the purpose of determining to what extent the unnaturally lengthy period of retention in this creek is responsible for the mortality of fish each year before sufficiently developed for stripping. Unfortunately, abnormal and continuous heavy rain-storms were responsible for considerable damage to the fences on Sweltzer creek. These conditions prevailed from the middle to the end of November and at a time when the majority of the fish are expected to enter the creek. The counting fence was so badly damaged that it was no obstruction to the incoming fish, and owing to the continuous freshet conditions the damage could not be repaired, and all attempts to enumerate and mark sockeye entering the creek had to cease.

The return of parent sockeye to this creek, considering the light seeding of the brood year, was satisfactory. The full return would be approximately 3,250.

Stripping operations in November resulted in the taking of 4,449,375 sockeye eggs for Cultus lake hatchery and 924,000 additional by the Biological Board for the Smiths Falls hatchery.

Other varieties of fish eggs handled at this station were steelhead salmon and cutthroat trout, 19,600 eggs of the first named being secured locally and 39,026 being received from California in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs forwarded from Miramichi hatchery, N.B.; also 195,000 cutthroat trout eggs were obtained from Montana, U.S.A., through an exchange agreement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Some 36,577 fingerling steelhead resultant from the California shipment were liberated into Sweltzer creek. Steelhead fry resulting from the local collection were retained and fed in a small tank 3 feet by 3 feet and 15 feet long specially provided for that purpose. Of these, 13,022 were liberated as No. 2, 3 and 4 fingerlings, and the remainder, numbering 3,970 were retained with the intention of holding them until next spring. Splendid success attended the operation of this small tank, and it would seem that the results will justify their recommendation to angling associations that wish to retain sporting fish through the winter months. Two others are being tested at Pitt lake and Skeena river hatcheries and current reports would indicate that they also are a complete success.

From late April to early June, 1,475 suckers were trapped in Sweltzer creek and destroyed.

Distributions from Cultus for the year were: cutthroat trout, 178,058, sockeye salmon, 2,986,048; and steelhead salmon, 49,599. A distribution of 6,637,816 sockeye was also made from Smiths Falls hatchery.

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY

H. C. Crawford, Superintendent

In February 3,120,000 sockeye eyed eggs were received from Smiths Falls hatchery. The distribution of eyed sockeye salmon eggs and free swimming fry resultant from eggs obtained from the Sweltzer creek-Cultus lake collection of 1931 was successfully accomplished and during the spring of 1932 a total of 7,661,315 eyed eggs was planted in tributaries to the Harrison lake water system

and 503,700 transferred to the Biological Research Committee's station at Taft, B.C.; also, 13,469,000 free swimming fry were liberated into Harrison lake and its tributaries, making a total output of 21,634,015 sockeye. This establishment was closed down in May and no operations were undertaken during the remainder of 1932.

PEMBERTON HATCHERY

T. W. Graham, Superintendent

In spite of intensive angling in Alta lake, which is a popular resort for anglers from Vancouver, this body of water, although having only a comparatively small natural reproduction annually, maintains its reputation for providing exceptionally good sport and there seems every reason to believe that the efforts of the department are responsible for this satisfactory condition.

Although the run of parent sockeye to the Birkenhead river was not equal to that of the brood year 1928, it is estimated that the return in 1932 was more than double that of the previous season. The collection of sockeye eggs this season totalled 22,710,000, an increase of 2,285,000 over the number obtained in 1931. As only approximately 33 per cent of the total number of sockeye salmon that reached the Birkenhead river was utilized for artificial propagation, the conditions in this district can be considered very satisfactory, and the natural and artificial propagation should ensure a good return of sockeye salmon in the cycle year of 1936.

Kamloops trout eggs numbering 98,000 were received from Lloyds creek station in June. Distributions from Pemberton for the season were: Kamloops trout, 97,545; and sockeye salmon, 19,146,190.

PITT LAKE HATCHERY

R. H. Eaton, Superintendent

The return of parent sockeye to this district in 1932 is estimated to have been at least three times the number of 1931; consequently, this hatchery was filled to capacity with 4,004,500 eggs. The escapement of parent fish for natural reproduction, added to artificial assistance, should be adequate to ensure a satisfactory return next cycle year.

In February this hatchery received 2,557,100 sockeye eggs from Cultus lake and 2,086,000 from Smiths Falls. An allotment of 250,000 Kamloops trout eggs was received from Penask lake hatchery in June.

Distributions for the year were: Kamloops trout, 244,659 and sockeye salmon, 7,748,598.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

D. Bothwell, Superintendent

This season the return of parent sockeye to this district was approximately 30 per cent less than the previous year. It is estimated that the number that reached the spawning grounds was only 35,000, but, in spite of this, no trouble was experienced in collecting all sockeye salmon eggs required for artificial propagation purposes, the total number being 7,532,000. The spawning grounds were fairly well seeded naturally under favourable conditions, as no high waters were in evidence during the spawning period.

Spring salmon egg collecting operations were again undertaken in the fall of 1932 at both Anderson and Sproat rivers, 103,500 being obtained at the first named, and 436,500 from the last named stream.

After commercial fishing had taken a heavy toll of the returning parent sockeye to Great Central and Sproat lakes, a large number remained and escaped to the spawning areas of both bodies of water. The run in 1932 was

apparently the heaviest on record and is particularly gratifying as it indicates that the department's efforts in seeding these waters in recent years are responsible for establishing a sockeye run to Great Central lake, and materially increasing the return to Sproat lake. Seeding of these waters was commenced in 1921, and, with the exception of the season of 1931, a considerable number of eyed sockeye salmon eggs have been planted annually in tributaries to both lakes. This seeding was again resumed and 2,002,000 eggs from the fall collection of 1932 were planted in Drinkwater creek tributary to Great Central lake.

During the summer, three retaining tanks were operated, and in September a distribution of 23,720 well grown vigorous spring salmon fingerlings were marked by the removal of the adipose and right ventral fins and liberated in the Anderson river. These were all in good condition and had attained a length of from two and a half to two and five-eighth inches.

In January, 290,917 spring salmon eggs were received from the Sproat river collection. Distributions amounted to 6,753,240 sockeye and 267,810 spring salmon.

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY

W. P. Forsythe, Superintendent

A large system of retaining ponds is operated in connection with this station and distributions of fingerlings are made from time to time during the summer as conditions demand. Fish ranging in length from one inch to three and seven-eighth inches were distributed in 1932.

Full advantage was taken of these ponds for distribution of the contents of this hatchery. The great majority of the fry were placed therein directly from the incubating troughs, then fed for different periods and as growth and familiarity with conditions developed, distributions were made to the most suitable points in the Kennedy lake water system.

The run of parent sockeye to the spawning areas was approximately four times the number that arrived in the brood year of 1928; consequently, the hatchery was filled to capacity with 7,715,300 eggs and plenty of fish remained for an adequate natural seeding of spawning grounds in the district.

The conditions at Muriel lake this season, where the return of parent sockeye salmon was almost non-existent, would indicate the necessity for continuous annual seeding of this body of water. In 1925 and 1926 eggs were planted therein and in 1929 and 1930 a considerable number of sockeye salmon reached that lake. No plantings were made from the fall collections of 1927 and 1928, consequently there was no return in 1931 and very few in 1932. Planting operations were resumed with 1930 and 1931 eggs. Therefore, the contemplated seeding of these waters with 1932 eggs, in conjunction with the natural seeding of 1929 and 1930, will complete the cycle.

Distributions amounted to 71,970 coho and 5,013,422 sockeye salmon.

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

J. H. Castley, Superintendent

A varied program of fish cultural work is annually carried on at this establishment. Two hundred and fifty thousand Kamloops trout eggs from Penask lake were distributed to lakes and streams on the Forbidden Plateau near Courtenay, Vancouver Island, as has been done annually since 1929, and it is reported that all waters in this area previously planted contain a plentiful stock of this species of good size.

The local collection of cutthroat trout eggs was the smallest on record, only 34,400 being secured; these poor results were due to heavy freshets that obtained during the whole of the collecting period. A purchase of 450,000 cutthroat eggs was made from Cranbrook hatchery.

The steelhead egg collection totalled 136,500, being slightly above the average for the last ten years.

There was a good run of parent spring salmon this season, equal in numbers to the return in 1931, although not nearly so many eggs were secured owing to low water conditions during the early part of the run which delayed the arrival of the fish at the spawning grounds. This materially affected the collection, as when they reached the spawning grounds the conditions had changed and high water made it difficult to operate the nets. A collection of 946,100 eggs of this species was made.

Coho salmon were running at the same time as the springs, but being considerably smaller fish, they were able to negotiate the fishway with a smaller supply of water and reached their spawning areas in large numbers, thus enabling the staff to secure 714,800 eggs, being an increase of 313,200 over the previous season.

Again, very satisfactory results were obtained in connection with retention and feeding of spring salmon fry in ponds in the vicinity of this station.

In accordance with the wishes of many Vancouver Island anglers, supported by the Provincial Government and approved by the Biological Board, the department secured 308,000 brown trout eggs by purchase from Cedar Island Lodge, Brule, Wisconsin, U.S.A. These were laid down in Cowichan lake hatchery in good condition. To determine whether this variety of sporting fish was suitable for western waters it was the intention to concentrate on the stocking of only two streams, namely, Cowichan and Little Qualicum rivers. Although it was considered most advisable to retain and feed the resultant fry to the fingerling and yearling stages, sufficient pond accommodation was not available and therefore the majority were liberated in the Cowichan river as fry and No. 1 and No. 2 fingerlings. Full advantage was taken of all retaining ponds at Cowichan lake hatchery to accommodate as many as possible, and in addition the Qualicum Beach Angling Association constructed and operated a retaining pond on Mosquito creek near Little Qualicum river. Unfortunately, unforeseen leakages occurred, and a large proportion of the fish introduced to Qualicum Beach ponds escaped. Only 8,500 fingerlings from a total of 50,000 fry transferred from Cowichan lake hatchery were eventually available for distribution. These were marked by removal of the adipose fin and liberated in the Little Qualicum river system. In the retaining pond at Cowichan lake hatchery, there still remains 51,327 brown trout fingerlings which it is the intention to mark and liberate next spring in the Cowichan river.

Through an exchange agreement with the United States Bureau of Fisheries 300,000 Loch Leven or brown trout eggs were received from wild fish of the Madison river on December 12.

According to reports the fall trout angling in this district has been exceptionally good and large numbers have been taken; Kamloops trout introduced from other districts have become established in the district, many having been captured, some of which would weigh six pounds.

Distributions were: brown trout, 196,275; coho salmon, 548,639; cutthroat trout, 495,518; cutthroat-Kamloops hybrid, 8; Kamloops trout, 13,865; spring salmon, 1,233,044; and steelhead salmon, 127,160.

SKEENA RIVER WATERSHED

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY

A. P. Hills, Superintendent

The run of parent sockeye to Morrison creek in 1932 was again disappointing, and is difficult to understand, considering the adequate seeding of this area in the brood year of 1928 and also the greater escapement of fish this present season due to the commercial fishermen's strike on the Skeena river during the

peak of the sockeye run. Only 677,500 eggs were obtained from Morrison creek from which in normal seasons this hatchery secures its whole collection. As was done the previous year, the remainder, namely, 5,540,000 eggs, for a full capacity collection of 6,217,500 was secured from Babine river spawning grounds. The run at that point also was reported as below average.

From crossing one spring salmon female with two sockeye males, 2,500 eggs were secured.

Distributions for the year amounted to 6,281,119 sockeye.

LAKELSE LAKE HATCHERY

C. R. T. Hearn, Superintendent

Resultant from the collection of 1931 there was available for distribution in 1932, 7,852,490 sockeye consisting of 7,366,000 fry and 486,490 fingerlings; also, for the purpose of testing an inside retaining tank installed in the hatchery, 360 fingerlings were transferred from the ponds and are being retained and fed during the winter.

The majority of fingerlings were held until September, had attained an average length of two and one-half inches and were healthy, vigorous fish.

Notwithstanding the fishermen's strike on the Skeena river during the sockeye salmon season, due to which it would have been logical to expect a greater number of parent sockeye salmon on all spawning grounds in the Skeena river system, a comparatively small run reached the Lakelse Lake area. Approximately 12,000 parent sockeye are estimated to have returned to this district, of which 2,035 females were utilized in securing this season's collection of 5,816,000 eggs. A greater number of eggs could have been accommodated and obtained if conditions had been more favourable. The abnormally heavy rainfall, both before and during the spawning operations, was responsible for considerable damage to fences at both of the main collecting stations at the time the sockeye were congregating at the mouths of Scullabuchan and Williams creeks. This occurred late in July and early August, but in spite of the comparatively small estimate of the season's run, there is a possibility that a good number reached their natural spawning grounds unseen during the freshets.

There appears to be a steadily increasing run of parent sockeye salmon each year to Granite creek. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 fish reached that stream in 1932. This is of considerable interest as before the present hatchery was established on that creek, few, if any, sockeye returned to that point.

A disastrous freshet occurred on November 18, doing extensive damage to the highway approach to the hatchery and completely obliterating all retaining ponds. The stream changed its course just below the messhouse, and, taking the old channel in which the retaining ponds were located, destroyed these and about 1,000 yards of the road.

MAINLAND WEST COAST

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY

F. A. Tingley, Superintendent

The spring salmon run to the Waukwash river, from which annual collections of eggs of this variety are secured, was considered to be one-third larger than that of the previous season; consequently the number of eggs obtained was considerably greater, amounting to 1,039,240 in comparison to 485,250 laid down the previous season. For transferring eggs to the hatchery covered one-quart cans were used in place of trays, and although the loss was only slightly less than last year, there appeared to be sufficient evidence that the method employed was better than that previously in use.

The run of sockeye salmon to this district was estimated to be lighter than that of the previous season, but was an average return to the district. There is a marked annual increase in the return of parent sockeye salmon to Genesi creek, and satisfactory maintenance of heavy runs to Quap creek, despite heavy collections annually from both streams with only a twenty to thirty per cent return of seed.

The returns to Waukwash, Indian and Cheo rivers, which enter Owikeno lake at the extreme head, were satisfactory and particularly so in view of the fact that these runs have been re-established by hatchery operations during recent years. Another heavy collection of sockeye salmon eggs was secured, totalling 16,618,868 and obtained from Quap and Genesi creeks, 10,940,268, and 5,678,600, respectively.

Severe freshets in October and November were no doubt responsible for great damage to natural reproduction. The first freshet in October did considerable damage to fences and traps at Quap creek, but fortunately occurred after collecting operations had been completed.

Distributions were: sockeye salmon, 18,571,653, and spring salmon, 409,269.

SPORT FISH OPERATIONS—SOUTHERN INTERIOR

NELSON HATCHERY

H. C. Crawford, Superintendent

A collection of 370,590 rainbow trout eggs was secured from Cottonwood and Six Mile lakes, 183,830 from the first and 186,760 from the last-named body of water.

Incoming shipments of eggs from other districts consisted of 95,000 cutthroat trout purchased from Cranbrook, and 267,500 Kamloops trout from Lloyds creek eyeing station near Kamloops.

In September 1,250,000 redfish eggs were collected from Kokanee, Six Mile and Redfish creeks, 950,000, 195,000 and 105,000 from the respective waters. A transfer of 200,000 eyed redfish eggs was made to Tranquille lake, north of Kamloops, B.C., and the eggs were planted in tributary streams in accordance with the recommendation of the Biological Board. Kamloops trout are numerous in this body of water but are in poor condition owing to scarcity of proper food, and it is hoped that this introduction of kokanee may relieve this situation. Three hundred thousand redfish eggs were shipped to Smiths Falls hatchery, Cultus lake, for the purpose of retention and feeding to the yearling stage, when it is the intention to mark and liberate the resultant fish in Sweltzer creek to determine whether a sea-going variety can be developed from these degenerate sockeye. A further transfer of 240,000 eggs was made to Summerland hatchery to rehabilitate the waters of Okanagan lake.

Only a comparatively small collection of 235,600 Eastern brook trout eggs was secured in the fall of 1932 from Boundary lake and no attempt was made to increase this number from other districts where collections have been made in the past, as the department is not extending the range of the species.

The capacity of the hatchery was doubled by the addition of ten new troughs, and the necessary provision of facilities for obtaining and distributing the required increased water supply.

Distributions for the year were: cutthroat trout 94,512, Kamloops trout 257,099, Kennerly's salmon or redfish 750,000, rainbow trout 358,999, and speckled trout 240,117.

GERRARD HATCHERY

W. L. Goodlet, Officer in Charge

The collection of Kamloops trout eggs totalled 680,750, which was considerably less than in 1931. This smaller collection might indicate a greater scarcity of parent fish on the spawning grounds but this was not the case. A

better than average run reached the section of the Lardeau river immediately below the fences and traps but a large percentage did not pass up to the traps but deposited their eggs below that point. In past seasons a considerable number of parent fish that were not inclined to leave this section of the river were seined and placed in the holding pens to mature, but in 1932 the high-water conditions in the Lardeau during the collecting period did not favour capture of fish in this manner.

A change in program in connection with distribution of the contents of this station was instituted in 1932. A substation was erected at Lardeau, approximately thirty miles from Gerrard hatchery and situated directly on the shore of Kootenay lake. The station consists of a simple frame shed measuring 22 feet by 50 feet, supported on twelve 6 by 6-inch posts resting on 6 by 6-inch cedar sills, with double 2 by 6-inch ties, 4 by 6-inch plates, 2 by 6-inch rafters, covered by plain boards and 3-ply rubberoid roofing. A head trough 12 by 12 inches and 50 feet long has been placed along one side of the building and seven batteries of four troughs each, 28 in all, fitted with standard trough fittings and waste pipes, have been installed. There are no walls to the building but it is enclosed with heavy fox wire fastened to the posts, clear around. The building is located on lots 3, 4, and 5, block 23, Lardo Townsite. The lots are owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, permission to build on them having been granted by that company. Water for this hatchery is taken from the Canadian Pacific Railway supply main and originates in Davis creek.

Eyed Kamloops eggs to the number of 264,000 were transferred to this station, hatched out therein, and the resultant fry distributed around the shores of Kootenay lake by means of a fry scow specially built for the purpose. In addition a shipment of 4,400 Kamloops fry was made to this hatchery. Kootenay lake also received a stocking direct from Gerrard hatchery.

The distribution from Gerrard was 334,065 Kamloops, and from Lardeau 226,271 of the same species.

PENASK LAKE HATCHERY

R. H. Eaton, Superintendent

A collection of 4,002,000 Kamloops trout eggs resulted from operations conducted at this hatchery; 3,739,000 being secured from Penask creek on which the hatchery is located and 263,000 from Spahomin creek, the stream that drains Penask lake. This collection is the largest yet obtained and this success was no doubt due largely to the alteration of the fence system. A new retaining fence was constructed in the fall of 1931 and installed a short distance below the main or hatchery fence. Its purpose is to restrain many parent fish from returning downstream to patches of gravel and depositing their eggs after finding their passage upstream obstructed at the hatchery fence.

Some 12,018 parent Kamloops were stripped, consisting of 6,592 females, and 5,426 males. The estimated total run was 23,000, which would leave over 10,000 parent trout to seed the natural spawning grounds.

Shipments of eyed eggs were made to Pitt lake hatchery 250,000 and Summerland hatchery 1,900,000.

Distributions of Kamloops trout amounted to 1,616,938.

SUMMERLAND HATCHERY

R. H. Eaton, Superintendent

This substation was again extensively utilized for distribution of eyed eggs and resultant fry transferred from other hatcheries for the stocking of waters in the Okanagan lake district.

In June, 15,000 cutthroat trout eggs were received from Nelson hatchery for the stocking of Cathedral lakes situated near the International Boundary in

the Similkameen district. These are high lakes and at the time of the receipt of these eggs, all trails were impassable on account of deep snow. The eggs were therefore laid down in Summerland hatchery, hatched out and later distributed in these lakes in the free swimming fry stage. Nelson also supplied this hatchery with 240,000 Kennerly's salmon eyed eggs on December 29.

In July, 1,900,000 Kamloops trout eggs were received from Penask Lake hatchery and 1,470,000 were planted in the eyed egg stage in tributaries to many lakes in the district. Also, 398,817 were liberated as free swimming fry in lakes and streams that could be stocked in this manner.

LLOYDS CREEK HATCHERY

E. V. Epps, Superintendent

The collection of Kamloops trout eggs at Paul creek shows an appreciable increase over the previous season, 647,000 being secured as compared with 375,000 in 1931. The fish handled this year were larger and in better condition than last year.

The same conditions did not apply at the Pinantan Creek collecting station. At that point the collection was only 238,000 as against 348,000 in 1931 and less than half the number of parent fish were available as compared with the previous season. A collecting camp was also operated at Knouff lake from which 145,000 eggs were obtained.

In addition to the collections from the above mentioned points, 1,237,000 green eggs and 28,000 eyed eggs were transferred from Fish lake, and after a substantial return of free swimming fry to its waters, the balance was distributed to many bodies of water in this province. In a similar manner Paul, Pinantan and Knouff lakes were adequately stocked with fry and the surplus eggs transferred to other points. Outgoing shipments of Kamloops trout eggs consisted of 50,000 to Jasper Park hatchery, 34,000 to Biological Board at Taft, 227,500 to Cranbrook in exchange for cutthroat planted direct in British Columbia waters, 267,500 to Nelson, 98,000 to Pemberton, and 75,000 to Leavenworth fish hatchery, Washington state, being an exchange for cutthroat trout with the Chelan Fish Commission.

When this station was established the original intention was to operate during a limited period in the spring, consequently the whole of Lloyds creek water supply was available when required for irrigation purposes. Owing to development of Fish Lake operations and the decision to stock local waters with free swimming fry instead of eyed eggs, the period of operations was considerably extended and difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of water for both fish culture and irrigation. The supply for the latter purpose was taken from above the hatchery intake; therefore, at times the hatchery had barely sufficient for its requirements. After the season's operations were completed, and to rectify these conditions, it was decided to dismantle the hatchery and erect it at a point about 200 yards farther up Lloyds creek. This work was done by the hatchery staff. The new site is above the irrigation ditch, consequently the water after passing through the hatchery is now returned to Lloyds creek and the full supply is available for irrigation.

In view of the development of fish cultural operations at Fish lake, the carrying capacity of the new building was increased from approximately three to five million eggs.

The trap and fence on Pinantan creek were taken down and re-installed closer to Pinantan lake to ensure the capture of all parent fish that entered that stream for fish cultural purposes.

Distributions of Kamloops trout for the year amounted to 1,348,250.

FISH LAKE CAMP

H. C. Crawford, Officer in Charge

Continued efforts were made to salvage Kamloops trout eggs that otherwise would be a total loss if left to natural reproduction, and also to protect the fish population of this body of water. A careful study of all conditions that prevailed was made by representatives of the Engineering and Fish Cultural Branches of the Service, and a complete change in the collecting program was instituted.

In view of the annual high cost of maintenance of the ditch between Walloper and Fish lakes and its undesirability from fish cultural or natural reproduction standpoints, it was decided to install double fences and traps at the narrows between the upper and lower lakes and capture all fish leaving the upper lake. Many fish being at the time in the lower lake, another trap was installed at the outlet. The latter was a new style trap that had not previously been used in British Columbia. Owing to the limited supply of water that enters and leaves Fish lake, it had to be conserved to the fullest extent. A box trap was consequently installed at the outlet with a waste pipe so arranged that the minimum quantity of water required to safely retain parent fish, and also attract them into the trap, was utilized.

The system proved an unqualified success, and at the two collecting points a total of 1,274,000 Kamloops trout eggs was secured. Of these 3,450 were retained at Fish lake for experimental purposes, and 1,265,000 were transferred to Lloyds creek hatchery.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Biological Research Committee, 250,475 healthy, vigorous free swimming fry were returned to Fish lake.

CRANBROOK HATCHERY

The fish cultural operations for the season in this district were entirely successful. The collection of cutthroat trout eggs secured from Mineral, Monroe and Fish lakes totalled 2,060,600, almost equal to the number obtained in 1931, which was 2,098,000 and a record for this establishment.

The department's purchase from this season's collection was 660,000, which were forwarded to: Nelson hatchery, 95,000; Cowichan lake hatchery, 450,000; Fish lakes (Windermere district), 35,000; Cedar creek (Golden district), 40,000; and Summit lake, Natal, 40,000.

In addition, 33,000 Kamloops trout eggs were secured from Mineral and Premier lakes, both of which were originally stocked with this variety by the department. Lloyds creek hatchery supplied Cranbrook with 227,500 Kamloops trout eggs.

Fish cultural operations in this district are directly conducted by the local angling association. After last season's operations were completed, it was decided by the local association to abandon the hatchery on Hospital creek and erect a more modern and up-to-date establishment on St. Joseph's creek. This building is now completed and with all new permanent equipment will be in operation in 1933.

Distributions amounted to 1,437,400 cutthroat trout and 235,950 Kamloops trout.

STATEMENT, BY SPECIES, OF LOCAL COLLECTIONS AND DISPOSALS OF EGGS DURING 1932

106

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Species	Collection area	Number collected	Disposal	Number	Sub-totals	Totals
Atlantic salmon.....	South river, Hatchery dam, N.S.....	27,000	Antigonish hatchery.....	27,000		
	River Philip, N.S.....	2,125,840	Antigonish hatchery.....	1,756,240	1,783,240	
			Bedford hatchery.....	369,600		
	Sackville river, N.S.....	1,130,500	Bedford hatchery.....	1,130,500	1,500,100	
	Margaree pond, N.S.....	2,913,000	Margaree hatchery.....	2,913,000	2,913,000	
	Nictaux pond, Nictaux river, N.S.....	499,909	Middleton hatchery.....	499,909		
	St. John pond, N.B.....	6,338,200	Middleton hatchery.....	540,200	1,040,109	
			Yarmouth hatchery.....	1,084,100	1,084,100	
			Florenceville hatchery.....	1,842,600	1,842,600	
			Grand Falls hatchery.....	2,134,900	2,134,900	
			St. John hatchery.....	736,400	736,400	
	Miramichi pond, N.B.....	7,532,137	Miramichi hatchery.....	7,532,137	7,532,137	
	New Mills pond, N.B.....	2,500,345	Restigouche hatchery.....	2,500,345	2,500,345	
	Morell river, P.E.I.....	2,297,200	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	2,297,200	2,297,200	25,304,131
Speckled trout.....	Lochaber lake, Antigonish county, N.S.....	133,508	Antigonish hatchery.....	133,508		
	Antigonish hatchery ponds, N.S.....	(a) 2,488,205	Antigonish hatchery.....	2,488,205	2,621,713	
	Margaree hatchery ponds, N.S.....	61,340	Margaree hatchery.....	61,340	61,340	
	Yarmouth hatchery ponds, N.S.....	145,500	Yarmouth hatchery.....	145,500	145,500	
	Florenceville hatchery ponds, N.B.....	(a) 1,013,606	Florenceville hatchery.....	1,013,606	1,013,606	
	St. John hatchery ponds, N.B.....	691,229	St. John hatchery.....	691,229	691,229	
	Gurney's stream—Covehead.....	10,800	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	10,800		
	Swan's stream—Covehead, P.E.I.....	2,500	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	2,500		
	Essory's pond, P.E.I.....	17,850	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	17,850		
	Ing's pond, P.E.I.....	153,400	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	153,400		
	York's pond, P.E.I.....	48,275	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	48,275	232,825	
	Upper Vermillion lake, Alta.....	146,840	Banff hatchery, Alta.....	146,840	146,840	
	Boundary lake, B.C.....	235,600	Nelson hatchery, B.C.....	235,600	235,600	5,148,653
	Grand lake (Shubenacadie), N.S.....	5,000	Bedford hatchery.....	5,000	5,000	
Landlocked salmon.....	Chamcook lakes, N.B.....	226,385	St. John hatchery.....	221,885	221,885	
			Biological Board.....	4,500	4,500	231,385
Sockeye salmon.....	Boise creek, Pitt river, B.C.....	2,050,000	Pitt lake hatchery.....	2,050,000		
	Four Mile creek, Pitt river, B.C.....	1,954,500	Pitt lake hatchery.....	1,954,500	4,004,500	
	Sweltzer creek, Cultus lake, B.C.....	(a) 5,373,375	Cultus lake hatchery.....	4,449,375	4,449,375	
			Smiths Falls hatchery (Biological Board).....	924,000	924,000	
	Birkenhead river, B.C.....	22,710,000	Pemberton hatchery.....	22,710,000	22,710,000	
	Genesi creek, B.C.....	5,678,600	Rivers Inlet hatchery.....	5,678,600		
	Quap creek, B.C.....	10,940,268	Rivers Inlet hatchery.....	10,940,268	16,618,868	
	Granite creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.....	1,085,500	Lakelse lake hatchery.....	1,085,500		
	Salmon creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.....	195,000	Lakelse lake hatchery.....	195,000		
	Scullabuchan creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.....	3,187,500	Lakelse lake hatchery.....	3,187,500		
	Williams creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.....	1,348,000	Lakelse lake hatchery.....	1,348,000	5,816,000	

	Babine river, B.C.	5,540,000	Babine lake hatchery	5,540,000			
	Morrison creek, B.C.	677,500	Babine lake hatchery	677,500	6,217,500		
	Anderson lake, B.C.	7,532,000	Anderson lake hatchery	7,532,000	7,532,000		
	Elk river, B.C.	15,000	Kennedy lake hatchery	15,000			
	Clayoquot Arm, Kennedy lake, B.C.	7,700,300	Kennedy lake hatchery	7,700,300	7,715,300	75,987,543	
Cutthroat trout	Banff hatchery ponds, Alta.	1,620	Banff hatchery	1,620	1,620		
	Nixon creek, Cowichan lake, B.C.	29,900	Cowichan lake hatchery	29,900			
	Robertson river, B.C.	4,500	Cowichan lake hatchery	4,500	34,400	36,020	
Kamloops trout	Lardeau river, B.C.	680,750	Gerrard hatchery	680,750	680,750		
	Fish lake, Kamloops, B.C.	1,274,000	Fish lake camp	37,000	37,000		
			Lloyds creek hatchery	1,237,000			
	Knough lake, B.C.	145,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	145,000			
	Paul creek, Kamloops, B.C.	647,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	647,000			
	Pinantan creek, Kamloops, B.C.	238,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	238,000	2,267,000		
	Penask creek, Nicola valley, B.C.	3,739,000	Penask lake hatchery	3,739,000			
	Spahomin creek, Nicola valley, B.C.	263,000	Penask lake hatchery	263,000	4,002,000	6,988,750	
Brown trout	St. John hatchery ponds, N.B.	525,538	St. John hatchery	525,538	525,538	525,538	
Brown trout (albino)	St. John hatchery ponds, N.B.	3,474	St. John hatchery	3,474	3,474	3,474	
Brown trout (hybrid)	St. John hatchery pond, N.B.	82,642	St. John hatchery	82,642	82,642	82,642	
Loch Leven trout	St. John hatchery pond, N.B.	30,992	St. John hatchery	30,992	30,992	30,992	
Rainbow trout	St. John hatchery ponds, N.B.	378,943	St. John hatchery	378,943	378,943		
	Banff hatchery ponds, Alta.	12,705	Banff hatchery	12,705	12,705		
	Cottonwood lake, Nelson, B.C.	183,830	Nelson hatchery	183,830			
	Six Mile lake, Nelson, B.C.	186,760	Nelson hatchery	186,760	370,590	762,238	
Kennerly's salmon	Kokanee creek, Kootenay lake, B.C.	950,000	Nelson hatchery	950,000			
	Redfish creek, Kootenay lake, B.C.	105,000	Nelson hatchery	105,000			
	Six Mile creek, Kootenay lake, B.C.	195,000	Nelson hatchery	195,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	
Steelhead salmon	Cowichan river, B.C.	136,500	Cowichan lake hatchery	136,500			
	Sweltzer creek, Cultus lake, B.C.	19,600	Cultus lake hatchery	19,600	19,600	156,100	
Coho salmon	Cowichan river, B.C.	714,800	Cowichan lake hatchery	714,800	714,800	714,800	
Spring salmon	Anderson river, B.C.	103,500	Anderson lake hatchery	103,500			
	Sproat river, B.C.	436,500	Sproat river Eyeing station	436,500	436,500		
	Cowichan river, B.C.	946,100	Cowichan lake hatchery	946,100			
	Wauquash river, B.C.	1,039,240	Rivers Inlet hatchery	1,039,240	1,039,240	2,525,340	
Spring salmon (hybrid)	Morrison creek, Babine lake, B.C.	(b) 2,500	Babine lake hatchery	2,500	2,500	2,500	
							119,810,106

(a) Includes small numbers taken early in January, 1933.

(b) Female spring salmon, male sockeye salmon.

Purchased eyed eggs received 1932—

Brown trout from Cedar Island Lodge, Brule, Wisconsin,— Cowichan lake hatchery.....	308,000	308,000
Cutthroat trout from Rainbow Ranch, Troy, Montana,— Banff hatchery..... Waterton lakes hatchery.....	553,116 758,660	1,311,776
Cutthroat trout from Cranbrook hatchery,— Cowichan lake hatchery..... Nelson hatchery..... Fish lakes, Windermere district, B.C..... Cedar creek, Golden district, B.C..... Summit lake, Natal, B.C. (distributed as fry).....	450,000 95,000 35,000 40,000 40,000	660,000
Rainbow trout from Cedar Island Lodge, Brule, Wisconsin,— Banff hatchery..... Waterton lakes hatchery.....	103,125 250,870	353,995
Speckled trout from Cape Cod Trout Co., Wareham, Mass.,— Bedford hatchery..... Middleton hatchery..... Yarmouth hatchery..... Grand Falls hatchery..... Miramichi hatchery..... Restigouche hatchery..... Saint John hatchery..... Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	1,057,000 781,240 770,000 1,500,000 127,912 130,000 500,000 250,000	5,116,152
Speckled trout from Rainbow Ranch, Troy, Montana,— Banff hatchery..... Jasper Park hatchery.....	99,540 50,000	149,540
		7,899,463
Summary of eggs received,— Total eggs collected..... Total eggs purchased.....	119,810,106 7,899,463	
Grand total of eggs received during calendar year.....	127,709,569	

Exchanged eyed eggs received 1932—

In exchange for Atlantic salmon—

Cutthroat trout from United States Bureau of Fisheries, via S. S. Drew, Esq.,
Troy, Montana; laid down as follows:—

Banff hatchery.....	512,432
Cultus lake hatchery.....	195,000
Planted direct, B.C. waters:— Lost Lagoon, near Stanley park..... Bernice lake-Pitt lake district..... Kanaka creek-Fraser river..... Salmon river-Fraser river..... Ruskin reservoir-Stave river..... Stave lake..... Nicomekl river.....	10,000 15,000 35,000 50,000 50,000 45,000 100,000
Loch Leven trout from United States Bureau of Fisheries, Bozeman, Montana; laid down as follows:— Banff hatchery..... Cowichan lake hatchery.....	500,500 300,000
Salmon trout from United States Bureau of Fisheries, Charlevoix, Michigan; laid down at:— Bedford hatchery (January, 250,000; December, 250,000).....	500,000
Rainbow trout from United States Bureau of Fisheries, Ute Park, New Mexico; laid down as follows:— Banff hatchery..... Jasper Park hatchery.....	53,400 200,250
Rainbow trout from United States Bureau of Fisheries, Manchester, Iowa; laid down at:— Jasper Park hatchery.....	473,000

Rainbow trout from United States Bureau of Fisheries, Bozeman, Montana;

laid down at:—

Waterton lakes hatchery..... 250,960

Steelhead salmon from Bureau of Fish Culture, California; laid down at:—

Cultus lake hatchery..... 39,026

In exchange for Kamloops trout—

Cutthroat trout from Leavenworth, Fish hatchery, Washington, in exchange with
"Chelan Game Commission," laid down as follows:—

Lost Lagoon, B.C..... 10,000

Green river, tributary to Victoria lake, Quatsino Sound area..... 65,000

In the interest of economy and convenience in the distribution of fry the following transfers of eyed eggs were made in 1932:—

Species	From	To	Number	Date received
Atlantic salmon.....	(a) Bedford.....	Antigonish.....	300,000	March 11
	(a) Miramichi.....	Antigonish.....	500,000	March 30
	(a) Saint John.....	Antigonish.....	150,000	March 2
	(a) Antigonish.....	Bedford.....	300,000	March 11
	(a) Miramichi.....	Lindloff.....	800,000	March 10
	(a) Miramichi.....	Margaree.....	500,000	March 10
	(a) Kelly's Pond.....	Margaree.....	1,000,000	Feb. 22
	(a) Miramichi.....	Middleton.....	1,000,000	April 20
	(a) Grand Falls.....	Florenceville.....	500,000	March 17
	(a) Restigouche.....	Nipisiguit.....	587,000	April 15
	(a) Miramichi.....	Restigouche.....	600,000	March 2
	(a) Grand Falls.....	Tobique.....	750,000	April 28
Landlocked salmon....	(a) Saint John.....	Bedford.....	100,000	March 2
Speckled trout.....	(a) Antigonish.....	Middleton.....	164,000	Feb. 24, April 6
Rainbow trout.....	(b) Saint John.....	Antigonish.....	20,000	May 17
	(b) Saint John.....	Lindloff.....	75,000	May 14
Kamloops trout.....	(b) Saint John.....	Yarmouth.....	54,727	May 13
	(b) Saint John.....	Kelly's Pond.....	60,000	May 17
	(b) Lloyds Creek.....	Jasper Park.....	50,000	June 17
	(b) Gerrard.....	Lardeau.....	264,000	June 18
	(b) Fish Lake camp.....	Lloyds Creek.....	28,000	June 16
	(b) Lloyds Creek.....	Nelson.....	267,500	July 6
	(b) Lloyds Creek.....	Pemberton.....	98,000	June 20
	(b) Penask lake.....	Pitt lake.....	250,000	June 30
	(b) Penask lake.....	Summerland.....	1,900,000	July 2, 6, 9
	(b) Nelson.....	Cultus lake (Biological).....	300,000	Oct. 18
Kennerly's salmon....	(b) Nelson.....	Summerland.....	240,000	Dec. 23
	(a) Sproat river.....	Anderson lake.....	290,917	Jan. 22
Spring salmon.....	(a) Smiths Falls.....	Harrison lake.....	3,120,000	Feb. 11
Sockeye salmon.....	(a) Smiths Falls.....	Pitt lake.....	2,086,000	Feb. 11, 24
	(a) Cultus lake.....	Pitt lake.....	2,557,100	Feb. 11, 24

(a) 1931 Fall collection.

(b) 1932 collection.

MARKING OF SALMON

The marking of Atlantic salmon handled for fish cultural purposes at the several salmon retaining ponds, which was commenced in 1913, was continued in 1932 at Nictaux pond, where operations were initiated in 1931, and at the Sackville River pond, where the capture of parent salmon and the collection of such eggs was resumed in 1932. Spring salmon fingerlings were marked at Anderson lake hatchery. The extent and object of marking is shown in the following statement:—

Marked and liberated at	Species	Number marked	Dates of marking	Nature of mark	Object:— To throw some light on
Nictaux river, N.S.	Atlantic salmon, stripped....	165	Nov. 2, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15.	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	The movements of Atlantic salmon in the sea; frequency in spawning and the extent to which early fish of any season return as early fish, or <i>vice versa</i> .
Sackville river, N.S.	“ “	97	Nov. 7 and 8.	“ “ “	“ “ “
Anderson river, B.C.	Spring salmon fingerlings....	23,720	Sept. 7 and 10.	Removal of adipose and right ventral fins.	The percentage of artificially fed fry that return as salmon.

RE-CAPTURES, 1932—ATLANTIC SALMON

NICTAUX RIVER, N.S.

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
F2493	6½	29	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 30, 1931	Nictaux river, N.S.
	10		.....	F	Nov. 1932	Twillingate, Newfoundland
F2510	5	28	Kelt.....	F	Oct. 31, 1931	Nictaux river, N.S.
	5		Kelt.....	F	May 4, 1932	Digby Basin, N.S.
F3977	6½	30	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 4, 1931	Nictaux river, N.S.
	15		Clean.....	F	Dec. 3, 1932	Portugal Cove, Conception Bay, Newfoundland
F4011	5	27	Kelt.....	F	Nov. 4, 1931	Nictaux river, N.S.
	11		Clean.....	F	Dec. 1932	Twillingate, Newfoundland
F4974	4	28	Kelt.....	M	Nov. 16, 1931	Nictaux river, N.S.
	18		Clean.....	M	Dec. 1932	Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland

MARGAREE RIVER, N.S.

F3325	(w) 27	42	Clean.....	F	Nov. 11, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	34		Clean.....	F	July 20, 1932	At LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3337	(w) 16	36	Clean.....	F	Nov. 11, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	18		Clean.....	F	July 21, 1932	At LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3349	(w) 11	32	Clean.....	F	Nov. 11, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	24		Clean.....	F	July 15, 1932	At Terre Noire, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3351	(w) 14	32	Clean.....	F	Nov. 11, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	22		Clean.....	F	July 26, 1932	At Terre Noire, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3359	(w) 11	34	Clean.....	F	Nov. 11, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	15		Clean.....	F	Aug. 16, 1932	Near mouth of Margaree river, N.S.
F3365	(w) 14	33	Clean.....	F	Nov. 12, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	17		Clean.....	F	July 17, 1932	Near mouth of Margaree river, N.S.
F3372	(w) 11	32	Clean.....	F	Nov. 12, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	21½		Clean.....	F	July 18, 1932	West of Chimney Corner, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3391	(w) 11	32	Clean.....	F	Nov. 12, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	22		Clean.....	F	July 19, 1932	At Terre Noire, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3402	(w) 18	38	Clean.....	F	Nov. 12, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	30		Clean.....	F	June 28, 1932	Twillingate, Bonavista Bay, New- foundland
F3403	(w) 21	39	Clean.....	F	Nov. 12, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	34		Clean.....	F	Aug. 12, 1932	At Creignish, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3447	(w) 21	37	Clean.....	F	Nov. 14, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	31		Clean.....	F	July 21, 1932	At LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3461	(w) 9	32	Clean.....	F	Nov. 14, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	21		Clean.....	F	June 13, 1932	At Bauline, Conception Bay, New- foundland
F3493	(w) 21	37	Clean.....	F	Nov. 17, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	(aa) 38		Clean.....	F	Aug. 1, 1932	At Griquet, Northern Newfound- land
F3522	(w) 19	35	Clean.....	F	Nov. 17, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	22		Clean.....	F	July 23, 1932	Pomquet Beach, Antigonish Co., N.S.
F3544	(w) 17	35	Clean.....	F	Nov. 20, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	25		Clean.....	F	Aug. 8, 1932	At LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
F3576	(w) 20	36	Clean.....	F	Nov. 20, 1930	Margaree river, N.S.
	27		Clean.....	F	Aug. 18, 1932	Friar's Head, Inverness Co., N.S.

RE-CAPTURES, 1932—ATLANTIC SALMON—*Continued*MARGAREE RIVER, N.S.—*Concluded*

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
F3594	(w) 11 24	30 38	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 20, 1930 July 30, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. At Chimney Corner, Inverness Co., N.S.
F4989	(w) 8 12	30 34	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 20, 1930 July 24, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Near mouth of Margaree river, N.S.
F4997	(w) 11 18½	32 36	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 20, 1930 Aug. 20, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Three miles from mouth of Margaree river, N.S. (down coast)
F5012	(w) 23	38	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 28, 1930 July 18, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness Co., N.S.
F5014	(w) 10 23½	32	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 28, 1930 July 13, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Off shore Inverness, Co., N.S.
F5016	(w) 12 26	33 40	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 28, 1930 Aug. 15, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. South side of Cape George, Antigonish Co., N.S.
F5017	(w) 14 24	32 38½	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 28, 1930 Aug. 1, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. At Friar's Head, Inverness Co., N.S.
F5039	(w) 15 22	32 39	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 28, 1930 July 26, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. At Friar's Head, Inverness Co., N.S.
F5060	(w) 4 12	22	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 29, 1930 June 1, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. At Princeton, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.
F5077	(w) 9 23½	32 38	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 29, 1930 July 25, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. At Terre Noire, Inverness Co., N.S.
F5100	(w) 9 25	32	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 29, 1930 July 16, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Mabou Harbour, Inverness Co., N.S.
F5109	(w) 6 21	30	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 29, 1930 July 28, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Off Bayfield Harbour, Antigonish Co., N.S.
F5127	(w) 10 27	34	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 29, 1930 June 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.
F5137	(w) 10 14	33 36	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 29, 1930 Aug. 12, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Near mouth of Margaree river, N.S.
F5165	(w) 8 (z) 25	33 38½	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Dec. 1, 1930 June 14, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. At Dildo, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.
F5179	(w) 9 23	31 39½	Clean..... Clean.....	M M	Dec. 1, 1930 July 11, 1932	Margaree river, N.S. Margaree Harbour, N.S.

RIVER PHILIP, N.S.

F2869	6 17	27½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 15, 1930 June 10, 1932	River Philip, N.S. Newman's Cove, Bonavista District, Newfoundland.

MATAPEDIA RIVER, QUE.

F2943	11 27	33-3 41	Kelt..... Clean.....	M M	Oct. 29, 1930 Aug. 15, 1932	Matapedia river, Quebec At Heppels, a few miles below Causapsal, Matapedia river, Quebec.

RE-CAPTURES, 1932—ATLANTIC SALMON—Continued

NEW MILLS POND, N.B.

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
F3755	(v) 11 23	32	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 8, 1930 July 1932	New Mills, N.B. Coast off Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., N.B.
F3782	(v) 17 25	35	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 8, 1930 June 13, 1932	New Mills, N.B. Restigouche river, N.B.
F3842	(v) 14½ 29	35½	Kelt..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 10, 1930 June 16, 1932	New Mills, N.B. Restigouche river, N.B.
F3930	(v) 18½ 31	34	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 13, 1930 June 13, 1932	New Mills, N.B. Restigouche river, N.B.
F3943	(v) 9½ 30	32½	Kelt..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 13, 1930 June 8, 1932	New Mills, N.B. Belledune Point, Gloucester Co., N.B.

SAINT JOHN POND, N.B.

F4051	13 24	37 41	Kelt..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 12, 1930 May 31, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Saint John Harbour, N.B.
F4211	8½ 17½	33½	Kelt..... Clean.....	M M	Nov. 15, 1930 June 27, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. At Upper Gagetown, Saint John river, N.B.
F4318	7 15	31 35	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 13, 1930 May 18, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Kingsclear, Saint John river, N.B.
F4341	7½ 24	31½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 13, 1930 July 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. At Bath, N.B.
F4412	8½ 21	31½ 39	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 12, 1930 July 26, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Sugar island, Saint John river, N.B.
F4418	8½ 17	32 35½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 12, 1930 July 20, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Bay of Fundy, N.B.
F4443	8 20	33 36	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 12, 1930 May 16, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Nashwaaksis, Saint John river, N.B.
F4484	7 18½	31½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 15, 1930 June 1, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. At Hawshaw, Saint John river, N.B.
F4580	7½ 17	32½ 37	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 17, 1930 June 23, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. ½ mile above mouth of Gulquac stream, in the main Tobique river, N.B.
F4663	7 14½	30½ 35½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 12, 1930 June 15, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Gulquac pool, Tobique river, N.B.
F4708	6½ 8	30½ 33	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 11, 1930 May 20, 1932	Saint John harbour, N.B. Mouth of Nashwaaksis, in Saint John river, N.B.
F4784	9 21	33 37½	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 17, 1930 May 18, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Springhill, Saint John river, N.B.
F4794	7½ 16	31½ 35	Kelt..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 17, 1930 May 18, 1932	Saint John Harbour, N.B. Springhill, Saint John river, N.B.

RE-CAPTURES, 1932—ATLANTIC SALMON—*Continued*

MORELL RIVER, P.E.I.

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
F 796	7½ 18	29	Kelt..... Clean.....	M M	Oct. 23, 1930 June 10, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Amherst Cove, Bonavista District, Newfoundland.
F849(y)	(x) 11 18½	31 37	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Oct. 31, 1930 Nov. 14, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Morell river, P.E.I.
F1010	(x) 13½ 24	33	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Oct. 31, 1930 June 6, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Newman's Cove, Bonavista District, Newfoundland.
F1039	(x) 8 12lb. 9 oz.	29	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 6, 1930 Sept. 2, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Morell river, P.E.I.
F3110	(x) 9½ 18	30	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 14, 1930 June 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Newfoundland.
F3125	(x) 9½ 15	31 35½	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 14, 1930 Nov. 25, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Midgell river, P.E.I.
F3126	(x) 8 17½	30	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 14, 1930 June 9, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Coast of St. John's, Newfoundland.
F3193	(x) 10 16	30½	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 19, 1930 June 8, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Off east coast of Newfoundland.
F3197	(x) 9 12	30	Clean..... Clean.....	F F	Nov. 19, 1930 Aug. 1, 1932	Morell river, P.E.I. Off St. Peter's Harbour, north shore, P.E.I.

(v) Weights when tagged at New Mills, 1930, were "estimated."

(w) Weighed before stripped.

(x) Females tagged at Morell river, 1930, were estimated weights before stripped.

(y) Taken in departmental trap.

(z) Frozen weight.

(az) Weight when dressed.

Sixty-six "recaptures" of marked salmon were reported in 1932. All of these were marked in 1930, with the exception of those from the Nictaux river, which were marked in 1931. Reported "recaptures" indicate great variation in the distance that the salmon from different districts migrate from their parent stream. Five "recaptures" of Nictaux salmon were reported, one of which was taken as a kelt in Digby basin before it had returned to sea, and the other four were taken in Newfoundland waters. All were marked in 1931 and were recaptured during the following year.

Thirty-two "recaptures" of Margaree fish were reported. All of these were marked in 1930 and were recaptured in the second year following. Twenty-three were taken at various points around the shores of Inverness county, N.S., three in Antigonish county, and six in Newfoundland waters. All were captured originally between September 27 and November 24 in 1930. Five were recaptured in June, eighteen in July and nine on and after August 1. The single "recapture" from river Philip was taken in Newfoundland waters, while six "recaptures" from the Matapedia river and New Mills pond were all taken in

the same general district. The New Mills fish were originally caught and impounded between June 3 and July 7, 1930. Four were recaptured in June and one in July. The thirteen "recaptures" of St. John river fish were taken in the same general district. They were originally caught between May 28 and August 15, 1930. Ten were recaptured in May and June and three in July, two years later.

The nine "recaptures" of Morell River salmon were originally caught and impounded between October 16 and November 20, 1930. All were recaptured two years later, four around the shores of Prince Edward Island and five in Newfoundland waters. One of these "recaptures" was taken for the second time in the trap operated for fish cultural purposes in the Morell river.

NOVA SCOTIA
ANTIGONISH HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger- lings	Rainbow trout No. 5 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 1 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 2 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 3 finger- lings	Speckled trout year- lings	Speckled trout Older fish
Antigonish Co.—										
Afton river.....	50,000		10,000							
Brierly brook—West river.....						15,000				
Brierly brook lake.....						5,000				
Copper lake.....						20,000				
Cumming lake.....						10,000				
Delhanty's lake.....						15,000				
Gaspereau lake.....						25,000				
Glen Alpine brook—Lochaber lake.....						20,000				
Hatchery dam—South river.....									100	49
James river.....	100,000		40,000							
Lochaber lake.....						30,000	78,000	10,000	6,580	125
Loch Katrine.....						42,000		8,000		
McNab's brook—Lochaber lake.....						10,000				
Meadow Green river.....						18,000				
Monastery river.....	40,000		15,000							
North lake.....						20,000				
North river brook.....						5,000				
Pinevale brook—South river.....						15,000				
Polsons brook—South river.....						8,000				
South lake.....						20,000				
South river.....	60,000			1,769						
South river lake.....									250	
Stearn's pond.....								2,000		
Tracadie river.....	55,000		30,000							
West river.....						32,000			400	
Cumberland Co.—										
Pugwash river.....			29,000							
River Philip.....		55,000	5,000							
Wallace river.....			105,000							
Guysborough Co.—										
Chisholms lake.....						8,000				
Cole Harbour lake.....						30,000	15,000			
Country Harbour river.....	150,000		50,000							
Cudhays lake.....						20,000				
Donahue lake.....						20,000	8,000			
Doyles lake.....						15,000				
East river, St. Mary's.....	270,000	70,000	75,000							

Eight Island lake.....						15,000				
Fitz lake.....						5,000				
Geary's lake.....						25,000				
Giants lake.....					9,172					
Goshen lake.....						10,000				
Great lake.....							25,000			
Indian lake.....							35,000			
Jellows lake.....						24,000				
Matties river.....	45,000		20,000							
McDonald lake.....						10,000				
McPherson lake.....								10,000		
Narrow lake.....						10,000				
Salmon river.....	200,000					20,000				
Square lake.....							12,000			
Three Mile lake.....										
West river, St. Mary's.....	280,000	70,000	53,000							
Pictou Co.—										
Barney river.....	100,000									
Big brook—East river.....						20,000				
Brora lake.....						10,000				
Calders lake.....									110	
Centerdale lake.....						10,000				
Chisholms lake.....						10,000				
East river.....	125,000									
Ferguson lake.....						10,000				
French river.....	100,000									
French river, branch.....						20,000				
Gairloch lake.....						10,000				
Grahams lake.....						10,000	1,800			
Hatties lake.....							15,000			
Little black brook—Brook lake.....							15,000			
McKinnon's lake.....						10,000				
McLean's lake.....						4,000	2,000			
McLellan's brook—East river.....						20,000				
Middle river.....		100,000								
River John.....						40,000				
Stewart's dam.....						10,000				
Stewart's lake.....							5,000			
Sutherland lake.....						20,000				
Sutherland river.....	50,000									
Taylor lake.....						14,000	4,439	1,761		
Wentworth lake.....						20,000				140
West branch lake.....						10,000				
West river.....						25,000				
	1,625,000	295,000	432,000	1,769	9,172	795,000	216,239	31,761	7,440	314

Total distribution..... 3,413,605

BEDFORD HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon green eggs	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Landlocked salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Salmon trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings
Atlantic Experimental Station, Halifax.....				40				40	50
Colechester Co.—									
Bass river.....			60,000						
Beaver brook—Cobequid bay.....							6,000		
Castlereagh lake.....								5,000	
Double lake.....							30,000		
Folly lake.....							20,000		
Folly river.....			30,000						
Great Village river.....			30,000						
Lyons brook—North river.....							15,000		
Salmon river—									
Christie brook.....							30,000		
Pollis brook.....							20,000		
South branch.....							15,000		
St. Andrews river.....							25,000		
Stewiacke river—									
Otter brook.....							10,000		
South branch.....							25,000		
Upper Stewiacke river.....			15,000						
Cumberland Co.—									
Amherst pumping station pond—Nappan river.....							25,000		
Curry's pond.....							6,000		
Economy lake.....							30,000		
Hart's lake.....							30,000		
Maccan river.....			30,000						
Newton lake.....							30,000		
Portapique river.....			30,000						
River Philip.....			155,000						
Sutherland lake.....							30,000		
Victory lake.....								5,000	
Dalhousie University.....	9,500	6,850							
Halifax Co.—									
Barrett's lake.....							25,000		
Bear lake.....							10,000		
Bannory brook—Shubenacadie river.....			30,000						
Big Salmon river.....			75,000						
Black Point lake.....								5,000	
Brian lake.....							35,000		
Browns lake.....							30,000		
Chezzeetcook river.....			70,000						

Clay lake.....							45,000		
Conrods lake.....							25,000		
Five Island lake.....							30,000		
Fraser's lake.....							10,000		
Gammon lake.....							30,000		
Grand lake—Fletcher's run.....					30,000				
Half Mile lake.....							30,000		
Hatchet lake.....								5,000	
Higgins lake.....							40,000		
Higgins brook—Musquodoboit river.....			30,000						
Jim lake.....							5,000		
Kehoe lake.....							10,000		
Lewis lake.....							30,000		
Little Salmon river.....			55,000						
Maxwell's lake.....							15,000		
Moose river.....			20,000						
Nine Mile river.....			40,000						
Oisier river.....			40,000						
Petpeswick outlet—Chezzetcook river.....			30,000						
Rawdon river.....			70,000	500	34,945				
Rocky lake.....									5,355
Sackville river.....			30,000	59,180					
Sandy lake.....							10,000		
Sheldrake lake.....								10,000	
Soles lake.....								5,000	
Tangier river.....			30,000						
Taylor brook—Musquodoboit river.....			40,000						
Waverley lake.....			40,000						
White lake.....							30,000		
Hants Co.—									
Cocks-Comb lake.....							30,000		
Lunenburg Co.—									
Corkum lake.....							40,000		
East river.....			30,000						
Gold river.....			120,000						
Middle river.....			60,000						
Mill lake.....							25,000		
Mush-a-Mush lake.....							35,000		
Sawlors lake.....			20,000						
Sherbrooke or Nine Mile lake.....						80,000		6,000	
Spondo lake.....							30,000	6,000	
	9,500	6,850	1,180,000	59,700	64,945	80,000	917,000	47,040	5,405

Total distribution..... 2,370,440

LINDLOFF SUB-HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 3 finger- lings
Cape Breton Co.—		
Enon lake.....		15,000
Lever's lake.....		5,000
McIsaac's lake.....		8,000
McMillan's lake.....		5,000
Salmon river.....	75,000	
Inverness Co.—		
Big brook-Denny's river.....	60,000	
McDonald's brook-Inhabitants river.....	75,000	
Richmond Co.—		
East Tillard river.....	60,000	
Framboise river.....	75,000	
Grand river.....	175,000	
Lindloff lake.....		20,270
McLane's brook-Maddans river.....	45,000	
McRae's brook-Black river.....	35,000	
Murray's brook-Scott's river.....	45,000	
Tom's brook-Denny's river.....	55,000	
West Tillard river.....	40,000	
	740,000	53,270
Total distribution.....		793,270

MARGAREE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 4 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 1 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 2 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 3 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 4 finger- lings
Inverness Co.—										
North East Margaree river—										
Big brook.....		40,000		15,000						
Big Interval bridge.....		110,000		57,000						
Black rock.....					15,000					
Blue pool.....	85,000	25,000								
Boar's Back pool.....		70,000								
Cranton bridge.....	100,000									
Crowdis bridge.....				25,000						
Between Crowdis bridge and Rock pool.....	300,000									
Dunn's brook.....		40,000		20,000						
Gallant's brook.....			35,000	20,000						
Greig's crossing.....	75,000			25,000						
Hannigan brook.....		40,000								
Hart's pool.....	135,000									
Hatchery brook.....	12,700	30,000							2,000	3,000
Hatchery pool.....	50,000							3,000		
Ingraham's pool.....					8,400	4,000				
Island brook.....	100,000									
Lake O'Law brook.....	50,000	50,000								
Levis brook.....		30,000		10,000						
McDonald's brook—Hatchery brook.....										397
Marples pool.....		50,000		20,000						
McDaniel's brook.....		75,000		10,000						
McDermid's crossing.....	50,000			25,000						
McKenzie's crossing.....	36,040									
McLean's pool.....		50,000	22,086							
Near hatchery.....	100,000									
Plaster Rock.....			30,000							
Rock pool.....	40,000									
Ross brook, west.....				20,500						
Rossville brook.....		30,000								
South West Margaree river—										
McDonnell brook.....		35,000								
Tingley's crossing.....	50,000									
Watson's brook.....	50,000									
Whitley's pool.....	50,000									
Indian brook-Whycocomagh.....							2,000			
Little River Cheticamp.....			100,000		20,000					
Prairie brook.....				25,000	4,000					
Trout brook-Lake Ainslie.....							3,000			

MARGAREE HATCHERY—*Concluded*

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 4 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 1 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 2 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 3 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 4 finger- lings
Victoria Co.—										
Baddeck river—										
Baddeck forks.....			25,000							
Crowdis brook.....							3,000			
East branch.....			100,000							
Harris brook.....							3,000			
Head waters.....			25,000							
North branch.....				30,000						
Barasois river.....			50,000		20,000					
Goose Cove brook-St. Ann's bay.....							3,000			
Middle river—										
Beaver brook.....			40,000	20,000						
Gold brook.....			75,000							
Head waters.....			55,000							
Indian brook.....			50,000							
McLean's crossing.....			40,000							
McLennan's bridge.....			30,000							
Upper foot bridge.....			50,000							
St. Ann's river—										
Church brook.....					20,000		3,000			
Smith pool.....			50,000							
South Gut brook-St. Ann's bay.....					20,000		3,000			
	1,283,740	684,000	777,986	322,500	107,400	4,000	20,000	3,000	2,000	3,397
Total distribution.....								3,208,023		

MIDDLETON HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 5 fingerlings
Annapolis Co.—								
Allen lake (west).....					10,000			
Annapolis river, 10 to 15 miles from hatchery.....		75,000						
Beales brook.....				3,000				
Fales brook.....				3,000				
Morton brook.....				4,000				
Chute lake.....				7,400				
Elliot lake.....					8,000			1,400
Gesner lake.....					5,000			
Harris lake.....				10,000				
Hatchery pond.....						1,000	1,000	
Hornet lake.....						2,000		
Katie lake.....				10,000				
LeQuille river.....		35,000						
Lily lake.....				8,000	8,000			1,000
Little Kelly lake.....						2,000		
Little river.....				10,000				
McGill lake.....				10,000				
Mitchell lake.....					5,000			
Nictaux river.....			327,100					
Oakes brook, mouth of.....							500	
Trout lake brook.....							1,000	
Paradise river.....					10,000			
Quilty lake.....					10,000			
Round Hill river.....		35,000						
Shannon river.....					10,000			
Kelly brook.....					5,000			
Slocumb brook.....				5,000				
Thirty lake.....					10,000			
Trout lake.....					10,000			
Wades lake.....					5,000			
Waterloo lake.....				10,000				
Wildcat brook—Medway river.....				5,000				
Youngs lake.....					5,000			
Zwicker lake.....					10,000			
Digby Co.—								
Andrews lake.....					10,000			
Central lake.....					10,000			
Haines lake.....					10,000			
Porters lake.....					10,000			
Round lake.....					10,000			
Hants Co.—								
Avon river, south branch.....		25,000						
Cameron lake.....					7,000			
Canoe lake.....					5,000	2,000		
Cards lake.....					15,000			
Coxcomb lake.....				10,000				
Kennetcook river.....	25,000	25,000						
LeBreau brook.....				3,000			1,500	
Meander river.....		40,000						
Murphy lake.....				10,000				
Nixes lake.....				10,000				
Panuke lake.....					20,000			
Pleasant Valley lake.....					10,000			
River Herbert.....	25,000	15,000						
Zwicker lake.....				10,000				
Kings Co.—								
Aylsford lake.....					20,000			
Cornwallis river.....		25,000						
Gaspereau river.....		60,000						
Mill brook.....					10,000			
Habitant river.....					10,000			
Lake Paul.....				10,000				
Murphy lake.....					10,000			
Somerset brook—Annapolis river.....				5,000				
Lunenburg Co.—								
Gold river.....		120,000						
LaHave river.....		120,000						
North branch.....	30,000							
Lake Pleasant.....					10,000			
Lewis lake.....				10,000				
Medway river.....		80,000						
Ninevah lake.....					8,000			
Petite Riviere.....	25,000	25,000						
Rocky lake.....					8,000			
Torment lake.....					10,000			
Venoits stillwater—West Branch of LaHave river.....					8,000			
Whelan lake.....						6,000		
Whetstone lake.....					10,000			
Whitney lake.....				10,000				
Queens Co.—								
Kedgemakooke lake.....				20,000				
Medway river.....		71,800						
Milford lakes.....					20,000			
	105,000	751,800	327,100	183,400	342,000	13,000	4,000	2,400

Total distribution..... 1,728,700

YARMOUTH HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 4 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 5 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon year- lings	Kam- loops trout No. 5 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout No. 3 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout No. 4 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout No. 5 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout year- lings	Speck- led trout No. 1 finger- lings	Speck- led trout No. 2 finger- lings	Speck- led trout No. 3 finger- lings	Speck- led trout No. 5 finger- lings	Speck- led trout year- lings	Speck- led trout older fish
Atlantic Experimental Station, Halifax.....						50											20	
Annapolis Co.—																		
Bear river.....	50,000	60,000		40,000			5,000											
Digby Co.—																		
Barn river.....														20,000				
Barrio lake.....														15,000				
Bear lake.....														20,000				
Brnar lake.....														10,000				
Carlton river.....																	2,000	
Cedar lake—three miles from hatchery.....													25,000		5,000			
Cedar lake—thirty-five miles from hatchery.....														10,000				
Clearwater lake.....																		3,500
Cranberry lake.....																		2,000
Deans brook—Salmon river.....																10,000		
Eel lake.....																		2,500
Gold lake.....														10,000				
Goudey's lake.....																10,000		
Lake Wentworth.....														15,000				
Meteghan river.....														30,000		25,000		
Midway lake.....												5,000						
Moose river.....																		2,000
Oak lake.....																		2,500
Porters lake.....														10,000				
Round lake.....												5,500						
Salmon river.....	75,000	60,000	60,000		80,000	10,000	21,000											
Salmon river lake.....																		2,500
Seven Pence Ha' Penny river.....														20,000				2,500
Silver river.....														15,000				
Kings Co.—																		
Lake George.....																		3,000
Lunenburg Co.—																		
Spectacle lake.....											6,000	6,000		15,000		5,000		1,000
Queens Co.—																		
Cranberry lake.....									1,000	1,000		2,500						
Kedgemakooke lake.....																		3,000
Kempt lake.....									5,000								5,000	
Medway river.....							24,000											
Mersey river.....		90,000	155,000	67,000	38,000													
Shelburne Co.—																		
Barclay's brook—Jordan bay.....														15,000				
Birchtown brook—Roseway river.....																5,000		
Clam lake.....										10,000								

Clyde river.....	130,000	40,000	45,000	10,000	15,000														
Tributary brooks.....														15,000					
Jordan river.....	60,000	25,000	41,000	36,000	6,000									20,000					
Eight Mile brook.....														20,000	5,000				
Ogden brook.....														15,000					
Six Mile brook.....														20,000					
Roseway river, head waters.....	130,000	55,000	15,000		14,000														
Roseway river, lower reaches.....																			
Yarmouth Co.—			10,000																
Argyle river.....													15,000						
Beaver river.....										12,000	4,000		15,000						
Bird lake.....													15,000						
Brazil lake.....													45,000						
Carleton river.....													15,000						
Coldstream river.....														35,000	10,000		1,500		
Darlings lake.....													15,000						
Granite lake.....														5,000					
Gardeners lake.....													15,000						
Hoopers lake.....														20,000					
Kegashook lake.....														15,000					
Lake Ellenwood.....														20,000					
Lake Jesse.....													15,000						
Little Brazil lake.....										15,000									
Lake Utley.....						10,000													
Meadow brook—Tusket river.....														10,000					
Pleasant lake.....													15,000						
Randalls brook—Tusket river.....															5,000				
Reynards Falls stream—Tusket river.....													15,000						
Rushy lake.....														15,000					
Salmon river.....	75,000	40,000	80,000		6,000													1,500	
Sunday lake.....																			
Tusket river.....	150,000	170,000	25,000		25,000	22,000													
East branch—Tusket river.....														20,000				1,000	
Two Island lake.....														10,000					
Whistler lake.....														15,000					
	350,000	740,000	415,000	243,000	164,000	74,050	83,000	10,000	0,000	11,000	33,000	23,000	175,000	440,000	80,000	5,020	30,500	309	

Total distribution..... 2,882,969

NEW BRUNSWICK CHAMCOOK LAKES CAMP

Biological Board—

Toronto University, Dr. M'Gonigle.....	1,000
St. Andrews, N.B., Mr. White.....	3,500

Total distribution..... 4,500

Landlocked
salmon
green
eggs

FLORENCEVILLE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon year- lings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 finger- lings	Speckled trout No. 2 finger- lings	Speckled trout year- lings	Speckled trout 2 year olds
Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, N.B. Dr.										
M'Gonigle.....								696		
Carleton Co.—										
Becaguimec river.....	150,000	100,000								
Big Guisguilt river.....						25,000			150	
Big Presqu'le river.....	150,000			20,000	69					
Bogan brook—south branch Miramichi river.....		10,000								
Bubby's brook-St. John river.....						5,000				
Bulls creek-St. John river.....						35,000				
Buttermilk creek-St. John river.....							1,000			
Centreville pond—Presqu'le river.....										100
Clearwater brook—south branch Miramichi river.....		10,000								
Dingee brook-St. John river.....							9,000			
Elliott brook—Miramichi river.....		35,000								
Glassville pond—Shiktahawk river.....							3,000		150	
Hagerman brook-St. John river.....						15,000				
Hardwood brook-St. John river.....							9,000			
Hathaway brook-St. John river.....							2,000			
Lanes creek—St. John river.....							6,500			
Little Guisguilt river.....						40,000				
Little Presqu'le river.....		40,000								
Little Shiktahawk river.....		40,000								
Lockhart's pond—Shiktahawk river.....										75
Mallory brook—St. John river.....						15,000				
Maynes brook—Presqu'le river.....							10,000			
McLeary's brook—Lakeville pond.....							10,000			
McQuade pond—St. John river.....							40,000			
Meduxnekeag river.....	75,000	40,000	62,000	20,000						
Mile brook—St. John river.....							6,350			
South West Miramichi river—north branch.....	75,000	100,000		20,000						
South West Miramichi river—south branch.....	150,000	60,000		7,000						
Monquart river.....	150,000	50,000		5,000						
Priest's brook.....							10,000			
River de Chute.....							25,000			100
Shiktahawk river.....	150,000	50,000	40,000	4,323						
Simpson brook—south branch, south west Miramichi river.....		10,000								
Stickney brook—St. John river.....						3,500				
Smith brook—Becaguimec river.....							5,000			

Twoedie brook-St. John river.....							3,500			
White Marsh creek-St. John river.....							7,733		128	83
Charlotte Co.—										
Digdeguash river.....							40,000			
York Co.—										
Davidson lake.....							25,000			
First Eel river lake.....							20,000			
Second Eel river lake.....							20,000			
Indian lake.....							20,000			
Keswick river.....		150,000								
Mactaquac river.....	75,000									
Nackawic river.....	75,000									
Nashwaak river.....		160,000	28,000	16,000						
Nashwaaksis river.....							50,000			
Nigger brook-Nackawic river.....						10,000				
Pokiok river.....							35,000			
Skiff lake.....	75,000	50,000								
Risteen lake.....							20,000			
Shogomoc river.....							40,000			
Taffa lake.....						10,000				
Twoedie lake.....							10,000			
	1,125,000	905,000	128,000	92,323	60	158,500	428,083	696	428	358

Total distribution..... 2,838,457

GRAND FALLS HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 finger- lings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 finger- lings
Salmon river (Victoria Co.)—					
Aubin crossing.....	25,000				
Big bogan.....	15,000	15,000			
Boat landing.....	35,000	40,000			
Covered bridge settlement.....		20,000			
Cyr flats settlement.....	25,000	20,000			
Davis Mill brook.....	25,000				
Foley brook.....	25,000	20,000			
Little Salmon river.....	25,000	35,000			
Main Salmon river between north branch and Foley brook.....		35,000	55,000		
Mooney brook.....	25,000	20,000			
Mouth of Salmon river.....		20,000			
Sutherland brook.....				5,000	45,000
Tom Cote Mill.....		40,000			
St. John river (Victoria Co.)—					
Andover bar.....	25,000	30,000			
Argosy crossing.....	25,000	20,000			
Aroostook bar.....	25,000	15,000			
Aroostook flats.....	25,000				
Aroostook junction.....		40,000			
Black rapids.....	5,000	30,000			
Boutout brook.....				5,000	
Costigan point.....			55,000		
Dee point.....		90,000			
Gillespie lake.....				5,000	
Hatchery brook or Rapide de Femme (above falls).....				5,000	861
Hatchery brook (below falls).....			2,290		
Indian Ferry.....	20,000	40,000			
Inman flats.....	20,000	30,000			
Kilburn ferry.....	25,000	30,216			
Limestone siding.....	25,000	20,000			
Lower basin.....	25,000	25,000			
Lower Perth.....	25,000	20,000	20,000		
Morell siding.....	25,000	40,000			
Muniac, mouth of.....	25,000				
Muniac brook.....	40,000	20,000	40,000		
Lower Muniac.....	30,000				
Ortonville siding.....	25,000	40,000			
Price brook.....				5,000	
Tobique river—over 20 miles.....		25,000	20,000		
Tobique river, mouth of.....	20,000				
Haley brook.....			20,000		
Millers bogan.....			20,000		
Right hand branch.....			20,000		
Riley brook.....			20,000		
Sisson branch.....			20,000		
Three brooks, 18 miles from hatchery.....				5,000	45,000
Two brooks, 43 miles from hatchery.....			20,000		
Baker brook (Madawaska Co.).....					85,000
Caron lake.....					10,000
Glazier lake.....					50,000
Grand river.....					40,000
Green river.....					150,000
Iroquois river.....					50,000
Ledges pond.....					5,000
Little river.....					60,000
Beaver brook.....					15,000
Dead waters brook.....					15,000
Perkins brook.....					15,000
Rocky brook.....					15,000
Madawaska river.....				50,000	
Mazeroll pond.....				5,000	1,000
Nine Mile brook.....					8,000
Seigas river.....					40,000
Thompson lake.....					45,000
Trout brook.....					50,000
Unique lake.....					50,000
	610,000	780,216	312,290	85,000	794,861

Total distribution..... 2,582,367

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Bartibog river.....		59,200		20,000	
Bay Du Vin river.....	64,000	42,000			
Black river.....	64,000	32,000		20,000	
Black river lake.....					10,000
Burnt Church river.....		59,200			
Cocagne river.....		59,200			
Kouchibouguac river.....	64,000				
Little South West Miramichi river.....		587,000	63,000	36,000	
Nappan river.....	64,000				
North West Miramichi river.....		791,900	29,000	272,000	
Millstream.....		59,200		20,000	
Sevogle river.....		96,000		100,000	
Stewart brook.....		30,000		336	
Trout brook.....		33,000			
Pokemouche river.....					20,000
Richibucto river.....			22,000		
South West Miramichi river—					
Barnaby river.....		101,200			
Bartholomew river.....		59,200			
Cains river.....		158,100		89,000	
Renous river.....		152,100			
Dungarvon river.....		59,200		69,000	
Taxes river.....		59,200		59,809	
Tabusintae river.....		101,200			
Eskeddelloc brook.....					20,000
Tracadie river.....					20,000
Votoure lake.....					8,800
	256,000	2,538,900	114,000	686,145	78,800

Total distribution..... 3,673,845

NIPISIGUIT SUB-HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry
Nipisiguit river—	
Bear Island, foot of.....	27,000
Bear Island, head of.....	60,000
Church point.....	75,000
Club House pool.....	40,000
Comeau landing.....	37,000
Gilmore brook.....	40,000
Grilse pool.....	35,000
Knight brook.....	36,000
Long Meadow, head of.....	60,000
Marshall Boudreau beach.....	38,000
Middle beach.....	73,952
Pabineau river.....	30,000
Total distribution.....	551,952

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Apple river, N.S.....	23,500				
Black lake.....				5,000	
Jacquet river.....	60,000				
Lake on barren (Shippigan Railway Sta.)					25,000
Lily lake.....				5,000	
Restigouche river.....	1,675,164	3,200	63,950		
Christopher brook.....					22,800
Little river.....					33,785
Little Main river.....	75,000				
Matapedia river.....	589,038		45,864		
At St. Alexis.....	50,000				
Millstream falls.....	50,000				
Upsalquitch river.....	400,000		33,140		
Grog brook.....				35,000	
	2,922,702	3,200	142,954	45,000	81,585

Total distribution..... 3,195,441

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon ad- vanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger- lings	Atlantic salmon hybrid year- lings	Brown trout ad- vanced fry	Brown trout No. 1 finger- lings	Brown trout No. 2 finger- lings	Brown trout No. 4 finger- lings	Brown trout hybrid ad- vanced fry	Brown trout hybrid No. 1 finger- lings	Brown trout hybrid No. 2 finger- lings	Brown trout hybrid No. 4 finger- lings	Brown trout hybrid old fish	Land- locked salmon ad- vanced fry	Land- locked salmon hybrid year- lings
Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews.....	100,000															
Charlotte Co.—																
Beaver brook—St. Croix river.....																
Bills lake.....																
Burnt Dam lake.....																
Chamecook lake.....			50,000												100,000	
Clarence stream—Magaguadavic river.....			100,000													
Clear lake.....																
Craig brook—Digdeguash river.....																
Deadwater brook—Digdeguash river.....																
Denis stream—St. Croix river.....																
Dog brook—St. Croix river.....																
Gibson lake.....																
Green Brown brook—Canous river.....																
Hitching brook—Digdeguash river.....																
Long and Bartlett lakes—thoroughfare.....																
Long and Twin lakes—thoroughfare.....																
McLeod brook—Digdeguash river.....																
Murchie brook—St. Croix river.....																
Piskahegan river.....			100,000													
Pocologan river.....		100,000														
Red Rock lake.....																
Soap brook—St. Croix river.....																
Stein lake.....																
St. Patrick lake.....																
Tanhouse brook—Digdeguash river.....																
Waweig river.....																
Kings Co.—																
Chisholm lake.....																
Days lake.....																
Deep lake.....																
Dolan Lake.....																
Kelly lake.....																
Kennebecasis river.....		100,000	100,000													
Kennebecasis river, headwaters.....																
McBrian lake.....						10,000										
Nap lake.....																
Tberrio lake.....						40,000										
Trout creek—Kennebecasis river.....			75,000													
Queens Co.—																
Little Lyon lake.....																
Murphy pond—St. John river.....																
Salmon river.....				53,000												
St. John Co.—																
Artificial lakes—Rockwood Park.....																
Black river.....		75,000	75,000													

Blindman lake.....																	
Boaz lake.....																	
Burley lake.....																	
Cooks lake.....																	
Deadwater brook—Upper Loch Lomond.....																	
Deer lake.....																	
Donaldson lake.....																	
Douglas lake.....																	
Gardeners creek.....	100,000																
Henry lake.....																	
Horticulture Gardens—Rockwood Park.....																	
Latimeré lake.....					282											8,323	285
Lilly lake.....																	
Little river reservoir.....																	
Little river.....																	
Loch Lomond.....						125,000	67,093	41,009	300	30,000	34,113	9,551	100	164			
Mispec stream.....	75,000	75,000															
Musquash river, east branch.....																30,000	
Musquash river, west branch.....																	
Otter lake.....								6,831									
Ping Pong lake.....																	
Wood lake.....																	
Sunbury Co.—																	
Peltoma lake.....																	
Westmoreland Co.—																	
Bennett brook—Petiteodine river.....																	
York Co.—																	
Big Cranberry lake.....																	
Bolton lake.....																	
Grand lake—St. Croix river.....					24,000												
Lake George.....																	
Meadow brook—2nd Magaguadavic lake.....																	
Mink lake.....																	
Skiff lake.....																30,000	
Tom Davis lake—2nd Magaguadavic lake.....																	
Waterloo lake.....																	
	100,000	450,000	575,000	77,000	282	175,060	67,093	47,831	300	30,000	34,113	9,551	100	164	108,323		285

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY—*Concluded*

	Loch Leven trout ad- vanced fry	Loch Leven trout No. 1 finger- lings	Loch Leven trout No. 2 finger- lings	Loch Leven trout No. 4 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout No. 1 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout No. 2 finger- lings	Rain- bow trout old fish	Speck- led trout eyed eggs	Speck- led trout ad- vanced fry	Speck- led trout No. 1 finger- lings	Speck- led trout No. 2 finger- lings	Speck- led trout No. 3 finger- lings	Speck- led trout No. 4 finger- lings	Speck- led trout year- lings	Speck- led trout old fish
Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews.....								125,000							
Charlotte Co.—															
Beaver brook—St. Croix river.....										10,000					
Bills lake.....										5,000					
Burnt Dam lake.....											2,000				
Chamcook lake.....															
Clarence stream—Magaguadavic river.....															
Clear lake.....					40,000										
Craig brook—Digdeguash river.....										10,000					
Deadwater brook—Digdeguash river.....										5,000					
Denis stream—St. Croix river.....										10,000					
Dog brook—St. Croix river.....										10,000					
Gibson lake.....										10,000					
Green Brown brook—Canous river.....										10,000					
Hitching brook—Digdeguash river.....										5,000					
Long and Bartlett lakes—thoroughfare.....										10,000					
Long and Twin lakes—thoroughfare.....										10,000					
McLeod brook—Digdeguash river.....										5,000					
Murchie brook—St. Croix river.....										10,000					
Piskahegan river.....										10,000					
Pocologan river.....															
Red Rock lake.....										10,000					
Soap brook—St. Croix river.....										10,000					
Stein lake.....										5,000					
St. Patrick lake.....										5,000					
Tanhouse brook—Digdeguash river.....										5,000					
Waveig river.....										10,000					
Kings Co.—															
Chisholm lake.....										10,000					
Days lake.....													2,000		
Deep lake.....										5,000					
Dolan Lake.....										5,000					
Kelly lake.....												1,500			
Kennebecasis river.....															
Kennebecasis river, headwaters.....										15,000					
McBrinn lake.....															
Nap lake.....										5,000					
Therrio lake.....															
Trout creek—Kennebecasis river.....															
Queens Co.—															
Little Lyon lake.....										5,000					
Murphy pond—St. John river.....											5,000				
Salmon river.....															
St. John Co.—															
Artificial lakes—Rockwood Park.....						15,966	175								
Black river.....															

Blindman lake.....											2,000		683	300	
Bonz lake.....										3,000					
Burley lake.....											2,000				
Cooks lake.....										5,000					
Deadwater brook—Upper Loch Lomond.....														419	
Deer lake.....										5,000					
Donaldson lake.....										5,000					
Douglas lake.....										5,000					140
Gardeners creek.....															
Henry lake.....										15,000					
Horticulture Gardens—Rockwood Park.....											100				
Latimore lake.....															
Lily lake.....										5,000					
Little river reservoir.....										10,000					80
Little river.....										5,000					
Loch Lomond.....	25,000	14,173	9,545	300											
Mispec stream.....															
Musquash river, east branch.....													2,200		
Musquash river, west branch.....															
Otter lake.....															
Ping Pong lake.....										1,000					
Wood lake.....										10,000					
Sunbury Co.—															
Peltoma lake.....											4,000				
Westmoreland Co.—															
Bennett brook—Petitcodiac river.....											5,000				
York Co.—															
Big Cranberry lake.....										5,000					
Bolton lake.....										5,000					
Grand lake—St. Croix river.....															
Lake George.....										5,000					
Meadow brook—2nd Magaguadavic lake.....										5,000					
Mink lake.....											5,000				
Skiff lake.....															
Tom Davis lake—2nd Magaguadavic lake.....										5,000					
Waterloo lake.....										5,000					
	25,000	14,173	9,545	300	40,000	15,966	175	125,000	5,000	294,000	25,100	1,500	4,883	719	220

Total distribution..... 2,206,623

TOBIQUE SUB-HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry
Tobique river.	58,017
Oxbow.	50,000
Tobique forks.	60,000
Autherette.	45,000
Blue bogan.	10,000
Blue Mountain bend.	20,000
Burnt Land brook.	20,000
Everette bogan.	10,000
Fraser lodge.	15,000
Gaunces bogan.	15,000
Grear flats.	15,000
Haley brook.	50,000
Hatheway bogan.	20,000
Horse island bogan.	20,000
Millers bogan.	40,000
Odell stream, mouth of.	20,000
Plaster rock.	25,000
Riley brook.	25,000
Rocky brook.	20,000
Sadler flats.	15,000
Sisson brook.	15,000
Three brooks, mouth of.	15,000
Two brooks.	75,000
Wapskehegan stream.	20,000
Waters bogan.	45,000
Total distribution.	<u>723,017</u>

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
KELLY'S POND HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings
Queens Co.—								
Afton lake.....			11,259	3,200				
Andrews pond.....								8,000
Ballams brook, Acorns pond— Mt. Albion.....							2,000	
Belle river.....							8,000	
Black river.....							8,000	8,000
Blooming pond.....							10,000	
Cousins pond—Sea View.....							8,000	
Dixon's pond—De Sable river.....							8,000	
Essory's pond.....							3,000	
Fanning brook (Mt. Stewart).....						11,000		
Founds pond.....							8,000	
Glenfinnan lake.....			11,259	6,400				
Hardy's pond.....								8,000
Hatchery brook—East river.....		200						
Hatchery pond.....								211
Hillsboro or East river (Cherry Hill).....	24,000							
Hope river.....							8,000	
Johnson's river.....		20,000						
Leard's pond—Crapaud river.....							10,000	
McAulays brook—Tracadie.....								8,000
McLeod's pond—Belle river.....					3,000			
Newton river.....							8,000	
Pisquid lake.....				17,222				
Rackhams pond.....						6,600		4,096
Scott's pond—Clyde river.....							8,000	
Stewart's pond—Covehead.....								8,000
Winter river.....	31,200	18,800						
Wisner's pond.....								3,888
Vessey's brook—Winter river.....							13,000	
Kings Co.—								
Bear river.....								8,000
Big pond.....								8,000
Bristol pond (Hoopers pond).....						5,348		
Cardigan river, near Beaton's mill.....	23,400							
Cardigan river, at New Perth.....							8,000	
Coogans brook—Morell river.....	31,200							
Crane's pond—Morell river.....							3,000	
East river.....							5,000	
Farmington stream, below Quig- ley's mill.....		25,000						
Fisher's brook—Morell river.....							8,000	
Fortune river.....								16,000
Goose river.....							10,000	
Hay river.....								8,000
McAulay's stream—Morell river.....							3,000	
McKinnon's stream, east branch.....	77,200							
McKinnon's stream, west branch.....							13,500	
McLeod's pond—Murray river.....							5,000	
McRae's pond—Montague river.....							8,000	
Midgell river.....		25,000						
Mooney's brook—Morell river.....	31,200						8,000	
Mooney's pond (Elliotvale).....						11,200	13,500	
Montague pond.....								
Morell river.....	40,600	62,422						
Naufrage river.....	20,300	20,000						
Naufrage pond.....							10,000	
North lake.....							8,000	
Priest pond.....							8,000	
Quigley's pond, above mill dam.....						11,000		
Schooner pond.....	24,000							
Souris river.....							8,000	
Warren's pond.....						5,348		
West river.....							8,000	
Prince Co.—								
Big Pierre Jacquet river.....							10,000	
Little Pierre Jacquet river.....							10,000	
Cains stream—Mill river.....							10,000	
Dunk river.....	71,800	28,200						
Green's stream (Miminegash).....	20,300							
Luttrell's stream (Miminegash).....							2,300	
McWilliam's pond.....							10,000	
Mill river.....	20,300							
Tignish river.....		20,000						
Trout river.....							3,300	
Tryon river.....							10,000	
Webster's pond (Traverse).....							5,000	
Wright's pond—Dunk river.....							8,000	
	415,500	219,622	22,518	26,822	3,000	50,496	297,600	88,195

Total distribution..... 1,123,753

ALBERTA
BANFF HATCHERY

	Cutthroat trout advanced fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Loch Leven trout fry	Loch Leven trout No. 1 fingerlings	Loch Leven trout No. 3 fingerlings	Rainbow trout advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout yearlings	Salmon trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Altrude lake.....		10,000									
Baker lake.....		12,000									
Baptiste river—											
Brule creek.....				6,000							
Chambers creek.....				15,000							
Lawrence creek.....				12,000							
Ruth creek.....				12,000							
Beaver lake.....				15,000							
Birch lake, T. 35 R. 6.....				30,000							
Boom lake.....		16,000									
Bow river—											
Anthracite creek.....		15,000									
Baker creek.....		20,000									
Big Hill creek.....		30,000									
Consolation creek.....		15,000									
Corral creek.....		16,000									
Eight Mile spring.....		18,000									
Forty Mile creek.....		24,000									
Four Mile creek.....		10,000									
Gap creek.....	5,000										
Healey creek.....		15,000									
Jumping Pound creek.....	25,000										
Bear creek.....		10,000									
Muskeg creek.....		10,000									
Sibbald creek.....		15,000									
Spring creek.....		10,000									
Massive creek.....		15,000									
North Fish creek.....		10,000									
Pederson creek.....		10,000									
Policeman creek.....		25,000									
Red Earth creek—											
Pharaoh creek.....		8,000									
South Fish creek.....		10,000									
Spencer creek.....		15,000									
Spring creek.....		5,600									
Sundance creek.....		5,000									
Sundance lagoon.....		25,000									
Twenty-three mile creek.....		8,000									
Twenty-seven mile creek.....		6,000									
Twenty-nine mile creek.....		8,000									
Whiskey creek.....		10,000									

Chiniki lake.....	25,000								
Clearwater river—									
Alfred creek.....			10,000						
Muskeg creek.....			5,000						
Prairie creek.....			5,000						
Suhr creek.....			10,000						
Dobbs lake T. 37 R. 8.....			10,000						
Egypt lake.....	8,000								
Elbow river.....						18			
Bragg creek.....	10,000								
Crawford creek.....	5,000								
Fullerton creek.....	5,000								
Lotts creek.....	5,000								
Mays creek.....	10,000								
McLean creek.....	15,000								
Mickle creek.....	5,000								
Pirmez creek.....	10,000								
Ranger creek.....	5,000								
Rennick creek.....	5,000								
Robinson creek.....	5,100								
Stringer creek.....	5,000								
Thomas creek.....	5,000								
Youngs creek.....	5,000								
Emerald lake.....					10,000				
Exshaw lake.....	25,000								
Fish lake.....			10,000						
Ghost river—									
Eau Clair creek.....	18,000								
Hay Meadow creek.....	30,000								
Herbert lake T. 29 R. 16.....	20,000								
Highwood river—									
Etherington creek.....					1,380	18,000			
Flatt creek.....						20,000			
Pekisko creek.....						20,000			
Sullivan creek.....						20,000			
Horseshoe lake T. 34 R. 6.....			10,000						
Horseshoe lake T. 34 R. 6 (lake No. 2.).....			5,000						
Island lake T. 28 R. 15.....	10,000								
James river—									
Beaver spring.....			10,000						
Lake Louise.....	25,000								
Lake Minnewanka.....							1,138	49,500	
Lake O'Hara.....						11,000			
Larch lake.....	8,750								
Lost lake-Bow river.....	6,000								
Lower Oesa lake.....						1,500			
Marpole lake T. 30 R. 18.....						5,000			
Moraine lake.....	20,000								
Mud lake.....	15,000								
North Saskatchewan river—									
Shunda creek.....			10,000						
Pigeon lake-Battle river.....		40,000							

ALBERTA—Concluded
BANFF HATCHERY—Concluded

	Cutthroat trout advanced fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Loch Leven trout fry	Loch Leven trout No. 1 fingerlings	Loch Leven trout No. 3 fingerlings	Rainbow trout advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout yearlings	Salmon trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Pipestone river.....		20,000									
Ptarmigan lake.....		6,000									
Rainy lake T. 35 R. 6.....				15,000							
Raven river.....				24,800							
Red Deer river—											
Bearberry creek.....				15,000							
Smith creek.....				10,000							
Castle creek.....				200							
Fallen Timber—											
Bear creek.....			10,000								
Spring creek.....				15,000							
Twin Springs.....				5,000							
Little Red Deer river—											
Dog Pound creek.....				15,000							
Swanson creek.....				5,000							
Road creek.....					9,680						
Redout lake.....		6,000									
Ross lake.....						5,000					
Shadow lake.....		32,000									
Sherbrooke lake-Yoho park.....							10,000				
Spray river—											
Goat creek.....		10,000									
Sucker lake.....				10,000							
Taylor lake.....		8,750									
Two Jacks lake T. 20 R. 11.....		12,000									
Vermilion lake.....		40,000									
Third Vermilion lake.....											10,400
Vermilion river.....		30,000									
Vista lake.....		10,000									
Cold creek.....		25,000									
Wabamun lake T. 53 R. 5.....			40,000								
Wapta lake—											
Cataract creek.....							12,500				
Waunnick lake T. 34 R. 6-No. 1.....				10,000							
Waunnick lake T. 34-R. 6-No. 2.....				5,000							
Waunnick lake R. 34 R. 6-No. 3.....				5,000							
Waunnick lake T. 34 R. 6-No. 4.....				5,000							
Waunnick lake T. 34 R. 6-No. 5.....				5,000							
	100,000	848,200	90,000	320,000	9,680	10,380	118,000	18	1,138	49,500	10,400

Total distribution..... 1,569,316

JASPER PARK SUB-HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout fry	Rainbow trout fry
Amethyst lake (Tonquin valley).....	46,921	.....
Athabasca river—		
Moose creek.....		5,000
Hargwin creek.....		5,000
Embarras river—		
Chance creek.....		5,000
Dummy creek.....		5,000
Lost creek.....		5,000
Mitchell creek.....		5,000
Unnamed creek T. 49, R. 31, W. 5.....		5,000
Unnamed creek T. 48, R. 31, W. 5.....		5,000
Little Pembina river T. 57, R. 19, W. 5.....		10,000
Little Pembina river T. 46, R. 19, W. 5.....		5,000
McLeod river—		
Bench creek.....		15,000
Carrot creek.....		10,000
Edson creek.....		10,000
Mary Gregg lake.....		10,000
Sundance creek.....		10,000
Hornback creek.....		12,690
Horse creek.....		15,000
Unnamed creek S. 7, T. 53, R. 19, W. 5.....		10,000
Wolfson creek.....		5,000
Reflection lake, S. 22, T. 54, R. 15, W. 5.....		20,000
Zanzell lake, S. 5, T. 53, R. 19, W. 5.....		10,000
	46,921	182,690

Total distribution..... 229,611

WATERTON LAKES HATCHERY

	Cutthroat trout fry	Cutthroat trout advanced fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 fingerlings	Cutthroat trout No. 5 fingerlings	Cutthroat trout yearlings	Rainbow trout advanced fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No. 2 fingerlings	Rainbow trout yearlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Beauvais lake—Old Man river.....						5,500				
Belly river—										
Indian creek.....	5,000									
North fork—Belly river.....	25,000									
Bow river—										
North Sheep creek.....		15,000								
Fisher creek.....		15,000								
King creek.....		5,000								
Ware creek.....		10,000								
South Sheep creek.....		20,000								
Blue rock creek.....		10,000								
Canyon creek.....		10,000								
Gorge creek.....		10,000								
Long Prairie.....		10,000								
Wolf creek.....		10,000								
Spring creek.....		10,000								
Cameron lake—Waterton river.....								19,860		
Crowsnest lake—Old Man river.....						20,000				
Crypt lake—Waterton river.....			5,000							
Old Man river—										
Old Man river—Hidden creek to forks of Old Man....		80,000								
Adair creek.....		10,000								
Beaver creek.....		10,000								
Beaver dams—S. 32, T. 10, R. 3, W. 4.....		30,000								
Bobs creek.....			30,000							
Burton creek.....		10,000								
Callum creek.....		30,000								
Castle river—										
Beaver Mine creek.....						5,000				
Gladstone creek.....						12,000				
Mill creek.....						12,000				
Whitney creek.....						6,000				
Crowsnest river—										
Allison creek.....						10,000				
Blairmore creek.....						10,000				
Burmis creek.....						5,000				
Byron creek.....						10,000				
Cameron creek.....						5,000				
Cold creek.....						10,000				
McGillvary creek.....						5,000				
Star creek.....						10,000				

Damon creek.....	10,000									
Ernst creek.....	10,000									
Fly creek.....	5,000									
Grave creek.....	10,000									
Heath creek.....		30,000								
Livingstone river.....		35,000								
North creek.....	15,000									
Pincher creek.....						30,000				
Playle creek.....	10,000									
Racehorse creek.....	30,000									
Racehorse creek (Beaver dams).....		30,000								
Sharples creek.....	20,000									
Spring creek.....		25,000								
Station creek.....	5,000									
Willow creek—										
Willow creek—north fork.....	20,000									
Willow creek—south fork.....						15,000				
Burke creek.....						10,000				
Johnston creek.....	25,000									
Kuntz creek.....						5,000				
Langford creek.....						5,000				
Lyndon creek.....						20,000				
Nelson creek.....						5,000				
Patterson creek.....						5,000				
Rice creek.....	10,000									
Riley creek.....						5,000				
Trout creek.....						20,000				
Skee lake—S. 2, T. 3, R. 30, W. 4.....										2,045
St. Mary's river—										
Lee creek.....	30,000									
Tough creek.....	10,000									
Waterton lake.....						30,000	26,300			
Waterton river—										
Carpentier creek.....						10,000				
Cottonwood creek.....						10,000				
Drywood creek.....						15,000				
Pine creek.....						15,000				
South Kootenay creek.....							15,000			
Spring creek.....				13,094	281				3,310	
Trail creek.....						5,000				
Yarrow creek.....						10,000				
	30,000	505,000	155,000	13,094	281	310,500	45,000	46,160	3,310	2,045

Total distribution..... 1,111,290

BRITISH COLUMBIA
ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Spring salmon eyed eggs	Spring salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Spring salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Spring salmon No. 4 fingerlings
Anderson river.....					20,210	18,339	5,381
Anderson lake—							
Adlem creek.....		240,000	240,000				
Anderson lake beach.....		240,000	240,000				
Boulder creek.....		240,000	240,000				
Cabin creek.....			480,000				
Cedar creek.....			240,000				
Clemens creek.....	1,646,183		125,000		2,777		
Falls creek.....			240,000				
Granite creek.....		240,000					
Ternan creek.....	52,500		47,557				
Great Central lake—							
Drinkwater creek.....	2,002,000						
Sproat river—							
Spring creek.....				73,700			
Stamp river.....				147,403			
Refuge Bay.....			240,000				
	3,700,683	960,000	2,092,557	221,103	22,987	18,339	5,381

Total distribution..... 7,021,050

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings
Morrison creek—Babine lake.....		919,472
Morrison lake.....	4,811,647	250,000
Beaver lagoon.....	300,000	
	5,111,647	1,169,472

Total distribution..... 6,281,119

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

	Brown trout fry	Brown trout No. 1 finger-lings	Brown trout No. 2 finger-lings	Coho salmon eyed eggs	Coho salmon fry	Cut-throat trout eyed eggs	Cut-throat trout fry	Cut-throat trout No. 5 finger-lings	Cut-throat trout (hybrids) 5 year olds	Kamloops trout No. 5 finger-lings	Spring salmon eyed eggs	Spring salmon fry	Spring salmon No. 1 finger-lings	Spring salmon No. 2 finger-lings	Steel-head salmon fry	Steel-head salmon No. 5 finger-lings
Comox district—																
Campbell river.....						75,000					100,000					
Crueickshank river.....							5,000									
Forke lake—Highland district.....							500									
Glen lake—Victoria district.....					100,000			21,072	8	13,865		274,364			65,722	438
Cowichan lake—Nanaimo district.....							38,350					40,000				
Cottonwood creek.....																
Mead creek.....					30,000											
McKay creek.....							53,739									
Nixon creek.....					70,000		33,857				200,000	200,000				
Robertson river.....							38,000									
Sutton creek.....	20,275	42,000	84,000		70,000							150,000	59,476	159,204	61,000	
Cowichan river.....				75,000												
Bendnall creek.....											30,000					
Beaver creek.....				180,000	23,639											
Oliver creek.....							5,000									
Kidney lake.....							5,000									
Long lake.....																
Qualicum district—						75,000										
Englishman's river.....																
Qualicum beach ponds.....	30,000		20,000													
Qualicum river.....						75,000										
Saltspring island—																
Cushion lake.....							10,000									
Ford river.....							10,000									
Saanich inlet—																
Goldstream river.....							30,000				20,000					
Prospect lake.....																
Sooke district—																
Sooke river.....							10,000									
Young lake.....							10,000									
	50,275	42,000	104,090	255,000	293,639	225,000	249,446	21,072	8	13,865	350,000	664,364	59,476	159,204	126,722	438

Total distribution..... 2,614,509

CRANBROOK HATCHERY

	Cutthroat trout eyed eggs	Cutthroat trout fry	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Columbia lake.....			50,000	
Cranbrook district—				
Bartholomew lake.....	22,000	18,000		
Echo lake.....				5,000
Kootenay river system—				
Cherry creek.....		50,000		
Garbuts lake (or Garbetts).....	30,000			1,500
Horseshoe lake.....				5,000
Peckhams lake.....		25,000		1,500
Premier lake.....				15,000
Premier creek.....	82,500			
Moyie lake—				
Bark Shanty creek.....	129,500			
Fish lake creek.....	85,000			
Peavine creek.....	121,500	54,400		
Moyie river system—				
Boulder creek.....		5,000		
Cooper lake.....		10,000		
Mineral lake.....	42,000	25,000		
Mineral creek.....	7,500		10,000	
Monroe lake.....		100,000		
Fish Monroe lake.....		20,000		
Monroe creek.....			13,200	
Little Moyie river.....		25,000		
Ridgeway creek.....		5,000		
Twin lake.....				2,000
New lake.....		25,000		
Quartz lake.....				5,000
Rock lake.....				5,000
Smith lake.....		50,000		5,000
St. Mary's lake.....		40,000		
Elkeye creek.....	150,000			
Meechems creek.....		100,000		
St. Mary's river—				
Perry creek.....		10,000		
St. Joseph's creek.....		25,000		
Wards lake.....		10,000		
Deer lake, Arrow lake system.....			10,000	
Elk River system—				
Grave lake, Natal, B.C.....				6,750
Summit lake, Natal, B.C.....		40,000		
Fernie district—				
Baynes lake.....				6,750
Loon lake.....				6,750
Manistee lake.....				9,000
McBaines lake.....				6,750
Rock lake (or Mud).....		25,000		4,500
Silver Springs lake.....				6,750
Surveyors lake.....				6,750
Golden district—				
Cedar lake.....				20,250
Cedar creek.....	40,000			
Kettle river—				
Boundary creek.....		5,000		
White Swan lake.....			20,000	
Windermere district—				
Fish lakes.....	35,000			
Lake Audrey, west of Invermere.....		25,000		
Lillian lake.....				13,500
	745,000	692,400	103,200	132,750

Total distribution..... 1,673,350

CULTUS LAKE HATCHERY

	Cutthroat trout eyed eggs	Cutthroat trout fry	Sockeye salmon fry	Steelhead salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Steelhead salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Steelhead salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Steelhead salmon No. 4 fingerlings
Cultus lake.....			2,986,048				
Hope slough—Fraser river.....		15,000					
Hatzic lake—Fraser river.....		46,000					
Little Sumas river—Fraser river.....		46,000					
Popkum lake—Fraser river.....		18,000					
Long island lakes—Harrison lake district—							
Barnet lake.....		4,500					
Cornett lake.....		15,000					
Frederick lake.....		3,500					
Liumchin creek—Vedder river.....	15,000						
Ryder lake—Vedder river.....		15,058					
Sweltzer creek—Vedder river.....				36,577	7,187	3,835	2,000
	15,000	163,058	2,986,048	36,577	7,187	3,835	2,000

Total distribution..... 3,213,705

GERRARD SUB-HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout fry
Kootenay lake	224,400
Lardeau river.....	85,000
Hatchery creek.....	24,665
Total distribution.....	334,065

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry
Biological Board, Taft, B.C.....	503,700	
Harrison lake—		
Cascade bay.....		3,000,000
Cascade bay to Fifteen Mile creek.....		1,750,000
Fifteen Mile creek to Silver creek.....		373,000
Fifteen Mile creek.....	737,667	
Silver creek.....	1,379,377	500,000
Cottonwood to Eagle creek.....		1,250,000
Eagle creek to Twenty Mile point.....		1,096,000
Eagle creek.....	73,774	
Echo island.....		1,100,000
Crowhurst bay.....		500,000
Hatchery creek.....	263,500	400,000
Long island.....		1,500,000
Harrison river—		
Morris creek.....	1,347,030	2,000,000
Weaver creek.....	3,859,967	
	8,165,015	13,469,000

Total distribution..... 21,634,015

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY

	Coho salmon eyed eggs	Coho salmon fry	Coho salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon green eggs	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 4 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 5 fingerlings
Kennedy lake—											
Clayoquot arm—											
Cold creek.....					13,725						
Cosy bay to Narrows.....									54,985		
Rocky bay to Cosy bay.....								20,000			
Slide bay to Cosy bay.....						166,000					
Rocky bay.....							166,000	13,660			
Rocky bay to Coon bay.....							99,961				
Deer beaches.....						166,000	165,974			45,649	
Duck island.....										10,000	
Duck island to Calm bay.....						166,000					
Fir creek to Silent bay.....						166,000		69,954		40,193	
Silent bay.....									13,646		
Green bay to Irvin creek.....						166,000					
Hatchery beach.....										39,787	5,277
Hatchery creek.....				30,000							
Log bay to Yew creek.....									86,724		
Loon bay to Peter bay.....									15,000		
Martin lake.....	17,500	4,000									
Martin creek to Peter creek.....			25,100							50,000	
Martin creek to Peter bay.....						166,000					
Clayoquot river.....					14,280						
Otter creek to Charlie creek.....						166,000					
Charlie creek to Ucluelet bay.....							165,991				
Ucluelet bay.....						166,000					
Grant creek and south.....							100,000				
Halfway point—High point.....						83,426					
Narrows to Halfway point.....								25,000		50,000	
Pond creek.....						100,000	231,992	70,000	25,000	18,116	
Little Pond creek.....									3,822		
Shallow bay.....							123,834				
Shallow bay to Long island.....						45,000		20,000			
Snag bay to Picnic beach.....						165,991					
Lower Kennedy river—											
David creek—Muriel lake.....					501,540						
Juanita creek—Juanita lake.....	25,370										
Upper Kennedy river (Elk).....					1,000,895						
	42,870	4,000	25,100	30,000	1,530,440	1,511,426	1,264,743	218,614	199,177	253,745	5,277

Total distribution..... 5,085,392

LAKELSE LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 4 fingerlings
Lakelse lake—	3,344,000	75,000		251,490
Beaver creek.....	264,800			
Granite creek.....	378,000	75,000	85,000	
Salmon creek.....	312,000			
Scullabuchan creek.....	1,318,200			
Slough creek.....	124,000			
Williams creek.....	1,625,000			
	7,366,000	150,000	85,000	251,490

Total distribution..... 7,852,490

LARDEAU SUB-HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout fry
Kootenay lake.....	226,271
Total distribution.....	226,271

LLOYDS CREEK HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Biological Board, Taft, B.C.....	34,000	
Calling lake—Thompson river.....	10,000	
Harrison lake district—		
Deer lake.....	10,000	
Grace lake.....	10,000	
Lamont lake.....	10,000	
Wolf lake.....	10,000	
Hope district—		
Kelly lake.....	10,000	
Pavilion lake.....	10,000	
Silver creek.....	20,000	
Kamloops district—		
Big Badger lake.....		900
Red lake—Copper creek district.....		900
Fish lake.....	3,450	250,475
Knough lake.....		133,975
Paul lake.....		200,000
Pinantan lake.....		150,000
Spring creek—Wallop lake.....	28,000	
Link lake—Ocean Falls.....	50,000	
Serpentine river—New Westminster district.....	85,000	
Shuswap district—		
Canoe creek.....	20,000	
Palmer creek.....	20,000	
Renicker creek.....	20,000	
Salmon river.....	20,000	
Vancouver island—		
Cameron lake.....	75,000	
Great Central lake.....	75,000	
Sproat lake.....	75,000	
Telford creek—Shawinigan lake.....	20,000	
	615,450	736,250

Total distribution..... 1,351,700

NELSON HATCHERY

	Cutthroat trout eyed eggs	Cutthroat trout fry	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Kenner- ly's salmon eyed eggs	Rainbow trout eyed eggs	Rainbow trout fry	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout fry
Biological Board—									
Ponds at Cultus lake hatchery.....					300,000				
Cathedral lake-Similkameen district.....		15,000							
Creston district—									
Meadow creek-Kootenay river.....								25,000	
Greenwood district—									
Boundary creek—									
Kettle river.....								30,000	
Christina lake.....			25,000		50,000				
Jewel lake.....			20,000						
Grand Forks district—									
Wallace lake.....				10,000					
East Kootenay—									
Eileen lake.....									17,000
Enid lake.....									17,000
Goat river.....	30,000								
West Kootenay—									
Arrow lakes.....			40,000			20,000			
Bear lake.....			10,000						
Big Sheep creek.....									22,000
Bjerkness creek-Kootenay lake.....						7,500			
Boundary lake.....									44,117
Boaanza creek-Slocan lake.....					50,000				
Champion lake.....	15,000								
Conkle lake.....			20,000				49,860		
Cottonwood lake.....									
Crawford bay-Kootenay lake.....				15,000					
Erie lake-Salmon river.....									17,000
Fifteen Mile creek—						5,000			
Pend d'Oreille river.....									
Fletcher creek-Kootenay lake.....	10,000								17,000
Inonoklin river.....						12,500			
Kemball lake.....									
Kokanee creek-Kootenay lake.....					50,000				25,500
Loon lake.....	10,000								
Marble lake.....									
Redfish creek-Kootenay lake.....					50,000				
Rosebud lake.....		14,512				19,000			
Salmon river.....									
Sixteen Mile creek—						5,000			
Pend d'Oreille river.....						35,151	39,849		
Six Mile lakes.....						30,000			
Slocan lake.....									25,500
Little Slocan lake.....						20,000			
Slocan river.....				20,000			25,000		
Slocan pool.....			20,000			15,000			
Smelter lake.....			20,000						
Summit lake.....									
Whatsban lake.....									
Wilson creek (above falls)-Slocan lake.....					50,000	20,000			
Kootenay lake-West Arm.....				42,099			25,139		
Kootenay river.....				15,000		30,000			
Tranquille lake-Kamloops district.....					200,000				
	65,000	29,512	155,000	102,099	750,000	219,151	139,848	55,000	185,117

Total distribution..... 1,700,727

PEMBERTON HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Sockeye salmon fry
Adie lake.....			250,000
Alta lake—Fraser river.....		14,545	
Birkenhead river.....			18,896,190
Daisy lake—Cheakamus river.....	13,000		
Fawn creek—Horse lake.....	15,000		
Lac La Hache.....	15,000		
Spring creek—Kinney lake (Mt. Robson area).....	40,000		
	83,000	14,545	19,146,190

Total distribution..... 19,243,735

PENASK LAKE HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Alice Arm lakes—		
Clearwater lake—		
Flint creek.....	105,000	
York lake—		
Peterson creek.....	45,000	
Forbidden plateau, Vancouver island—		
Amphitheatre lake.....	30,000	
Battleship lake.....	30,000	
Isabel lake.....	10,000	
Johnston lake.....	30,000	
Mariwood lake.....	30,000	
McIntyre lake.....	30,000	
McPhee lake.....	24,000	
Moat lake.....	30,000	
Summit lake.....	6,000	
Sunrise lake.....	30,000	
Serpentine river.....	100,000	
Nicola valley—		
Cowan lake.....		4,938
Hope lake.....	10,000	
Jackson lake.....		40,000
Minnie lake.....		4,000
Neveu lake.....		120,000
Pefferle lake.....		80,000
Penask lake.....		818,000
Peterson lake.....		40,000
	510,000	1,106,938

Total distribution..... 1,616,938

PITT LAKE HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout fry	Kamloops trout advanced fry	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings
Cougar lake—Dewdney dis- trict.....		20,000					
Cox lake—Dewdney district.....	15,000	15,000					
Pitt lake.....		15,000					
Pitt river.....					482,466	131,500	24,980
Boyce creek.....			909,494				
Four Mile creek.....	10,000	24,659	292,500	757,585		49,819	
Four Mile slough.....	30,000	55,000		870,000			
Mountain slough.....				450,000			
Peter's slough.....			797,550	600,000			
Seven Mile creek.....	30,000	30,000	845,000	967,704			
Ten Mile slough.....			570,000				
	85,000	159,659	3,414,544	3,645,289	482,466	181,319	24,980

Total distribution..... 7,993,257

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Spring salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Spring salmon No. 5 fingerlings
Owikeno lake.....				4,996		1,000
Asklum creek.....		588,404	996,505			
Cheo river.....		869,575				
Dallick river.....	708,045					
Genesi creek.....	3,214,120					
Indian river.....			876,138			
Markwell river.....		1,162,649	582,334			
Medowse creek.....					183,874	28,765
Nookins river.....	999,320					
Quap creek.....	488,595	604,795	2,627,034			
Shumahault river.....	2,966,311		883,832			
Wauquash river.....	999,000				195,630	
	9,375,391	3,225,423	5,965,843	4,996	379,504	29,765

Total distribution..... 18,980,922

SMITHS FALLS HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon fry
Cultus lake.....	6,637,816
Total distribution.....	6,637,816

SUMMERLAND HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Echo lake—Yale Co.....		10,000
Columbia river district—		
Low Beach creek.....		10,000
Okanagan district—		
Chute lake.....		10,000
Deep creek—Okanagan lake.....	300,000	
Dog (Skaha) lake.....	100,000	
Fish lake.....		10,000
Hill lake.....		5,000
Long lake.....		250,000
Mission creek—Okanagan lake.....	100,000	
Okanagan lake.....		5,000
Peach Orchard creek.....	300,000	58,817
Osoyoos lake.....	100,000	
Silver lake.....		15,000
Trepanier lake.....	120,000	
Vasseaux lake.....	50,000	
Similkameen river—		
Blue lake.....	25,000	
Davis lake.....		10,000
McKenzie lake.....	25,000	
Missula lake.....	30,000	
Otter lake.....	30,000	
Osprey lake.....		15,000
Nickle Plate lake.....	10,000	
Wolf lake.....	30,000	
Shuswap lake—		
Mable lake.....	250,000	
	1,470,000	398,817

Total distribution..... 1,868,817

APPENDIX No. 4

ENGINEERING BRANCH

REPORT BY CHARLES BRUCE, A.M.E.I.C., FISHERIES ENGINEER

During the year under review this branch was responsible for the engineering work undertaken by the department, in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia as reviewed under the headings below.

All work of the branch in British Columbia is under the direct supervision of Resident Engineer J. McHugh, with headquarters at Vancouver.

BUILDING FISHWAYS AND CLEARING RIVERS

NOVA SCOTIA

Tusket River, Yarmouth County.—Screens to divert fish from the turbines at the Nova Scotia Power Commission's development were renewed.

Clyde River, Shelburne County.—A rock obstruction which made the ascent of fish through the old Quinn's dam difficult was blasted out.

Roseway River, Shelburne County.—A channel several hundred feet long was opened up in the river bed below the first dam to facilitate the ascent of fish during low water.

Concrete and stone baffles were placed in a run-around channel at the second dam to improve conditions for ascending fish.

Mersey River, Queens County.—A rack was constructed across the lower end of the tailrace channel at the Rapid Falls dam to divert ascending salmon to the main river channel leading to the fishway and the screens for diverting fish to the fishway at No. 3 development were partially renewed.

Medway River, Queens County.—Owing to a greatly increased run of alewives into this river and to adverse water conditions during the critical period in the early summer when these fish, as well as salmon, find difficulty in ascending, the fishway through the Charlston dam was greatly enlarged and considerable work done to improve the channels on Salter's falls, immediately below, to facilitate their ascent.

LaHave River, Lunenburg County.—Designs were prepared and the construction of a fishway completed by the owners, at Wentzell's dam, the work being done under engineering supervision.

Lequille River, Annapolis County.—A channel several hundred feet long following the course of an abandoned flume, was opened up from the foot of the Annapolis town electric power dam to the tailrace and a low wing dam was built for the purpose of diverting water into it, to improve conditions for ascending salmon during low water periods.

Herring Cove Brook, Halifax County.—A channel was blasted through a boulder bed at the mouth of this stream to improve conditions for ascending fish.

Chezzetcook River, Halifax County.—A channel about 200 feet long was opened up through the boulder-strewn bed at the mouth of the river to improve conditions for the ascent of fish during low water periods.

Trout River, Inverness County.—It was necessary to open up a channel through the gavel bar at the mouth of this river to permit the entrance of trout for spawning.

Scotts River, Richmond County.—Small obstructions to the ascent of fish were removed.

McInnis Pond, Victoria County.—A channel was opened between this pond and the Bras d'Or lakes to permit the passage of fish.

Guysboro River, Guysboro County.—An instrumental survey was made and data obtained for the design of a fishway in the dam on this river.

Lake Road Brook, Yarmouth County.—Obstructions to the ascent of fish were removed.

Salmon River, Jeddore, Halifax County.—An inspection was made of conditions at the dam for pulp driving and suggestions given the operators as to what should be done to provide for the ascent of salmon. This was completed and proved effective.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Nashwaak River, York County.—The question of having an opening provided in the dam on this river at Marysville was taken up with the owners but as prospective use of it is anticipated this was not accomplished. An apron was built below the waste gates to facilitate the ascent of salmon.

Magaguadavic River, Charlotte County.—The fishway, overcoming a height of forty feet, built on this river at St. George which was completed in 1929, had not up to last year proved efficient. No large runs of salmon had entered the river but of the few that did, no evidence was secured that one had ascended the fishway. Last year a fairly heavy run entered in early September and passed through the fishway without apparent difficulty. An iron bar rack was placed on a by-pass stream to divert fish from it to the main river channel leading to the fishway. An examination was made at Second falls, about ten miles up the river, where the ascending salmon had congregated. While this falls is about nine feet high, the opinion was held that salmon should be able to surmount it and this proved to be the case, as, while remaining below it for a short time, they all apparently succeeded in eventually getting past it.

Caraquet River, Gloucester County.—Inspection was made and data secured for the design of a fishway in the dam on this river at Burnsville.

Buctouche River, Kent County.—Inspections were made of old driving dams on this river to ascertain what would be necessary to provide for the ascent of salmon.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Beaton Stream, Prince County.—An instrumental survey was made and data secured for the design of a fishway in the dam on this stream.

Morell, Hunter and DeSable Rivers.—Fishways in dams on these rivers were generally repaired and caulked to prevent excessive leakage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kwalatie River, Knight Inlet.—The obstruction on this stream appeared to be created by huge fragments of slide rock resting on ledge, the effect of which was to form a fall twelve feet high at low water. An examination of the stream above revealed miles of excellent spawning grounds. The construction of a fishway ten feet wide was completed through the falls, comprising three definite steps with pools between. Since the work was completed evidence was obtained that salmon had reached the upper waters of the river.

Koksilah River, Vancouver Island.—A fishway comprising four definite steps, which were blasted out to connect with a natural channel through the upper section of falls fourteen feet high, was completed. Prior to the completion

of the work, steelhead, as well as coho and spring salmon, were unable to ascend past this falls at low water. While fish were seen above the fishway after its completion, it will not be possible to determine its entire efficacy until a period of low water obtains, when observations of their movements can be made.

Nanaimo River, Vancouver Island.—Following inspections of the falls on this river, which present an impassable barrier to the ascent of salmon, surveys were made and designs of two alternative methods of providing a fishway, to be excavated in solid rock, were prepared, with estimates of costs.

Ash River, Vancouver Island.—Two inspections were made of this river, which drains into Stamp river some distance below Great Central lake, to ascertain whether it would be possible to open up the many small lakes to spawning salmon which, it had been stated, frequented the lower reaches. Two pronounced falls were examined within the lower ten miles, of which surveys were made, and a method suggested for lessening the difficulties for coho and steelhead.

Nekite River, Smiths Inlet.—Examination of the falls was made with a view to the construction of a fishway for the establishment of a sockeye run in this river. The height and nature of the falls, however, precluded any economic solution of the problem.

Takush River, Smiths Inlet.—An examination of the falls on this river was made, as well as an inspection of the spawning grounds of the system, in order to obtain information concerning the feasibility of establishing sockeye in the area.

On the following streams work, which had been approved, consisting mainly in the removal of log jams, drift wood and débris, was performed during the year: Alouette river, Atnarko river, Beaver creek, Bill creek, Birkenhead river, Brothers creek, Brown Cabin creek, Brunell creek, Canoe Pass creek, Cherry creek, Coal creek, Colony Lake creek, Davis creek, Dena river, Dutch Harbour creek, Goldstream river, Haan creek, Heath creek, Honna river, Keely creek, Kisuckans river, Koeve river, Mamin river, Mill Bay creek, Murphy creek, Nanoose creek, Nicomekl river, Nimmo bay, Olsen's creek, Paul creek, Peat creek, Pipestem river, Rocky bay, Salt Spring Bay creek, Shannon creek, Six Mile creek, Snug Basin creek, South Bay creek, Snake creek, Sproat river, Storm Bay creek, Sucker creek, Thunder bay, Truemen creek, Village Bay creek, Wakefield creek, Weiner creek, Wilson creek, Yakoun river, Dinan Bay creek.

Skutz Falls Fishway, Vancouver Island.—While plans for this fishway were prepared prior to its construction in 1931, it was impossible to build exactly to them as all work was in solid rock. An instrumental survey of the work as completed was made in the past year and plans prepared. The fishway has proved its utility in the marked speeding up of the arrival of both spring, coho and chum salmon at the head of the Cowichan river; in fact it is stated that chum salmon have never before been known to reach the upper sections of these waters.

Stamp Falls Fishway.—Owing to the severe weather conditions and the fact that much of the ledge rock through which this fishway was excavated is badly seamed and broken, several large fragments of rock which had fallen into it and dislodged one of the partition walls, were removed. The dislodged wall has not yet been replaced, but the fishway continues to function in a satisfactory manner, thousands of salmon each year being counted passing through it.

McKenzie Lake Fishway.—Plans were prepared by the Engineering Branch, and a small fishway completed by the town of Courtenay in its water supply dam at the foot of Courtenay lake on the Forbidden plateau.

Shuswap Falls.—A further examination was made of the situation at Shuswap falls, to ascertain if it were not possible to arrange for the passage of salmon past the power development, including a dam over eighty feet high, at

that point. After careful consideration of all conditions it was concluded that no assurance could be given that any fishway would prove to be entirely efficient, and the difficulties are increased by the possibility that further projected power development at this point would have the effect of nullifying, to a large extent at least, any provision that might be made.

Meziaden Fishway, Naas River.—An engineer accompanied the annual inspection of this fishway for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the condition of the bank retaining wall. Whilst there is visible rot in some of the timbers, they have already served their purpose by holding back the soft material until natural consolidation has resulted. The fishway was found to be in good condition, with salmon passing through it, and it is not anticipated that further work will be needed for several years.

FISH CULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT

NOVA SCOTIA

Yarmouth Hatchery.—In order to improve conditions for sterilization and to render them "fry-tight," which was not the case previously, the twelve original rearing ponds at this hatchery, each 150 feet long and 5 feet wide, were floored with concrete. The iron tie rods between walls were also removed and buttress walls built in with concrete at suitable intervals. A small concrete dam was built in the hatchery creek to provide a pond for brood trout.

Bedford Hatchery.—Sixteen new hatching troughs were built in the hatchery.

Lindlof Hatchery.—Two rearing ponds were built, one approximately 100 feet long and 4 feet wide and one approximately 70 feet long and 3 feet wide, with the requisite water supply and outlet screens. A survey of additional land required for the extended operations was made and the land eventually secured from the Provincial Crown Lands Department.

Margaree Hatchery.—The head trough and a number of the hatching troughs and foot troughs were entirely renewed.

Nictaux Salmon Ponds.—A new head fence with the requisite concrete foundations was built across the Nictaux river at the head of the pond formed by the Avon River Power Company dam. This provides a pond, nearly 1,300 feet long, for retaining parent salmon, in addition to the power canal, which was used for this purpose the previous year. Four troughs were set up at the pond as an experiment in the rearing of young trout and salmon.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Saint John Hatchery.—A complete unit comprising forty-eight rearing tanks each 12 feet long, 15 inches wide and 8 inches deep with the requisite head trough, outlet drains, screens and shade covers, was built on the hatchery property. The water supply was obtained from the overflow of the Little River reservoir, conducted to the tanks in an 8-inch wood stave pipe. An experiment was made in flooring concrete walled rearing ponds with wooden floors. Four ponds were so treated and have proved satisfactory.

Florenceville Hatchery.—A small addition to the hatchery buildings which had been built in a temporary manner by the staff in the previous year was completed and brought into conformity with the other structures. The concrete rearing ponds built the previous year were enclosed with a suitable wire fencing.

Grand Falls Hatchery.—Four new rearing ponds, each about 100 feet long and 30 inches wide, were excavated on the hatchery property and provided

with the requisite screens. The water supply is conducted by flume from the hatchery brook.

Miramichi Hatchery.—Work in connection with a salmon retaining pond, dredging for which was done the previous year, was completed by the construction of a crib-work dam at the lower end of the dredged excavation topped with heavy racks and gate to permit placing salmon in the enclosure. The side fences built of wire netting on suitable panels extend along the entire length of the cut, a distance of over 900 feet.

ALBERTA

Waterton Lakes Park Hatchery.—An additional bedroom was built in the attic of the hatchery residence and a small dam placed on the creek to provide a rearing pond.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nelson Hatchery.—Ten new hatching troughs were installed with the necessary connections to the town water supply, thereby doubling the capacity of this hatchery.

Penask Lake Eyeing Station.—The water supply flume was extended to a new intake to insure a more reliable supply and considerable improvement was made to the building. The proposal to construct a control dam at the foot of Penask lake was investigated and a study made of the requirements for a satisfactory passage for fish through the proposed structure. As a result of many valid objections the matter has been laid over for a year, and the progress of trout into Penask lake will remain unobstructed, for that time at least.

Harrison Lake Hatchery.—A serious washout in the dam of the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel company, which in turn furnishes the water supply of the hatchery, necessitated an examination by an engineer who gave the necessary assistance in order that there might be no serious break in the continuity of the hatchery supply. Temporary repairs were effected until such time as the dam could be restored.

Skeena River Hatchery.—A crib-work protection 100 feet long and 8 feet wide was built on the bank of Granite creek above the hatchery. It is constructed of heavy cedar logs well tied together, with rock and brush filling.

Extraordinary heavy precipitation in the early fall caused a very serious washout at the hatchery, destroying approximately one-half mile of that portion of the road lying in Granite Creek valley, blocking the pipe line, and doing other damage. An engineer proceeded immediately to the hatchery, since the maintenance of the transportation line is of vital importance to the successful operation of this establishment. Reports and estimates for rebuilding the road and doing other essential works were submitted and actual construction will commence in the spring as soon as conditions permit.

Williams Creek Fence.—Work on this fence, which was commenced three years ago, was completed during the year.

Gerrard Hatchery.—Considerable repair work was executed at this hatchery, including new sills, floor joists and floor, 30 new hatching troughs, 2 new head troughs, settling tank and sundry repairs made to the spawning fence and holding pens by driving new piles and the addition of new plank walks. The Trout Lake boom, which is necessary to keep drift material on the lake from lodging against the fence, was renewed with thirty-two boom sticks and thirty-two boom chains, the materials being supplied by the Public Works Department from stock for which it had no further use.

Lardeau Lake Distributing Station.—A new station, 22 feet by 50 feet, without side walls, but having wire netting fastened to the posts for protection,

was constructed on land leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the town-site of Lardeau, for the purpose of facilitating the proper distribution of trout fry from the Gerrard hatchery into Kootenay lake. The head trough, measuring 12 inches square by 50 feet long, was placed along one side of the building and seven batteries of four troughs each, twenty-eight in all, were installed. The water supply is furnished through a 4-inch main which supplies water to the Canadian Pacific Railway water tank at Lardeau. A fry-distributing scow measuring 6 feet by 20 feet by 2 feet was also constructed for this station.

Lloyd's Creek Eyeing Station.—This station was removed to a new site about 400 feet distant and enlarged to dimensions 24 feet by 40 feet, providing accommodation for forty-eight troughs. In the original location use of the flow of Lloyd's creek was divided between the station and irrigation works. The new location overcomes this as the water is first utilized by the station and returned to the creek above the irrigation inlet.

Cowichan Lake Hatchery.—Six new rearing ponds, each measuring 6 feet by 40 feet by 3 feet deep, were constructed to replace six similar ponds which had become too far decayed to be of further use.

Fish Lake.—A ditch about one and one-half miles long, which had been constructed by the Department of the Interior to divert water from Wallopa lake to Fish lake, and in which a proportion of the ova developed at Lloyd's Creek station was procured, was turned over to the province with the forest reserve on which it is located, with the return of the natural resources, and the maintenance of the ditch devolved on this department. An examination was made by an engineer and on receipt of his report it was decided to abandon further operations and take other means to secure the ova required. After a careful examination of the situation it was decided to construct a fence and pens in the narrows in Fish lake and by controlling the outlet and constructing a series of pens there the entire movement of trout in the lake could be controlled. The construction was undertaken under engineering supervision, resulting in the full quota of ova being secured and obviating the repairs and maintenance of the ditch.

HATCHERY SITES AND CO-OPERATIVE FISH CULTURE

NOVA SCOTIA

Hatchery Sites.—Following an examination of possible suitable sites for hatcheries complete instrumental surveys were made at four locations in Cumberland county. A weir was built at what was considered the most suitable of these, located on Second river, and a complete record of the discharge, as well as of water temperatures, secured during the summer.

Co-operative Fish Culture.—Complete instrumental surveys were made at Waverley brook and Rawdon river in Halifax county and at Nelson brook in Lunenburg county, where the Nova Scotia Fish and Game Protective Association were interested in the establishment of systems of rearing ponds and hatcheries. Complete detailed plans for the development of these systems, with estimates of costs, were subsequently prepared and submitted to the association.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In company with the district supervisor of hatcheries, the resident engineer made a general survey of several sites throughout the interior in connection with the facilities available for the retention of trout fry by the various rod and gun clubs. Sites were visited in the neighbourhood of the following towns, headquarters of the various clubs: Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, Vernon, Kelowna, Cranbrook and Kalso. Reports in detail covering the conclusions reached in each case were subsequently submitted to the department.

Several sites which had been suggested as being suitable for the construction of ponds for the rearing of trout were likewise given attention, including Mosquito creek (Qualicum beach), Haslam creek, North Fork Nanaimo river, Oyster river, Nanaimo river at Cassidy, and Deer creek.

The members of the local rod and gun club constructed a retaining pond at Mosquito creek, Qualicum beach, measuring 20 feet by 50 feet, which was used for rearing purposes in connection with the importation of brown trout for distribution on Vancouver island. An engineer examined and reported on this structure for future guidance should extensions be contemplated.

BIOLOGICAL BOARD OF CANADA

St. Andrews Biological Station.—Early in the spring this station was destroyed by fire and it was necessary to provide at once for its reconstruction. After consultation with the director of the station, designs were prepared for the main building to afford immediate accommodation for the work of the board. This structure is 79 feet 6 inches long by 31 feet 2 inches wide, and is built on the foundations of the previous building, which were found, after examination, to be suitable, with some repair. The designs called for fireproof construction throughout, the walls being of tile with brick facing and the floors and ceilings of reinforced concrete. Supervision of the construction was undertaken by the board in collaboration with the Engineering Branch.

Eagle River, Counting Fence, British Columbia.—A survey was made in the early part of the year to secure data for the construction of a counting fence on Eagle river, one of the headwater streams of the South Thompson (Fraser River) system. After a location was selected and an estimate prepared, construction was commenced in August and continued to completion in October, after which a count was made of the salmon that passed up during the fall months.

The fence is 200 feet long, its foundation being a wooden deck 16 feet wide, stretching across the river from bank to bank. The deck is fastened to stringers resting on three rows of piles driven across the stream. Solid "A" frames at 10-foot centres support three stringers which in turn support panels of wooden slats. Two openings are provided in the fence and connected by leads to two pens, constructed on the upstream side of the fence. The foundation was closed both on the upstream and downstream sides with sheet piling of small round poles and the upstream row was backed with bundles of brush weighted down with sacks of gravel. Bank fastenings of brush and gravel and a working platform across the fence, together with a boom for collecting drift on the upstream side, completed the work.

GENERAL

Bait Freezers.—The Cheticamp bait freezer, an agreement for the construction of which was entered into late in the previous year, was completed early in the year under the supervision of a departmental foreman. This freezer, which provides storage capacity for ten tons of frozen bait, with a brine-freezing unit for freezing, was successfully operated by the Cheticamp Fishermen's Union during the past season.

Pavilion Lake, B.C.—An examination was made of conditions at Pavilion lake where it was reported large numbers of trout fry are lost annually by being diverted into irrigation ditches. The entire flow of the creek is diverted during certain months of the year for irrigation and previous attempts at screening the head of the ditch had not proved practicable. After consideration of conditions it was decided to place a screen about 50 feet long at the foot of the lake, thereby providing considerably larger screen area than was possible at the ditch

head. The screen was installed by the ranchers in the immediate vicinity of whose land the water is used, without cost to the department, and the local inspectors report that it is functioning efficiently.

Barriere River, B.C.—An inspection was made of the dam and fishway with a view to the preparation of new fishway designs, should it be considered that in the newer developments proposed at this point, sufficient water would be available for such a structure. The plant furnishes light and power for the city of Kamloops and later advices state that all the available water will be diverted during seasons of light run-off, to develop the amount of energy required.

Schooner Passage Wharf, Rivers Inlet.—An examination of this structure was made to ascertain the extent of repairs necessary to place it in a safe condition.

Fisheries Float, Prince Rupert Harbour.—Plans were prepared for an entirely new structure at this point, but as satisfactory arrangements were made to rent suitable berths for patrol boats, the construction was not undertaken.

Saginaw Creek, B.C.—An inspection of conditions at this point was required for the purpose of advising on the action to be taken in connection with the provision of a fishway.

Silver Creek (Hope), B.C.—An inspection was made for the purpose of ascertaining requirements from a fisheries standpoint in connection with a proposed hydro-electric development on this stream.

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS

A detailed report of scallop investigations will be found in Appendix No. ..

LEASING OF OYSTER AREAS

Under the policy of leasing of unproductive oyster bottom in Prince Edward Island, which was adopted by the federal Government when the administration of the oyster fishery was taken over from the Provincial Government by agreement, a total of 109 applications have been received up to the close of the year under review, and leases of areas for oyster cultivation granted to ten of these applicants. While a considerable number of the remaining applications have been approved, after investigation, the issue of leases is awaiting final action on the part of the applicants to fulfil the necessary requirements. It is anticipated that some numbers will complete their applications and obtain leases during the coming year.

While the areas applied for have been principally in the inlets of Malpeque bay, a number of applications have also been received for areas in inlets on the north shore of the island and several for areas on the south shore.

A physical survey of Shediac bay, where the administration of the oyster fishery is now also under federal jurisdiction, was undertaken during the year by the Topographical Survey of Canada in collaboration with the Fisheries Engineering Branch, and permanent control monuments were established around the shores at suitable intervals, from which, if a policy of leasing is adopted, any area can be definitely located by instrumental survey.

OFFICE

The Engineering Branch was responsible for the preparation of reports, designs, specifications and estimates for construction work undertaken by the department during the year, for a number of plans of both fish cultural and general equipment, as well as for the revision and preparation of maps relating to fisheries matters.

APPENDIX No. 5

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF FISH AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION TO FISHERMEN AND FISHERY OFFICERS

By J. J. COWIE, *Director*

The inspection of pickled or salted fish and the barrels or packages in which these are marketed was carried on during 1932 by the regular fishery officers of the department, who had been previously trained to undertake the work. Attention was given by the inspecting officers also to the sanitary conditions of fish curing establishments and places where fish are cleaned, salted, smoked or otherwise prepared for curing and the conditions under which operations were carried on.

ATLANTIC COAST

On the Atlantic coast, that is to say in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and in the Magdalen islands, during the season of 1932, there were inspected 46,030 empty barrels or containers, 12,455 packages of pickled mackerel, 4,583 packages of pickled herring, 6,307 packages of pickled alewives, 158,915 packages of smoked round herring, and 4,458 packages of oysters in the shell.

In 1932 the Fish Inspection Act was amended for the purpose of prohibiting the sale and shipment of such fish and packages as come under its provisions unless they have been inspected and officially marked or stencilled by a properly qualified inspecting officer. The regulations have since been amended to conform with the new requirements of the Act. Standards and grades are defined for the various kinds of fish as well as the barrels and packages in which they are marketed. Particular attention has been given to classifying and grading pickled mackerel.

Under the changed plan when a cooper desires to sell barrels to be used for packing pickled fish he is required to inform the nearest inspecting officer of his intention. Likewise, when a packer desires to sell such fish as come under the Inspection Act, he must notify the nearest officer, who, in each case, will so govern his movements as to allow of the least possible delay between receipt of notice and the carrying out of the inspection. If the inspecting officer is satisfied that the barrels or packages and their contents are up to the standard required by the regulations, an official stamp will be stencilled on the end of each barrel. The official stencil will be in the form of a crown on which will appear the word "Canada," the kind, class, grade, minimum weight of fish and a number to indicate the officer who may carry out the inspection. In short the change makes inspection and official marking compulsory. The new system does not come into effect until the 1st of June, 1933.

PACIFIC COAST

On the Pacific coast the inspection of dry salted herring was continued during the season of 1932-33 under the new regulations which were put in effect in the preceding year and operated smoothly and efficiently.

Owing to the disturbed conditions in China, the only market there is for dry salted herring, the pack during the season under review was a very small one, consequently, not more than 47,148 boxes of four hundred pounds each were inspected in place of 185,709 in the preceding year. With the return of normal

conditions there is no doubt the improved system of inspection will result in more satisfactory marketing conditions and less likelihood of disputes arising as to the quality of the fish and the weight contained in each box.

INSPECTION OF CANNERIES AND CANNED FISH

As in the past the inspection of fish canneries, the raw material used therein, the canning processes and the canned product was continued by the permanent fishery officers of the department during 1932.

The inspection is governed by the Meat and Canned Foods Act and a set of regulations made under the authority of that Act. It has for its object—

1. The extension of trade by improving the quality of the product.
2. The protection of the public by preventing the packing of unsound fish and insisting on the correct labelling of cans.

During the year 1932 there were operated in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and in the Magdalen Islands, forty-four salmon canneries, three hundred and fifteen lobster canneries, sixteen clam canneries and eight sardine and other fish canneries.

Another step forward was taken during the year with a view to establishing a definite standard for lobster canneries and their equipment, by means of the grading plan described in last year's report. Qualified fishery officers made use of the grading form in the season of 1932. The result of the grading showed that while the great majority of the canneries were found to have obtained a sufficiently high rate to qualify them as in a fit condition to carry on operations, some were found to be of a much lower grade. The results of the 1932 grading were discussed at a conference between officers of the department and the Lobster Canners' Association at the end of the season. At that conference it was agreed to definitely fix a rising minimum standard of marks that would entitle the canneries to operate in 1933, 1934 and 1935 and after. The minimum of marks decided upon in the years named were as follows:—

	Construction and Equipment	Operation and Sanitation
1933.....	60	75
1934.....	65	80
1935 and after.....	75	85

It was also agreed that no new canneries erected for operation in 1933 or after should be permitted to operate unless they were in a position to secure minimum marks for the year 1935; also it was decided that every cannery operating in 1935 and after should be equipped with a steam retort. Further, it was recommended that the system of licensing canneries hitherto in operation should be again introduced and permits issued to such canneries as complied fully with the sanitary and other conditions required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act and the regulations. All these suggested changes were duly incorporated in the regulations by Order in Council of December 24, 1932.

INSPECTION OF CANNED SALMON

Prior to the war of 1914-18 Canadian canned salmon in the markets of the world were in competition only with the pack of the United States. Subsequent to the war, however, Japan and Russia have come into this field with packs of salmon that have increased in volume until to-day these together are actually larger than the annual production of Canada.

This keen and increased competition has brought the realization that quality would be the chief means by which Canadian salmon could retain its place in the world markets, particularly those of Great Britain and Australia.

Consequently, the department for the past ten years has urged salmon canners to agree to the adoption of inspection and classification of the canned product before shipment, but for one reason or another its application was not considered practicable. The record pack in 1930 and the difficulty experienced in marketing the pinks and chums which made up two-thirds of the pack for that year caused a change of view on the part of the canners. In their efforts to dispose of the large pack of 1930 they sought the aid of the Empire Marketing Board. The board, while desirous of co-operating in any manner to promote the sale of Canadian canned salmon, made it clear that it would be impracticable for it to inaugurate and carry out a propaganda campaign until the British Columbia canners had adopted an organized system of grading and inspecting before shipping. As a result of this departmental officers met the salmon canners in 1931 and discussed the situation. After several such meetings a set of proposed regulations providing for the inspection of all canned salmon for shipment was drawn up and finally adopted by Order in Council of April 4, 1932. These regulations became effective on the first of June of that year and a board of highly qualified inspectors was duly appointed.

The main features of the inspection as carried out during the 1932 season were:—

1. That no canned salmon could be shipped out of the province without inspection.
2. That parcels of canned salmon that were found to be fresh, firm and well packed were granted an official certificate of approval.
3. That parcels of canned salmon that were found to be sound and fit for human food but not up to the standard to entitle them to a certificate were to be classed as "second quality" and these words embossed on the additional top attached to the end of the tin.

Parcels which have fallen below the second quality grade were confiscated and destroyed or used by the department for purposes other than human food.

The inspection system worked very satisfactorily last year, considering it was the first attempt at a complete inspection of the canned product before shipment.

There were inspected in all 968,484 cases of canned salmon, that is to say, samples from that number of cases representing the various lots were inspected. Of the total number of cases inspected, 956,818 were granted certificates as being up to or over the minimum grade; 8,773 were found to be of second quality and were so marked; 1,090 were found to be below second quality and were confiscated and 1,803 cases of tips and tails were rejected, making a total of 11,666 cases that were below the certificate grade.

In addition to regulations for the inspection of canned salmon packed in British Columbia a set of regulations was also adopted for the inspection and classification of salmon imported into Canada. The requirements for imported salmon are largely the same as those for salmon packed in British Columbia.

When the inspection plan was agreed upon the canners undertook to pay for its cost. Therefore, the regulations provide that a fee at the rate of one cent per case be paid to the inspection board by the canners for each parcel of canned salmon inspected.

As a result of the experience obtained during the first year's inspection, it was found necessary to make several changes in the regulations. One of the principal changes made is for the purpose of preventing a misrepresentation

of the species of salmon contained in each can. Henceforth canners are required to stamp on the end of each can a letter to represent the species as follows:—

S—Sockeye.

P—Pink.

C—Cohoe.

K—Chum.

T—Spring.

B—Blueback.

H—Steelhead.

Another change is that in future cans containing tips and tails must be embossed with the words "Tips and Tails" in addition to the letter signifying the species of salmon. Another change in the regulations provides that during the season of 1933 no certificate shall be issued for canned salmon that have not been landed fresh at a cannery for canning within twenty-four hours after being taken from the water, excepting fish that have been gutted and iced immediately after being caught. Another change provides for a better graded minimum number of cases to be withdrawn from each parcel for inspection.

The inspection is proving to be thoroughly satisfactory to the canners and there can not be any doubt but that after the elapse of a little time to allow for our methods to become well known in the export markets distinct benefits will accrue to the canning industry.

INSTRUCTION IN FISH CURING

The instruction given to fishermen on the Atlantic coast in the curing of cod in what is called the "Gaspé" style and in the curing of cod in pickle and the making of boneless fish was continued during the season of 1932.

GASPE COD CURING

Instruction in this particular method of curing cod was again confined to the Magdalen Islands and part of the county of Gloucester, New Brunswick. Two qualified instructors were employed, one at the Magdalen Islands and the other in Gloucester county. The work of instruction was begun at the Magdalen Islands towards the end of June and continued without a break until near the end of November.

The instructor systematically visited the following fishing sections: Etang du Nord, Hospital Cove, Aurigny, Basin Cove, Premier Etang, Point Bas, Point du Loup, Cabin Cove, West Cape, South Beach, Boisville, Belle Anse, Grindstone and Brion Island, etc.

The instructor met the fishermen at the beach as the boats came to land and demonstrated splitting, washing and salting of the fish, especially to the young fishermen who were without much experience in these operations. Later he went from house to house or wherever the fish were being dried, inspected the drying process and gave such instruction as was necessary. According to reports the quality of the dried fish of the Magdalen Islands generally has improved greatly and some of the fishermen are turning out Gaspé cured dry fish at least equal to the best that is produced.

It was found difficult at the beginning to impress the fishermen with the importance of bleeding the fish when taken from the water and of allowing the sun and air to dry and cure the fish rather than too much salt. This difficulty is being gradually overcome.

Work of a similar nature was started about the end of June amongst the fishermen on Shippegan and Miscou islands, New Brunswick, and was continued until the end of October at Miscou Harbour, Miscou Centre, Miscou Point,

Wilson's Point, Landry's Brook, Grand Plains, Point Alexander, Lameque, Pigeon Hill, Island River, Savoy Landing, Cape Bateau, Coteau Road, Lameque, Petit Lameque and Shippegan island.

Both instructors operated with the co-operation and under the supervision of the local fishery officers.

COD CURING IN PICKLE

At the beginning of the season of 1932 there was little or no prospect for marketing pickle cured and boneless fish owing to the carry-over of a heavy supply from the previous year in the United States market and United States buyers were not inclined to buy at all. Finally, because of the work being carried on by the departmental instructors, certain firms became interested to the extent of buying, provided the quality could be depended on to be of the highest and that those from whom they undertook to buy would follow absolutely the advice of our instructors. This applied especially to Eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where previously quality was not always given its proper consideration by fishermen and producers. For example, fishermen have been hard to convince that unless trawl lines are set and hauled every day there is the great possibility of finding fish dead on the hooks for days sometimes, in the case of bad weather intervening, which cannot be turned into good quality pickle cured or boneless fish. However, the work of the demonstration boats, which were operated to show the advantages of setting and hauling lines on the same day, is now bearing fruit, as fishermen have come to realize the great importance of fish being bled and landed the same day as hooked. Three assistants were employed in connection with this work under the supervision of G. R. Earl.

Our instructors found the fishermen of Richmond county and Inverness county in Cape Breton especially ready to accept the instruction given in the catching and curing of fish, with the result that some United States buying firms, who previously had turned their back on these sections of the coast owing to the poor quality of the fish produced, have been encouraged to return. The outcome was that probably one million pounds of pickle cured codfish were purchased in these sections that would not have found a market except for the work of our instructors. Prices were not very remunerative, but except for the quality produced it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to dispose of the fish at any price.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO FISHERMEN

By arrangement with the Biological Board of Canada the sixth of the series of courses of instruction to fishermen was given at the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, N.S., in the beginning of the year 1933. The course lasted for six weeks and the instruction given covered practical subjects directly connected with the work of fishermen together with some elementary instruction on allied scientific subjects.

Judging by the number of applicants who desired to take the course this year its value would seem to be duly appreciated by fishermen from all parts of the coast. The number that can be accommodated at one course is limited by the space available and the funds at the disposal of the board. There were thirty-five fishermen in attendance at the class this year. These came from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but mainly from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The classes were held morning and afternoon

each day, and the attendance, according to the records kept with very few exceptions, was one hundred per cent. The subjects taught were:—

1. Preparation of dried and boneless fish.
2. Preparation of pickled fish and the coopering of barrels.
3. Motor Engines.
4. Navigation.
5. Science.
6. Natural Resources.

At the end of the course an examination paper was set with a view to testing how much of the instruction was absorbed by the fishermen taking the full course. The result of the examination showed that seven passed with honours, twenty-three passed, while the remainder failed to secure a pass.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO FISHERY OFFICERS

Atlantic Coast

No special course of instruction was given to fishery officers on the Atlantic coast in 1932, but owing to certain important changes having been made in the Act and the regulations governing the inspection of fish and packages in which they are marketed, some special instruction was given in that connection. The officers were not called together at Halifax as in the past, but Supervisor Robert Gray visited the headquarters of the various district supervisors of fisheries and had the inspectors brought together there. He explained to them the various changes which come into effect in the season of 1933 and instructed them in their duties in that connection.

Pacific Coast

By arrangement with the Biological Board of Canada a short course of instruction was given to fishery officers in British Columbia at the Nanaimo Biological Station in the month of February, 1933.

Elementary instruction was given in—

1. Chemistry and Physics.
2. Principles of salting fish including some new experimental data obtained since the previous year.
3. Principles of fish canning which covered a discussion of the following:—
 - (a) Sterilization.
 - (b) Processing.
 - (c) Exhaust box versus vacuum closing.
 - (d) Relation of headspace, temperature and altitude to vacuum.
 - (e) Net weight of contents of one pound flats and talls.
 - (f) Unusual condition of contents—crystals resembling broken glass; coagulated proteins, etc.
 - (g) Calorific values.

Instruction was given also in—

Elementary Biology.

The mapping of a lake and stream.

Propagation of salmon and trout.

Identification and life-histories of fish.

From reports received it appears that the fishery officers felt that the 1933 course was an unusually interesting one and furnished them with some extremely valuable and needed information.

APPENDIX No. 6

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURAL WORK BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, 1932-33

BY A. W. H. NEEDLER, ZOOLOGIST IN CHARGE OF ATLANTIC OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS, BIOLOGICAL BOARD OF CANADA

Work by the Department of Fisheries designed to aid the oyster industry, especially through the development of oyster farming, included in 1932-33:

1. Continuation of experiments in oyster farming in Bideford "river" in the Malpeque bay area, Prince Edward Island.
2. Further investigation of the oyster cultural situation in the Charlotte-town inlet and in neighbouring inlets on the north shore of Prince Edward Island.
3. Leasing of grounds for oyster culture in the Malpeque bay area and elsewhere in Prince Edward Island.
4. Investigations at Shediac, N.B., to aid in planning the development of the industry there.

EXPERIMENTAL OYSTER FARMING IN BIDEFORD RIVER, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Department's experiments in oyster cultural methods in its reserved areas in Bideford river, Malpeque bay, were continued in close co-operation with the scientific investigations carried on by the Biological Board of Canada at the Prince Edward Island Marine Station. The maintenance and enlargement of a stock to aid in the establishment of oyster farming in the Malpeque Bay area was also undertaken.

The experiments included trials of promising methods in various phases of oyster culture. It has been their purpose to develop methods suited as well as possible to our conditions, so that useful advice can be offered to those engaging in oyster culture in our waters. As a step towards the fulfilment of the latter function the department published in 1932 a bulletin entitled *Oyster Farming on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, A Bulletin of Information and Instruction for Oyster Farmers*. (By A. W. H. Needler) in which general basic information is given and the details of certain methods which have hitherto proved successful. Pamphlets dealing with particular points are also issued from time to time.

Spat Collection.—For the fourth consecutive year weathered shells in wire netting bags were used successfully for the collection of spat in 1932. On about 900 bushel bags stooked just below low-tide level "sets" were obtained which, though somewhat lighter than in preceding years, averaged over 2,000 spat per bushel. The efficacy of this method of spat collection is established, but two sources of loss were again in evidence—the attacks of starfish, which destroy the spat on the bags unless picked off, and the partial sinking of the bags rendering some shells in each useless. A very severe storm resulted even in the complete burial of some bags on a sandy shore.

The use of floats for exposing shells in wire bags was found promising in trials by the Biological Board. Each of two floats, made at a cost of about \$10 from two puncheons and a frame of spruce, supported 65 bushel bags. The floats withstood severe storms without damage and are expected to last a number of years. Their construction and advantages, which include very good

catches of spat, safety from starfish, safety from sinking or burial and great convenience, are described in a pamphlet recently issued (*Floats for the Collection of Oyster Spat*, Note No. 28, Progress Reports, Atlantic Biological Station).

Cardboard Spat Collectors similar to egg-crate fillers, coated with concrete, were given further trials. Those placed on shores just below low tide were found again to suffer breakage and partial burial from wave wash although sheltered sites were chosen. Those floated on the under side of boards gave promising results—less breakage and loss, more abundant spat and better growth of the spat after settling. About 1,000 spat were obtained per collector. With improved methods of floating them these collectors, when compared with shells in wire bags, offer prospects of at least equally good catches of spat for the same expense. Their economic value depends, however, on the rearing of the spat. If large pieces of the collectors are planted, losses from overcrowding result and as the pieces lie flatter than do shells smothering is easier. If the spat are singled (which is easily done) they would, of course, smother very readily if planted on beds; but it is hoped that a successful and profitable method of rearing them on floats until large enough to plant will be developed in trials now in progress.

Rearing of Spat and Young Oysters.—The most acute problems lie in the rearing rather than in the collection of spat. We have been successful each year in obtaining an abundance of spat but improvements in the methods of collection are desirable, directed towards facilitating the rearing of the spat. In the rearing two great problems present themselves—protection from starfish, and avoidance of damage by overcrowding.

Starfish.—The damage caused by starfish is the greatest single menace to the success of oyster culture in our waters. The losses are much more serious among young than among old oysters; and it is on the first two years of life that efforts for protection should be concentrated. Two methods of approach to the problem present themselves—to rear the spat out of reach of the starfish, and to destroy the starfish. The former may take the form of planting on grounds where starfish are absent or scarce (more usual towards the head of the inlets); or of rearing the spat on floats, which if developed to a profitable stage, will afford complete protection.

The most practical method of destroying the starfish is mopping. To protect the department's experimental beds in 1932, a small gasoline boat with a crew of two was employed in this work for 54 days. Efficiency was approximately doubled by heating with the exhaust of the engine a trough of water in which the mops were dipped to kill the starfish. As many as 10,000 starfish were destroyed in a day.

Crowding and Distortion.—When shells are planted on which there is a good "set"—several spat per shell—clusters are produced and the shape distorted by overcrowding unless the oysters are separated at an early age.

Oysters planted by the department as spat in 1929, 1930 and 1931 were lifted by tongs in 1932 and separated, in order to test the improvement or recovery in shape produced after separation at various ages. About 140 barrels of 3-year-olds, about 80 barrels of 2-year-olds and over 60,000 yearlings were lifted, separated and transferred two miles down the inlet to the Cooper bed where conditions are favourable for the production of a good shape. Some were also left on the up-river bed, separated and unseparated, for comparison. It was apparent that the oldest were already too large for great improvement in shape but it is expected that a good shape will be produced in the others.

Transplanting.—The transfer of oysters from the up-river beds, which are good for spat-collection and rapid growth, to those farther down the inlet, which are good for the production of a high quality, is essential to the best exploitation

of the area as a whole and is a regular procedure in other oyster producing areas. The above transfer of separated oysters serves as a further trial of the effects of transplanting. Similar transfers of spat and of oysters of various sizes in 1930 and 1931 resulted in no serious losses which were not attributable to starfish. As was expected from the relatively small range in hydrographic conditions in the Malpeque area, the transfer in itself does not appear to be harmful, although of course minor losses through shell breakage, etc., do occur.

Improvement of Oyster Bottoms.—In 1932 silt and mussels were removed by tonging from somewhat over an acre of old oyster bed, bringing all the principal natural shell beds in the department's reserved area under cultivation and leaving only small scattered patches of shell bottom untouched. Attention was given to the use of other bottoms, especially to the improvement of soft muddy bottoms.

Grounds sufficiently clean and hard for planting oysters are of limited natural occurrence, particularly in our waters where warm enough water is found only in sheltered inlets where a large part of the bottom is soft mud. In 1930 a small patch of this very soft mud at the head of Bideford river was spread with about six inches of sand. A great improvement resulted and no deterioration was evident in 1932 when the addition of about four inches of shells in July resulted in a definitely hard bottom, comparing favourably with many natural shell beds. Pursuing this promising result, three patches of soft mud, 25 feet square, were spread with three, six and nine inches of sand in August, 1932. By November it seemed that the three-inch layer was barely sufficient, and that the nine-inch layer was probably not enough better than the six-inch to be worth while. An area 100 feet square was then covered with a six-inch layer. It is planned to try using the sanded mud bottom for the collection of spat and for the planting of spat and of oysters. The experiments are described in a mimeographed circular issued by the department to oyster farmers and in *Note No. 21, Progress Reports, Atlantic Biological Station*.

Transfers of Oysters from Shallow Water.—To conserve the oyster stock in the area the department transferred oysters which were produced naturally in the shore zone, kept clean by wave wash and where they are exposed to a high mortality from ice, etc., to deep grounds previously cleaned of mud and silt. In 1932, 621 barrels were collected, of which 12 barrels of the best quality were marketed, 244 barrels of those below marketable sizes were sold to lessees of oyster areas for planting and 365 barrels were planted on the department's areas.

Oyster Stocks on the Department's Areas in Bideford River, 1932.—The following estimations are based on experimental tonging, records of quantities planted and rough measurement of the beds.

The total area under cultivation is approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which about four are in the Cooper bed and the remainder in the upper part of the river. The original condition and the experimental treatment of the individual small areas varied greatly.

Oysters collected along the shores and planted on the department's beds in 1930, and 1931 and 1932 amount to about 850 barrels, largely of marketable size but of poor shape. The best oysters were culled and marketed at the time of collection and the small oysters sold to lessees for planting.

Oysters produced by the department through spat collection were conservatively estimated to be present in the following quantities: spat collected in 1929 (approaching marketable size), about 250 barrels; spat collected in 1930 (2-year olds), about 200 barrels; spat collected in 1931 (yearlings), about 200,000 or a potential 250 barrels when of marketable size. This represents an average production of about 250 barrels annually. It is pointed out that the

production has been reduced by the experimental nature of much of the work through which the best procedure for a high production has not always been followed but trials of many procedures made in a study of methods. The results of individual operations give a truer picture of their success.

Results of Oyster Culture on Individual Areas.—The following examples include only areas in which the production has reached such a stage as to indicate the result.

In 1929 an area of about one-third of an acre on the Totten bed at the head of Bideford river was cleaned by tongs and thoroughly mopped for starfish. On it were planted spat obtained on shells exposed in wire bags or in heaps on shallow shores. It was estimated in September, 1931, by counting oysters in 2-foot square areas cleaned by tongs, that about 190,000 2-year-old oysters were present. A similar estimation in 1932 indicated a smaller number, but in August of that year about 140 barrels of 3-year-olds were taken from about half the area. This means a production of over 800 barrels per acre, disregarding many younger oysters found attached to them. Most of the oysters were close to marketable size but of poor shape owing to the abundance of the spat on the shells and the formation of clusters. The experiment demonstrates the high production possible and the necessity of separating the young oysters at an early age.

In 1930 about 2,000 bushels of shells were spread at the proper time for spat collection on about two-fifths of an acre of bed partially cleaned by tongs in 1929 and by the *Ostrea II* in 1930. It was estimated in June, 1932, that there were about 225,000 2-year-old oysters, and about 80 barrels were lifted and separated at the end of August from about two-thirds of the bed—an equivalent of over 500 barrels of marketable oysters per acre. A small area—about one-twenty-seventh of an acre (1,600 square feet)—cleaned by a tonger in 1930 and spread with 500 bushels of shells on July 15 to 17 of that year, yielded 25 barrels of 2-year-old oysters in 1932—about 675 barrels of 2-year-olds per acre and equivalent to a much larger yield of marketable oysters. The large quantities of shells spread on these two areas in 1930 were necessary because the bottom was soft and should be regarded chiefly as used for improvement of the grounds rather than for spat collection.

These three examples amply demonstrate that a high production per acre is possible.

OYSTER CULTURAL SITUATION IN THE CHARLOTTETOWN REGION

Oysters in the Deep Channels of the Charlottetown Inlets.—The results of exploration of the deep channels of the Charlottetown inlets were outlined in the report on the department's oyster cultural work for 1931-32. It was found that the presence of oysters in the deep channels was limited to the upper parts of the inlets, and a dense population was found only in Hillsborough river, where there was an abundance of small oysters in the channel on an area of not more than 125 acres stretching about three miles down the inlet from Scotchfort. Further exploration in 1932-33, in which a series of dredgings were made in West or Elliot river, failed to reveal any large quantities in the deep water there.

As there is, however, a supply in Hillsborough river sufficient to be of value in establishing oyster farming in neighbouring inlets on the north shore of Prince Edward Island experimental transfer of the small oysters from the deep water to grounds in Savage bay was carried out in 1931. The bays of the north shore in the vicinity of Charlottetown, including Savage bay, Tracadie bay, Covehead bay, Brackley bay and others are practically barren of oysters commercially but offer bottoms and hydrographic conditions favourable for oyster farming.

Transfer of Oysters to Savage Bay.—The experimental transfer made in the autumn of 1931 consisted of the dredging by the *Ostrea II* of about 100 barrels of the small oysters from the deep channel of Hillsborough river and of planting them on a small patch of unimproved but clean and firm bottom in Savage bay. Observation of these oysters in 1932 revealed a small mortality since their transfer (10 per cent or less) and a fairly rapid growth of the individual oysters. As in the case of samples of these oysters previously transferred to shallower water at the head of Hillsborough river, the transferred oysters grew more rapidly than they had done in their original situation.

The results of the transfer offer excellent prospects for the use of the channel oysters (which are of little value in their present position) for the establishment of oyster farming in the north shore bays. Unlike Malpeque and Cascumpeque Bay waters the north shore bays near Charlottetown show no evidence of the presence of the disease which caused the disastrous losses in the former and which still apparently attacks oysters introduced there from the Charlottetown waters. On the basis of the favourable results of the experiment the channel oysters dredged by the *Ostrea II* were offered for sale to lessees of areas in the north shore bays and one day's dredging (about 100 barrels) was sold to them. A further possible value of such transfers between the areas lies in the sewage pollution of waters near Charlottetown which has recently been the subject of investigation by public health authorities. Re-planting of oysters from such areas as may be found unsafe might be used for purification and it is possible that improvement of quality and the desirability of holding for favourable markets might make this profitable even for oysters from other parts of the inlets.

In 1932 spat was collected on wire bags of shells in the upper part of Hillsborough river and transferred to the same area in Savage bay. Although the "set" obtained was light, some indication of the feasibility of this method of obtaining stock for areas in the north shore bays will be obtained on further observation of the spat transferred.

LEASING OF AREAS FOR OYSTER CULTURE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Believing, on the basis of investigations started in 1928, that the prospects are sufficiently good to warrant the encouragement of oyster farming and believing that only through the latter can the oyster industry be re-established with its greatest possible production, the department in October, 1931, offered areas for lease for oyster culture in the Malpeque bay area and in certain other bays in Prince Edward Island where the conditions are similar.

Oysters are present in the Malpeque Bay area only towards the heads of the inlets and in a narrow shore zone, the old beds and the deeper water generally being practically barren of oysters and silted sufficiently to prevent any considerable setting of spat. The oysters present are chiefly of poor quality, owing to their situation, and their chief potential value lies in the production of sufficient spat and young stock to establish oyster cultivation in the area as a whole. It is by oyster culture only that production can be extended to include any large proportion of the available ground.

By limiting the area leased to an individual to 5½ acres and by giving preference in the event of conflicting applications to shore owners and local residents monopoly is prevented and the grounds made available to a large number of local residents. The leasing of grounds in the inlets, where the higher temperatures favour reproduction of the oysters, has been encouraged but it has been the policy of the department to reserve from leasing the uppermost parts where the quality is very low, where spat production is most certain and where the greater part of the present scanty oyster population exists. These areas are open to all for spat collection.

In the Malpeque area many areas have been leased, especially in Bideford "river" where the existing population is largest, and a few areas have been leased in the north shore bays near Charlottetown. Although the areas leased are practically barren of oysters, with few exceptions, and there is little or no prospect of a profitable yield in less than three to five years after commencing cultivation, the lessees have the opportunity of collecting spat and of obtaining stock for planting through the department. As mentioned above, this stock has been obtained from shores at the heads of the inlets in Bideford "river" and from the channel of Hillsborough river in the case of the north shore bays near Charlottetown.

(Further reference to the leasing of oyster areas will be found in the report of the Fisheries Engineer, which appears as Appendix No. 4 of this volume; see page 151.)

INVESTIGATIONS AT SHEDIAC, NEW BRUNSWICK

In 1932 the Biological Board and the department co-operated in an investigation of the oyster cultural possibilities of the Shediac bay area. Shediac bay consists of two shallow basins, each with a tributary river, connected by a narrow and very shallow passage between Shediac island and the mainland. The bay is characterized by very small depths (for the most part less than 8 feet) which favour summer warming. This, together with the decrease in salinity soon after entering the river mouths, makes the sheltered part of the bay as favourable to reproduction of oysters as are the rivers.

A survey of the oyster population made by experimental tonging showed three centres of abundance of which the most important was between Shediac island and the mainland and the other two at the mouths of the rivers. At the instance of the department a survey of the area was made by the Topographical Survey in preparation for location of areas for leasing and the position of the producing areas was determined. Considerable areas of bottom suitable for oyster culture exist outside the present limits of abundance of oysters.

In 1932 no setting of spat was found either on cultch planted by the department or on natural objects, and the scarcity of yearlings indicated that a similar failure occurred in 1931. The present public fishery depends on spat production in preceding years. That similar failures of spat production have been of common occurrence in this area in the past is indicated by the history of the fishery. There was an early depletion followed by limited recoveries which were erratic and of short duration. The most prolonged recovery was during the maintenance by the department of a reserve which may have insured the survival of sufficient spawning stock from one favourable period for spat production to the next. A reserve for such a purpose is desirable as the erratic spat production combined with the small area and large population makes severe depletion easy.

Although considerable areas suitable for oyster culture are available outside the limits of the present public fishery, and although it is probable that profitable oyster farming may be established, the department is reserving action until further assurance of the availability of young stock is obtained. It is desired to avoid encouragement until the prospects are more favourable. Trials are projected for 1933 of introduction of oysters from outside sources and of local spat collection.

APPENDIX No. 7

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS IN 1932

REPORT BY CHAS. BRUCE, A.M.E.I.C., FISHERIES ENGINEER

Exploratory work for the location of scallop beds was undertaken during the year 1932 with the departmental scallop dredge *A. Halkett*, Captain A. H. Zinck, officer in charge.

Actual dredging operations commenced on June 16 and continued throughout the season until September 27, when the boat was transferred to fisheries protection patrol.

Operations started on the north shore of Prince Edward Island, off cape Tryon, and between that and cape Turner a total of 43,500 yards of dragging was done in which only nineteen scallops were obtained. Generally, the bottom was found to be unsuitable for scallops.

Continuing eastwardly off Rustico, and extending as far as a point northwardly from Tracadie harbour, a total of 43,500 yards of dragging resulted in taking 1,078 scallops, varying in diameter from four inches to seven inches. This area was considered to afford prospects for a limited commercial fishery.

Operations on the east coast of the island extended from a point off East lake southwardly to a point off DesBarres point, and included a total of 69,300 yards of dragging. Two large beds which are reported to contain scallops in sufficient quantities to support a commercial fishery were located, one to the eastward off shore from Harvey point and one extending, off shore, from Burrell point to DesBarres point. On the first mentioned bed, 18,000 yards of dragging netted 1,480 scallops while 38,000 yards on the second netted 6,573.

The presence of considerable numbers of old shells, as well as of small scallops on the outer portion of the second bed above referred to, indicated that this area had died out and is now becoming populated again.

Immediately the investigations of these areas were completed and it became known that scallops had been found in apparent commercial quantities, numbers of inquiries reached the department from persons who indicated that they proposed equipping boats to engage in the fishery.

Some exploratory work was also done on the south coast of the island between Rice point and Tryon head but in 7,000 yards of dragging only 16 scallops were taken. The bottom was principally muddy, with a few spots of stone, and not suitable for scallops.

In addition to the work around Prince Edward Island, exploratory work was done along the entire easterly coast of the Magdalen Islands. In a total of 93,970 yards of dragging only 445 scallops were taken and these were found principally in an area to the southeast of Amherst island where investigations revealed that there were considerable numbers of dead scallops but few live ones. For the most part, the bottom along this coast was found to be foul and not suited to scallops.

APPENDIX No. 8

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE BY PROVINCES IN THE FISHERIES SERVICE 1867—1932-33, UNDER THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES FOR 1932-33

	Expenditure	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	5,834,106 49	382,959 36
Prince Edward Island.....	948,249 31	111,861 16
New Brunswick.....	4,195,313 73	605,712 15
Quebec.....	2,432,916 56	341,470 82
Ontario.....	3,214,671 13	520,152 96
Manitoba and Northwest Territories.....	23,414 29	4,779 25
Manitoba.....	1,763,968 84	334,589 81
Northwest Territories.....	58,258 58	9,775 23
Alberta.....	518,261 96	226,512 33
Saskatchewan.....	575,983 42	101,945 16
British Columbia.....	13,498,445 93	2,742,356 66
Yukon.....	29,343 94	12,552 75
Hudson Bay District.....		821 83
	33,092,934 18	5,395,489 47
Cruisers,—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.....	5,470,128 81	
Expenditures general.....	4,958,079 27	
Fishing bounty.....	8,069,051 26	
	51,590,193 52	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1932-33

Vote No.	Appropriations	Amount	Expenditure
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
171	(Salaries and disbursements F.O.....)	1,022,000 00	443,160 56
	(Fisheries Patrol Service.....)		221,535 08
	(Fisheries Protection Service.....)		192,073 85
			856,769 49
172	Building fishways and clearing rivers.....	18,900 00	5,258 27
173	Legal and incidental expenses.....	6,000 00	1,313 86
174	Conservation and Development Deep Sea Fisheries, etc.....	136,000 00	84,766 31
175	Fish culture.....	316,000 00	230,784 63
176	Oyster culture.....	11,000 00	9,495 69
177	Bounty on hair seals.....	40,000 00	21,184 00
178	International Fisheries Commission (halibut).....	29,500 00	48,579 80
179	Marine Biological Board of Canada.....	192,000 00	192,000 00
180	Grant to United Maritime Fishermen.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
181	Investigation re Passamaquoddy and Cobscook bays.....	21,000 00	21,486 84
182	Payment of licence fees to Leonard fisheries.....	5,856 36	5,856 36
		1,802,756 36	1,481,995 30
8	Civil Government salaries.....	139,410 00	130,895 67
8	Civil Government contingencies.....	40,000 00	11,930 60
Statutory	Fishing bounty.....	160,000 00	159,780 65
		2,142,166 36	1,784,602 22
Statutory	Salary Deduction Act 1932.....		2,309 44
			1,786,911 66

FISCAL YEAR, 1932-33

	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
\$	\$	\$	\$
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
00	15,308 00	565 00	
00	1,714 41		
	278 00		
	7,118 98		
	2,811 50	1 75	
		1 55	
00	2,821 50	24,422 67	565 00

FISHERIES OFFICERS

Lands, bldg., works	Prof. and special services	Rents	Misc. current exps.
\$	\$	\$	\$
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
	234 83	114 25	1,515 58
	6 85	33 50	322 60
	383 55	23 50	64 50
	34 50	520 30	44 86
	659 73	601 55	409 47
			2,350 91

ERRATA

(APPENDIX No. 8)

- Page 172: New Brunswick Expenditure, "\$4,195,313.73" should read \$4,194,038.35.
 British Columbia Expenditure "\$13,498,445.93" should read \$13,478,188.28.
 The Expenditure sub-total "\$33,092,934.18" should read \$33,071,401.15.
 The Expenditure total "\$51,590,193.52" should read \$51,568,660.49.
 The expenditures of \$48,579.80 and \$21,486.84 shown in the Financial Statement, 1932-33, in connection with the International Fisheries Commission and the Passamaquoddy-Cobscook investigation, respectively, represent divisible expenses borne one-half by Canada and one-half by the United States.
- Page 176: The entry "Pilchard and herring investigation (joint) \$932.17" should read Pilchard and herring investigation \$932.17.
- Page 177: In the statement of Fisheries Expenditures by Provinces 1932-33 the amount \$48,579.80 shown as expended in connection with the work of the Halibut Commission represents divisible expenses borne one-half by Canada and one-half by the United States.
 "Passamaquoddy, B.C." should read Passamaquoddy Bay Commission, and the expenditure shown in connection with it represents divisible expenses borne one-half by Canada and one-half by the United States.

Class	
Fisheries revenue.....	
Fines and forfeitures.....	
Modus vivendi.....	
Casual revenue.....	
Fish culture revenue.....	
Pelagic sealing revenue.....	
Premiums, etc.....	
Totals.....	
Refund of fees received p 1932-33.....	

To	\$
General Account.....	20.8
Nova Scotia.....	153.4
Prince Edward Island.....	24.6
New Brunswick.....	103.8
British Columbia.....	141.6
	443.1

FISHERIES—STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1932-33

Class	Total	General Account	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries revenue.....	39,018 50		11,047 25	1,484 75	10,610 50		3 00		15,308 00	565 00
Fines and forfeitures.....	3,963 71		1,137 42	239 30	862 58		10 00		1,714 41	
Modus vivendi.....	294 00		16 00						278 00	
Casual revenue.....	14,132 17	1,123 87	262 65	653 61	4,896 06	67 02		10 00	7,118 96	
Fish culture revenue.....	2,897 75			4 50	80 00			2,811 50	1 75	
Pelagic sealing revenue.....	2,609 16	2,609 16								
Premiums, etc.....	20 68	17 63	1 19		0 31				1 55	
Totals.....	62,935 97	3,750 00	12,464 51	2,382 16	16,440 45	67 02	13 00	2,821 50	24,422 67	565 00
Refund of fees received prior to 1932-33.....	34,589 89									
	28,346 08									

EXPENDITURE 1932-33.—SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERIES OFFICERS

	Totals	Personal services	Supplies and materials	Travel expenses	Equipment	Communication services	Transp. of things	Advg. and publicity	Grants, subs., contrs.	Lands, bldg., works	Prof. and special services	Rents	Misc. current exps.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Account.....	20,860 70		15,739 08	264 94	1,733 83		1,007 27						1,515 58
Nova Scotia.....	153,450 98	115,038 24	700 40	30,747 29		6,155 20	138 27				234 83	114 25	322 50
Prince Edward Island..	24,038 48	17,078 03	160 47	5,906 92		758 27	23 79	6 15			6 85	33 50	64 50
New Brunswick.....	103,808 25	78,306 41	462 24	22,286 56		2,262 66	38 47				383 55	23 50	44 86
British Columbia.....	141,002 15	96,262 67	1,674 82	34,688 88	27 95	6,842 59	445 97	25 00	70 00		34 50	520 30	409 47
	443,100 56	306,685 35	18,737 01	93,894 59	1,761 78	16,018 72	2,253 77	31 15	70 00		659 73	691 55	2,356 91

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE—EXPENDITURE 1932-33 AND SUMMARY

NOVA SCOTIA—

District No. 2—

Departmental boats.	\$11,124 50
Chartered boats.	12 00
New boats.	140 00

District No. 3—

Departmental boats.	6,520 31

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—

Departmental boats.	3,023 62
Chartered boats.	2,027 11

NEW BRUNSWICK—

District No. 1—

Departmental boats.	10,063 39
New boats.	140 00

District No. 2—

Departmental boats.	1,810 61
Chartered boats.	13,529 89

BRITISH COLUMBIA—

General.	2,238 83
Air patrol.	19,279 15
Digby Island station.	4,646 15
Poplar Island station.	2,182 79

District No. 1—

Departmental boats.	21,826 42
Chartered boats.	4,247 68

District No. 2—

Departmental boats.	41,136 74
Chartered boats.	31,714 76

District No. 3—

Departmental boats.	19,942 28
Chartered boats.	25,928 85

SUMMARY

Nova Scotia.	\$ 17,796 81
Prince Edward Island.	5,050 73
New Brunswick.	25,543 89
British Columbia.	173,143 65
	\$ 221,535 08

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—SUMMARY FOR 1932-33

East coast.	\$ 83,764 21
West coast.	108,305 89
General.	3 75
	\$ 192,073 85

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISH CUTLURE, 1932-33

Hatcheries	Personal Services	Other Outlay	Totals by Hatchery	Totals by Province
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				54,030 60
Antigonish.....	4,887 50	5,377 14	10,264 64	
Bedford.....	4,227 75	3,361 30	7,589 05	
Lindloff.....	581 56	761 08	1,342 64	
Margaree.....	4,681 83	3,327 55	8,009 38	
Margaree pond.....	1,893 33	2,588 50	4,481 83	
Middleton.....	3,898 13	2,431 29	6,329 42	
Nictaux Falls pond.....	783 00	1,676 74	2,459 74	
Philip River pond.....	703 08	491 15	1,194 23	
Sackville River pond.....	198 72	31 19	229 91	
Yarmouth.....	5,000 42	7,129 34	12,129 76	
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>				5,458 55
Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	3,272 55	1,164 61	4,437 16	
Morrell River pond.....	552 38	469 01	1,021 39	
<i>New Brunswick</i>				57,406 81
Florenceville.....	4,420 19	2,329 32	6,749 51	
Grand Falls.....	3,348 25	2,945 52	6,293 77	
Miramichi.....	5,135 49	2,593 50	7,728 99	
Miramichi pond.....	1,466 10	5,313 60	6,779 70	
New Mills pond.....	1,774 73	1,771 03	3,545 76	
Nipisiquit.....	379 80	59 06	438 86	
Restigouche.....	3,008 40	1,372 40	4,380 80	
Saint John.....	6,076 80	4,761 03	10,837 83	
Saint John pond.....	1,749 00	8,719 28	10,468 28	
Tobique.....	54 30	129 01	183 31	
<i>General Account—East</i>	13 05	2,001 86	2,014 91	2,014 91
<i>Supervisor, Engineer and Staff—East</i>	4,620 00	2,360 26	6,980 26	6,980 26
<i>School for Officers, East</i>		155 56	155 56	155 56
<i>British Columbia</i>				104,737 99
General account.....	57 60	568 82	626 42	
“ Eagle River.....	706 16	765 37	1,471 53	
“ Fish Lake.....	208 00	496 71	704 71	
Supervisor, Engineer and Staff.....	7,398 00	1,045 89	8,443 89	
School for officers.....	2 00	1,977 91	1,979 91	
Anderson.....	5,666 59	1,851 38	7,517 97	
Babine.....	5,536 40	2,570 70	8,107 10	
Cowichan.....	4,393 33	1,535 26	5,928 59	
Cranbrook.....		1,984 74	1,984 74	
Cultus.....	9,088 82	3,124 16	12,212 98	
Gerrard.....	1,355 19	1,119 09	2,474 28	
Harrison.....	3,245 34	152 86	3,398 20	
Kennedy.....	6,071 77	1,084 97	7,156 74	
Lloyds Creek.....	1,241 61	1,362 29	2,603 90	
Nelson.....	2,826 98	2,012 14	4,839 12	
Pemberton.....	6,056 45	764 27	6,820 72	
Penask.....	452 55	1,026 61	1,479 16	
Pitt.....	4,623 25	911 58	5,534 83	
Rivers Inlet.....	9,207 09	2,308 81	11,515 90	
Skeena.....	6,930 95	2,827 49	9,758 44	
Stuart.....	54 00		54 00	
Summerland.....	35 50	89 36	124 86	
<i>Fish Culture—Total</i>				230,784 68

SUMMARY

Provinces	Personal Services	Other Outlay	Totals by Provinces	Grand Total
Nova Scotia.....	26,855 32	27,175 28	54,030 60	
Prince Edward Island.....	3,824 93	1,638 62	5,458 55	
New Brunswick.....	27,413 06	29,993 75	57,406 81	
General Account—East.....	13 05	2,001 86	2,014 91	
Supervisor, Engineer and Staff—East.....	4,620 00	2,360 26	6,980 26	
School for Officers—East.....		155 56	155 56	
British Columbia.....	75,157 58	29,580 41	104,737 99	
	137,883 94	92,900 74		230,784 68

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
DEEP-SEA FISHERIES EXPENDITURE 1932-33**

General Account.....	\$ 2,514 99	
Bait Collection Service (N.S.).....	1,278 00	
Bait Freezers—		
Canso (N.S.).....	\$ 403 25	
Marie Joseph (N.S.).....	101 32	
		504 57
Grant to Canadian Fisheries Association.....	250 00	
Grant to "Canadian Fisherman".....	2,000 00	
Grants to Exhibitions (N.S.).....	2,000 00	
Packet Service—L'Ardoise (N.S.).....	1,500 00	
Lobster Collection Service (N.S.)—		
Nova I.	6,742 61	
Nova II.	6,870 02	
Ile Madame.	4,404 46	
Dominion Halsyd.	2,064 19	
National IV.	637 10	
Lucinda.	257 14	
Allowance for supervision.....	400 00	
		21,375 52
Lobster Patrol Service (N.S. & P.E.I.)—		
Nova II.	3,631 45	
Nova IV.	17,709 17	
		21,340 62
Aids in Expanding Demands for Fish—		
Cooking demonstration.	6,241 99	
General.	7,464 07	
		13,706 06
Educational Work.		10,229 31
Exhibitions.		2,182 00
Scallop Investigation—		
General.	1 24	
"A. Halkett".	5,876 00	
"Black Robin".	8 00	
		5,885 24
		<u>\$ 84,766 31</u>

MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, 1932-33

<i>St. Andrews Biological Station</i>	\$ 61,532 08	
Atlantic salmon investigation.....	903 88	
Cultural investigations.	325 79	
General lakes survey.....	171 17	
Lobster investigation.	509 75	
Marine food fishes.....	1,589 92	
Oyster investigation.	1,271 10	
Shad investigation.	115 35	
		\$ 66,419 04
<i>Nanaimo Biological Station</i>	60,645 13	
Chemical investigation.	451 18	
Pacific salmon investigation.....	9,312 02	
Pacific trout investigation.....	1,199 87	
Pathologist.	177 71	
Pilchard and herring investigation (joint).....	31 37	
Pilchard and herring investigation (joint).....	932 17	
Pink and chum salmon investigation.....	2,929 78	
Shellfish investigation.	993 86	
Summer investigation.	727 53	
	77,400 62	
Advance outstanding, R. E. Foerster....	22 99	
		77,423 61
<i>Halifax Experimental Station</i>	34,990 95	
Demonstration building.	1,007 90	
Eastern passage laboratory.....	233 12	
Short courses.	2,999 61	
		39,231 58
<i>Prince Rupert Experimental Station</i>	32,399 86	
Investigations (Sundry).	3,007 29	
		35,407 15
<i>General Account</i>		7,754 31
		<u>\$ 226,235 69</u>

MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE,
1932-33

St. Andrews station.....	\$ 1,454 69
Nanaimo station.....	4,982 88
Halifax station.....	302 74
Prince Rupert station.....	29 46
General account.....	17 40
	<u>\$ 6,787 17</u>

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE BY PROVINCES 1932-33

Appropriations	General	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements F.O.....	14,860 05	155,164 25	24,264 14	104,367 95					144,504 17	443,160 56
Fisheries Patrol Service.....		17,796 81	5,050 73	25,543 89					173,143 65	221,535 08
Fisheries Protection Service.....	9,616 53	69,115 16	3,762 39	1,273 88					108,305 89	192,073 85
Building fishways, etc.....	0 18	2,238 60	144 16	211 97					2,663 36	5,258 27
Legal and incidental expenses.....		260 51		199 30					854 05	1,313 86
Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries.....	19,450 41	53,987 75	8,873 64	1,028 07	957 09				469 35	84,766 31
Fish culture.....		58,343 83	5,878 58	61,824 28					104,737 99	230,784 68
Oyster culture.....			8,641 33	854 36						9,495 69
Bounty on hair seals.....		8,040 00	2,490 00	2,054 00					8,000 00	21,184 00
Halibut Commission.....									48,579 80	48,579 80
Marine Biological Board.....	192,000 00									192,000 00
Grant to United Mar. Fishermen.....		1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00						4,500 00
Passamaquoddy B.C.....				21,436 84						21,486 84
Payment to Leonard Fisheries.....		5,856 36								5,856 36
Fishing bounty.....		74,632 40	10,286 65	25,486 10	49,375 50					159,780 65
	235,927 17	446,935 67	70,891 62	245,830 64	50,332 59				591,858 26	1,641,775 95
Civil Government salaries.....										130,895 67
Civil Government contingencies.....										11,930 60
Salary Deduction Act, 1932.....										2,309 44
										1,786,911 66

APPENDIX No. 9

LICENCES ISSUED

Following is a statement of the different kinds of licences issued by the different supervisors, during the 1932-33 season:—

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC—SUPERVISOR S. T. GALLANT

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	527 (1 cancelled)
Certificates under section 53—3.	
Herring seine licences.....	17
Herring trap-net licences.....	20 (4 cod-traps)
Smelt gill-net licences.....	286
Smelt bag-net licences.....	6
	856 (1 cancelled)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUPERVISOR S. T. GALLANT

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	2,517
Oyster fishery licences.....	287
Quahaug fishery licences.....	20
Certificates under section 53—6.	
Lobster pound licences.....	1
Trap-net fishing licences.....	1
Salmon trap-net or pound-net licences.....	8
Set salmon gill-net licences.....	9
Smelt gill-net licences.....	132
Smelt bag-net licences.....	157
	3,132

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR A. G. McLEOD

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	2,443
Oyster fishery licences.....	173
Certificates under section 53—69.	
Gaspereau weir licences.....	4
Trap-net fishing licences.....	34
Salmon drift-net licences.....	...
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences.....	260
Special angling permits.....	111
Set salmon gill-net licences.....	48
Scallop fishery licences.....	...
Smelt bag-net licences.....	30
Smelt gill-net licences.....	156
	3,259

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR E. D. FRASER

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	4,031 (2 cancelled)
Oyster fishery licences.....	198 (1 cancelled)
Quahaug fishery licences.....	1
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences.....	9
Certificates under section 53—116. (3 cancelled.)	
Lobster pound licences.....	5
Seine licences.....	122
Herring weir licences.....	39
Trap-net fishing licences.....	89
Salmon drift-net licences.....	54
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences.....	192
Special angling permits.....	116 (3 cancelled—2 complimentary)
Set salmon gill-net licences.....	429
Scallop fishery licences.....	2
Smelt bag-net licences.....	248
Smelt gill-net licences.....	369
Lobster pound certificates—321.	
Licence to a captain of a Canadian fishing vessel (using an otter or other trawl).....	6
	5,910 (6 cancelled—2 complimentary)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR H. H. MARSHALL

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	2,879
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences.....	4
Certificates under section 53—138.	
Lobster pound licences.....	16
Herring weir licences.....	45
Trap-net fishing licences.....	154
Salmon drift-net licences.....	4
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences.....	114
Salmon net permits (Medway river).....	30
Special angling permits.....	498 (2 cancelled—1 complimentary)
Set salmon gill-net licences.....	426
Scallop fishery licences.....	120
Smelt bag-net licences.....	20
Smelt gill-net licences.....	68
Lobster pound certificates—880. (2 cancelled.)	
	4,378 (2 cancelled—1 complimentary)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR J. F. CALDER

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	483
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences.....	51
Certificates under section 53—3.	
Lobster pound licences.....	8
Herring weir licences.....	467
Clam permits.....	106
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences.....	109
Herring seine licences.....	4
Scallop fishery licences.....	144
Smelt gill-net licences.....	....
Smelt bag-net licences.....	....
Lobster pound certificates—1,453.	
Lease of Dark harbour fishing privileges—1.	
	1,372

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR A. L. BARRY

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Lobster fishing licences.....	2,826 (16 free)
Oyster fishery licences.....	1,194 (48 free and 6 cancelled)
Quahaug fishery licences.....	46
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences.....	....
Certificates under section 53—301.	
Lobster pound licences.....	5
Herring weir licences.....	....
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licences.....	58
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences.....	191
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences.....	401 (1 cancelled)
Bass fishery licences.....	16
Smelt gill-net licences.....	224
Smelt bag-net licences.....	5,726 (33 free)
Lobster pound certificates—284.	
	10,687 (97 free and 7 cancelled)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR L. H. PARKS

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Shad gill-net or drift-net licences.....	262
Sturgeon fishery licences.....	1
Whitefish fishery licences.....	18
Salmon net permits.....	157
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licences.....	1
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licences.....	169
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licences.....	98
Bass fishery licences.....	22
	728

ONTARIO

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Gill-net permits.	3

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—CHIEF SUPERVISOR J. A. MOTHERWELL

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Small dragger licences to inshore fishermen.....	23
Special angling permits.....	1,005 (3 cancelled)
Indian permits.	2,027 (1 cancelled)
Crab fishery licences.....	104
Smelt or sardine fishery licences.....	60
Sturgeon fishery licences.....	....
Miscellaneous licences.	112 (1 cancelled)
Salmon fishery licences.....	4,462 (22 cancelled)
Salmon trolling licences.....	2,990 (1 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net licences.....	7
Salmon purse-seine licences.....	157 (2 cancelled)
Salmon drag-seine licences.....	30
Licences to a captain of a salmon purse seine boat...	52 (9 drag-seines)
Grayfish fishery licences.....	134 (3 cancelled)
Licences to assistant operators of salmon (purse or drag) seines.	932
Licences to assistants in a boat used in operating a salmon gill-net or drift-net.....	999 (7 cancelled)
Cod fishery licences.....	357 (1 cancelled)
Herring gill-net or drift-net licences.....	21
Herring purse-seine licences.....	26 (1 cancelled)
Pilchard purse-seine licences.....	24
Licences to a captain of a herring purse seine boat...	18
Licences to a captain of a pilchard purse seine boat...	22
Licences to assistant operators of herring purse seines.	327
Licences to assistant operators of pilchard purse seines.	149
Herring pound permits.....	12
Pelagic sealing certificates—21.	
	14,050 (42 cancelled)

YUKON TERRITORY

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Special fishery licences.....	36

PACIFIC COAST

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Licences to United States fishing vessels.....	234 (1 cancelled)

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Kind of Licences	Number of Licences Issued
Walrus licences.	41
Reduction works licences.....	12
	53
Total.	
	44,698 (59-cancelled
	97-free
	3-complimentary)

APPENDIX No. 10

Comparative Statement of Lobster Fishing Licences From 1928

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Year	Magdalen Island	Prince County	Kings County	Queens County	Kings and Queens (Southern portion)	Totals
1928.....	682	925	616	337	.....	2,560
1929.....	659	857	509	271	.....	2,296
1930.....	644	922	573	285	.....	2,424
1931.....	526	894	521	283	.....	2,224
1932.....	526	1,409	308	402	398	3,043

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1

Year	Inverness County	Richmond County	Cape Breton County	Victoria County	Totals
1928.....	537	648	462	376	2,023
1929.....	501	636	435	329	1,901
1930.....	496	682	442	343	1,963
1931.....	473	745	458	367	2,043
1932.....	542	897	578	426	2,443

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2

Year	Halifax Office	Halifax County	Patrol Boat Thresher	Guys boro County	Antigonish County	^a Pictou and Colchester	^a Cumberland County	^b Colchester and Cumberland County	Totals
1928....	183	976	41	1,021	334	521	171	17	3,264
1929....	153	767	435	1,047	283	358	221	7	3,271
1930....	131	1,135	204	1,087	308	349	255	9	3,478
1931....	142	1,200	170	1,139	273	352	299	15	3,590
1932....	105	1,364	14	1,330	339	462	399	14	*4,029

^aNorthumberland Straits side.

^bBay of Fundy side.

*The 1932 total includes two licences issued by the District Supervisor.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3

Year	Lunenburg	Queens	Shelburne	Yarmouth	Digby	Kings	Annapolis	Total
1928.....	563	329	966	827	470	25	119	3,299
1929.....	472	217	850	792	463	27	120	2,941
1930.....	504	250	854	768	483	28	135	3,022
1931.....	590	296	1,016	770	430	.....	128	3,230
1932.....	491	290	965	673	312	.....	148	2,879

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1

Year	Charlotte	Saint John	Albert and West-morland	Total
1928.....	433	86	1	520
1929.....	360	53	1	414
1930.....	288	57	2	347
1931.....	281	45	4	330
1932.....	380	101	2	483

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2

Year	Northumberland County	Restigouche County	Gloucester County	Kent County	Westmoreland County	Totals
1928.....	297	50	517	501	249	*1,981
1929.....	289	43	406	583	188	*1,834
1930.....	319	46	794	638	327	2,124
1931.....	300	54	647	765	326	2,192
1932.....	394	67	933	997	435	2,826

*The 1928 total includes 367 licences issued by the District Supervisor and the 1929 total 325 licences so issued.

APPENDIX No. 11

RETURN SHOWING DETAILS OF PROSECUTION FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERIES ACT,
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR A. G. McLEOD

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	J. W. Lupton.....	Violation Sec. 18, Lobster Fishery.....	Glace Bay.....	Fined \$5 and costs, \$3.85 paid.
2	Sam J. Waterfield.....	Violation Sec. 18, Lobster Fishery.....	Glace Bay.....	Fined \$5 and costs, \$6.15 paid by department served jail sentence 30 days.
3	Edward Young.....	Sec. 11, Lobster Fishery Regulations.....	Sydney Harbour.....	Case dismissed, costs paid by department \$11.82.
4	Edward Young.....	Violation Sec. 18, Lobster Regulations.....	Sydney Harbour.....	Case dismissed, costs paid by department \$6.75.
5	Wm. Young.....	Violation Sec. 11, Lobster Regulations.....	Sydney Harbour.....	Fined \$50, case appealed to higher court; appeal dismissed and accused served 1 month in jail in lieu of fine; costs paid by department \$11.82.
6	(Vincent Bourgeois.....) (Charles AuCoin.....) (Alex Chiasson.....)	Setting a net in Little river. Violation Sec. 14 of the Act.....	Little river.....	Fined \$15 each and costs, \$10.30, paid.
7	Gordon McGrath.....	Violation Sec. 11, Lobster Regulations.....	Low Point.....	Fined \$50—sentence suspended for two years; costs paid by defendant \$2.25.
8	Peter Stubbart.....	Violation Sec. 11, Lobster Regulations.....	Low Point.....	Fined \$50—sentence suspended for 2 years; costs paid by defendant \$2.25.
9	Allan A. Comeron.....	Fishing lobsters without a licence.....	St. Georges bay.....	Fined \$15 or 30 days in jail; defendant served jail sentence; costs paid by department \$12.42.
10	Daniel Cameron.....	Fishing lobsters without a licence.....	St. Georges bay.....	Fined \$15 or 30 days in jail; defendant served jail sentence; costs paid by department \$12.42.
11	Ronald A. McIsaac.....	Fishing berried lobsters.....	St. Georges bay.....	Fined \$20 and costs, \$3, paid.
12	John Angus McDonald.....	Fishing lobsters without a licence.....	St. Georges bay.....	Fined \$10 and costs, \$3, paid.
13	Allan McPherson.....	Fishing lobsters without a licence.....	St. Georges bay.....	Fined \$10 and costs, \$3, paid.
14	John Botherson.....	Fishing lobsters in closed season.....	Port Hood harbour.....	Case dismissed; costs paid by department \$2.50.
15	Frank McRae.....	Preparing to fish salmon with a net in non-tidal waters of North river.....	North river.....	Fined \$100—sentence suspended for 5 years during good behaviour; costs paid by defendant \$3.75.
16	M. Malcolm McRae.....	Preparing to fish salmon with a net in non-tidal waters of North river.....	North river.....	Fined \$100—sentence suspended for 5 years during good behaviour; costs paid by defendant \$3.75.

17	Wm. J. McLellan.....	Fishing lobsters without a licence.....	Broad Cove Marsh.....	Fined \$5—sentence suspended for 3 years; costs paid by defendant \$1.75.
18	James M. McLean.....	Obstructing a fishery officer.....	Orangedale.....	Fined \$10 and costs, \$18.05 paid by defendant.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, E. D. FRASER

1	R. D. Myers.....	Illegal greyling fishing.....	Fletchers lake, Halifax co.....	Fined \$5, costs \$1.75.
2	E. J. Butcher.....	Illegal greyling fishing.....	Fletchers lake, Halifax co.....	Fined \$5, costs \$1.75.
3	Clifford McKenzie.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Carriboo Island, Pictou.....	Fined \$10.
4	Robt. Potter.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Malagash.....	Fined \$10.
5	Harry Shriber.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Malagash.....	Fined \$10.
6	Colin Rudolph.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Malagash.....	Fined \$10.
7	James Rudolph.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Malagash.....	Fined \$10.
8	Percy Langille.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Malagash.....	Fined \$10.
9	John Rudolph.....	Left shore before 6 o'clock to set lobster gear— 30/4/33.	Malagash.....	Fined \$10.
10	Bernard Young.....	Fishing lobsters without licence.....	Petpeswick, Halifax co.....	Fined \$5, costs \$1.75.
11	Franklyn Young.....	Fishing lobsters without licence.....	Petpeswick, Halifax co.....	Fined \$5, costs \$1.75.
12	Rannie Muir.....	Selling fragments of lobster meat to cannery.....	Big Island, Pictou co.....	Fined \$5, costs \$6.60.
13	Solomon Croft.....	Netting salmon without licence.....	St. Marys river.....	Fined \$20, costs \$13.45.
14	William T. O'Brien.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Canso.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.15.
15	William Snow.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Canso.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.15.
16	Howard Dort.....	Berried lobster in possession.....	Canso.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.15.
17	Walter Dollard.....	Berried lobster in possession.....	Canso.....	2 years suspended sentence; costs \$3.15.
18	Michael Gurney.....	Fishing lobsters without licence.....	Canso.....	Fined \$5, costs \$7.05.
19	Leo George.....	Fishing lobsters without licence.....	Canso.....	Fined \$5, costs \$7.05.
20	Winthrop Grover.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Charles cove.....	Fined \$10, costs \$5.15.
21	Alfred Grover.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Charles cove.....	30 days jail; costs \$3.15.
22	Amos Richard.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Charles cove.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.15.
23	Edward E. Daye.....	Fishing lobsters without licence.....	Jeddore.....	Fined \$5, costs \$1.75.
24	Wilfred Morrell.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Canso.....	30 days jail, costs \$10.05.
25	George O'Brien.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Canso.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.15.
26	William Morell.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Canso.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.15.
27	Felix Martell.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Mulgrave.....	Fined \$10, costs \$2.65.
28	Venard Martell.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Mulgrave.....	Fined \$1, costs \$2.65.
29	James Martin.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Mulgrave.....	Fined \$10, costs \$2.65.
30	Warren England.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Mulgrave.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.40.
31	Vesty Meagher.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Mulgrave.....	Fined \$10, costs \$3.40.
32	Wm. F. McCall.....	Berried lobsters in possession.....	Mulgrave.....	30 days jail, costs \$16.30.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, E. D. FRASER—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
33	Agustus Fleet.....	Salmon netting without licence.....	Ecum Secum river, Guys-borough co.	1 year suspended sentence; costs \$3.50.
34	D. K. Veinott.....	Salmon netting without licence.....	Ecum Secum river, Guys-borough co.	Fined \$10, costs \$9.40.
35	Roger Veinott.....	Salmon netting without licence.....	Ecum Secum river, Guys-borough co.	Fined \$10, costs \$3.50.
36	John Chisholm.....	Lobsters in possession close season.....	Trenton.....	Fined \$12, costs \$2.
37	Stewart LeBlanc.....	Lobster fishing close season.....	Pictou harbour.....	Fined \$10, costs \$5.80.
38	Mike White.....	Lobster fishing close season.....	Pictou harbour.....	Case dismissed, costs \$1.65.
39	John Tom LeBlanc.....	Lobsters in possession close season.....	Pictou harbour.....	Fined \$10.
40	Charles Milliard.....	Oyster fishing close season.....	Tatamagouche bay.....	Fined \$10, costs \$1.80.
41	William Shaw.....	Illegal smelt fishing.....	Baileys Brook, Pictou.....	Case dismissed, costs \$5.90.
42	Alexander Hayman.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Waughts river, Colchester co.	Fined \$10, costs \$3.30.
43	George McKay.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Waughts river, Colchester co.	Fined \$10, costs \$3.30.
44	Henry Purcell.....	Lobsters in possession close season.....	City Wharf, Halifax.....	Case dismissed, costs \$7.50.
45	George Evans.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Maccan river, Southampton, Cumberland co.	Fined \$10, costs \$4.70.
46	Lester Nash.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Maccan river, Southampton, Cumberland co.	Fined \$10, costs \$4.70.
47	Rex Brown.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Maccan river, Southampton, Cumberland co.	Fined \$10, costs \$4.70.
48	David McDonald.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Maccan river, Southampton, Cumberland co.	Fined \$10, costs \$4.70.
49	Sydney Brown.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	Maccan river, Southampton, Cumberland co.	Fined \$10, costs \$4.70.
50	George Black.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	River Philip, Oxford.....	Not guilty, costs \$8.15.
51	Irving Allen.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	River Philip, Oxford.....	Case dismissed, costs \$2.50.
52	Ernest Mattinson.....	Salmon fishing close season.....	River Philip, Oxford.....	Appealed—convicted; fined \$10, costs \$4.60.
53	Harry Levick.....	Lobsters under 9 inches in possession.....	Halifax.....	Fined \$20; costs \$1.05.
54	Earnest Murphy.....	Trout in possession close season.....	Granite lake, Mineville, Halifax.	1 month in jail, costs \$14.31.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, H. H. MARSHALL

1	Claude Morrell.....	Having smelts in his possession during close season.....	Young's Creek, Brighton.....	Fined \$2.
2	Albert Roy.....	Violation of lobster fishery regulations.....	Southwest Port Mouton.....	Fined \$10 and costs of 10 days in jail.
3	Everett Gaskell.....	Violation of Sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 12.....	Factory wharf, Port Medway.....	Fined \$3 and costs \$2.
4	Herbert Clattenburg.....	Violation of Sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 12.....	Port Medway harbour.....	Fined \$3 and costs \$2.
5	Clayton Clattenburg.....	Violation of Sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 12.....	Port Medway harbour.....	Fined \$3 and costs \$2.
6	Joseph Leslie.....	Violation of sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 12.....	Port Medway harbour.....	Fined \$3 and costs \$2 (with return of net).
7	Elbie Minnick.....	Interfering with officer in discharge of his duty, Sec. 51.	Port Medway harbour.....	Fined \$50 and costs \$5.90.
8	William Minnick.....	Interfering with officer in discharge of his duty, Sec. 51.	Port Medway harbour.....	Case dismissed, but on appeal defendant fined \$100 and costs.

9	Harry Spurr.....	Fishing for salmon otherwise than by angling.....	In non-tidal waters of Lequille river, near Lequille.	Fined \$15 or 35 days in prison, costs \$7.50.
10	Frank Paul.....	Fishing for salmon otherwise than by angling.....	In non-tidal waters of Lequille river, near Lequille.	Fined \$3 or 10 days in prison. Defendant served jail sentence. Costs of \$5.50 paid by the Department.
11	John Muise.....	Fishing for salmon otherwise than by angling.....	In non-tidal waters of Lequille river, near Lequille.	Fined \$3 or 10 days in prison. Defendant served jail sentence. Costs of \$5.50 paid by the Department.
12	Philip Hamm.....	Fishing for salmon otherwise than by angling.....	In non-tidal waters of Lequille river, near Lequille.	Fined \$15 or 35 days in prison. Defendant served jail sentence. Costs of \$5.50 paid by the Department.
13	Frederick Harnish.....	Fishing for salmon otherwise than by angling.....	In non-tidal waters of Lequille river, near Lequille.	Fined \$15 or 35 days in prison. Defendant served jail sentence. Costs of \$5.50 paid by the Department.
14	Laurie Clattenburg.....	Violation of Sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 12.....	Port Medway estuary.....	Fined \$3 (no costs incurred).
15	Wilfred Keddy.....	Fishing for and taking shad with line and jog hooks attached.	Non-tidal waters of Nictaux river near Charles Rogers mill.	Fined \$2 (suspended for one year with two sureties of \$20 each); costs \$4.18 paid into court and paid out to constable and magistrate.
16	Willis Coleman.....	Setting and using a shad gill-net.....	Non-tidal waters of the Nictaux river.	Fined \$2 or 10 days in prison; costs \$4.18 paid into court.
17	Charles Balcom.....	Setting and using a shad gill-net.....	Non-tidal waters of the Nictaux river (same net as Willis Coleman).	Fined \$2 or 10 days in prison; costs \$4.18 paid into court.
18	Judson Rhyno.....	Violation of Sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 10.....	Salters falls, Medway river.....	Fined \$5 and costs of \$1.
19	Perry Anthony.....	Violation of Sec. 25, Chap. 42.....	Milton fishway (eastern side of river).	Fined \$5 and costs of \$2, or nine days in jail.
20	Epharim Rafuse.....	Salmon net fishing over Sunday.....	Oak island.....	Fined \$5 and costs of \$4.65.
21	Daniel Rafuse.....	Salmon net fishing over Sunday.....	Oak island.....	Fined \$5 and costs of \$4.65.
22	William Barkhouse.....	Salmon net fishing over Sunday.....	Barkhouse Head.....	Fined \$5 and costs of \$4.65.
23	R. O. Wagner.....	Having a lobster in his possession unlawfully.....	Princess inlet, Mahone bay waters.	Fined \$10 and costs of \$5.90.
24	John Shediak.....	Unlawfully fishing for salmon.....	In the non-tidal waters of Nictaux river, otherwise than by angling.	Fined \$30, or 60 days in jail; costs \$6.50.
25	Bernard Richardson.....	Violation of Sec. 20, s.s. 1.....	Big falls, Mersey river.....	Fined \$8 and costs of \$2.
26	Charles Joudrey.....	Violation of Sec. 20, s.s. 1.....	Big falls, Mersey river.....	Fined \$20 and costs of \$2.
27	Keith Hiltz.....	Lobster fishing in close season.....	Covey island, Mahone bay waters.	Fined \$2 and costs \$5.90.
28	Sydney Oickle.....	Violation of Sec. 20, Salmon, s.s. 9.....	Cowie's falls, Mersey river....	Given suspended sentence of 60 days and costs of trial \$1.75.
29	Lewis Glode.....	Violation of Sec. 25, Chap. 42.....	Rapid falls fishway, Mersey river.	Given suspended sentence of 60 days and costs of trial \$1.75.
30	Geo. Oickle.....	Violation of Sec. 25, Chap. 42.....	Rapid falls fishway, Mersey river.	Given suspended sentence of 60 days and costs of trial \$1.75.
31	Samuel Wentzell.....	Violation of Sec. 20, Salmon, s.s. 9.....	Cowie's falls, Mersey river....	Given suspended sentence of 60 days with costs of trial \$1.75.
32	Gordon Sarty.....	Violation of Sec. 38, county of Queens, s.s. 13 (a)...	Railway bridge, Mersey river.	Case dismissed; costs of \$2.75 to be paid by Department of Fisheries.
33	J. Ralph Hirtle.....	Violation Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Bridgewater.....	Fined \$20 and costs of \$1.50.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, H. H. MARSHALL—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
34	Thomas Labrador.....	Violation Sec. 25, Chap. 42.....	Rapid falls fishway.....	Fine imposed of \$4 and costs and in default of payment 8 days in jail; costs \$1.75.
35	Alden Smith.....	Using a sweep-net in non-tidal waters.....	Gaspereau river at Melanson..	Fined \$1 and costs of \$9.50.
36	Alden Smith.....	Obstructing a fishery guardian in execution of duty.	Melanson.....	Accused dismissed; acquittal; costs \$5.50, to be paid by prosecution.
37	Norman Hamilton.....	Lobster fishing without licence.....	Bay of Fundy, from Port of Hampton.	Fined \$3 or 15 days in prison; costs \$2.75.
38	John Francis.....	Violation of Sec. 20, Salmon, s.s. 1.....	Cowie's falls, Mersey river....	Given 12 months suspended sentence and costs of trial, \$1.75.
39	Arthur Hardacker.....	Fishing with a square-net at night.....	Melanson, Kings co., in the Gaspereau river.	Accused dismissed; costs \$20.75 to be paid by the prosecution.
40	Edw. Newcombe.....	Fishing with a square-net at night.....	Melanson, Kings county.....	Fined \$25 and costs or 3 mos. in jail; fine not paid in time allowed; warrant of commitment issued, accused going to jail for 3 months; costs \$25.25 will have to be paid by prosecution.
41	Elton Cox.....	Having undersize lobsters.....	John's island, Yarmouth co....	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.65.
42	H. Roy Penney.....	Having undersize lobsters.....	John's island, Yarmouth co....	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.65.
43	Fred Dane.....	Having undersize lobsters.....	Turpentine island, Yarmouth co.	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.65.
44	Rommeys Swin.....	Having undersize lobsters.....	Turpentine island, Yarmouth co.	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.65.
45	Albert Ross.....	Having undersize lobsters.....	Turpentine island, Yarmouth co.	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.65.
46	Johny Doucet.....	Having undersize lobsters.....	Turpentine island, Yarmouth co.	Fined \$10 and costs of \$10.55, or 2 months in jail.
47	Laurie Goodwin.....	Violation of lobster fishery regulations.....	Bear Point.....	Fined \$1 and costs of \$2.38.
48	Franklin Harnish.....	Having lobster in his possession under 9 inches.	Colemans Cove.....	Fined \$5 and costs of \$2.
49	Alden Elliott.....	Possession of lobsters of less than 9 inches.....	Tiverton.....	Fined \$20, costs nil.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, J. F. CALDER

1	Lorne Steeves.....	Sawdust pollution.....	Wilson brook, Albert co.....	Fined \$20; costs \$7.15.
2	Guy Chapman.....	Fishing for trout in prohibited waters.....	Bennett brook, West. co.....	\$50 fine; allowed to stand; \$4 costs.
3	Oliver LeBlanc.....	Illegally caught lobsters in possession.....	Salisbury.....	\$50 fine or two months imprisonment; fine not paid, defendant imprisoned; \$7.10 costs not paid.

4	Jos. Cormier.....	Illegally caught lobsters in possession.....	Salisbury.....	\$50 fine or two months imprisonment; fine not paid, defendant imprisoned; \$7.10 costs not paid.
5	Abraham Levine.....	Illegally caught lobsters in possession.....	Moncton.....	\$50 fine; \$3 costs.
6	Chester Leavitt.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Letang river.....	\$10 fine; \$4.70 costs; fine allowed to stand.
7	Earl Leavitt.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Letang river.....	\$10 fine; \$4.70 costs; fine allowed to stand.
8	Seymour Leavitt.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Letang river.....	\$10 fine; \$4.70 costs; fine allowed to stand.
9	Harvey Leavitt.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Letang river.....	Case dismissed; costs \$2.70.
10	Robert McPhee.....	Attempting illegal salmon fishing.....	Petitecodiac river.....	\$5 fine; \$1.75 costs.
11	Leonard Bass.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
12	Percy Parker.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
13	Leo Stanley.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
14	Neil Tatton.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
15	Norman Stanley.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
16	Wilford Richardson.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
17	Ernest Bass.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
18	Hanford Stanley.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
19	Ainsley Flagg.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
20	Bruce Stanley.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
21	Lloyd Miller.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.
22	Frederick Flagg.....	Illegal lobster fishing.....	Grand Manan waters.....	\$25 fine; costs \$2; fine allowed to stand.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, L. H. PARKS

1	William Sapier.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 11, F.R.....	St. John river, Victoria co....	Fined \$5, or 15 days in jail; defendant went to jail but shortly after paid the fine, and costs of \$4.50.
2	Frank Perley.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 11, F.R.....	St. John river, Victoria co....	Fined \$5, or 15 days in jail; defendant went to jail but shortly after paid the fine, and costs of \$4.50.
3	Harry Nason.....	Fishing for salmon in close season contrary to Sec. 19, F.R.....	St. John river, York co.....	Fined \$25—fine suspended; costs \$5, paid by defendant.
4	Robert Wallace.....	Selling illegally caught salmon contrary to Sec. 14, F.R.....	St. John river, Carleton co....	Fined \$20, or 30 days in jail; fine paid; costs \$3 paid by defendant.
5	James Duffy.....	Using smelts for fertilizer contrary to Sec. 43, F.A.	On his property, Grey Rapids, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 1 month in jail—suspended pending good behaviour, costs, \$4, to be paid by defendant.
6	George Michaud.....	Fishing for whitefish contrary to Sec. 11, F.R.....	Baker lake, Victoria co.....	Fined \$10, or 30 days in jail—suspended pending future actions, costs \$5.50 paid by defendant.
7	Albert Fournier.....	Obstructing a fishery guardian in the discharge of his duty.....	Green river, Madawaska co...	Fined \$10, paid; costs \$5.50 paid by defendant.
8	James Vye.....	Fishing salmon trap-net in weekly close time.....	SW. Mira river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended one year pending good behaviour, costs, \$6, paid by defendant.
9	Herbert Somers.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 11, F.R.....	Little Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended 1 year pending good behaviour; costs \$6 paid by defendant.

NOTE.—No's. 11-22, inclusive, were cases in which men were found putting out lobster traps on the afternoon of November 14th, the day before the season opened.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, L. H. PARKS—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
10	Robert Tozer.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 11, F.R.....	Little Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended one year pending good behaviour; costs \$6 paid by defendant.
11	Hiram Stewart.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 11, F.R.....	Little Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended one year pending good behaviour; costs \$6 paid by defendant.
12	Ernest Peterson.....	Fishing for shad in non-tidal waters.....	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined 2 months in jail—suspended pending future actions; costs \$4 yet to be paid by defendant.
13	Cecil Warren.....	Drifting for salmon contrary to Sec. 18, s.s. 16(b), F.R.	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fine nil, judgment not rendered; information withdrawn, insufficient evidence, costs \$5.95 to be paid by prosecution.
14	Chas. Colford.....	Drifting for salmon contrary to Sec. 18, s.s. 16(b), F.R.	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fine nil, judgment not rendered; information withdrawn, insufficient evidence, costs \$2.40 to be paid by prosecution.
15	George Doak.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 18, F.A.....	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended pending 1 year's good behaviour; costs \$1, paid by defendant.
16	Atherton Doak.....	Fishing for salmon contrary to Sec. 18, F.A.....	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended 1 year pending good behaviour, costs \$1 paid by defendant.
17	Arthur Austin.....	Had salmon in his possession contrary to Sec. 18, F.A.	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended 1 year pending good behaviour; costs \$1 paid by defendant.
18	Wallace Doak.....	Had salmon in his possession contrary to Sec. 18, F.A.	Southwest Miramichi river, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25, or 30 days in jail—suspended 1 year pending good behaviour; costs \$1 paid by defendant.
19	Wilbert MacDuff.....	Had salmon in his possession contrary to Sec. 18, F.A.	Doaktown, Northumberland co.	Fined \$25—suspended 1 year pending good behaviour; costs \$1 paid by defendant.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, A. L. BARRY

1	Anthony Swasson (On "Brant" report Sept. 23, Anthony Nicholas).	Fishing for oysters in close season.....	Miramichi bay.....	Guilty, no fine, admonished.
2	Perley Chapman.....	Salmon drift-boat drifted inside line.....	Miramichi bay.....	Fined \$6, paid.
3	J. Alford and B. Poley.....	Fishing for salmon without a licence.....	Restigouche river.....	Fined \$100 each, paid.

4	James Martin	Leaving shore for lobster fishing grounds before time.	Eel river, Kent co.	Fined \$5, paid.
5	Abbe Beaudin	Failed to liberate berried lobsters.	Malbay, Miscou is.	Not guilty.
6	Alcide Maillet	Failed to liberate berried lobsters.	Chockpish.	Fined \$100, paid.
7	Oscar Babineau	Failed to liberate berried lobsters.	Chockpish.	Fined \$100, went to jail.
8	Alderic Maillet	Failed to liberate berried lobsters.	Chockpish.	Fined \$100, went to jail.
9	Ambrose Babineau	Failed to liberate berried lobsters.	Chockpish.	Fined \$ 00, went to jail.
9A	Germain Chiasson	Jigging for trout.	Pokemouche river	Fined \$10, went to jail.
9B	Fred Robichaud	Jigging for trout.	Pokemouche river	Fined \$5, went to jail.
10	Norman Legacey	Failing to liberate berried lobsters.	Green point.	Fined \$5, paid.
11	Mike Legacey	Failing to liberate berried lobsters.	Bay Chaleur, opposite Green point.	Fined \$5, paid.
12	Amos Bourque	Having illegally caught oysters in his possession.	Cocagne.	Fined \$25, paid.
13	Mathias Goguen	Having illegally caught oysters in his possession.	Cocagne.	Fined \$25, went to jail.
14	George Sproul	Fishing for trout with a net.	Black river	Fined \$10, paid.
15	Philippe LeBlanc	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.	Shediac.	Fined \$30, paid.
16	Erie Williams	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.	Shediac.	Fined \$10, paid.
17	Fabien Martin	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.	Shediac.	Fined \$10, paid.
18	Alphe Legere	Fishing for lobsters illegally.	Barachois.	Fined \$3, paid.
19	Didace Legere	Fishing for lobsters illegally.	Off Barachois shore.	Fined \$3, paid.
20	Hudson Nicholson and Jos. Allen (boys).	Fishing for lobsters illegally.	Off Murray Corner shore.	Given warning.
20A	Alphonse Furlotte	Jigging for salmon.	Jacquet river	Fined \$200 or 2 months in jail—suspended.
21	Jos. Attis and Frank Takiff	Having in possession salmon in close season.	Road between Chatham and Newcastle,	Fined \$10, case appealed.
22	Arthur Bruin	Failing to liberate berried lobsters.	Caissie Cape.	Guilty; fined \$100, went to jail.
23	Ben Poirier	Failing to liberate berried lobsters.	St. Croix, Kent Co.	Fined \$100, went to jail.
24	Lionel Leger	Failing to liberate berried lobsters.	Grandigue.	Fined \$100, went to jail.
25	Henry Fougere	Failing to liberate berried lobsters.	Caissie Cape.	Fined \$100, went to jail.
26	John Dixon, Mgr. A. & R. Loggie Co.	Having in possession smelts in close season.	Tracadie.	Fined \$50, paid.
27	Fred Noel	Having in possession lobsters in close season.	Inkerman.	Not guilty.
28	James D. Godin	Having in possession lobsters in close season.	Shippegan island.	Fined \$15, to be paid by November 15th
29	Emile Roussel	Leaving shore for fishing grounds with gear.	Four Roads.	Not guilty.
30	Francis Godin	Having undersized oysters in possession.	Ste. Jeanne D'Arc.	Fined \$5, paid.
31	Francis Boudreau	Having sold undersized oysters.	Ste. Jeanne D'Arc.	Fined \$5, paid.
32	Ben Murphy	Having lobsters in his possession.	Pokeshaw.	Fined \$50, paid.
33	Anathol Godin	Having retained undersized oysters.	St. Jeanne D'Arc.	Fined \$15, went to jail.
34	Henri Landry	Having retained undersized oysters.	Caraquet.	Fined \$5, went to jail.
35	Richard Theriault	Having retained undersized oysters.	Caraquet.	Fined \$5, went to jail.
36	Alex. Godin	Having retained undersized oysters.	Caraquet.	Fined \$5, went to jail.
37	Elise Boudreau	Having retained undersized oysters.	Ste. Jeanne D'Arc.	Fined \$5, paid.
38	Amodee Fougere	Selling undersized oysters.	Shediac.	Fined \$5, to be paid for November Revenue.
38A	Frank Clemens, Isidore Clemens, Phillippe Fougere, John Fougere.	Stole 21 smelt gill-nets.	Shediac island.	Given 3 months jail. Sentence suspended.
39	Blanche, Alice and Antoinette Legace.	Fishing for lobsters in close season.	Jacquet river.	Guilty, given warning.

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
40	J. R. McMaster and Frank Despres.	Drifting for salmon across statutory line Miramichi bay.	Hardwicke.....	No fine. Admonished.
41	Douglas Tebo, J. B. Casey and Joseph Duplacey.	Drifting for salmon across statutory line Miramichi bay.	Baie Ste. Anne.....	Guilty. No fine. Admonished.
42	Benjamin Desroches.....	Fishing for salmon with 10 fms. more net than licensed.	Miramichi river.....	Suspended sentence.
43	Fred Stothart.....	Fishing for salmon with 10 fms. more net than licensed.	Miramichi river.....	Suspended sentence.
44	Harry Gardiner, James Gardiner, Wilfred Gardiner.	Fishing for oysters in close season.....	Miramichi bay.....	Fined \$2, paid.
45	Achille Girouard and Henry Girouard.....	Having one dead salmon in possession.....	Mont Carmel.....	Guilty, warned.
46	Leslie Lewis.....	Drifting over statutory line, Miramichi bay.....	Miramichi bay.....	Fined, admonished.
47	Peter Taylor and Alex. Taylor.....	Fishing for oysters in close season.....	Miramichi bay.....	Not guilty.
48	Emile Daigle.....	Fishing for oysters in close season.....	Buctouche river.....	Fined \$25, went to jail.
49	George Cormier.....	Fishing for oysters in close season.....	Buctouche river.....	Fined \$20, went to jail.
50	Roger Thibideau.....	Drifting for salmon in close season.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	Fined \$20 or 30 days in jail.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUPERVISOR, S. T. GALLANT

1	James McEachern.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Hermanville.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
2	John B. O'Hanley.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	McAskill river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
3	James J. McKinnon.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	McAskill river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
4	George Palmer.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	McAskill river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
5	Lorne O'Hanley.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	McAskill river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
6	Joseph O'Hanley.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Cable Head east.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
7	James McDonald.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Cable Head east.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
8	Joseph McInnis.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Cable Head east.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
9	Daniel Wilson.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Cable Head east.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
10	J. D. McEwen.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Oar river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
11	James Gunn.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Oar river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
12	Cyrus LaPierre.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Oar river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
13	John Joseph Perry.....	Leaving shore before time stated in regulations....	Oar river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended.
14	J. E. McGregor.....	Having lobsters in possession in close season.....	White's cove.....	Fined \$50, paid.
14 ¹	Harry Hooper.....	Netting trout in Morell river.....	Morell river.....	Fined \$20, paid. (Moiety to R.C.M.P.)
14 ²	Frank Laybolt.....	Netting trout in Morell river.....	Morell river.....	Fined \$20, paid. (Moiety to R.C.M.P.)
15	John C. Matthews.....	Setting out lobster fishing gear before time stated in regulations.	Off Kildare.....	Fined \$25, paid.
16	Frank McDougall.....	Setting out lobster fishing gear before time stated in regulations.	Off Kildare.....	Fined \$25, given until June 1, 1933.

17	Eldridge Cousins.....	Having lobsters in possession in close season.....	Campbellton.....	Fined \$50, given until June 1, 1933, to pay fine.
18	Frank B. O'Halloran.....	Having lobsters in possession in close season.....	Campbellton.....	Fined \$50, given until June 1, 1933, to pay fine.
19	Chas. Fong Wong.....	Having oysters in possession in close season.....	Charlottetown.....	Fined \$5, paid.
20	Harry Thom.....	Selling a glass of oysters in close season.....	Charlottetown.....	Fined \$5, paid.
21	Walter Monteith.....	Fishing trout in close season for sick wife.....	Milton.....	Acquitted.
22	Kay Kuhn.....	Fishing trout in close season.....	Milton.....	Fined \$1, paid. (Moiety to R.C.M.P.)
23	George Adams.....	Having small oysters in possession.....	Ellerslie.....	Fined \$10, paid.
24	James McDonald.....	Having canned lobsters in possession.....	Lot 11.....	Fined \$1, paid.
25	John O'Neill.....	Fishing for salmon with spear and torch.....	Morell river.....	Fined \$10, sentence suspended pending good behavior.
26	Meill Ross, Jr.....	Having salmon in possession in close season.....	Fortune river.....	Fined \$10, paid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—CHIEF SUPERVISOR, MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL

DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, R. W. MACLEOD

1	Harry John.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 8, Fishery Regulations.....	Fraser river.....	Suspended sentence; two sturgeon lines with hooks confiscated.
2	B. Nugent.....	Having in possession undersized trout.....	Harrison Hot Spring.....	Fined \$3.
3	G. C. Dubberlay.....	Having in possession undersized trout.....	Harrison Hot Spring.....	Fined \$3.
4	R. McBain.....	Having in possession undersized trout.....	Harrison Hot Spring.....	Fined \$3.
5	Jerry Dollar.....	Violation Sec. 11, s.s. 3, Fishery Regulations.....	Hatzic.....	Fined \$5.
6	H. M. Hansen.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
7	W. Lunberg.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
8	E. Edwardson.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
9	M. Olsen.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
10	Olaf Olsen.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
11	K. A. Gjendem.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
12	W. Reagh.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Case dismissed.
13	A. Eyeton.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
14	J. Raeburn.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
15	D. Cormack.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
16	L. Bentzen.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
17	J. Johnston.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
18	Tsunichi Kitagawa.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
19	H. C. Hansen.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
20	E. Olsen.....	Fishing salmon with net during weekly close season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$1.
21	Al. Smith.....	Having in possession Little Neck clams during close season.....	North Vancouver.....	Fined \$25.
22	Johnny Williams.....	Fishing sturgeon with illegal gear.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$5 and 2 sturgeon lines and 16 hooks confiscated.
23	T. A. Pattinson.....	In possession and selling undersized salmon.....	Vancouver.....	Suspended sentence; 1 small salmon confiscated.
24	Julia Malloway.....	Fishing with drift-net contrary to regulations.....	Fraser river.....	Case dismissed.
25	Harry Ulstiek.....	Fishing with drift-net contrary to regulations.....	Fraser river.....	Case dismissed.
26	Jim Yamashita.....	Fishing during weekly closed time.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$10.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 1—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Name of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
27	Jim Yamashita.....	Fishing without licence.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$5.
28	S. Nakata.....	Fishing with set net.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$25.
29	J. Yamashita.....	Fishing with set net.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$25.
30	M. Hayden.....	Fishing with set net.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$5.
31	F. Kolonoski.....	Fishing without licence.....	Fraser river.....	Fined 25c.
32	Jerry Dollar.....	Selling undersized sturgeon.....	Hatzic.....	Fined \$5; alternative 2 weeks' gaol imposed.
33	Chin Fong.....	Buying sturgeon caught illegally.....	Hatzic.....	Fined \$10, and 3 sturgeon confiscated.
34	Chin Fong.....	Having in possession undersized sturgeon.....	Hatzic.....	Fined \$10.
35	Andrew Joe.....	Having in possession undersized sturgeon.....	Murphy's landing.....	Fined \$15; alternative 2 weeks' gaol imposed, and 3 sturgeon confiscated.
36	Harry Newman.....	Fishing in prohibited waters.....	Seymour river.....	Fined \$10.
37	Earl Newman.....	Fishing in prohibited waters.....	Seymour river.....	Fined \$10.
38	E. H. Stossiger.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
39	N. J. Johnston.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
40	H. Morgan.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
41	A. Lappalamen.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
42	E. Macckie.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
43	I. Rauvala.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
44	J. Sheaves.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
45	Sakori Muramatsu.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
46	Z. Oikawa.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
47	J. Selva.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
48	J. Marjana.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
49	G. Sheaves.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
50	C. Sheaves.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
51	George Juliusen.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$2.50.
52	D. Diamond.....	Pollution of water.....	Vedder canal.....	Fined \$25.
53	M. Higo.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Canoe pass.....	Fined \$20.
54	T. Higo.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Canoe pass.....	Fined \$20.
55	S. Okune.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Canoe pass.....	Fined \$20.
56	L. McCallum.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Nicomekl river.....	Fined \$2.50.
57	S. Day.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Nicomekl river.....	Fined \$2.50.
58	A. W. Wilson.....	Failure to produce licence.....	Canoe pass.....	Fined \$2.50; alternative 10 days' gaol imposed.
59	A. W. Wilson.....	Obstructing a fishery officer in the discharge of duty.....	Canoe pass.....	Fined \$100; alternative 30 days' gaol imposed.
60	Robert Combs.....	Fishing with set lines.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$15; alternative 15 days' gaol imposed.
61	Robert Combs.....	In possession undersized sturgeon.....	Fraser river.....	Fined \$15; alternative 15 days' gaol imposed, and 3 small sturgeon confiscated.

DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, J. BOYD

1	Viko Angelovik.....	Fishing for salmon without licence.....	Ellerslie channel.....	Fined \$5.
2	John Miaciki.....	Fishing for salmon without licence.....	Ellerslie channel.....	Fined \$5.
3	Andelo Itijnich.....	Fishing for salmon without licence.....	Ellerslie channel.....	Fined \$5.
4	Steve Shtrodl.....	Fishing for salmon without licence.....	District No. 2.....	Fined \$5.
5	Joseph Rush.....	Refusing to produce licence on demand.....	Middle passage.....	Fined \$10.
6	A. J. Davis.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$75 and boat, equipment, net, and 50 sockeye salmon confiscated.
7	H. Dowling.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$75 and boat, equipment, net, and 101 sockeye, and 1 coho salmon confiscated.
8	Abel Ball.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$25 and 49 sockeye salmon confiscated.
9	Ben Bernard.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$25 and 36 sockeye salmon confiscated.
10	Walter Nyce.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$15 and 32 sockeye salmon confiscated.
11	William Meerns.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$75 and 24 sockeye salmon confiscated. (Alternative 2 months gaol served).
12	O. Latval.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
13	H. Abbott.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$25.
14	J. Sivenon.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$25.
15	J. Malley.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$15.
16	Harry Moon.....	Refusal to produce licence.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$15.
17	A. Gray.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
18	J. Adkins.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
19	M. O. Jones.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
20	Mauno Ahola.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
21	George Bloom.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$50.
22	Ralph Russell.....	Fishing above boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$25.
23	Levi Wilson.....	Carrying extra piece gill-net in boat.....	Skeena river.....	Fined \$15 and 42 fms. salmon gill-net confiscated.
24	Aubrey Jackson.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Shawatlans creek.....	Fined \$25 and 32 fms. salmon gill-net confiscated.
25	Cyril Bagshaw.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Shawatlans creek.....	Case dismissed.
26	A. Munro.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Skeena river.....	Case dismissed.
27	John Haldane.....	Fishing during weekly close season.....	Bonilla arm.....	Fined \$25 and 58 sockeye salmon confiscated.
28	Earl Newman.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Fined \$25 and 19 sockeye salmon confiscated.
29	Alex. Martin.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
30	George Clifton.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
31	A. Davidson.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Rivers inlet.....	Case dismissed.
32	Jack Joseph.....	Fishing without permit.....	Bulkley river.....	Fined \$1; alternative 1 day gaol served.
33	Thomas Cook.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	McNichol creek.....	Case dismissed.
34	O. E. Hansen.....	Initials and licence number not on boat.....	Masset inlet.....	Fined \$5.
35	John Martell.....	Fishing inside boundary.....	Kildidt sound.....	Fined \$25.
36	John Martell.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Kildidt sound.....	Fined \$50.
37	Thore Aorak.....	Fishing without licence.....	Massett.....	Fined \$5.

DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, J. F. TAIT

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	Jack Savident.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 4, Fishery Regulations.....	Saanich arm.....	Fined \$5.
2	F. R. Newham.....	Violation Sec. 29 Fisheries Act.....	Currie creek.....	Fined \$10 and 20 trout confiscated.
3	Settsuchi Hiramatsu.....	Violation Sec. 11, Fishery Regulations.....	Egmont.....	Fined \$10.
4	Wm. Katsaros.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 5, Fishery Regulations.....	Nanaimo.....	Fined \$10.
5	John Chambers.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 4, Fishery Regulations.....	Millstream.....	Fined \$2.50 and 1 trout confiscated.
6	Alec. Anderson.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 4, Fishery Regulations.....	Cowichan lake.....	Fined \$2.50.
7	Odie Yamamoto.....	Violation Sec. 4, s.s. 2, Fishery Regulations.....	Stuart channel.....	Fined \$5.
8	Senzo Yamamoto.....	Violation Sec. 85, Fisheries Act.....	Stuart channel.....	Fined \$15 and 225 lbs. cod confiscated.
9	Charles Morrisette.....	Violation Sec. 19, s.s. 10, Fishery Regulations.....	Cape Mudge.....	Fined \$3.
10	Kichimatsu Noda.....	Violation Sec. 19, s.s. 10, Fishery Regulations.....	Cape Mudge.....	Fined \$5.
11	Harold Badger.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 4, Fishery Regulations.....	Saanich arm.....	Fined \$5.
12	W. Kawahara.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 21, Fishery Regulations.....	Gibbons road.....	Fined \$50 and blueback salmon and 33 lbs. ling cod confiscated.
13	Johnny Coyle.....	Violation Sec. 5, s.s. 7, Fishery Regulations.....	Cowichan.....	Suspended sentence; 2 crabs confiscated.
14	Ruiza Muira.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 7, Fishery Regulations.....	Chemainus river.....	Fined \$3.50 and 12 trout confiscated.
15	Axel Anderson.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 12d, Fishery Regulations.....	Cowichan river.....	Fined \$10 and rod, line, reel, spoon and tin of fish roe confiscated.
16	Louis C. Boone.....	Violation Sec. 1, s.s. 2a, Fishery Regulations.....	Cowichan river.....	Fined \$5.
17	Oley Lee.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 2, Fishery Regulations.....	Pender harbour.....	Fined \$50.
18	R. Mosdell.....	Violation Sec. 33, s.s. 1, Fishery Regulations.....	Departure bay.....	Fined \$20.
19	Kenneth Hunt.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 16b, Fishery Regulations.....	Adams river.....	Case dismissed.
20	Herbert Cook.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 16a, Fishery Regulations.....	Adams river.....	Fined \$100.
21	Johnny Ferry.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 19, Fishery Regulations.....	Loughboro inlet.....	Fined \$25.
22	Frederick Wick.....	Violation Sec. 6, Fishery Regulations.....	Loughboro inlet.....	Fined \$20.
23	Anton Anzulovich.....	Violation Sec. 6, Fishery Regulations.....	Coon Dog bay.....	Fined \$5.00.
24	Victor Ferrario.....	Violation Sec. 6, Fishery Regulations.....	Coon Dog bay.....	Fined \$5.
25	H. S. Baker.....	Violation Sec. 61, Fisheries Act.....	Puntledge river.....	Suspended sentence.
26	Bilby Assu.....	Violation Sec. 22, s.s. 1, Fisheries Regulations.....	Little Bear river.....	Fined \$15.
27	David Silsemult.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 11, Fishery Regulations.....	Cowichan river.....	Fined \$10 and salmon gill net and 1 chum salmon confiscated.
28	Edwin John.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 11, Fishery Regulations.....	Cowichan river.....	Fined \$10 and gill-net and 12 salmon confiscated.
29	Henry Harris.....	Violation Sec. 22, s.s. 1, Fishery Regulations.....	Bargain harbour.....	Fined \$25; alternative 30 days' gaol imposed.
30	William Scoular.....	Violation Sec. 22, s.s. 1, Fishery Regulations.....	Bargain harbour.....	Fined \$25; alternative 30 days' gaol imposed.
31	David Scoular, Jr.....	Violation Sec. 22, s.s. 1, Fishery Regulations.....	Bargain harbour.....	Fined \$25; alternative 30 days' gaol imposed.
32	Maryon Ruljanovich.....	Violation Sec. 11, s.s. 1a, Fishery Regulations.....	Qualicum.....	Fined \$1.
33	Emerick Car.....	Violation Sec. 11, s.s. 1a, Fishery Regulations.....	Qualicum.....	Fined \$10; alternative 10 days' gaol imposed.
34	I. Vukelich.....	Violation Sec. 11, s.s. 1a, Fishery Regulations.....	Qualicum.....	Fined \$10; alternative 10 days' gaol imposed.
35	Frank Pozrrach.....	Violation Sec. 11, s.s. 1a, Fishery Regulations.....	Qualicum.....	Fined \$10.
36	James Annas.....	Violation Sec. 16, s.s. 2, Fishery Regulations.....	Esquimalt harbour.....	Fined \$10.

CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FISHERIES STATISTICS BRANCH

FISHERIES STATISTICS

ERRATUM

Due to an oversight, one steam trawler of 150 tons valued at \$25,000 and with 21 men has been counted twice in the present report. This trawler landed fish in both Inverness and Halifax counties but should have been credited only to Halifax county. The entry for the trawler in Inverness county on page 130 should, therefore, be deleted, and wherever trawlers are mentioned in the statistics, the figures relating to this trawler should be subtracted from the total. The report had been printed before the error was noticed.



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1933

CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FISHERIES STATISTICS BRANCH

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA

1932

(Prepared in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial
Fisheries Departments)

Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce



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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface.....	3
The Fisheries of Canada.....	4

Introduction and Summary

Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1923-1932.....	12
Review of the Fisheries of 1932.....	13
Summary of Production, 1931 and 1932.....	18
Agencies of Production, 1930-1932—	
In Primary Operations—	
Capital.....	25
Employees.....	25
In Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—	
Capital.....	25
Employees.....	25
Employees and Wages.....	27
Number of Wage-earners by Months.....	28
Fuel Used and Power Equipment.....	29
Materials Used.....	29
Value of Production.....	29
Review by Provinces—	
Total Value of Fisheries, 1923-1932.....	30
Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1923-1932.....	31
Quantity and Value of All Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932.....	33
Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore, 1932.....	40
Total Value for Counties and Districts of All Sea Fish Caught and Landed and Marketed, 1930, 1931 and 1932.....	45
Capital Equipment, 1932.....	46
Number of Employees, 1932.....	48
Fishing Bounty.....	50
Foreign Trade.....	50
Historical Review.....	50
Table for Conversion of Weights of Fish.....	53

General Tables

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932.....	58
Prince Edward Island, 58; Nova Scotia, 60; New Brunswick, 88; Quebec, 102; Ontario, 110; Manitoba, 110; Saskatchewan, 112; Alberta, 116; Yukon, 117; British Columbia, 118.	
II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Capital Equipment, Employees, etc.....	128
Part 1. In Primary Operation—	
Prince Edward Island, 128; Nova Scotia, 130; New Brunswick, 142; Quebec, 148; Ontario, 154; Manitoba, 156; Saskatchewan, 156; Alberta, 153; Yukon, 153; British Columbia, 160.	
Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.....	166
(a) General Summary of Statistics.....	166
(b) Capital Invested.....	172
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages.....	172
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months.....	174
(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used.....	176
(f) Power Equipment.....	178
(g) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Product.....	180
(h) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees.....	181
(i) Classification of Wage-earners According to Hours of Work by kinds of establishments.....	182
(j) Classification of Wage-earners According to Hours of Work, by Provinces.....	182
III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats, Used in the Sea Fisheries, According to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932.....	184
(2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products, calendar years, 1930, 1931 and 1932.....	202
(2a) Exports of Dried Cod from Chief Exporting Countries, 1931 and 1932.....	212
(3) The Salmon Pack of British Columbia, 1922-1932.....	213
(4) The Lobster Pack of Canada, 1918-1932.....	215
(5) Fisheries Production in 1932 in Certain Areas Defined by the North American Council on Fishery Investigations.....	215
(6) Fishing Bounties, 1932.....	217

PREFACE

This Report is issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Government departments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These departments comprise: The Dominion Fisheries Department which exercises jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Yukon Territory, British Columbia and the Magdalen Islands, and the Fisheries Branches of departments of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting in the case of Quebec, the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands. The province of British Columbia has a Fisheries Branch, but it does not engage in independent statistical work.

Under the arrangement above referred to, the statistics of the catch, and of the products marketed in a fresh state or domestically prepared, are collected by the local fisheries officers, checked in the Department of Fisheries, and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules in conformity with those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing an expeditious and accurate return. The grateful acknowledgments of the Bureau are tendered to the officers of the provincial governments who co-operate in these arrangements.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1933.

THE FISHERIES OF CANADA

The Early Fisheries.—Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. Leaving aside inconclusive evidence in favour of authentic record, one must ascribe to Cabot the honour of having discovered, in 1497, the cod banks of Newfoundland, when he first sighted the mainland of North America. He reported that the sea was so covered with fish that they could be caught "with baskets, a stone being attached to make the basket sink in the water." Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is a memorial of the early French fishermen—and the Spaniards and the Portuguese were but little behind. Fernandez de Navarrete mentions all three as frequenters of the "Grand Bank" before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds—the product being salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and of their rivalries in arms no less than in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. The first grant of the fisheries of Canada was made by the King of France to de Monts in 1603. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded France from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained the Fisheries of Cape Breton and the Gulf. The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada, and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

The Canadian Fishing Grounds.—Canada's fishing grounds are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. The Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered, whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half of the fresh water on the planet, Canada's share of the

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FISHING INDUSTRY



Fleet being towed out to
the fishing grounds

"Breaking tow"



Freshly caught salmon at
a Cannery

Photo, courtesy Dominion Government Motion Picture Bureau.

CANADIAN FISHING FLEETS



Some of the Boats of the Famous Lunenburg Fishing Fleet.

Photo, courtesy Dominion Government Motion Picture Bureau.



Gill Net Fishing, Fraser River, B.C.

Engraving, courtesy Dept. of the Interior.

Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba, and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peer of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the foregoing that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the Hudson Bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska, there are roughly the following divisions of the Canadian fisheries:

1. ATLANTIC FISHERIES.—These were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time and until 1918 they remained the most important for aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster and sardine fisheries are included. The estuarian and inland waters of the Maritime provinces and of Quebec are sometimes considered as distinct; if they are added, the list of products would embrace the salmon, the shad, the alewife, the smelt, the striped bass, the tom cod, and the maskinonge. Conditions are fairly uniform throughout these fisheries, which are commonly divided into the inshore and deep-sea fisheries. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats usually motor driven, with crews of two or three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst from the shore are operated trap nets, haul seines and weirs. Haddock as well as cod is a staple product; during the spring and summer it is split and salted but the important season comes with the autumn, when the fish are shipped fresh or else smoked and sold as finnan haddie. The deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from twelve to twenty men operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various fishing banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built in the home shipyards, remain at sea, sometimes for months at a time, and in the hands of sailors who have no superior, seldom come to grief. When they return, the fish, which have been split and salted on board, are taken on shore and washed and dried. The West Indies are the chief market for this product; no cod fish in the world stands the tropical climate like that cured by the fishermen of the Maritime provinces. Steam trawling as it is carried on in the North Sea, was introduced on the Atlantic coast of Canada a number of years ago. There are now seven steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.

Lobstering, which had its beginning about 1870, is another distinctive industry. In that year there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; in 1932 the canneries numbered 357 and gave work to 6,720 people; 30,000,000 lobsters in a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations prohibiting the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but with the co-operation of the fishermen themselves the fishery may be maintained and the annual harvest show no decline. In New Brunswick the canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, equals in importance the lobster industry. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere are now found in diminished quantities, but the Govern-

ment is expecting to restore the industry through the development of oyster farming; favourable areas in Prince Edward Island waters have been seeded, and the work in connection with the oyster culture is being carried on under the direction of experts.

The fishing population of the Maritime provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast-wise fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which the most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick, or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into secondary occupations.

2. INLAND FISHERIES.—The Great Lakes and tributary waters of the St. Lawrence are a second great division of the Canadian fisheries. The value of the inland fisheries of Quebec lies chiefly in the output of the eel, doré (pickerel), smelt and sturgeon fisheries. In Ontario, whitefish, trout, pickerel and lake herring are the most important commercial fishes, though pike, sturgeon and coarse fish yield a fair return. The season on the Great Lakes lasts from six to eight months, and though fishing through the ice is followed by many, a large number depend on miscellaneous employment between the seasons. Moving westward, lake Winnipeg, lake Winnipegosis, lake Manitoba and the smaller lakes to the north and east furnish most of the fish products of Manitoba. Whitefish and pickerel are the chief products, but pike, tullibee, goldeye and many other varieties abound. In Saskatchewan and Alberta commercial fishing is confined to the regions north of the Saskatchewan river, where whitefish in large quantities are taken. The problem of transportation is keenly felt; some of the greatest lakes of the continent—Reindeer, Athabaska, Great Slave, Great Bear—and hundreds of smaller bodies of water are still beyond reach from a marketing point of view. The lakes of the west, however, repeating the part which the St. Lawrence played in the days of the French régime, and the cod banks in the history of New England, have assisted greatly in the settlement of the country by providing a much needed food supply for early arrivals.

3. PACIFIC FISHERIES.—In British Columbia there is an interior fishing region which corresponds in the main to the prairie section; in the early history of the province it is doubtful if the fur trade (which opened the door by way of the Rocky Mountains to later enterprise) could have established its footing but for these fisheries. The great wealth of British Columbia, however, in this respect—the source from which she produces approximately two-fifths of the fish products of Canada, and has built up a trade which reaches to the ends of the earth—is in the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, the Skeena, the Naas, and other rivers of the Pacific slope. Every species of this king of food fishes known to the waters of the Pacific (which, however, is not the true salmon) is to be found on the British Columbia coast—the sockeye, the spring, the coho, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these, the sockeye is by far the most important, owing to its abundance and to its prevailing deep red colour and excellent texture, which have created so keen a demand for it in the British market. On the Fraser river, which used to be the chief source of supply, but which has now yielded place to the Skeena and other northern waters, the yield varies to a considerable extent from year to year. The run begins late in July and is at its height in the opening weeks of August, though the northern rivers have a somewhat earlier season. The spring or quinnat salmon is a much larger

fish; it was the species first used in the United States for canning. The run begins early in the spring and continues until July. The cohoes are smaller, running like the sockeye in compact schools, during September and October on the Fraser and earlier on the northern streams. The chum salmon is canned and a considerable quantity also is salted for export to the Orient. The pink salmon again, follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in the salmon fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in the fishing operations.

Halibut abounds off Vancouver island and between the Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland, and though the first endeavour to establish an industry was unsuccessful, by 1903 British Columbia supplied 10,000,000 pounds of 25,000,000 pounds taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since been trebled, although during the past two or three years the catch has somewhat lessened owing to the restrictions imposed by the provisions of the Treaty signed by Canada and the United States for the conservation of this fishery. The annual catch of herring in British Columbia represents about 56 per cent of the total catch of sea herring for the Dominion, and nearly the whole of it is dry-salted for export to China and Japan. The pilchard fishery has become of importance in recent years, the greater part of the catch being used in the manufacture of oil and meal, of which large quantities are produced annually. In 1932 the pilchard was fourth on the list of principal kinds of fish in British Columbia in order of value, and twelfth on the list of the chief commercial fishes for the whole of Canada. There is also the whale fishery which has two stations on the Queen Charlotte Islands, although these have not been in operation during the past two years. The catch includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback, and humpback with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting has been carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, meat and fertilizer are its more important products. Black and ling cod, oulachon, flounders, skate, soles, smelts, and sturgeon are also abundant in British Columbia waters.

A word might be added with regard to the Canadian fur-seal fisheries of the Pacific whose historic headquarters were the city of Victoria. The industry has disappeared, in part through the scarcity of the animals, and in part through the workings of the Pelagic sealing treaty of 1911. This Treaty was made in the interests of the conservation of the seal herds, and under its terms pelagic or open-sea fishing is prohibited. As compensation for the suspension of her sealing privileges Canada receives annually from the governments of the United States, Russia and Japan a share of the proceeds of the sealing on the Pribiloff islands and other rookeries owned by the respective countries. The Indians of the Pacific coast are exempt from the provisions of the Treaty in as much as they are allowed to hunt seals from open boats manned by not more than five persons, and without the use of firearms.

Game Fish.—The above is a purely industrial and commercial survey. Fishing for sport, however, has its economic side in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche and other rivers of the maritime provinces, the black bass and speckled trout of the Quebec and Ontario highlands, the red trout of the Nipigon and the salmon and rainbow trout of British Columbia. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters

in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes. Several hundreds of guides find employment here during the summer months.

The Government and the Fisheries.—At Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries and marine was placed in the charge of a department of the Dominion government which then exercised complete jurisdiction over the fisheries, under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister, with a large staff of inspectors, overseers and guardians to enforce the fishery laws. In 1930 the Department of Marine and Fisheries was divided, and separate departments, each in charge of a Cabinet Minister, were created to administer respectively the marine and the fisheries. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920 decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces, and further changes were effected in 1922, when the Dominion Government transferred to the province of Quebec the administration of the fisheries of that province, with the exception of the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, and again in 1930 when the fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were transferred, with the other natural resources, to the Governments of those provinces. To-day the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands in Quebec province. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces, Ontario and the Prairie provinces, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (excepting the Magdalen Islands) are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion government. The expenditure of the Dominion on the Fisheries in the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1933, was \$1,786,912, and its revenue \$28,346.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions, and the regulation of nets, gear and of fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized: in 1932 the Dominion operated 23 main hatcheries, 10 subsidiary hatcheries and 8 salmon retaining ponds at a cost of \$230,785, and distributed 147,953,797 salmon and trout eggs, fry and older fish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. The biological stations at St. Andrews and Nanaimo are concerned chiefly with problems of fish life, while at the fisheries experimental stations at Halifax and Prince Rupert, attention is devoted to the practical problems of the fishing industry. A marine biological station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. The Biological Board employs a permanent staff of scientists, and in addition, Toronto, McGill, Queens, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime province universities send workers to the several stations, chiefly professors and trained scientists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

Direct Assistance.—In the field of direct assistance, apart from the fishing bounty payments, which are referred to in another paragraph, the government has taken various steps from time to time. Beginning in 1927, fish collection services have been operated on several stretches of the Atlantic coast by the Department of Fisheries. By the operation of these services fishermen in the territories covered by the fish collection boats are enabled to sell their catches promptly and have them delivered to purchasers at central points at a small cost per hundred-weight of fish. Thus the areas that have the facilities of the fresh fish markets available to them have been considerably extended at a time when the fish trade is of growing importance. The fishermen are able to obtain returns from their labour earlier than would otherwise be possible, and there is the further benefit to them that they can devote to the actual process of catching fish time which formerly they were compelled to employ in preparing their catches for the dried and cured fish markets. As another step to assist the fishermen a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, ice conditions along the coast, and prevailing local fish prices. During most of the season these radio reports are broadcast twice daily from Halifax and Louisburg, and the weather reports are also broadcast from Saint John. As most of the fishing vessels are now equipped with radio receiving sets this service has proved of much value. Telegraphic information as to bait supplies on the coast is also made available daily by the Department of Fisheries in a number of fishing ports during spring and summer months. Statistical bulletins dealing with the sea fisheries are prepared by the Department, monthly and quarterly, and are distributed throughout Canada for the benefit of the fishermen and fishing industry. For several years past bounties have been paid for the destruction of harbour seals in certain areas. With a view of improving the quality of Canadian cured herring, an expert was employed for some time by the government to conduct demonstrations in the Scottish method of curing these fish. Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making and of the inspection of cured fish by specially appointed officials have been in operation for several years. To prevent poaching and to assist in the proper enforcement of fisheries regulations a fleet of vessels patrols the coastal and inland waters. Scientific research and experimentation on behalf of the fishing industry have been carried on for some years at government scientific stations. Reference to this phase of effort on behalf of the industry is made in the preceding paragraph.

International Problems.—So rich a fishing area as the north Atlantic could not fail to attract other countries, and old customs became elevated into rights, some of which have lasted until the present. The French shore is a Newfoundland question, now a sentimental one entirely. Very different is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen in the colonial period provided the chief food supply for New England and who were granted by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, a specific liberty to a share of the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing this by the war of 1812, the United States after 1818 surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood or water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen Islands and on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks on this portion of the North shore. In the years 1854-1866, the Reciprocity Treaty set at rest for the time questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818. The former Treaty provided for the admission into either country, duty free, of the fish and

fish products of the other, and United States fishermen were allowed to fish in Canadian Atlantic territorial waters and Canadian fishermen in certain United States territorial waters on that coast, with the exception in either instance of rivers and mouths of rivers, and for shell fish. In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for the appointment of a commission to determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat in Halifax in 1877, and its findings have since been known as the "Halifax Award." The amount of the award was \$5,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 was apportioned to Newfoundland. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this Treaty, and a period of disagreement between the countries followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888 when the plenipotentiaries appointed by the two nations agreed to what since has been known as the "Unratified Treaty of 1888," under the terms of which United States fishing vessels were to be granted, without fee, annual licences authorizing them to purchase in Canadian ports provisions and outfits, to tranship their catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licences. The treaty makers recognized that the treaty could not receive the sanction of the governments of the countries concerned before the commencement of the fishing season, and, as a temporary arrangement to last not longer than two years, it was agreed that United States fishing vessels on the payment of a fee of \$1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licences conveying the privileges covered by the treaty. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licences up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. This arrangement was discontinued in the United States when their special war legislation under which it was made, ceased to be effective on July 1st, 1921. The following year the *modus vivendi* licences were revived in Canada; but the system was discontinued at the end of 1923, and the United States fishing vessels have since been limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of state governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the cannery of Puget Sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian cannery and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an international commission first discussed the question, while in 1922, prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for five years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary commission.

The Halibut Fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States ports, but owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore one of those that was referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the governments of the two countries to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed

to, and resulted in the Treaty of the 2nd of March, 1923, "For the Protection of The Pacific Halibut." Under this Treaty a close season in each year was provided for halibut fishing. A further Convention, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of both countries at Ottawa on the 9th day of May, 1930, and ratified by the governments of the two countries on May 9, 1931, provided certain additional regulations in connection with the division of the waters into fishing areas, changing of dates for close seasons, etc.

Fishing Bounties.—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of \$150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure being settled each year by Order in Council.

The Modern Industry.—The existing fishing industry of Canada is the growth of the past century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1880 had well passed the million mark. Ten years later it was six millions, and this was again more than doubled in 1878. In the 90's it passed twenty millions, and in 1911, thirty-four millions. In 1932 it was twenty-six millions but conditions in this year were adversely affected by the world-wide depression. The highest record was reached in 1918 with over sixty millions. It will be understood that these figures represent the total value of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state. Meanwhile the number of employees has mounted to 80,000, and the total capital invested to \$40,000,000. The annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is estimated at upwards of 21 pounds.

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past thirty years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down to third place. This, has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces accordingly, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia. Herring took fourth place in 1932, among the chief commercial fishes.

Trade.—For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. From 60 to 70 per cent of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-third and the United Kingdom one-fifth. In the calendar year 1932, total exports amounted to \$18,752,107 of which \$8,522,622 went to the United States and \$4,193,835 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to the United Kingdom and European markets), followed closely by cod, dry salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.). For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States, is the chief market. In brief, Canada's export trade in fish, falls below that of the United Kingdom and Norway alone; including Newfoundland it exceeds both. Canadian imports of fish in 1932, amounted to \$1,862,337.

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1932

The total value of production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1932 was \$25,957,109, compared with \$30,517,306 in 1931 and \$47,804,216 in 1930. These totals represent the value of the product as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, domestically prepared or factory made. The following table shows the quantity caught and the value marketed of the chief commercial fishes (those valued at \$100,000 or upwards) for the past five years, with a statement in the final column of the increase or decrease for 1932 compared with 1931.

1. Quantity¹ and Value² of the Chief Commercial Fishes, Canada, 1928 to 1932

Kind of Fish	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Increase or decrease 1932 compared with 1931 inc. + dec. -
Salmon.....cwt. \$	2,286,151 17,867,053	1,550,780 15,008,825	2,362,529 17,731,891	1,343,701 7,972,017	1,331,054 8,037,904	+ 12,647 - 65,887
Lobsters.....cwt. \$	332,437 5,183,988	372,820 5,606,542	407,265 5,214,643	435,490 5,037,028	483,488 4,745,311	+ 47,998 - 291,717
Cod.....cwt. \$	2,150,078 6,285,777	1,979,440 5,394,636	1,662,421 4,288,813	1,463,626 2,827,350	1,428,941 2,193,621	- 34,685 - 633,729
Herring.....cwt. \$	2,396,054 3,104,911	2,317,806 3,186,665	2,190,776 2,623,174	2,462,751 2,330,044	1,862,372 1,473,288	- 600,379 - 856,756
Halibut.....cwt. \$	329,923 3,812,321	335,824 4,832,296	282,605 2,871,455	210,926 1,780,044	193,945 1,227,680	- 17,081 - 552,364
Whitefish.....cwt. \$	180,695 2,192,567	196,386 2,453,703	169,747 1,818,941	156,215 1,425,311	138,478 1,193,634	- 17,737 - 231,677
Haddock.....cwt. \$	481,708 1,733,781	545,400 1,951,642	486,344 1,851,724	363,850 1,362,876	360,185 1,114,802	- 3,665 - 248,074
Pickering or Dore.....cwt. \$	142,610 1,616,442	128,500 1,453,847	103,146 939,762	92,349 765,492	89,498 707,957	- 2,851 - 57,535
Smelts.....cwt. \$	91,877 1,241,452	83,984 1,190,908	66,121 853,034	74,522 652,837	96,163 690,961	+ 21,641 + 38,127
Trout.....cwt. \$	91,694 1,347,779	90,854 1,324,775	69,806 1,031,979	57,420 707,522	50,194 557,988	- 7,222 - 149,534
Sardines.....bbl. \$	285,990 1,291,722	249,194 1,626,764	129,459 1,074,487	63,660 837,560	66,910 426,914	+ 3,250 - 410,646
Pilchards.....cwt. \$	1,610,252 2,563,137	1,726,851 2,199,834	1,501,404 1,589,609	1,472,085 807,842	886,964 383,920	- 585,121 - 423,922
Mackerel.....cwt. \$	123,768 528,267	152,756 536,021	178,464 598,016	196,248 502,477	178,453 276,947	- 17,795 - 225,530
Perch.....cwt. \$	53,176 763,315	67,055 616,722	43,769 346,649	51,415 231,736	60,972 272,110	+ 9,557 + 40,374
Tullibee.....cwt. \$	104,145 612,931	97,666 687,731	62,041 461,676	42,804 190,421	47,644 224,138	+ 4,840 + 33,717
Blue pickerel.....cwt. \$	21,496 257,952	25,831 333,220	59,284 420,917	54,048 178,359	40,610 174,623	- 13,438 - 3,736
Clams and quahaugs.....bbl. \$	63,320 322,874	67,739 346,772	64,709 319,469	56,053 227,614	49,922 167,851	- 6,131 - 59,763
Ling cod.....cwt. \$	50,772 366,101	48,489 415,776	49,591 333,564	50,987 239,014	39,969 159,534	- 11,027 - 79,480
Hake and Cusk.....cwt. \$	253,244 368,237	339,217 517,311	294,373 431,566	171,748 191,898	128,208 133,600	- 43,540 - 58,298
Pike.....cwt. \$	62,701 362,922	82,546 409,970	56,464 228,905	45,452 161,674	41,400 133,250	- 4,052 - 28,424
Oysters.....bbl. \$	21,493 214,180	24,959 226,876	23,942 205,019	24,337 193,563	23,041 115,102	- 1,296 - 78,461
Eels.....cwt. \$	25,661 227,751	14,539 133,542	16,388 147,114	20,083 125,931	21,476 110,317	+ 1,393 - 15,664
Saugers.....cwt. \$	4,104 28,795	8,181 63,478	8,961 62,482	18,279 74,194	18,942 105,404	+ 663 + 31,210

¹Quantity caught. ²Value marketed.

The following review of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1932 is issued through the courtesy of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, in whose department it was prepared.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1932

During the calendar year 1932 the quantity of fish landed by Canadian fishermen showed a decrease of approximately 143,320,000 pounds as compared with the total catch for 1931. The explanation, of course, is in the unsatisfactory world economic conditions which prevailed throughout the year. The productive capacity of Canada's fisheries resources is so great that the Dominion has always to look to world markets to absorb the larger part of its output, and with the market situation everywhere so badly unsettled in 1932 the operations of the fishing industry were naturally conducted on a reduced scale, although the actual total number of persons engaged in fishing was lifted above the 1931 figures by the presence of men who had apparently found themselves temporarily unable to obtain steady employment in their usual vocations.

With the year's production reduced, and with prices low, the marketed value of the 1932 output was, of course, substantially less than in the preceding year. All told, it amounted to \$25,957,109, which was less than the 1931 return by slightly more than \$4,500,000. The marketed value decreased both in the case of the sea fisheries and in that of the inland or fresh-water fisheries. The sea fisheries accounted for \$21,763,087 of the total, as compared with \$25,783,101 in the previous year, and the inland fisheries for \$4,194,022, or an amount which was \$540,183 below the 1931 figure. The fisheries return in each of the provinces was smaller than a year ago. Of the total marketed value thirty-eight per cent was credited to British Columbia, forty-one per cent to the three Maritime Provinces together, eight per cent to Ontario, slightly less than seven per cent to Quebec, and the remainder to the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory.

Major Fisheries.—The salmon fishery again led the other fisheries from the viewpoint of marketed value, being a little greater than \$8,000,000. The catch for British Columbia was some 129,148,000 pounds, or slightly more than in the year previous. On the Atlantic coast the catch was 3,893,700 pounds or about 1,720,000 pounds less than in 1931. The lobster fishery, ranking next to the salmon fishery during the year under review, had a marketed value of \$4,745,311 compared with slightly more than \$5,000,000. The cod fishery again stood third in the marketed value among the fisheries and produced \$2,193,621, which was less, however, than in the preceding year by something over \$633,000. In most of the other important fisheries there were decreases. The whitefish catch, which is the most important catch in the inland fisheries, had a value of only \$1,193,634, or a decrease from the \$1,425,311 value of 1931.

Nova Scotia.—The lobster fishery ranked first in Nova Scotia during the current year with a catch of 23,773,000 pounds and a marketed value of \$2,711,371. This represents an increase of some 1,408,000 pounds in catch but a drop of some \$14,000 from the figures for 1931. The cod catch was 79,598,400 pounds or a decrease of 2,015,600 pounds, while the marketed value of \$1,282,082 shows a decrease of some \$389,000. The catch of haddock, 34,706,900 pounds, had a marketed value of \$1,086,343 or a decrease of 2,500,000 pounds and slightly more than \$240,000. The catch of smelts showed an increase but there was a drop in the value while decreases in both catch and value were shown in herring, mackerel, salmon and swordfish. The total marketed value of the fisheries production of the province was \$6,557,943 or a decrease of \$1,428,768.

New Brunswick.—During 1932 the three leading varieties of fish taken in the province were lobsters, smelts and sardines, in order of importance. These three branches of the industry produced fish with a marketed value of \$1,961,082 or 66 per cent of the provincial total. The catch of lobsters was 9,872,000 pounds, representing an increase of 373,400 pounds. The marketed value was \$1,041,845. Smelts came second on the list from a value point of view, the catch of 6,838,300 pounds bringing \$492,888. The sardine catch was 66,689 barrels, an increase of 3,116 barrels, which had a marketed value of \$426,349. This value was only slightly more than half the value for the previous year. During the year there were 113,197 cases of sardines canned. The catch of herring, 36,927,300 pounds, representing a drop of more than 7,600,000 pounds, had a marketed value of \$244,737. There was a big drop in both quantity and value of salmon landed, the catch being 1,902,300 pounds and the marketed value \$232,412. Increased catches of pollock, flounders, mackerel, smelts and shad were recorded in the sea fisheries while larger catches of shad and salmon were made in the inland waters. The other kinds of fish and shellfish were landed in smaller quantities. The total marketed value of both sea and inland fisheries was \$2,972,682, compared with \$4,169,811 in 1931. Toward the 1932 value the sea fisheries contributed \$2,944,130 and the inland fisheries \$28,552.

Prince Edward Island.—The marketed value of the lobster catch of Prince Edward Island makes up the greater part of the whole value of the fishing industry. During 1932 the value of the lobsters marketed in a fresh or canned state amounted to \$750,039 out of a total value for all fish of \$988,919. There were decreases in both the catch and value of cod, hake, herring, mackerel, caplin and clams and quahaugs. Increases were recorded in the catches of haddock, smelts, eels and oysters.

Quebec.—The fishermen of Quebec landed more fish during the year but the total marketed value was less. The whole catch, 91,970,000 pounds, was greater by nearly 6,900,000 pounds but the value, \$1,815,544, was less by more than \$100,000. The marketed value of the sea fisheries was \$1,362,979 and of the inland fisheries, \$452,565. There were more than 46,000,000 pounds of cod caught with a value of \$648,722. The cod fishery is the most important of Quebec fisheries and the great bulk of the cod fish are dried and shipped to market in that form. The lobster industry came second in rank with a catch of 3,246,600 pounds and a marketed value of \$242,056. This represents an increase of almost a million pounds in the catch and more than \$61,000 in the value. There were 26,273,500 pounds of herring landed or 419,000 pounds more than in the preceding year, while the value, \$226,826, represents a drop of slightly more than \$8,000. The catch of salmon, 1,110,100 pounds, is a much smaller catch than 1931. There were increased catches of halibut, smelts, clams and quahaugs and scallops. In the inland fisheries the catches of carp, catfish, eels, perch, pike, salmon, shad, sturgeon and whitefish were larger than in the previous year.

Ontario.—The marketed value of Ontario's fisheries was \$2,147,990 as compared with \$2,477,131 in 1931. The catch of herring was 2,635,300 pounds, whitefish 4,865,700 pounds and blue pickerel 4,061,000 pounds. The largest catch was in perch with 5,261,500 pounds being landed. There were increased catches of carp, perch, pike and tullibee and decreases in the other kinds.

Manitoba.—The marketed value of the fisheries of Manitoba was \$1,204,892 as compared with \$1,241,575 in 1931. While small increases were recorded in the catches of catfish, perch, saugers, suckers, sturgeon and whitefish, there were decreases in the landings of goldeyes, pickerel, pike, trout and tullibee. The most

valuable fisheries in the province are pickerel and whitefish. The catch of pickerel, 5,527,300 pounds, is somewhat less than for 1931 while the value, \$428,273, shows a decrease of more than \$50,000. Whitefish landings of 5,381,900 pounds, with a marketed value of \$454,234, shows an increase in both quantity and value.

Saskatchewan.—There was a drop of 41 per cent in the marketed value of the fisheries of Saskatchewan, the total being \$186,174. The three chief kinds of fish taken were whitefish, pickerel and trout, all of which showed lower catches, the catch of trout falling off sharply.

Alberta.—The marketed value of Alberta's fisheries was \$153,789 as compared with \$153,897 in 1931. The catches of pickerel and trout show good increases while the landings of whitefish and pike were somewhat lessened.

British Columbia.—There were decreases in the landings of some of the principal kinds of fish in British Columbia with a consequent decrease in the total marketed value. In 1931 the marketed value was \$11,108,873, while in 1932 it decreased to \$9,909,116. The principal kinds of fish are salmon, halibut, herring and pilchards. While the catch of salmon was slightly larger there were decreased landings in the other three kinds, the catches of herring and pilchards being much smaller. There were 129,148,700 pounds of salmon taken compared with 128,704,100 pounds in the year previous. The marketed value was \$7,586,479 as compared with \$7,195,220. The number of cases canned was 1,081,011, an increase of 395,907 cases. The catch of halibut, 16,884,700 pounds, with a marketed value of \$960,166, showed a drop. The catch of herring, 100,320,400 pounds, with a marketed value of \$536,491, compares with landings of 148,108,000 pounds and a value of \$1,058,139 in 1931. The landings of pilchards, 88,696,400 pounds, were a little more than half the previous year's catch while the market value of \$383,920 was much less than half of the 1931 value. No operations were carried on in the whaling industry during the year.

Yukon Territory.—The marketed value of the fisheries of the Yukon Territory was \$20,060 as compared with \$29,550 in 1931. The three chief fisheries are salmon, whitefish and trout. While there were increases in the catch and marketed value of salmon, the catch and value of whitefish and trout were less than half the 1931 figures in each instance.

ATLANTIC COAST RESULTS

The total landings of fish and shellfish by the fishermen on the Atlantic Coast during 1932 were 405,603,900 pounds as compared with 434,340,000 pounds in 1931. The catch was divided amongst the different provinces as follows:

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Nova Scotia	195,718,800
New Brunswick	102,327,000
Quebec	91,971,900
Prince Edward Island.....	23,736,500

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Cusk and Pollock.—Generally speaking, the catches of these fish were smaller than in 1931. Cod showed a gain in Quebec and the haddock catches were slightly larger in Prince Edward Island but the latter's haddock landings are never large. These gains in Quebec and Prince Edward Island were more than offset by decreased landings in the other provinces. The total hake and cusk landings were greater for the coast as a whole, as were the pollock catches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the latter increase being more than 2,500,000 pounds. The total catch of cod on the Atlantic coast was 142,619,300 pounds, which had a marketed value of \$2,181,126. In the previous year the catch was 146,199,800 pounds, with a marketed value of \$2,823,453. The Nova Scotia fishermen, who catch the most cod, landed 79,598,-

400 pounds, or some 2,000,000 pounds less than in 1931. The haddock fishery, which is prosecuted mainly from Nova Scotia ports, was productive, all told, of 36,018,500 pounds, which was slightly less than the 1931 catch. The marketed value was \$1,114,802. For Nova Scotia by itself the production of haddock was 34,706,900 pounds, with a marketed value of \$1,086,343. The total production of hake and cusk on the coast was 12,820,800 pounds with a marketed value of only \$133,600. This was a big drop in landings as well as in marketed value. Nova Scotia fishermen landed 8,599,400 pounds and the New Brunswick catch was 3,483,400 pounds: The New Brunswick fishermen brought ashore 1,820,900 pounds of pollock, an increase of more than 800,000 pounds, while the Nova Scotia catch of 5,942,000 pounds shows an increase of 1,861,500 pounds. The marketed value of the whole pollock catch was \$64,101 which was slightly less than in 1931. The quantity of these kinds of fish marketed fresh, and as fresh fillets was 30,752,500 pounds or 49,000 pounds less than the year before, while the dried and boneless product amounted to 33,830,500 pounds or some 97,000 pounds less.

Herring, Mackerel and Sardines.—Taking the three kinds of fish for the coast as a whole the catch was less. The sardine catch increased more than 640,000 pounds. The herring catch was 82,247,600 pounds, which was almost 10,000,000 pounds less than in 1931 and the marketed value of \$734,872 was some \$176,000 less. The mackerel catch of 17,845,300 pounds showed a drop of almost 1,800,000 pounds, while the marketed value of \$276,947 was a decrease of \$225,000. The sardine catch, which is taken almost altogether in the Bay of Fundy area of New Brunswick, while showing a slight gain in quantity had a sharp drop in marketed value. There were only 113,197 cases of canned sardines produced, a decrease of 89,323 cases.

Flounders, Halibut and Swordfish.—Decreases were recorded in the catches of all three of these species. The catch of halibut, some 2,500,000 pounds, was less by almost 400,000 pounds. These fish are landed mainly by Nova Scotia fishermen, their catch being approximately ninety per cent of the total halibut landed on the Atlantic coast. Swordfish are landed wholly by Nova Scotia fishermen. The catch was 1,035,900 pounds as compared with 1,262,900 pounds in 1931. The marketed value of the catch of about \$100,000 was less than half that of the previous year. Flounders were taken in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the catch of 631,800 pounds was less than that of the year before by 4,800 pounds.

River Spawning Fish.—Of the anadromous, or river spawning fish, on the Atlantic coast of Canada, the salmon and smelt are the most important, with the alewife coming third. The salmon catch, including the catch from both sea and inland waters, was 3,893,700 pounds, of which 161,700 pounds were taken in the rivers and streams, as compared with 5,613,700 pounds, 126,700 pounds being taken in inland waters during the year previous. It will be seen from these figures that while the drop in the salmon catch from the sea was rather large, there was somewhat of an increase in the catch from the inland waters. New Brunswick produced the most salmon, 1,807,300 pounds from the sea and 95,000 pounds from inland waters, with Quebec coming second, 1,043,400 pounds from the sea and 66,700 pounds from inland waters. Nova Scotia produced 867,900 pounds and Prince Edward Island 13,400 pounds. The total marketed value of the salmon was \$441,975 as against \$768,972 in 1931. New Brunswick is by far the largest producer of smelts in Canada and in 1932 the catch for this province was 6,838,300 pounds, with a marketed value of \$492,888 out of a total catch of 9,512,500 pounds, with a marketed value of \$683,880 for the Atlantic provinces as a whole. The catch for Prince Edward Island, 1,032,200 pounds, and the catch for Nova Scotia, 918,600 pounds, both show large increases. The catch for Quebec

(including those caught in inland waters) of 723,400 pounds, was a sharp drop from the 1931 figures. While the sea catch increased, there was a big drop in the catch in inland waters. The catch of alewives in New Brunswick was 3,170,200 pounds, including the catch from inland waters, and in Nova Scotia 2,673,700 pounds. In each instance these catches were smaller than in the previous year.

Lobsters.—The lobster fishery, entirely an Atlantic coast fishery, is one of the most important branches of our industry, and the quantity landed during the year under review was 48,348,800 pounds, having a marketed value of \$4,745,311. The catch was almost 4,800,000 pounds greater than the 1931 catch but the value dropped more than \$290,000, due to the depressed condition of the markets. The industry is carried on in each of the Atlantic coast provinces and each province showed an increased catch.

Other Shellfish.—The other kinds of shellfish landed on Canada's Atlantic coast are clams and quahaugs, oysters, scallops, and also a few mussels, winkles and crabs. The last three named are of relatively small importance commercially. The greatest quantity of oysters was produced in New Brunswick in 1932, with 12,455 barrels being landed. The landings in Prince Edward Island, 5,873 barrels, and Nova Scotia, 2,703 barrels, are slightly greater than in the previous year. A large increase was noted in the landings of scallops, the total quantity, 23,396 barrels, being just about double the landings of 1931. The quantity taken in New Brunswick waters was almost three times as large as in 1931. The catch of clams and quahaugs by Nova Scotia fishermen was 13,297 barrels, which was a drop of more than 6,500 barrels. New Brunswick produced 14,356 barrels, Prince Edward Island 2,001 barrels, and Quebec, 6,860 barrels. The province of Quebec was the only one to show an increase in the landings.

INLAND FISHERIES

The catch of fish in the inland waters of Canada was less during 1932 and the total marketed value of \$4,194,002 compares with \$4,734,205 in 1931. The catch of whitefish was again greater in Manitoba than in Ontario, with 5,381,900 pounds being taken in the former province as compared with 4,865,700 pounds in Ontario. Manitoba's catch was a little larger than in 1931, while Ontario's was considerably smaller. There were fewer whitefish landed in both Saskatchewan and Alberta than in the preceding year. The catch of pickerel in Manitoba was 5,527,300 pounds, which gave this province first place as a pickerel producer. Landings fell off in Ontario and Saskatchewan but increased in Alberta. The Quebec pickerel catch also fell off, only 362,500 pounds being landed. Pike were landed in increased quantities in Quebec and Ontario but the landings fell off in the Prairie Provinces. Manitoba, the largest producer, had a catch of 1,555,800 pounds.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.—Taking the three Prairie Provinces as a whole, the marketed value of the fisheries amounted to \$1,544,855, which was a drop of almost \$169,000 in the year. Manitoba's production had a marketed value of \$1,204,892; that of Saskatchewan, \$186,174; and Alberta's, \$153,789.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES

The most important branch of the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, the salmon fishery, shows a fairly substantial increase in the marketed value over that of the previous year. This value of \$7,586,479 compares with \$7,195,220 for 1931, although the catch of 129,148,700 pounds was not much larger than in

the preceding year. The pack of canned salmon was 1,081,011 cases compared with 685,104 cases in 1931. The pack of sockeye decreased slightly as compared with 1931 results, the pack of cohoes was more than double, that of chums five times as large, the pack of pinks somewhat larger, and the output of canned springs nearly three times as great. There was a decrease in the quantity of salmon used fresh. On the other hand, the production of the fish in the mild cured form, 1,214,100 pounds, was somewhat larger than a year ago. There were 10,370 gallons of salmon oil produced. Preparation of this commodity is a comparatively new venture, but it has been found that salmon oil compares favourably with other fish oils in quality and nutritive value.

Halibut.—The halibut industry ranks next to the salmon industry in British Columbia in point of value. The total landings for 1932 were 16,884,700 pounds as compared with 18,200,500 pounds in 1931, and the marketed value, \$960,166, as compared with \$1,373,679. Practically all of the halibut is sold fresh. A demand has arisen for halibut liver oil during the past year or so, with the result that the fishermen now receive an additional revenue from this source. In 1932 there were 222,100 pounds of livers sold, with a marketed value of \$29,571.

Herring and Pilchards.—Herring and pilchards come next in order among the "big four" of the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, but there were decreased catches in both fisheries during 1932. The landings of herring were 100,320,400 pounds with a marketed value of \$536,491. The quantity taken shows a decrease of almost 48,000,000 pounds, while the value is little more than half that of the year previous. The greater part of the catch is made into dry-salted, although a considerable quantity is used in the production of meal and oil. Due mainly to disturbed conditions in the Orient, where the dry-salted fish are marketed, the quantity cured was only a little more than one-third that of the previous year, or 26,942,000 pounds. The production of meal, 6,195 tons, and oil, 186,173 gallons, shows an increase in each instance. There were 88,696,400 pounds of pilchards landed compared with 147,208,500 pounds in 1931. Pilchards are used mainly in the production of meal and oil, and the quantity canned is small. A few are used fresh and some are used for bait. There were 8,842 tons of meal produced and 1,315,864 gallons of oil. In each case there was a marked decrease in production, the output of oil being only little more than half the quantity of the preceding year. The total market value of the pilchard catch was \$383,920 as compared with \$807,842 in 1931.

Other Fisheries.—Most of the other fisheries, which are of much less importance than the four just reviewed, showed a lower production and a lower marketed value. The catches of cod (grey, black, and red) showed gains in each instance, while there were also more shrimps landed.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, 1932

The following table gives a statement for the whole of Canada of all fish caught and marketed during the year 1932, with comparative statistics for 1931. For each kind the total caught and the value at the vessel's or boat's side is first given, this being followed by statements showing the form in which each kind was marketed and the value.

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1931 and 1932

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Cod, caught and landed cwt.	1,463,626	2,044,371	1,428,941	1,443,797
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	94,152	322,604	106,286	271,857
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	22,906	230,767	26,076	196,518
Green-salted..... cwt.	158,921	545,446	129,533	316,475
Canned..... cases	555	3,585	239	1,195
Smoked..... cwt.	137	822	4	20
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	21,936	216,003	24,002	185,132
Dried..... cwt.	275,814	1,247,684	275,543	1,040,545
Boneless..... cwt.	22,539	185,313	21,088	125,197
Cod livers..... cwt.	—	—	247	4,677
Cod liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	51,651	31,639	38,721	20,288
Cod oil..... gal.	142,733	43,487	111,228	31,717
Total value marketed.....	—	2,827,350	—	2,193,621
Haddock, caught and landed cwt.	363,850	603,429	360,185	507,375
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	131,306	534,404	119,889	403,547
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	44,189	508,019	40,976	389,149
Canned..... cases	13,612	75,094	13,637	61,145
Smoked..... cwt.	26,495	204,748	28,558	201,015
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	1,876	19,077	3,467	32,503
Green-salted..... cwt.	2,024	4,334	3,377	6,203
Dried..... cwt.	4,756	14,410	7,195	20,171
Boneless..... cwt.	443	2,790	203	1,069
Total value marketed.....	—	1,362,876	—	1,114,802
Hake and Cusk, caught and landed cwt.	171,748	77,771	128,208	46,925
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	8,864	11,941	4,948	5,742
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	5,020	33,339	5,839	38,293
Canned..... cases	157	864	—	—
Green-salted..... cwt.	30,557	55,771	16,619	24,743
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	4,611	32,510	5,057	25,861
Dried..... cwt.	25,387	53,321	17,430	35,999
Boneless..... cwt.	664	4,152	681	2,806
Hake oil..... gal.	—	—	1,020	156
Total value marketed.....	—	191,898	—	133,600
Pollock, caught and landed cwt.	50,849	36,267	77,629	36,617
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	2,840	7,162	3,582	6,825
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	41	410	2,140	12,921
Green-salted..... cwt.	9,274	24,677	8,753	8,960
Dried..... cwt.	9,675	30,140	16,165	35,395
Total value marketed.....	—	62,389	—	64,101
Whiting, caught and landed cwt.	87	405	35	111
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	87	405	35	111
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	1,609	1,600	670	384
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	1,588	6,803	607	2,120
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	7	63	21	130
Total value marketed.....	—	6,866	—	2,250
Halibut, caught and landed cwt.	210,926	1,462,186	193,845	865,562
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	210,769	1,779,189	193,805	1,197,711
Smoked..... cwt.	77	699	6	78
Canned..... cases	26	156	40	320
Halibut livers..... cwt.	—	—	2,221	29,571
Total value marketed.....	—	1,780,044	—	1,227,680
Flounders brill, plaice, caught and landed cwt.	7,897	12,045	7,553	10,756
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	7,753	27,383	7,329	25,651
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	44	505	73	788
Smoked..... cwt.	6	60	3	21
Total value marketed.....	—	27,948	—	26,460

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1931 and 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Skate, caught and landed cwt.	3,317	6,056 ¹	1,966 ¹	3,380
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	3,317	13,917	1,928	6,326
Soles, caught and landed cwt.	9,779	32,585	9,683	35,749
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	9,023	46,632	8,619	43,176
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	254	3,810	349	4,188
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	—	—	6	60
Total value marketed.....	—	50,442	—	47,424
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	2,403,243	1,152,776	1,825,680	596,952
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	135,317	223,778	117,782	183,819
Canned (round)..... cases	2,467	9,811	20,154	70,539
Canned (kippered)..... cases	400	4,000	5,077	9,109
Smoked (round)..... cwt.	60,285	148,262	47,006	70,018
Smoked (boneless)..... cwt.	600	4,790	604	3,182
Kippered..... cwt.	5,076	52,348	6,292	43,749
Dry-salted..... cwt.	788,227	776,442	269,420	213,521
Pickled..... bbl.	22,755	124,186	16,114	69,294
Used as bait..... bbl.	195,979	325,765	184,580	278,309
Fertilizer..... bbl.	104,721	74,093	113,563	79,639
Oil..... gal.	131,270	15,090	209,525	24,826
Meal..... ton	4,986	209,324	6,745	223,486
Scales..... cwt.	545	1,550	324	972
Total value marketed.....	—	1,969,539	—	1,271,363
Mackerel, caught and landed cwt.	196,248	303,694	178,453	163,522
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	74,334	222,592	50,097	107,587
Canned..... cases	578	2,783	709	3,921
Smoked..... cwt.	3	18	4	19
Pickled..... bbl.	38,419	239,484	39,247	152,827
Salted fillets..... bbl.	1,268	15,573	278	3,417
Used as bait..... bbl.	995	2,027	4,583	9,176
Total value marketed.....	—	502,477	—	276,947
Sardines, caught and landed bbl.	63,660	62,291	66,910	44,804
Marketed—				
Canned..... cases	202,520	810,838	113,197	395,531
Sold fresh and salted..... bbl.	31,263	26,722	38,144	31,383
Total value marketed.....	—	837,560	—	426,914
Pilchards, caught and landed cwt.	1,472,085	335,514	886,964	74,289
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	4,091	1,773	3,940	1,098
Canned..... cases	17,336	69,344	4,622	11,093
Used as bait..... bbl.	1,552	3,315	1,603	2,891
Oil..... gal.	2,551,914	299,928	1,315,864	166,497
Meal..... ton	14,200	433,482	8,842	202,341
Total value marketed.....	—	807,842	—	383,920
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	66,929	54,336	58,092	28,837
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	22,719	31,129	22,556	27,106
Smoked..... cwt.	2,274	6,385	2,037	5,930
Salted..... bbl.	14,375	56,087	9,616	29,525
Used as bait..... bbl.	185	370	1,554	2,662
Fertilizer..... bbl.	—	—	1,270	630
Total value marketed.....	—	93,971	—	65,853
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	211	2,219	234	1,524
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	211	2,762	234	2,062
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	1,038	3,775	759	4,663
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,038	4,143	759	4,707

¹Part of catch used in the production of fish meal.

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1931 and 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	1,341,913	3,825,417	1,328,807	3,774,195
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	264,397	1,760,887	218,521	1,309,548
Canned..... cases	686,697	5,219,757	1,082,324	6,366,096
Smoked..... cwt.	249	4,912	324	4,185
Dry-salted..... cwt.	386,693	793,516	127,289	172,104
Mild-cured..... cwt.	9,149	127,905	12,141	138,050
Pickled..... cwt.	2,085	10,439	1,011	5,753
Used as bait..... cwt.	1,464	2,208	373	740
Roe..... cwt.	11,447	22,921	3,202	4,016
Meal..... ton	—	—	149	3,372
Oil..... gal.	—	—	10,370	767
Total value marketed.....	—	7,942,545	—	8,004,631
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	5,266	31,717	7,197	25,081
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	4,509	38,950	5,163	27,397
Salted..... bbl.	252	6,251	678	6,576
Total value marketed.....	—	45,201	—	33,973
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	67,906	426,100	95,304	370,815
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	67,906	620,093	95,304	687,242
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	300	3,456	300	4,053
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	300	4,091	300	4,132
Caviar..... lb.	100	115	—	—
Total value marketed.....	—	4,206	—	4,132
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	53	1,060	126	1,425
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	53	1,295	126	1,660
Black cod, caught and landed cwt.	5,845	22,389	6,401	30,637
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	1,111	7,171	3,363	17,776
Green-salted..... cwt.	310	4,652	239	1,860
Smoked..... cwt.	2,173	27,698	1,282	19,118
Total value marketed.....	—	39,521	—	38,754
Ling cod, caught and landed cwt.	50,987	213,012	39,960	154,495
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	49,746	229,492	39,273	155,727
Smoked..... cwt.	454	6,622	147	1,845
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	111	2,900	131	1,962
Total value marketed.....	—	239,014	—	159,534
Red cod, caught and landed cwt.	2,735	9,146	2,736	9,271
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	2,735	10,937	2,736	9,333
Albacore, caught and landed cwt.	1,561	5,959	2,642	6,232
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,561	7,566	2,642	9,329
Caplin, caught and landed bbl.	6,216	12,234	3,488	5,101
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	6,216	13,061	3,488	5,101
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	2,216	13,997	2,169	11,603
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	2,216	16,219	2,169	14,010
Grayfish, caught and landed cwt.	112,948	23,079	28,520	4,228
Marketed—				
Oil..... gal.	170,271	19,362	35,222	4,666
Meal..... ton	1,010	34,869	264	7,018
Total value marketed.....	—	54,231	—	11,684

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1931 and 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Octopus, caught and landed cwt.	233	1,106	309	1,336
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	233	1,156	309	1,336
Oulachons, caught and landed cwt.	198	477	184	390
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	198	477	184	470
Squid, caught and landed bbl.	1,713	4,623	1,301	3,340
Used as bait..... bbl.	1,713	6,114	1,301	3,974
Swordfish, caught and landed cwt.	12,629	140,039	10,359	39,432
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	12,629	236,617	10,359	99,585
Tom cod, caught and landed cwt.	18,389	13,248	10,592	6,850
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	18,389	51,363	10,592	8,034
Mixed fish, caught and landed cwt.	94,237	54,037	9,297	45,300
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	7,363	36,663	9,297	45,394
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed bbl.	56,053	99,389	49,922	79,648
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... bbl.	33,077	82,240	28,044	42,469
Canned..... cases	23,177	145,374	21,935	125,382
Total value marketed.....	-	227,614	-	167,851
Cockles, caught and landed cwt.	88	211	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	88	211	-	-
Abalone, caught and landed bbl.	435	1,740	-	-
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... bbl.	14	56	-	-
Canned..... cases	421	4,210	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	4,266	-	-
Crabs, caught and landed cwt.	5,476	25,401	3,522	16,892
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	5,068	26,521	3,152	16,026
Canned..... cases	204	1,693	251	1,606
Total value marketed.....	-	28,214	-	17,632
Lobsters, caught and landed cwt.	435,490	3,255,187	483,488	3,106,854
Marketed—				
In shell..... cwt.	143,083	2,307,478	144,483	1,948,143
Meat..... cwt.	543	28,910	1,279	60,524
Canned..... cases	146,338	2,673,412	166,799	2,707,420
Tomalley..... cases	3,021	27,228	3,753	29,224
Total value marketed.....	-	5,037,028	-	4,745,311
Mussels, caught and landed cwt.	29	100	116	217
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	29	100	116	231
Oysters, caught and landed bbl.	24,337	151,558	23,041	95,069
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	24,337	193,563	23,041	115,102
Scallops, caught and landed bbl.	11,788	38,963	23,396	73,205
Marketed—				
Shelled..... gal.	23,392	41,201	46,452	76,401
Canned..... cases	44	440	74	740
Total value marketed.....	-	41,641	-	77,141
Shrimps, caught and landed cwt.	1,188	14,288	1,449	15,423
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	1,188	15,778	1,109	14,055
Canned..... cases	-	-	209	5,933
Total value marketed.....	-	15,778	-	19,988

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1931 and 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried cwt.	1,330	5,432	580	2,322
Winkles, caught and landed cwt.	913	1,738	378	605
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	913	1,738	378	645
Dulse, green cwt.	3,231	3,892	5,773	5,053
Marketed dried..... cwt.	483	4,278	822	5,183
Seaweed, green cwt.	80	80	-	-
Marketed dried..... cwt.	20	80	-	-
Fur Seals, caught and landed no.	1,463	6,720	1,787	4,246
Skins marketed..... no.	1,463	7,004	1,787	4,885
Hair Seals, caught and landed no.	10,129	16,329	13,303	19,234
Marketed—				
Skins..... no.	10,129	14,293	18,238	16,426
Oil..... gal.	21,576	4,545	50,622	8,703
Total value marketed.....	-	18,838	-	25,129
Porpoises, caught and landed no.	103	1,228	195	1,945
Marketed—				
Skins..... no.	103	310	195	975
Oil..... gal.	4,590	918	6,135	975
Total value marketed.....	-	1,228	-	1,950
Miscellaneous fish products—				
Fish oil, n.e.s..... gal.	83,804	10,544	5,107	1,035
Fish meal, n.e.s..... ton	11,316	217,303	3,050	129,624
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s..... ton	354	12,128	4	31
Fish offal..... ton	4,850	11,182	1,147	1,673
Fish skins and bones..... cwt.	17,509	23,947	11,811	19,168
Other products.....	-	52,276	-	41,860
Total Value of Sea Fisheries—				
Caught and landed.....	-	14,609,240	-	11,777,482
Marketed.....	-	25,783,101	-	21,763,087

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	390	826	352	652
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	179	446	234	450
Salted..... bbl.	70	380	43	202
Total value marketed.....	-	826	-	652
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	669	8,700	727	7,006
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	669	8,700	727	7,006
Carp, caught and landed cwt.	16,003	69,954	18,061	61,012
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	16,003	68,507	18,061	66,957
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	9,942	75,932	10,575	77,084
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	9,942	81,310	10,575	81,815
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	17,867	109,762	19,307	96,298
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	17,867	109,762	19,307	96,298
Goideyes, caught and landed cwt.	3,422	17,285	3,097	14,145
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	65	767	81	810
Smoked..... cwt.	2,136	38,117	1,937	36,881
Total value marketed.....	-	38,884	-	37,691
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	59,508	317,724	36,692	175,211
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	59,508	360,505	36,692	201,925
Ling, caught and landed cwt.	895	895	1,394	1,615
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	895	930	1,394	1,841

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, 1931 and 1932—concluded

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries			
	1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Maskinonge, caught and landed..... cwt.	187	4,167	775	19,036
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	187	4,167	775	19,036
Mixed Fish, caught and landed..... cwt.	37,538	139,147	33,496	132,233
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	37,538	140,351	33,496	155,559
Mullets, caught and landed..... cwt.	3,015	5,867	4,000	5,192
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	3,015	8,518	4,000	7,925
Perch, caught and landed..... cwt.	50,377	182,830	60,213	225,349
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	50,377	227,593	60,213	267,403
Pickarel or Dore caught and landed..... cwt.	92,349	607,445	89,498	547,516
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	92,349	765,492	89,498	707,957
Pickarel, blue, caught and landed..... cwt.	54,048	140,525	40,610	146,196
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	54,048	178,359	40,610	174,623
Pike, caught and landed..... cwt.	45,452	114,950	41,400	102,601
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	45,452	161,674	41,400	133,250
Salmon, caught and landed..... cwt.	1,788	26,857	2,247	33,273
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,788	29,472	2,247	33,273
Saugers, caught and landed..... cwt.	18,279	60,920	18,942	76,574
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	18,279	74,194	18,942	105,404
Shad, caught and landed..... cwt.	2,947	19,366	4,344	20,235
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	2,947	19,366	3,024	16,715
Salted..... bbl.	—	—	440	3,520
Total value marketed.....	—	19,366	—	20,235
Smelts, caught and landed..... cwt.	6,616	32,744	859	3,722
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	6,616	32,744	859	3,722
Suckers, caught and landed..... cwt.	3,418	4,401	6,673	6,836
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	3,418	6,257	6,673	8,790
Sturgeon, caught and landed..... cwt.	4,209	90,702	5,507	85,761
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	4,209	90,752	5,507	85,781
Caviar..... lb.	3,893	3,883	2,779	2,779
Total value marketed.....	—	94,635	—	88,560
Trout, caught and landed..... cwt.	57,367	566,715	50,072	429,743
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	57,367	706,227	50,072	556,328
Tullibee, caught and landed..... cwt.	42,792	150,352	47,644	184,119
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	42,792	190,368	47,564	223,764
Smoked..... cwt.	7	53	50	374
Total value marketed.....	—	190,421	—	224,138
Whitefish, caught and landed..... cwt.	156,215	1,034,508	138,478	832,742
Marketed—				
Used fresh..... cwt.	156,215	1,425,311	138,449	1,193,274
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	18	360
Total value marketed.....	—	1,425,311	—	1,193,634
Total Value of Inland Fisheries—				
Caught and landed.....	—	3,773,574	—	3,283,151
Marketed.....	—	4,734,205	—	4,194,022
Total Value of All Fisheries—				
Caught and landed.....	—	18,382,814	—	15,060,633
Marketed.....	—	30,517,306	—	25,957,109

Agencies of Production

CAPITAL

Primary Operations.—The amount of capital invested in the vessels, boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1932 was \$24,771,066, of which \$20,430,845 is credited to the sea fisheries, and \$4,340,221 to the inland fisheries. The numbers of boats, nets, etc., used were greater for most kinds than the numbers recorded for 1931, but the total value of the investment shows a decrease of \$1,493,935.

Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.—A further decrease is recorded in the capital investment of the fish canning and curing branch of the fisheries industry, the total value having dropped from \$30,827,607 in 1930 to \$19,085,513 in 1931 and to \$17,043,212 in 1932. The total amounts in 1931 and 1932 are apportioned as follows, the figures for 1931 being placed within brackets: value of land, buildings and machinery, \$10,508,907 (\$12,069,947); value of materials, products and supplies on hand, \$4,556,209 (\$4,128,286); and operating capital (cash and accounts and bills receivable), \$1,978,096 (\$2,887,280).

The total capital investment of the fisheries industry in 1932, covering the amount invested in the vessels, boats and gear (\$24,771,066), and in fish canning and curing establishments (\$17,043,212), was \$41,814,278, compared with \$45,350,514 in 1931 and \$64,026,297 in 1930.

EMPLOYEES

Primary Operations.—The number of fishermen employed in the sea fisheries in 1932 was 53,932, and in the inland fisheries, 10,573, a total of 64,505, compared with a total of 61,832 in 1931.

Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.—The total number of employees recorded by fish canning and curing establishments in 1932 was 13,724, an increase over the preceding year of 653.

The number of employees in the fishing industry as a whole in 1932, including men employed in the primary operations (64,505), and workers in establishments (13,724), was 78,229, compared with 74,903 in 1931.

The following tables give summaries of capital equipment and employees for Canada as a whole: other tables of the introduction present the statistics by provinces, while statistics by counties and fishing sub-districts will be found in the general tables of the report.

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc. Employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1930, 1931 and 1932

Equipment	Sea Fisheries					
	1930		1931		1932	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Steam trawlers.....	8	\$ 470,000	7	\$ 265,000	7	\$ 250,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	8	156,000	2	6,000	2	37,000
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,216	7,854,044	911	3,861,639	932	3,711,090
Boats (sail and row).....	14,571	539,415	14,393	468,061	15,517	533,259
Boats (gasoline).....	16,737	7,475,369	17,160	6,844,808	18,046	6,982,102
Carrying smacks and scows.....	642	875,945	787	741,060	668	553,380
Gill nets.....	67,279	984,138	70,993	992,834	70,606	955,722
Salmon drift nets.....	12,619	1,433,228	11,880	1,005,473	12,198	1,010,420
Salmon trap nets.....	312	103,215	405	122,100	786	331,122
Trap nets, other.....	1,121	668,858	1,028	638,145	698	320,101
Smelt nets.....	18,482	627,629	18,656	515,737	16,623	393,567
Pound nets.....	73	14,600	73	12,775	78	12,400
Oulachon nets.....	—	—	28	840	21	630
Salmon purse seines.....	399	767,775	242	481,200	149	239,150
Salmon drag seines.....	19	10,875	29	17,300	42	15,840
Seines, other.....	3,470	422,255	783	229,850	754	234,200
Weirs.....	346	352,329	335	324,706	304	207,087
Skates of gear.....	2,461	54,636	3,853	65,476	2,791	36,171

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc. Employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1930, 1931 and 1932—concluded

Equipment	Sea Fisheries—Concluded					
	1930		1931		1932	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Tubs of trawl.....	20,859	306,672	21,031	287,841	29,725	242,394
Inshore drags.....	—	—	41	5,225	36	4,425
Hand lines.....	63,699	153,785	64,203	148,046	69,469	147,448
Crab traps.....	4,870	16,930	6,080	21,430	6,507	22,955
Bel traps.....	416	1,847	465	1,182	455	1,137
Lobster traps.....	1,593,584	2,116,828	1,623,295	2,088,103	1,833,689	2,139,144
Lobster pounds.....	77	63,640	51	59,565	56	74,315
Oyster rakes.....	1,449	5,341	1,416	4,846	1,818	6,029
Scallop drags.....	322	9,760	303	8,969	393	10,241
Quahaug rakes.....	279	653	784	828	965	916
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	21,208	1	21,208	1	21,208
Fishing piers and wharves.....	1,793	811,655	1,769	844,906	1,772	782,514
Freezers and ice houses.....	603	282,680	657	249,155	585	243,430
Small fish and smoke houses.....	6,946	917,323	6,972	930,933	7,283	917,148
Other gear.....	—	15,625	—	18,100	—	500
Total value.....	—	27,534,258	—	21,283,241	—	20,430,845
Inland Fisheries						
Steam vessels or tugs.....	136	1,103,695	121	967,721	120	807,619
Boats (sail and row).....	3,722	151,770	3,300	117,511	3,099	103,022
Boats (gasoline).....	1,480	966,020	1,376	826,005	1,327	783,679
Scows.....	8	42,500	6	30,000	2	10,250
Gill nets.....	—	1,720,632	—	1,523,460	—	1,290,028
Seines.....	183	22,747	182	22,590	203	24,106
Pound nets.....	1,182	622,525	1,151	605,805	1,076	535,430
Hoop nets.....	887	28,767	876	27,042	815	30,482
Dip or roll nets.....	135	1,263	79	1,028	127	634
Lines.....	1,668	15,216	1,525	10,348	2,517	19,230
Weirs.....	1,169	122,269	1,240	119,475	1,136	113,394
Spears.....	93	680	60	360	55	341
Bel traps.....	80	200	60	120	60	120
Fish wheels.....	6	900	7	1,050	9	1,350
Piers and wharves.....	483	229,275	457	188,800	453	155,693
Freezers and ice houses.....	958	527,435	805	451,632	814	408,585
Small fish and smoke houses.....	225	108,538	233	88,813	175	56,258
Total value.....	—	5,664,432	—	4,981,760	—	4,340,221

4. Capital Equipment¹—Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1930, 1931 and 1932

Establishments	1930		1931		1932	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Lobster canneries.....	333	1,257,185	337	1,440,407	357	1,503,599
Salmon canneries.....	68	17,927,102	48	8,556,187	59	7,395,391
Clam canneries.....	23	204,969	18	190,163	16	95,922
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	1,405,921	10	1,554,284	10	1,434,842
Fish curing establishments.....	234	7,562,694	228	6,131,817	156	4,770,648
Freezing plants ²	—	—	—	—	13	302,580
Reduction plants.....	31	2,469,736	21	1,212,655	18	1,540,230
Total.....	699	30,827,607	662	19,085,513	629	17,043,212

¹ Comprises value of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, cash and accounts, and bills receivable

² Not enumerated separately prior to 1932.

5. Employees in Primary Operations, 1930, 1931 and 1932

Employees	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Men employed—						
On steam trawlers.....	142	141	141	—	—	—
On vessels.....	6,745	4,929	4,579	658	504	471
On boats.....	40,508	42,172	45,385	7,514	6,921	6,957
On carrying smacks and scows.....	649	690	613	20	20	4
Fishing not in boats.....	2,837	2,764	3,214	4,763	3,691	3,141
Total.....	50,881	50,696	53,932	12,955	11,136	10,573

6. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1930, 1931 and 1932

Establishments	1930			1931			1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Persons employed in—									
Lobster canneries.....	2,450	3,159	5,609	2,617	3,345	5,962	2,830	3,893	6,723
Salmon canneries.....	3,340	2,504	5,844	1,644	1,509	3,153	2,038	1,856	3,894
Clam canneries.....	100	199	299	69	173	242	66	144	210
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	183	212	395	202	179	381	185	152	337
Fish curing establishments.....	2,810	310	3,120	2,756	352	3,108	2,004	235	2,239
Freezing plants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	6	81
Reduction plants.....	430	25	455	219	6	225	235	5	240
Total.....	9,313	6,499	15,722	7,507	5,564	13,071	7,433	6,291	13,724

Details of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

Number of Establishments.—There were 629 fish canning and curing establishments in operation in Canada in 1932, this total comprising 442 canneries, 156 fish curing establishments, 13 freezing plants, and 18 reduction plants. The fish canning and curing industry is found only in the provinces bordering on the sea, no establishments being recorded for the inland provinces. The provinces on the Atlantic coast claim all of the lobster and sardine canneries, and British Columbia nearly all of the salmon canneries, while fish curing establishments are credited to all of the sea fishery provinces. Compared with the preceding year, the total number of establishments shows a decrease of 33. Lobster canneries and salmon canneries both increased in number, but there was a large reduction in the number of fish curing establishments.

Employees and Salaries and Wages.—The number of persons employed in the establishments in 1932 totalled 13,724, compared with 13,071 in 1931. The total for 1932 includes 486 salaried employees, 9,799 wage-earners, and 3,439 contract and piece workers. The employees classified as contract workers are recorded in the returns of the salmon canneries of British Columbia, where a large part of the work is done under contract, the contractor engaging and paying his own help and being himself paid by the cannery operator according to the quantity of fish packed. About 75 per cent of the workers in the British Columbia salmon canneries are so classified. Statistics of the total number of employees in the establishments are based on the average monthly employment of wage-earners, and the total number of salaried employees and contract workers for the full season, the procedure in revising the returns being as follows: on the report of each establishment an addition is made of the number of wage-earners shown for each month, and the resulting total is divided by the number of months the plant was operating during the year. For example, a cannery employs 12 persons in May, 14 in June and 4 in July—a total of 30. This total is divided by the number of months in operation, viz., 3, and the result gives the number of wage-earners for the establishment as 10. To this number is added the number of salaried employees and the number of contract and piece workers, which are recorded for the year or season and not by months. The final figure will be the number of employees credited to the establishment for the year, and the compilation of these totals provides the number of employees in the industry. The period of employment varies with the length of the season of operations: the lobster canneries operate from one to three months, and the salmon canneries for longer periods, while many of the fish curing establishments operate during the entire year. In some of the canneries also, fish curing operations are carried on previous to, and after the close of the season for canning. The fluctuation in

employment is indicated by the statistics of the number of wage-earners employed in each month. Monthly statistics for contract workers are not available, as, owing to the system of employing these workers through a contractor, the cannery operator keeps no monthly record of the number so employed, and is unable, therefore, to include in his return any further particulars than the average number for the season and the sum paid to them.

The salary and wage bill of the establishments for the year amounted to \$2,821,878, a decrease from the preceding year of \$360,997.

The following table gives the numbers of employees according to the several classifications of employment, and the salaries and wages paid during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932.

**7. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments in 1930, 1931 and 1932—
Number and Salaries and Wages**

Year	Employees on Salaries		Employees on Wages		Contract and Piece-Workers		Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages	
	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$
1930.....	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463
1931.....	540	692,270	9,577	2,069,153	2,954	421,452	13,071	3,182,875
1932.....	486	602,760	9,799	1,741,404	3,439	477,714	13,724	2,821,878

Wages-earners by Months.—The months of highest employment for wage-earners in the fish canning and curing industry are May and June, the fact that the lobster canneries operate chiefly in these two months influencing the employment situation to a considerable degree. In April, 1932, the number of wage-earners employed in the establishments was 2,840; the number rose in May to 8,829, was 8,628 in June, and dropped again in July to 3,980. The months of lowest employment are January, February and March. As stated above, employment in the lobster canneries is at its peak in May and June, while the salmon canneries record their largest number of wage-earners in May, June, July and August, and the fish curing establishments in the months of May to November. The following table gives statistics of the employment of wage-earners, by months, for the industry as a whole.

**8. Wage-earners in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—Number on Pay Roll
on 15th of each month, 1930, 1931 and 1932¹**

Month	1930			1931			1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
January.....	1,926	111	2,037	1,350	54	1,404	1,113	64	1,177
February.....	1,435	147	1,582	1,281	64	1,345	1,186	82	1,268
March.....	1,781	269	2,050	1,329	149	1,478	1,090	115	1,205
April.....	3,320	728	4,048	2,232	458	2,690	2,337	503	2,840
May.....	5,806	3,370	9,176	4,659	3,221	7,880	4,941	3,888	8,829
June.....	6,182	3,228	9,410	4,865	3,053	7,918	5,122	3,506	8,628
July.....	4,731	917	5,648	3,262	705	3,967	3,232	748	3,980
August.....	4,474	850	5,324	3,188	844	4,032	3,009	928	3,937
September.....	3,909	682	4,591	2,892	772	3,664	2,678	714	3,392
October.....	3,142	519	3,661	2,909	570	3,479	2,661	549	3,210
November.....	2,622	152	2,774	2,516	142	2,658	1,994	109	2,103
December.....	1,962	101	2,063	1,756	88	1,844	1,357	48	1,405
Average per month.....	3,411	923	4,364	2,687	843	3,530	2,560	938	3,498

¹ Exclusive of contract and piece workers.

Fuel Used and Power Employed.—The total amount expended by the establishments in 1932 for fuel and electricity was \$274,710, of which \$121,531 was for coal, \$62,855 for fuel oil, \$38,803 for wood, \$17,251 for miscellaneous kinds of fuel, and \$34,270 for electricity. The total cost of fuel and electricity used shows a decrease of \$38,438 from the expenditure recorded in the preceding year. The power used in the plants in 1932 was supplied by 188 steam engines, 508 gasoline and oil engines, 59 hydraulic turbines, and 138 electric motors. These units combined had a total rated capacity of 10,581 horse power. The boilers in use numbered 313 with a total capacity of 14,131 horse power.

Materials Used.—The quantity of fish used by the fish canning and curing establishments in 1932, comprising fish purchased for re-sale in a fresh state, and that used in the preparation of manufactured fish products, totalled 4,991,382 cwt. This total represented 66 per cent of the total catch of sea fish landed in Canada during the year, the remainder of the catch being marketed by the fishermen themselves, whether in a fresh state or as domestically prepared. The total cost value of all materials used in the establishments in 1932 was \$10,263,631, comprising \$7,708,713, the value of the fish used; \$2,190,935, the value of the containers; \$170,385, the value of the salt; and \$193,598, the value of miscellaneous materials. Statistics of the quantity and value of the several items are shown in the following table.

9. Quantity and Value of Materials Used in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1930, 1931 and 1932

Materials	1930		1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Fish..... cwt.	7,881,740	15,939,137	6,418,494	9,137,505	4,991,382	7,708,713
Salt..... cwt.	685,945	348,201	668,420	351,781	321,936	170,385
Containers.....	—	4,569,026	—	2,220,770	—	2,190,935
Other materials.....	—	225,125	—	210,778	—	193,598
Total.....	—	21,081,489	—	11,920,834	—	10,263,631

Value of Productoin.—The total value of output of the establishments in 1932 was \$16,684,125, this total including \$4,243,614, the value of the fish sold for consumption fresh, and \$12,440,511, the value of the manufactured product, i.e., canned, smoked, dry salted, etc. To the total value of output in 1932 the salmon canneries contributed \$6,767,312, or 41 per cent, the fish curing establishments, \$4,448,149 or 27 per cent; the lobster canneries, \$3,878,492 or 23 per cent; the sardine and other fish canneries, \$700,669 or 4 per cent; the reduction plants, \$642,014 or 3 per cent; the freezing plants, \$131,385 or 1 per cent; and the clam canneries, \$116,104 or 1 per cent. The value of output of the establishments in 1932 represents 77 per cent of the total value of the sea fisheries production of Canada for the year, the remainder of the catch of sea fish being marketed directly by the fishermen, either for consumption fresh, or as domestically prepared. The average value of output of the establishments was \$26,525, compared with \$28,439 in 1931.

The following table gives total value of production, by kind of establishment, for the years 1931 and 1932.

10. Value of Production of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1931 and 1932

Description of establishment	1931			1932		
	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Total value	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Total value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lobster canneries.....	1,265,243	2,897,518	4,162,761	1,022,477	2,856,015	3,878,492
Salmon canneries.....	287,404	5,572,691	5,860,095	164,889	6,602,423	6,767,312
Clam canneries.....	34	174,399	174,433	-	116,104	116,104
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	131,786	1,065,245	1,197,031	55,123	645,546	700,669
Fish curing establishments.....	3,483,419	3,160,023	6,643,442	2,869,740	1,578,409	4,448,149
Freezing plants.....	-	-	-	131,385	-	131,385
Reduction plants.....	515	788,616	789,131	-	642,014	642,014
Total.....	5,168,401	13,658,492	18,826,893	4,243,614	12,440,511	16,684,125

General Tables.—A section of the general tabular matter of the report is devoted to the statistics of fish canning and curing establishments, and in this section information regarding capital, employees, salaries and wages, value of production, and other phases, which have been briefly summarized in the foregoing paragraphs, is given in detail, by provinces and by counties or districts.

Review by Provinces

The following tables (11-17) show by provinces: the total value of the fisheries; the quantity caught and landed and the value marketed of the chief commercial fishes; the quantity and value of all fish caught and landed and marketed; the total values for counties or districts of sea fish caught and landed and marketed; the quantity of sea fish taken offshore; the capital equipment; and the number of employees.

11. Values of Fisheries by Provinces, 1928-1932, in order of Value, 1932

Province	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Increase or decrease 1932 compared with 1931 Inc. + Dec. —
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	26,562,727	23,930,692	23,103,302	11,108,873	9,909,116	— 1,199,757
Nova Scotia.....	11,681,995	11,427,491	10,411,202	7,986,711	6,557,943	— 1,428,768
New Brunswick.....	5,001,641	5,935,635	4,853,575	4,169,811	2,972,682	— 1,197,129
Ontario.....	4,030,753	3,919,144	3,294,629	2,477,131	2,147,990	— 329,141
Quebec.....	2,996,614	2,933,339	2,502,998	1,952,894	1,815,544	— 137,350
Manitoba.....	2,240,314	2,745,205	1,811,962	1,241,575	1,204,892	— 36,683
Prince Edward Island.....	1,196,681	1,297,125	1,141,279	1,078,901	988,919	— 89,982
Saskatchewan.....	563,533	572,871	234,501	317,963	186,174	— 131,789
Alberta.....	725,050	732,214	421,258	153,897	153,789	— 108
Yukon Territory.....	51,665	24,805	29,510	29,550	20,060	— 9,490
Total.....	55,050,973	53,518,521	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109	— 4,560,197

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1928-1932

Kind of Fish	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Increase or decrease 1932 compared with 1931 Inc. + Dec. -
Prince Edward Island						
Lobsters..... cwt. \$	65,613 752,123	73,590 813,206	80,820 694,227	94,150 754,542	114,570 750,039	+ 20,420 - 4,503
Herring..... cwt. \$	47,451 94,939	51,541 93,923	49,818 80,211	48,886 70,564	45,436 68,246	- 3,450 - 2,318
Cod..... cwt. \$	36,852 98,028	50,160 119,009	66,255 154,786	43,043 93,664	35,594 52,405	- 7,449 - 41,259
Smelts..... cwt. \$	13,122 112,319	9,499 104,974	7,789 63,828	7,522 49,246	10,322 51,610	+ 2,800 + 2,364

Nova Scotia

Lobsters..... cwt. \$	172,409 3,048,255	190,035 3,210,504	208,201 3,046,084	223,649 2,725,620	237,730 2,711,371	+ 14,081 - 14,249
Cod..... cwt. \$	1,470,172 4,398,019	1,297,841 3,484,583	1,065,133 2,685,879	816,140 1,671,201	795,984 1,282,082	- 20,156 - 389,119
Haddock..... csw. \$	445,950 1,654,977	516,149 1,863,947	471,639 1,798,330	349,558 1,326,436	347,069 1,086,343	- 2,489 - 240,093
Halibut..... cwt. \$	25,768 434,110	30,971 506,976	27,258 419,761	27,978 393,632	22,696 254,840	- 5,282 - 138,792
Herring..... cwt. \$	166,398 368,221	237,738 525,963	204,745 435,810	185,751 335,201	155,190 231,971	- 30,561 - 103,230
Mackerel..... cwt. \$	71,440 369,752	107,385 387,179	130,359 431,543	137,038 368,411	107,019 170,082	- 30,019 - 198,329
Salmon..... cwt. \$	7,059 138,681	7,556 155,651	14,198 249,962	9,825 152,516	8,679 113,516	- 1,146 - 38,998
Smelts..... cwt. \$	6,089 103,535	7,184 119,659	7,906 136,909	7,918 103,950	9,186 101,597	+ 1,268 - 2,353
Swordfish..... cwt. \$	8,088 132,345	6,336 98,241	11,933 214,806	12,629 236,617	10,359 99,585	- 2,270 - 137,032
Hake and cusk..... cwt. \$	158,744 268,577	184,713 321,772	190,203 313,212	103,384 130,599	85,994 84,307	- 17,390 - 46,292

New Brunswick

Lobsters..... cwt. \$	57,970 1,037,195	81,862 1,361,796	90,567 1,206,996	94,988 1,376,257	98,722 1,041,845	+ 3,734 - 334,412
Smelts..... cwt. \$	59,866 912,055	51,023 816,303	28,385 551,443	47,191 415,975	68,383 492,888	+ 21,192 + 76,913
Sardines..... bbl. \$	279,349 1,284,771	249,156 1,626,585	129,424 1,074,342	63,573 837,210	66,689 426,349	+ 3,116 - 410,861
Herring..... cwt. \$	335,833 377,966	433,275 493,631	427,406 377,988	445,929 294,530	369,273 244,737	- 76,656 - 49,793
Salmon..... cwt. \$	12,557 264,000	18,308 433,700	34,258 662,886	29,348 471,322	19,023 232,412	- 10,325 - 238,910
Cod..... cwt. \$	172,874 436,736	140,769 401,072	137,436 369,708	181,755 328,178	133,884 197,917	- 47,871 - 130,261
Oysters..... bbl. \$	12,383 107,808	14,146 106,618	13,862 90,212	13,443 77,704	12,455 48,794	- 988 - 28,910

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1928-1932—con.

Kind of Fish	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Increase or decrease 1932 compared with 1931 Inc. + Dec. —
Quebec						
Cod..... cwt.	469,924	490,062	392,642	421,060	460,731	+ 39,671
\$	1,351,501	1,386,963	1,073,836	730,410	648,722	81,688
Lobsters..... cwt.	26,445	27,333	27,677	22,703	32,466	+ 9,763
\$	346,415	311,036	267,336	180,609	242,056	+ 61,447
Herring..... cwt.	258,245	230,433	227,173	258,545	262,735	+ 4,190
\$	256,015	291,485	249,708	234,923	226,826	8,097
Eels..... cwt.	21,871	11,929	13,154	17,322	19,063	+ 1,741
\$	192,075	109,522	118,583	106,424	94,879	11,545
Salmon..... cwt.	8,159	10,067	17,205	16,909	11,101	— 5,808
\$	100,007	137,404	197,854	144,243	94,070	50,173
Mackerel..... cwt.	23,520	22,967	31,452	43,174	48,330	+ 5,156
\$	78,548	72,466	100,689	86,147	62,942	23,205
Ontario						
Trout..... cwt.	66,596	62,547	51,205	48,078	46,445	— 1,633
\$	1,042,893	1,032,026	844,882	625,014	524,829	100,185
Whitefish..... cwt.	58,235	61,591	55,433	52,933	48,657	— 4,276
\$	911,958	1,028,571	886,928	645,784	491,435	154,349
Perch..... cwt.	46,935	60,022	36,991	44,716	52,615	+ 7,899
\$	704,025	552,202	281,132	183,335	220,984	+ 37,649
Pickeral or dore..... cwt.	20,012	19,890	20,913	22,789	22,287	— 502
\$	420,252	292,385	248,864	184,590	184,981	391
Blue pickeral..... cwt.	21,496	25,831	59,284	54,048	40,610	— 13,438
\$	257,952	333,220	420,917	178,359	174,623	3,736
Herring..... cwt.	53,006	49,127	59,573	42,340	26,353	— 15,987
\$	198,772	294,762	256,164	334,487	163,388	171,099
Tullibee..... cwt.	10,304	6,975	10,406	11,731	17,498	+ 5,767
\$	103,040	62,775	77,004	75,078	118,986	+ 43,908
Manitoba						
Whitefish..... cwt.	49,899	58,964	61,382	53,210	53,819	+ 609
\$	473,232	616,864	536,151	439,205	454,234	+ 15,029
Pickeral..... cwt.	101,870	94,055	69,053	57,599	55,273	— 2,326
\$	921,010	988,563	581,018	480,240	428,273	51,967
Saugers..... cwt.	4,104	8,181	8,961	18,279	18,942	+ 663
\$	28,795	63,478	62,482	74,194	105,404	+ 31,210
Tullibee..... cwt.	89,068	84,043	47,499	27,729	26,797	— 932
\$	484,129	587,074	370,074	104,759	97,581	7,178
Pike..... cwt.	36,366	54,919	34,027	21,655	15,558	— 6,097
\$	154,550	225,277	115,736	58,630	45,775	12,855
Saskatchewan						
Whitefish..... cwt.	43,667	45,934	31,522	33,221	20,583	— 12,638
\$	439,075	461,348	179,469	212,412	129,911	82,501
Pickeral..... cwt.	3,054	2,835	3,387	3,347	2,775	— 572
\$	27,248	26,155	15,258	16,818	16,462	356
Trout..... cwt.	2,408	2,478	1,827	6,355	1,336	— 5,019
\$	26,908	28,186	13,784	52,215	12,815	39,400
Alberta						
Whitefish..... cwt.	27,020	28,091	19,062	14,479	12,781	— 1,698
\$	340,407	326,090	187,751	100,350	92,262	8,088
Pickeral..... cwt.	8,499	7,418	5,958	3,997	5,388	+ 1,391
\$	92,427	76,026	42,232	23,125	38,385	+ 15,260
Pike..... cwt.	6,657	8,115	5,010	4,728	4,015	— 713
\$	32,056	46,236	20,571	17,683	9,582	8,101

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1928-1932—concluded

Kind of Fish	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Increase or decrease 1932 compared with 1931 Inc. + Dec.	
British Columbia							
Salmon..... cwt.	2,257,455	1,514,038	2,295,213	1,287,041	1,291,487	+	4,446
\$	17,345,670	14,265,795	16,610,834	7,195,220	7,586,479	+	391,259
Halibut..... cwt.	302,820	303,921	254,796	182,005	168,847	—	13,158
\$	3,370,670	4,317,235	2,446,775	1,373,679	960,166	—	413,513
Herring..... cwt.	1,535,118	1,315,667	1,221,962	1,481,080	1,003,204	—	477,876
\$	1,808,944	1,486,655	1,222,303	1,058,139	536,491	—	521,648
Pilchards..... cwt.	1,610,252	1,726,851	1,501,404	1,472,085	886,964	—	585,121
\$	2,563,137	2,199,834	1,589,609	807,842	383,920	—	423,922
Ling cod..... cwt.	50,772	48,489	48,591	50,987	39,960	—	11,027
\$	366,101	415,776	333,564	239,014	159,534	—	79,480
Clams and quahaugs..... bbl.	16,834	18,257	23,987	14,403	13,408	—	995
\$	130,015	120,143	155,857	111,690	89,848	—	21,842
Yukon Territory							
Salmon..... cwt.	866	784	549	521	630	+	109
\$	17,320	15,680	8,235	7,825	9,450	+	1,625
Whitefish..... cwt.	535	124	344	347	196	—	151
\$	13,375	3,100	8,600	8,675	3,920	—	4,755
Trout..... cwt.	562	120	270	300	135	—	165
\$	14,050	3,000	6,750	7,500	2,700	—	4,800

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick ¹		Quebec ¹		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	35,594	36,030	795,984	794,002	133,884	138,682	460,731	468,787	2,748	6,296
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	13,143	21,743	67,612	174,797	9,017	20,224	14,303	49,068	2,211	6,025
Fresh filets..... cwt.	—	—	23,052	176,067	2,081	15,030	943	5,421	—	—
Green-salted..... cwt.	9,988	26,839	61,497	141,639	5,438	13,207	52,610	134,790	—	—
Canned..... cases	—	—	239	1,195	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	2	10	2	10	—	—	—	—
Smoked filets..... cwt.	—	—	23,782	183,009	40	330	—	—	180	1,793
Dried..... cwt.	585	2,408	128,472	452,212	33,831	145,313	112,655	440,612	—	—
Boneless..... cwt.	180	1,415	20,693	122,372	215	1,410	—	—	—	—
Cod livers..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	4,677
Cod liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	—	—	12,241	6,289	3,795	849	22,685	13,150	—	—
Cod oil..... gal.	—	—	72,564	24,492	8,605	1,544	30,059	5,681	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	52,405	—	1,282,082	—	197,917	—	648,722	—	12,495
Haddock, caught and landed..... cwt.	598	1,504	347,069	487,630	12,518	18,241	—	—	—	—
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	598	2,753	112,676	380,337	6,615	20,457	—	—	—	—
Fresh filets..... cwt.	—	—	40,832	388,286	144	863	—	—	—	—
Canned..... cases	—	—	13,382	60,138	255	1,007	—	—	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	28,459	200,081	99	934	—	—	—	—
Smoked filets..... cwt.	—	—	3,467	32,503	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green-salted..... cwt.	—	—	3,367	6,194	10	9	—	—	—	—
Dried..... cwt.	—	—	5,984	17,735	1,211	2,436	—	—	—	—
Boneless..... cwt.	—	—	203	1,069	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	2,753	—	1,086,343	—	25,706	—	—	—	—

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick ¹		Quebec ¹		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Hake and Cusk, caught and landed cwt.	7,380	4,681	85,994	28,868	34,834	13,376	-	-	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	981	1,086	2,949	3,855	1,018	801	-	-	-	-
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	-	-	2,989	17,264	2,850	21,020	-	-	-	-
Green-salted..... cwt.	2,213	4,787	10,226	12,150	4,180	7,806	-	-	-	-
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	-	-	5,050	25,798	7	63	-	-	-	-
Dried..... cwt.	657	1,763	11,145	22,434	5,628	11,802	-	-	-	-
Boneless..... cwt.	-	-	681	2,806	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hake oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	1,020	156	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	7,636	-	84,307	-	41,657	-	-	-	-
Pollock, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	59,420	30,313	18,209	6,304	-	-	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	3,528	6,806	54	19	-	-	-	-
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	-	-	2,010	12,057	130	864	-	-	-	-
Green-salted..... cwt.	-	-	6,947	7,124	1,806	1,836	-	-	-	-
Dried..... cwt.	-	-	11,488	22,576	4,677	12,819	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	48,563	-	15,538	-	-	-	-
Whiting, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	111
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	111
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	670	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	607	2,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	-	-	21	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	22,696	176,403	129	1,057	2,173	10,849	168,847	677,253
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	22,670	254,520	127	1,735	2,173	10,939	168,835	930,517
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	78
Canned..... cases	-	-	40	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut livers..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,221	-	29,571
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	254,840	-	1,735	10,939	-	-	960,166
Flounders, brill, plaice, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	4,682	5,326	1,636	1,671	-	-	1,235	3,759
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	4,587	19,550	1,507	2,178	-	-	1,235	3,923
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	-	-	30	358	43	430	-	-	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	19,929	-	2,608	-	-	-	3,923
Skate, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	921	537	118	166	-	-	877	2,677
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	902	3,048	149	530	-	-	877	2,748
Soles, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	5,378	10,178	-	-	-	-	4,305	25,571
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	4,314	17,240	-	-	-	-	4,305	25,936
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	-	-	349	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	-	-	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	21,488	-	-	-	-	-	25,936
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	45,436	46,681	155,190	106,752	369,273	113,938	252,577	146,158	1,003,204	183,423
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	8,196	12,973	38,529	74,528	40,554	11,615	15,151	54,315	15,352	30,388
Canned (round)..... cases	-	-	-	2	20,154	70,539	-	-	-	-
Canned (kippered)..... cases	-	-	-	-	5,077	9,109	-	-	-	-
Smoked (round)..... cwt.	-	-	2,175	4,869	31,950	32,489	12,639	31,772	242	1,788
Smoked (boneless)..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	550	2,750	-	-	54	432
Kippered..... cwt.	-	-	3,640	22,800	-	-	-	-	2,652	20,949
Dry-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,420	213,521
Pickled..... bbl.	126	630	6,730	25,829	3,107	14,953	6,101	26,980	50	902
Used as bait..... bbl.	18,431	54,643	50,455	103,926	44,190	41,650	50,519	40,527	20,985	37,563
Fertilizer..... bbl.	-	-	13	19	72,776	43,296	40,774	36,324	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	23,352	1,784	-	-	186,173	23,042
Meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	550	15,580	-	-	6,195	207,906
Scales..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	324	972	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	68,246	-	231,971	-	244,737	-	189,918	-	536,491

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick ¹		Quebec ¹		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Mackerel, caught and landed cwt.	6,077	\$ 11,616	107,019	\$ 107,367	17,027	\$ 17,735	48,330	\$ 26,804	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	4,435	13,187	27,689	67,965	16,167	22,876	1,806	3,559	-	-
Canned..... cases	208	1,664	1	8	416	1,591	84	658	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickled..... bbl.	501	3,409	23,103	89,777	192	1,196	15,451	58,445	-	-
Salted filets..... bbl.	-	-	258	3,137	-	-	20	280	-	-
Used as bait..... bbl.	-	-	4,583	9,176	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	18,260	-	170,082	-	25,663	-	62,942	-	-
Sardines, caught and landed bbl.	-	-	50	\$ 50	66,689	\$ 44,290	171	\$ 464	-	-
Marketed—										
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	113,197	395,531	-	-	-	-
Sold fresh and salted bbl.	-	-	50	37,923	50	30,818	171	515	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	50	-	426,349	-	515	-	-
Pilchards, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,964	74,289	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,940	1,098	-
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,622	11,093	-
Used as bait..... bbl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,603	2,891	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,315,864	166,497	-
Meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,842	202,341	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383,920	-
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	26,737	\$ 18,533	31,350	\$ 10,289	5	\$ 15	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	17,343	22,381	5,208	4,710	5	15	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	1,287	2,009	750	3,921	-	-	-	-
Salted..... bbl.	-	-	1,863	5,913	7,753	23,612	-	-	-	-
Used as bait..... bbl.	-	-	674	1,348	880	1,314	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer..... bbl.	-	-	-	-	1,270	630	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	31,651	-	34,187	-	15	-	-
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	148	\$ 664	86	\$ 860	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	148	913	86	1,149	-	-	-	-
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	44	\$ 85	-	-	-	715	4,578	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	44	100	-	-	-	715	4,607	-
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	134	\$ 1,975	8,679	\$ 89,647	18,073	\$ 166,175	10,434	\$ 72,950	1,291,487	\$ 3,443,448
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	134	1,975	8,200	108,400	18,073	217,788	8,501	76,777	183,613	904,608
Canned..... cases	-	-	467	3,948	-	-	847	4,335	1,081,011	6,357,813
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	50	1,170	-	-	11	66	263	2,949
Dry-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,289	172,104
Mild cured..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,141	138,050
Pickled..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	805	3,693	206	2,060
Used as bait..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	740
Roe..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,202	4,016
Meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	3,372
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,370	767
Total value marketed..	-	1,975	-	113,518	-	217,788	-	84,871	-	7,586,479
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	828	\$ 5,584	6,361	\$ 19,453	4	\$ 20	4	\$ 24
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	636	5,931	4,519	21,422	4	20	4	24
Salted..... bbl.	-	-	64	1,082	614	5,494	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	7,013	-	26,916	-	20	-	24
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	10,322	\$ 36,611	9,186	\$ 62,337	68,333	\$ 238,569	6,375	\$ 26,400	1,038	\$ 6,886
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	10,322	51,610	9,186	101,597	68,590	492,883	6,168	34,063	1,038	7,084
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	17	\$ 66	21	\$ 336	60	\$ 525	202	\$ 3,126
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	17	110	21	336	60	525	202	3,161
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	58	\$ 881	-	-	68	\$ 544
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	58	1,116	-	-	68	544

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Black cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,401	30,637
Marketed—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used fresh.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,363	17,776
Green-salted.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	1,860
Smoked.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,282	19,118
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,754
Ling cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,969	154,495
Marketed—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used fresh.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,273	155,727
Smoked.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	1,845
Smoked fillets.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	1,962
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,534
Red cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736	9,271
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736	9,333
Albacore, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	2,642	6,292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	2,642	9,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caplin and lance, caught and landed..... bbl.	314	832	-	-	-	-	3,174	4,268	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	314	833	-	-	-	-	3,174	4,268	-	-
Eels, caught and landed..... cwt.	181	808	1,352	6,867	191	784	445	3,144	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	181	962	1,352	8,909	191	1,004	445	3,144	-	-
Grayfish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	500	25	-	-	-	-	28,020	4,203
Marketed—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil.....	-	-	75	37	-	-	-	-	35,147	4,629
Meal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	7,018
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	11,647
Octopus, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	1,336
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	1,336
Oulachons, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	390
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	470
Squid, caught and landed..... bbl.	-	-	760	1,749	-	-	541	1,591	-	-
Used as bait.....	-	-	760	2,358	-	-	541	1,616	-	-
Swordfish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	10,359	39,432	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	10,359	99,585	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tom cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	700	760	345	294	9,497	5,746	50	50	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	700	760	345	478	9,497	6,740	50	50	-	-
Mixed fish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	363	726	9	9	8,925	44,565	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	363	800	9	9	8,925	44,585	-	-
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed..... bbl.	2,001	2,023	13,297	19,511	14,356	16,028	6,860	7,409	13,408	34,677
Marketed—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used fresh.....	607	1,121	11,626	20,276	6,797	8,305	6,827	7,401	2,187	5,366
Canned.....	1,302	7,314	1,671	6,405	7,708	26,917	33	264	11,221	84,482
Total value marketed..	-	8,435	-	26,681	-	35,222	-	7,665	-	89,848
Crabs, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	200	400	-	-	-	-	3,322	16,492
Marketed—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Used fresh.....	-	-	200	800	-	-	-	-	2,952	15,226
Canned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	1,606
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	16,832

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick ¹		Quebec ¹		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Lobsters, caught and landed cwt.	114,570	551,731	237,730	1,780,026	98,722	611,051	32,466	164,046	-	-
Marketed—										
In shell..... cwt.	3,549	29,277	99,527	1,418,178	37,777	471,288	3,630	29,400	-	-
Meat..... cwt.	22	1,320	506	28,124	751	31,080	-	-	-	-
Canned..... cases	44,490	711,119	74,060	1,245,654	35,490	537,991	12,759	212,656	-	-
Tomalley..... cases	939	8,323	2,624	19,415	190	1,486	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	750,039	-	2,711,371	-	1,041,845	-	242,056	-	-
Mussels, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	72	117	18	22	26	78	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	72	117	18	36	26	78	-	-
Oysters, caught and landed bbl.	5,873	17,623	2,703	10,463	12,455	38,345	-	-	2,010	23,638
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	5,873	24,329	2,703	13,179	12,455	48,794	-	-	2,010	28,800
Scallops, caught and landed bbl.	-	-	19,487	61,824	2,705	7,429	1,204	3,952	-	-
Marketed—										
Shelled..... gal.	-	-	38,974	65,864	5,410	7,429	2,068	3,108	-	-
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	740	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	65,864	-	7,429	-	3,848	-	-
Shrimps, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	15,423
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109	14,055
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	5,933
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,988
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried ... cwt.	-	-	505	1,837	52	270	23	215	-	-
Winkles, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	267	420	111	185	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	267	420	111	225	-	-	-	-
Dulse, green cwt.	-	-	52	130	5,721	4,923	-	-	-	-
Marketed dried..... cwt.	-	-	26	260	796	4,923	-	-	-	-
Fur seals, caught and landed no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,787	4,246
Skins marketed..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,787	4,885
Hair seals, caught and landed no.	338	676	2,008	3,253	51	106	10,906	15,199	-	-
Marketed—										
Skins..... no.	338	676	6,943	5,924	51	106	10,906	9,720	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	15,022	1,994	-	-	35,600	6,709	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	676	-	7,918	-	106	-	16,429	-	-
Porpoises, caught and landed no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1,945	-	-
Marketed—										
Skins..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	975	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,135	975	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,950	-	-
Miscellaneous Fish Products—										
Fish oil, n.e.s..... gal.	-	-	3,545	826	1,262	164	300	45	-	-
Fish meal, n.e.s..... ton	-	-	2,909	124,367	41	1,257	100	4,000	-	-
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s... ton	-	-	4	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish offal..... ton	-	-	1,147	1,673	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish skins and bones. cwt.	-	-	11,473	19,093	338	75	-	-	-	-
Other products.....	-	-	-	2,155	-	39,205	-	500	-	-
Total Value of Sea Fisheries—										
Caught and landed.....	-	713,552	-	3,856,255	-	1,476,651	-	999,219	-	4,731,805
Marketed.....	-	988,919	-	6,557,943	-	2,944,130	-	1,362,979	-	9,909,116

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932—con.

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries					
	New Brunswick ¹		Quebec ¹		Ontario	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Alewives, caught and landed..... cwt.	352	\$ 652	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Marketed—						
Used fresh.....	234	450	-	-	-	-
Salted.....	43	202	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	652	-	-	-	-
Bass, caught and landed..... cwt.	85	850	642	6,156	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	85	850	642	6,156	-	-
Carp, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	6,171	38,421	11,888	22,587
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	6,171	38,421	11,888	28,530
Catfish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	5,959	48,053	4,297	27,931
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	5,959	48,053	4,297	32,227
Eels, caught and landed..... cwt.	65	195	18,618	91,735	624	4,368
Marketed fresh.....	65	195	18,618	91,735	624	4,368
Herring, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	10,158	36,908	26,353	137,036
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	10,158	36,908	26,353	163,388
Maskinonge, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	775	19,036	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	775	19,036	-	-
Mixed fish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	7,649	31,835	23,170	94,997
(Graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.)						
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	7,649	31,835	23,170	118,166
Mullets, caught and landed..... cwt.	85	170	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	85	170	-	-	-	-
Perch, caught and landed..... cwt.	9	18	4,469	24,807	52,615	184,153
Marketed fresh.....	9	18	4,469	24,807	52,615	220,984
Pickarel or dore, caught and landed..... cwt.	150	1,500	3,625	38,336	22,287	138,179
Marketed fresh.....	150	1,500	3,625	38,336	22,287	184,981
Pickarel, blue, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	40,610	146,196
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	-	-	40,610	174,623
Pike, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	5,363	30,552	13,098	26,196
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	5,363	30,552	13,098	39,294
Salmon, caught and landed..... cwt.	950	14,624	667	9,199	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	950	14,624	667	9,199	-	-
Shad, caught and landed..... cwt.	2,932	10,513	1,412	9,722	-	-
Marketed—						
Used fresh.....	1,612	6,993	1,412	9,722	-	-
Salted.....	440	3,520	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	10,513	-	9,722	-	-
Smelts, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	859	3,722	-	-
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	859	3,722	-	-
Sturgeon, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	4,412	42,241	1,085	43,400
Marketed—						
Used fresh.....	-	-	4,412	42,241	1,085	43,400
Caviar.....	-	-	-	-	2,779	2,779
Total value marketed.....	-	-	-	42,241	-	46,179
Trout, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	46,445	408,716
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	-	-	46,445	524,829
Tullibee, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	17,498	99,739
Marketed fresh.....	-	-	-	-	17,498	118,986
Whitefish, caught and landed..... cwt.	3	30	2,439	21,842	48,657	374,659
Marketed fresh.....	3	30	2,439	21,842	48,657	491,435
Total Value of Inland Fisheries—						
Caught and landed.....	-	28,552	-	452,565	-	1,708,157
Marketed.....	-	28,552	-	452,565	-	2,147,990

¹See also Sea Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1932—concluded

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon Territory	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Carp, caught and landed..... cwt.	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catfish, caught and landed..... cwt.	319	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	319	1,535	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldeyes, caught and landed..... cwt.	3,016	13,483	74	592	7	70	—	—
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	74	740	7	70	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	1,937	36,881	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed.....	—	36,881	—	740	—	70	—	—
Herring, caught and landed..... cwt.	—	—	181	1,267	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	181	1,629	—	—	—	—
Ling, caught and landed..... cwt.	—	—	1,394	1,615	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	1,394	1,841	—	—	—	—
Mixed fish, caught and landed..... cwt.	110	186	—	—	2,392	1,715	175	3,500
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	110	343	—	—	2,392	1,715	175	3,500
Mullets, caught and landed..... cwt.	—	—	3,915	5,022	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	3,915	7,755	—	—	—	—
Perch, caught and landed..... cwt.	2,969	15,662	—	—	151	709	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	2,969	20,543	—	—	151	1,051	—	—
Pickereel or dore, caught and landed cwt.	55,273	332,205	2,775	9,121	5,388	28,175	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	55,273	428,273	2,775	16,482	5,388	38,385	—	—
Pike, caught and landed..... cwt.	15,558	32,320	3,366	4,621	4,015	8,912	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	15,558	45,775	3,366	8,047	4,015	9,582	—	—
Salmon, caught and landed..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	9,450
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	9,450
Saugers, caught and landed..... cwt.	18,942	76,574	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	18,942	105,404	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturgeon, caught and landed..... cwt.	10	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	10	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suckers, caught and landed..... cwt.	6,274	5,075	329	1,271	—	—	70	490
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	6,274	6,700	329	1,600	—	—	70	490
Trout, caught and landed..... cwt.	929	5,762	1,336	7,008	1,227	4,557	135	2,700
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	929	7,477	1,336	12,815	1,227	8,507	135	2,700
Tullibee, caught and landed..... cwt.	26,797	77,928	2,186	4,266	1,163	2,186	—	—
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	26,717	97,207	2,186	5,354	1,163	2,217	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	50	374	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed.....	—	97,581	—	5,354	—	2,217	—	—
Whitefish, caught and landed..... cwt.	53,819	297,991	20,583	78,088	12,781	56,212	196	3,920
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	53,790	453,874	20,583	129,911	12,781	92,262	196	3,920
Smoked..... cwt.	18	360	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed.....	—	454,234	—	129,911	—	92,262	—	3,920
Total Value of Inland Fisheries—								
Caught and landed.....	—	858,410	—	112,871	—	102,536	—	20,060
Marketed.....	—	1,204,892	—	186,174	—	153,789	—	20,060

14. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1932

Province and County or District	Cod			Haddock			Hake and Cusk		
	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	428,084	1,000,857	1,428,941	215,512	144,673	360,185	9,400	118,808	128,208
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals....	-	35,594	35,594	-	598	598	-	7,380	7,380
3 Kings.....	-	5,928	5,928	-	121	121	-	3,019	3,019
4 Queens.....	-	22,772	22,772	-	430	430	-	2,020	2,020
5 Prince.....	-	6,894	6,894	-	47	47	-	2,341	2,341
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	428,040	367,944	795,984	215,512	131,557	347,069	9,400	76,594	85,994
7 Richmond.....	-	12,356	12,356	-	13,885	13,885	-	-	-
8 Cape Breton.....	2,568	15,453	18,021	5,531	694	6,225	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	23,774	23,774	-	11,763	11,763	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	11,826	11,921	23,747	12,652	1,244	13,896	202	3,037	3,239
11 Camherland.....	-	136	136	-	83	83	-	96	96
12 Colchester.....	-	181	181	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	437	437	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	615	615	-	95	95	-	547	547
15 Guysborough.....	233	57,441	57,674	252	8,743	8,995	-	2,100	2,100
16 Halifax.....	65,256	50,125	115,381	136,977	18,681	155,658	834	1,986	1,986
17 Hants.....	-	86	86	-	-	-	-	5,167	6,001
18 Lunenburg.....	305,120	27,717	332,837	38,820	6,210	45,030	3,565	1,694	5,259
19 Queens.....	11,861	22,936	34,797	8,405	5,980	14,385	1,086	2,000	3,086
20 Shelburne.....	17,768	84,968	102,736	11,869	25,750	37,619	2,915	8,547	11,462
21 Yarmouth.....	13,006	32,616	36,622	625	1,299	1,924	798	2,449	3,247
22 Digby.....	402	32,077	32,479	381	34,959	35,340	-	48,312	48,312
23 Annapolis.....	-	1,960	1,960	-	1,336	1,336	-	636	636
24 Kings.....	-	2,145	2,145	-	835	835	-	23	23
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	133,884	133,884	-	12,518	12,518	-	34,834	34,834
26 Charlotte.....	-	20,002	20,002	-	7,462	7,462	-	21,466	21,466
27 Saint John.....	-	2,355	2,355	-	1,118	1,118	-	1,525	1,525
28 Albert.....	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	1,599	1,599	-	-	-	-	7,199	7,199
31 Northumberland.....	-	1,397	1,397	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	108,031	108,031	-	3,889	3,889	-	4,599	4,599
33 Restigouche.....	-	409	409	-	49	49	-	45	45
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	460,731	460,731	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Bonaventure.....	-	32,421	32,421	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	278,173	278,173	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	59,189	59,189	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	86,179	86,179	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	360	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	4,409	4,409	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	44	2,704	2,748	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 District No. 1.....	-	2,702	2,702	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 District No. 2.....	44	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

14. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1932—con.

Pollock			Catfish			Halibut			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
18,077	59,552	77,629	446	224	670	168,364	25,481	193,845	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
18,077	41,343	59,420	446	224	670	13,072	9,624	22,696	6
-	90	90	-	-	-	-	17	17	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,286	478	2,764	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	138	9
526	-	526	9	-	9	174	30	204	10
-	60	60	-	-	-	-	9	9	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	542	542	-	-	-	332	202	534	15
11,787	7,270	19,057	401	6	407	1,395	3,537	4,932	16
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	17
2,605	811	3,416	-	-	-	3,560	245	3,805	18
16	790	806	31	-	31	1,842	87	1,929	19
69	2,689	2,758	5	218	223	2,561	1,979	4,540	20
3,074	7,741	10,815	-	-	-	908	2,205	3,113	21
-	19,053	19,053	-	-	-	14	582	596	22
-	1,433	1,433	-	-	-	-	21	21	23
-	862	862	-	-	-	-	91	91	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	18,209	18,209	-	-	-	-	129	129	25
-	18,209	18,209	-	-	-	-	105	105	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,173	2,173	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	90	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,033	2,033	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	155,292	13,555	168,847	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,883	11,883	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	155,292	-	155,292	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,672	1,672	44

14. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1932—con.

Province and County or District	Flounders, Brill, Plaice			Skate			Soles		
	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	1,595	5,953	7,553	879	1,087	1,966	5,292	4,391	9,683
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	1,595	3,087	4,682	879	92	971	5,292	86	5,378
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Cape Breton.....	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	770	-	770	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Cumberland.....	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Guysborough.....	-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Halifax.....	133	225	358	669	-	669	5,292	86	5,378
17 Hants.....	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	351	25	376	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Queens.....	29	10	39	210	-	210	-	-	-
20 Shelburne.....	247	2,570	2,817	-	61	61	-	-	-
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Digby.....	-	15	15	-	31	31	-	-	-
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	1,636	1,636	-	118	118	-	-	-
26 Charlotte.....	-	643	643	-	118	118	-	-	-
27 Saint John.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	700	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	-	1,235	1,235	-	877	877	-	4,305	4,305
42 District No. 1.....	-	1,117	1,117	-	753	753	-	3,204	3,204
43 District No. 2.....	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	80	80	-	124	124	-	1,101	1,101

14. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1932—con.

Black Cod			Ling Cod			Red and Rock Cod			Swordfish			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
2,291	4,110	6,401	55	39,905	39,960	5	2,731	2,736	3	10,356	10,359	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10,356	10,359	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	283	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,097	6,097	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,838	2,838	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	480	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	458	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
2,291	4,110	6,401	55	39,905	39,960	5	2,731	2,736	-	-	-	41
-	3,047	3,047	-	24,432	24,432	-	1,957	1,957	-	-	-	42
2,291	-	2,291	55	-	-	5	49	54	-	-	-	43
-	1,063	1,063	-	15,473	15,473	-	725	725	-	-	-	44

14. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1932—concluded

Province and County or District	Fur Seals			All other kinds of fish	Total ¹		
	Number taken offshore	Number taken inshore	Total number caught	Quantity taken inshore	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
	no.	no.	no.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	12	1,775	1,787	5,260,733	850,003	6,678,866	7,528,869
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	-	-	-	193,796	-	237,368	237,368
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	47,212	-	56,280	56,280
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	57,135	-	82,357	82,357
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	89,449	-	98,731	98,731
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	-	-	-	623,913	692,316	1,264,820	1,957,136
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	24,981	-	51,612	51,612
8 Cape Breton.....	-	-	-	40,192	10,450	62,914	73,364
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	24,138	-	62,651	62,651
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	32,029	26,159	48,261	74,420
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	28,730	-	29,122	29,122
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	4,343	-	4,526	4,526
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	37,049	-	38,033	38,033
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	24,817	-	27,727	27,727
15 Guysborough.....	-	-	-	74,475	817	143,987	144,804
16 Halifax.....	-	-	-	63,574	222,744	148,831	371,575
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	3,188	-	3,293	3,293
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	59,490	354,021	96,218	450,239
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	20,960	23,480	52,777	76,257
20 Shelburne.....	-	-	-	44,176	35,437	170,958	206,395
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	59,845	18,411	97,613	116,024
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	51,399	797	186,428	187,225
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	25,196	-	30,582	30,582
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	5,331	-	9,287	9,287
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	-	-	811,590	-	1,012,918	1,012,918
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	297,790	-	365,795	365,795
27 Saint John.....	-	-	-	45,038	-	50,037	50,037
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	41	-	45	45
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	61,878	-	62,665	62,665
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	107,472	-	116,550	116,550
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	85,943	-	87,340	87,340
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	178,559	-	295,114	295,114
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	34,869	-	35,372	35,372
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	-	-	333,597	-	846,501	846,501
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	81,350	-	113,771	113,771
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	65,693	-	343,886	343,886
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	-	-	196,004	-	255,283	255,283
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	15,892	-	104,104	104,104
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	6,135	-	6,525	6,525
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	18,523	-	22,932	22,932
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	12	1,775	1,787	3,247,837	157,687	3,317,259	3,474,946
42 District No. 1.....	-	-	-	288,443	-	337,538	337,538
43 District No. 2.....	12	76	88	773,522	157,687	773,609	931,296
44 District No. 3.....	-	1,699	1,699	2,185,872	-	2,206,112	2,206,112

¹ Exclusive of fur seals.

15. Total Value by Counties and Districts of Sea Fish Caught and Landed and Marketed, during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932

Province and County or District	Sea Fisheries					
	1930		1931		1932	
	Total Value of Sea Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Sea Fish and Fish Products Marketed	Total Value of Sea Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Sea Fish and Fish Products Marketed	Total Value of Sea Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Sea Fish and Fish Products Marketed
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—Totals	843,618	1,141,279	765,043	1,078,901	713,552	988,919
Kings.....	241,398	352,138	191,626	306,374	182,671	294,045
Queens.....	267,466	375,784	197,832	312,124	211,626	262,348
Prince.....	334,754	413,357	375,585	460,403	319,255	432,526
Nova Scotia—Totals	6,842,953	10,411,202	4,833,900	7,986,194	3,856,255	6,557,943
Richmond.....	148,456	176,168	100,580	131,334	102,704	127,207
Cape Breton.....	301,591	595,002	254,790	580,461	172,283	335,487
Victoria.....	238,985	301,496	179,648	214,888	95,108	201,332
Inverness.....	263,808	655,788	170,640	411,878	157,252	351,638
Cumberland.....	161,814	212,541	149,644	225,211	133,771	210,263
Colchester.....	17,954	21,560	16,962	20,880	16,421	23,035
Pictou.....	187,134	452,626	168,812	461,122	183,701	482,986
Antigonish.....	138,639	205,172	106,466	175,646	114,603	181,001
Guysborough.....	452,705	692,101	355,711	575,192	309,798	556,813
Halifax.....	1,241,869	2,250,989	778,026	1,757,010	628,509	1,290,716
Hants.....	5,782	8,270	5,620	7,604	5,476	9,442
Lunenburg.....	1,318,069	1,442,847	775,298	837,117	551,334	735,378
Queens.....	311,553	512,709	231,720	326,150	149,956	184,424
Shelburne.....	852,635	1,197,363	592,490	976,423	470,392	807,199
Yarmouth.....	703,917	853,796	610,716	679,726	486,011	563,242
Digby.....	393,875	706,409	264,352	525,357	205,039	436,335
Annapolis.....	77,084	99,282	52,020	59,790	53,704	41,249
Kings.....	27,083	27,083	20,405	20,405	20,193	20,196
New Brunswick—Totals	2,486,101	4,819,396	1,975,953	4,138,939	1,476,651	2,944,130
Charlotte.....	506,020	1,701,848	329,058	1,450,097	225,828	793,365
Saint John.....	165,669	243,812	122,578	244,853	73,949	184,031
Albert.....	554	554	696	696	180	180
Westmorland.....	207,509	571,917	248,992	521,811	185,673	482,302
Kent.....	373,607	515,170	331,504	457,009	231,914	303,020
Northumberland.....	561,563	887,153	348,083	595,943	289,890	414,800
Gloucester.....	560,301	746,792	454,391	633,109	347,610	478,346
Restigouche.....	110,878	152,150	139,751	235,421	121,607	288,086
Quebec—Totals	1,673,074	1,976,798	1,153,359	1,469,677	999,219	1,362,979
Bonaventure.....	185,474	203,523	112,946	137,231	116,691	151,313
Gaspé.....	677,828	788,630	467,860	596,742	378,551	519,340
Magdalen Islands.....	463,238	620,414	305,214	444,611	237,197	394,738
Saguenay.....	250,975	267,978	116,729	129,825	133,952	157,900
Matane.....	11,767	12,461	40,738	51,396	8,985	15,845
Rimouski.....	83,792	83,792	109,872	109,872	123,843	123,843
British Columbia—Totals	12,873,331	23,103,302	5,880,985	11,108,873	4,731,805	9,909,116
District No. 1.....	2,881,292	3,983,673	1,046,191	1,885,263	1,307,179	2,208,622
District No. 2.....	6,653,302	13,135,648	2,549,334	5,377,379	2,140,539	5,364,251
District No. 3.....	3,338,737	5,983,981	2,285,460	3,846,231	1,284,087	2,336,243

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1932

In Primary Operations	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$
1 Steam trawlers.....	-	-	7	250,000
2 Steam vessels and tugs.....	-	-	1	2,000
3 Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	5	2,700	302	1,011,880
4 Sail and row boats.....	802	7,636	4,796	102,013
5 Gasoline boats.....	1,614	403,450	5,511	1,479,227
6 Carrying smacks and scows.....	7	5,000	150	197,500
7 Gill nets.....	2,602	21,812	41,233	446,096
8 Salmon drift nets.....	-	-	147	14,170
9 Salmon trap nets.....	-	-	311	79,452
10 Trap nets, other.....	9	5,400	511	224,060
11 Smelt nets.....	3,872	26,072	4,481	40,730
12 Pound nets.....	-	-	-	-
13 Weirs.....	-	-	99	21,980
14 Seines.....	-	-	254	29,270
15 Skates of gear.....	-	-	1,111	17,211
16 Tubs of trawl.....	575	11,500	23,041	152,971
17 Hand lines.....	1,890	3,780	22,581	25,418
18 Crab traps.....	-	-	100	100
19 Eel traps.....	-	-	449	1,062
20 Lobster traps.....	347,972	347,972	980,984	1,205,954
21 Lobster pounds.....	1	1,200	35	20,575
22 Oyster rakes.....	347	1,041	329	950
23 Scallop drags.....	-	-	295	6,122
24 Quahaug rakes.....	19	57	-	-
25 Fishing piers and wharves.....	36	62,800	1,058	480,455
26 Freezers and ice houses.....	26	1,370	226	60,800
27 Small fish and smoke houses.....	299	14,870	3,595	269,705
28 Total value.....	-	916,660	-	6,139,792

In Primary Operations	Ontario		Manitoba	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$
29 Steam vessels and tugs.....	97	651,800	21	135,819
30 Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	-	-	-	-
31 Sail and row boats.....	1,075	51,034	439	11,000
32 Gasoline boats.....	865	581,199	107	96,600
33 Carrying smacks and scows.....	-	-	-	-
34 Gill nets.....	6,230,275 ¹	710,609	48,455	392,733
35 Salmon drift nets.....	-	-	-	-
36 Salmon trap nets.....	-	-	-	-
37 Salmon purse seines.....	-	-	-	-
38 Salmon drag seines.....	-	-	-	-
39 Seines, other.....	203	24,106	-	-
40 Inshore drags.....	-	-	-	-
41 Skates of gear.....	-	-	-	-
42 Smelt nets.....	-	-	-	-
43 Pound nets.....	1,075	535,180	1	250
44 Hoop nets.....	755	29,862	2	40
45 Dip and roll nets.....	94	544	33	90
46 Oulachon nets.....	-	-	-	-
47 Hand lines.....	571	6,305	16	64
48 Crab traps.....	-	-	-	-
49 Spears.....	55	341	-	-
50 Fish wheels.....	-	-	-	-
51 Oyster plant and equipment.....	-	-	-	-
52 Fishing piers and wharves.....	338	91,218	51	39,100
53 Freezers and ice houses.....	480	238,220	89	132,902
54 Small fish and smoke houses.....	-	-	78	31,600
55 Other gear.....	-	-	-	-
56 Total value.....	-	2,920,418	-	840,198

¹For Ontario gill nets are shown in yards.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1932—con.

New Brunswick						Quebec					
Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total Fisheries		Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total Fisheries	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
338	289,800	—	—	338	289,800	42	22,650	—	—	42	22,650
4,961	158,775	370	2,009	5,331	160,784	2,702	92,525	1,118	35,154	3,820	127,679
2,660	780,170	2	500	2,662	780,670	3,230	978,500	208	45,905	3,438	1,024,465
343	211,380	—	—	343	211,380	10	5,000	—	—	10	5,000
11,587	117,464	730	7,082	12,317	124,546	15,125	366,090	1,180	45,957	16,305	412,047
6,904	128,462	—	—	6,904	128,462	—	—	—	—	—	—
351	150,810	—	—	351	150,810	120	40,860	—	—	120	40,860
28	841	—	—	28	841	150	89,800	—	—	150	89,800
6,678	291,835	—	—	6,678	291,835	1,534	33,275	—	—	1,534	33,275
78	12,400	—	—	78	12,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
201	185,027	—	—	201	185,027	4	80	1,136	113,394	1,140	113,474
249	49,300	—	—	249	49,300	192	28,555	—	—	192	28,555
10	100	—	—	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,457	17,452	—	—	1,457	17,452	4,651	60,321	—	—	4,651	60,321
10,035	9,387	—	—	10,035	9,387	22,054	23,945	1,930	12,861	23,984	36,806
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	75	60	120	66	195	—	—	—	—	—	—
395,361	461,526	—	—	395,361	461,526	109,342	117,692	—	—	109,342	117,692
18	51,650	—	—	18	51,650	2	890	—	—	2	890
1,142	4,038	—	—	1,142	4,038	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	1,499	—	—	81	1,499	17	2,620	—	—	17	2,620
946	859	—	—	946	859	—	—	—	—	—	—
405	170,117	—	—	405	170,117	258	42,942	—	—	258	42,942
123	108,900	—	—	123	108,900	207	56,960	186	16,853	393	73,813
1,078	439,442	—	—	1,078	439,442	2,275	142,340	72	4,298	2,347	146,638
—	3,641,309	—	9,711	—	3,651,020	—	2,105,045	—	274,482	—	2,379,527

Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon Territory	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
—	—	2	20,000	1	35,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	245	2,384,060	—	—
4	90	73	2,640	2,256	172,310	20	1,095
17	12,375	104	35,300	5,031	3,340,755	24	11,740
—	—	2	10,250	158	134,500	—	—
4,813	55,647	4,103	76,000	59	4,260	100	2,000
—	—	—	—	5,147	867,788	—	—
—	—	—	—	4	60,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	149	239,150	—	—
—	—	—	—	42	15,840	—	—
—	—	—	—	59	127,075	—	—
—	—	—	—	36	4,425	—	—
—	—	—	—	1,671	19,010	—	—
—	—	—	—	58	1,655	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	580	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	21	630	—	—
—	—	—	—	12,909	84,918	—	—
—	—	—	—	6,407	22,855	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	21,208	9	1,350
3	2,130	61	23,245	15	26,000	—	—
3	3,300	55	17,260	3	15,400	1	50
1	1,000	23	19,350	36	50,700	1	10
—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—
—	75,122	—	204,045	—	7,628,039	—	16,245

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1932—con.

In Fish Canning and Curing	Prince Edward Island	
	No.	Value
		\$
1 Lobster canneries.....	91	174,225
2 Salmon canneries.....	-	
3 Clam canneries.....	2	-
4 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	-	15,750
5 Fish curing establishments.....	5	
6 Freezing plants.....	1	-
7 Reduction plants.....	-	-
8 Total	99	189,975

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1932

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick		
	No.	No.	Sea	Inland	Total
			No.	No.	No.
9 Men employed on vessels, boats, etc.....	3,018	16,258	12,874	537	13,411
10 Persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments.....	1,550	3,849	2,546	-	2,546
11 Total	4,568	20,107	15,420	537	15,957

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1932—concluded

Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		British Columbia	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
107	726,649	108	515,989	51	87,336	—	—
1	—	—	—	14	15,979	44	7,377,212
3	16,693	9	48,231	—	—	2	—
5	184,827	3	1,239,887	—	—	2	42,726
65	1,877,844	34	—	25	318,958	27	—
5	237,289	1	282,795	4	3,400	2	2,357,494
4	111,077	2	—	—	—	12	1,408,851
190	3,154,379	157	2,086,962	94	425,673	89	11,186,283

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1932

Quebec			Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	
Sea	Inland	Total							
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
11,666	1,952	13,618	3,816	2,868	686	676	10,116	38	9
1,073	—	1,073	—	—	—	—	4,706	—	10
12,739	1,952	14,691	3,816	2,868	686	676	14,822	38	11

Fishing Bounty

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the Development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels" the sum of \$160,00 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty by the Department of Fisheries amongst fishermen and fishing vessels and boat owners on the Atlantic coast, under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1932, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty—\$1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty—\$6.40 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel—\$1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty—\$5.50.

There were 12,292 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 11,157 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid in 1932 was \$159,780.65, allocated as follows:—

To 586 vessels and their crews.....\$ 31,184.80

To 11,706 boats and their crews..... 128,595.85

Foreign Trade

Exports.—Canada's export trade in fish and fishery products in the year 1932 had a total value of \$18,752,107, the largest single items in order of value, being, canned salmon, \$4,467,596; canned lobster, \$2,469,550; fresh lobster, \$1,854,392; and dried cod, \$1,604,378. The United States is the chief outside market for Canadian fish, taking in 1932, fresh and prepared fish to the value of \$8,650,853, while the United Kingdom is second, absorbing \$4,220,655 worth. Large quantities of Canadian fishery products go also to Australia, the British West Indies, Japan, France, Italy, Puerto Rico, Germany, Sweden and New Zealand. The total value of exports shows a decrease from the preceding year of \$7,096,478, or 27 per cent.

Imports.—The value of fish and fishery products imported into Canada during the year 1932 was \$1,862,337, a decrease from 1931 of \$791,557, or 30 per cent. The principal items of import are sardines and oysters.

Historical Review

The five tables following will afford a review of the fishing industry of Canada for the past several years. In the case of production, returns are given by provinces year by year back to 1870. In the case of the number and value of vessels, boats, etc., the review extends to 1880, and in the case of the number of employees to 1895.

18. Historical Review—(a) Total Value of the Fisheries in the Respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1932

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba, Saskat- chewan, Alberta, and Yukon	Total for Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870.....	Not known	4,019,425	1,131,433	1,161,551	264,982	Not known	Not known	6,577,391
1871.....	Not known	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,012	193,524	Not known	Not known	7,573,199
1872.....	Not known	6,016,835	1,965,459	1,320,189	267,633	Not known	Not known	9,570,116
1873.....	207,595	6,577,085	2,285,662	1,391,564	293,091	Not known	Not known	10,754,997
1874.....	288,863	6,652,302	2,685,794	1,608,660	446,267	Not known	Not known	11,681,886
1875.....	298,927	5,573,851	2,427,654	1,596,759	453,194	Not known	Not known	10,350,385
1876.....	494,967	6,029,050	1,953,389	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	Not known	11,117,000
1877.....	763,036	5,527,855	2,133,257	2,560,147	438,223	553,433	Not known	12,005,934
1878.....	840,344	6,131,800	2,305,790	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	Not known	13,215,678
1879.....	1,402,301	5,752,937	2,554,722	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	Not known	13,529,254
1880.....	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	Not known	14,499,979
1881.....	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	Not known	15,817,162
1882.....	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	Not known	16,824,092
1883.....	1,272,468	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,037,033	1,644,646	Not known	16,958,192
1884.....	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	Not known	17,766,404
1885.....	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	Not known	17,722,973
1886.....	1,141,991	8,415,866	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887.....	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,339,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,508
1889.....	886,430	6,346,722	3,067,039	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,254
1890.....	1,041,109	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,900
1891.....	1,238,733	7,011,300	3,571,050	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,777,874
1892.....	1,179,856	6,340,724	3,203,922	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,453	1,088,254	18,941,169
1893.....	1,133,368	6,407,279	3,746,121	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,659
1894.....	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,526	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895.....	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,158	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896.....	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897.....	954,949	8,090,346	3,994,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898.....	1,070,202	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	22,767,121
1899.....	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900.....	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,150	21,557,639
1901.....	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,419	25,737,153
1902.....	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,198,437	21,959,433
1903.....	1,089,510	7,841,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,747,365	1,478,665	23,100,878
1904.....	1,077,546	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905.....	998,922	8,259,085	4,847,090	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906.....	1,068,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907.....	1,492,965	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908.....	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909.....	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910.....	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,216	29,965,142
1911.....	1,196,396	9,367,550	4,886,157	1,868,136	2,205,436	13,677,125	1,467,072	34,667,872
1912.....	1,379,905	7,384,055	4,264,054	1,988,241	2,842,878	14,455,458	1,074,843	33,389,464
1913.....	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	904,458	33,207,748
1914.....	1,261,666	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,137,884	31,264,631
1915.....	933,682	9,166,851	4,737,145	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,860,708
1916.....	1,344,179	10,092,902	5,656,959	2,991,624	2,658,993	16,637,346	1,826,475	39,280,378
1917.....	1,786,310	14,468,319	6,143,088	3,414,378	2,866,419	21,518,595	2,114,935	52,312,044
1918.....	1,148,201	15,143,066	6,298,990	4,577,973	3,175,111	27,282,223	2,634,180	60,259,744
1919.....	1,536,844	15,171,929	4,979,574	4,258,731	3,410,750	25,301,607	1,849,044	56,508,479
1920.....	1,708,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	22,329,161	2,108,257	49,241,339
1921.....	924,529	9,778,623	3,660,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	13,953,670	1,704,061	34,931,935
1922.....	1,612,599	10,209,258	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	18,849,665	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923.....	1,754,980	8,448,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	20,705,914	1,757,892	42,565,545
1924.....	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,567,587	21,257,567	2,072,935	44,534,235
1925.....	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	22,414,618	2,435,695	47,942,131
1926.....	1,358,934	12,505,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	27,367,109	3,540,033	56,360,633
1927.....	1,367,807	10,783,631	4,406,673	2,736,450	3,670,229	22,890,913	3,267,906	49,123,609
1928.....	1,196,681	11,681,995	5,001,641	2,996,614	4,030,753	26,562,727	3,580,562	56,050,973
1929.....	1,297,125	11,427,491	5,935,635	2,933,339	3,919,144	23,930,692	4,075,095	53,518,521
1930.....	1,141,279	10,411,202	4,853,575	2,502,998	3,294,629	23,103,302	2,497,231	47,804,216
1931.....	1,078,901	7,986,711	4,169,811	1,952,894	2,477,131	11,108,873	1,742,955	30,517,306
1932.....	988,919	6,557,943	2,972,682	1,815,544	2,147,990	9,909,116	1,564,915	25,957,109

18. Historical Review—(b) Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Material used for the Years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, and 1905 to 1932

Year	Vessels		Boats		Value of Nets and Seines	Value of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments ¹	Value of Miscellaneous Fishing Material ²	Total Capital Invested
	Number	Value	Number	Value				
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	1,181	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	—	3,936,582
1885.....	1,177	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,234	2,604,285	—	6,697,459
1890.....	1,069	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	—	7,372,641
1895.....	1,121	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	—	9,253,848
1900.....	1,212	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	—	10,990,125
1905.....	1,384	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	—	12,880,897
1906.....	1,439	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	—	14,555,565
1907.....	1,390	2,748,234	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	—	14,826,592
1908.....	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,686,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	—	15,509,354
1909.....	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	—	17,357,932
1910.....	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	—	19,019,870
1911.....	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,685,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	—	20,932,904
1912.....	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	—	24,388,459
1913.....	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	—	27,464,033
1914.....	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	—	24,733,162
1915.....	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	—	25,855,575
1916.....	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	—	28,728,962
1917.....	1,533	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	20,366,701	9,389,517	47,143,125
1918.....	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	30,334,129	9,862,241	60,221,863
1919.....	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	23,200,874	9,825,652	54,577,026
1920.....	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	20,512,265	7,019,929	50,405,478
1921.....	1,145	6,326,803	31,747	7,379,606	6,112,142	19,411,990	6,438,936	45,669,477
1922.....	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	22,116,338	6,170,843	47,764,988
1923.....	1,162	6,249,971	32,360	5,813,421	5,656,712	24,027,549	5,925,297	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211	5,612,448	34,110	6,232,613	5,530,556	20,304,785	6,176,948	43,857,350
1925.....	1,399	6,702,074	34,835	6,809,445	6,203,876	21,139,985	6,017,250	46,872,630
1926.....	1,560	8,642,596	35,564	7,431,191	6,684,269	28,868,071	6,280,557	57,906,684
1927.....	1,727	10,473,032	36,703	7,713,204	7,350,636	24,454,482	6,315,107	56,306,461
1928.....	1,577	9,652,435	35,843	8,277,605	7,074,146	26,941,283	6,126,902	58,072,371
1929.....	1,470	10,020,484	38,285	9,267,222	8,006,926	28,644,442	6,640,370	62,579,444
1930.....	1,368	9,583,739	37,160	10,051,019	7,428,507	30,827,607	6,135,425	64,026,297
1931.....	1,041	5,100,360	37,022	9,027,445	6,196,179	19,085,513	5,941,017	45,350,514
1932.....	1,061	4,805,709	38,659	8,965,692	5,393,322	17,043,212	5,606,343	41,814,278

¹Includes prior to 1917, value of miscellaneous material.

²Comprises small fish and smoke houses, fishing piers and wharves, lobster and crab traps, weirs, trawls and other fishing material not separately classified in table.

18. Historical Review—(c) Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries Industry of Canada for the years, 1895, 1900 and 1905 to 1932

Year	Number of Persons in fish canning and curing establishments	Number of Men in Vessels	Number of Men in Boats	Number of Men Fishing, not in Boats ¹	Total Number of Fishermen	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry
1895.....	13,030	9,804	61,530	—	71,334	84,364
1900.....	18,205	9,205	71,859	—	81,064	99,269
1905.....	14,037	9,366	73,505	—	82,871	96,908
1906.....	12,317	8,458	67,046	—	76,104	88,421
1907.....	11,442	8,089	63,165	—	71,254	82,696
1908.....	13,753	8,550	62,520	—	71,070	84,823
1909.....	21,694	7,931	60,732	—	68,663	90,357
1910.....	24,978	8,521	60,089	—	68,610	93,588
1911.....	25,206	9,056	56,870	—	65,926	91,132
1912.....	23,327	9,076	56,005	—	65,081	88,408
1913.....	26,893	10,525	61,251	—	71,776	98,669
1914.....	24,559	9,400	60,554	—	69,954	94,513
1915.....	27,320	9,541	65,321	—	74,862	102,182
1916.....	25,680	9,192	60,432	—	69,624	95,304
1917.....	22,732	8,946	62,700	744	72,390	95,122
1918.....	18,554	8,668	58,110	1,738	68,516	87,070
1919.....	18,356	8,908	56,280	2,616	67,804	86,160
1920.....	18,499	7,918	47,418	1,861	57,197	75,696
1921.....	14,104	6,899	46,580	1,751	55,230	69,334
1922.....	16,577	7,503	48,480	1,897	57,880	74,457
1923.....	15,447	6,694	44,482	2,341	53,517	68,964
1924.....	15,536	6,663	44,326	2,925	53,914	69,450
1925.....	16,272	7,566	47,531	3,176	58,273	74,545
1926.....	17,408	8,638	49,058	3,675	61,371	78,779
1927.....	16,697	8,851	48,800	5,764	63,415	80,112
1928.....	15,434	8,560	46,784	7,441	62,785	78,219
1929.....	16,367	7,979	48,247	7,857	64,083	80,450
1930.....	15,722	7,545	48,691	7,600	63,836	79,558
1931.....	13,071	5,574	49,803	6,455	61,832	74,903
1932.....	13,724	5,191	52,959	6,355	64,505	78,229

¹ Not separately classified prior to 1917.

18. Historical Review—(d) Total Capital Investment of the Fisheries Industry by Provinces, for the Years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and 1900 to 1932

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba, Saskat- chewan, Alberta and Yukon	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	Not known	3,938,582
1885.....	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	378,274	809,805	"	6,097,459
1890.....	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	"	7,372,641
1895.....	479,639	3,139,968	1,710,347	804,703	831,505	2,085,435	202,251	9,253,848
1900.....	442,120	3,278,623	2,361,087	830,869	789,042	2,987,104	301,280	10,990,125
1901.....	425,589	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	750,921	3,360,082	446,888	11,491,300
1902.....	395,648	3,485,489	1,943,654	1,014,168	816,392	3,160,683	489,925	11,305,959
1903.....	464,792	3,937,428	2,005,391	1,124,848	846,368	3,256,102	606,525	12,241,454
1904.....	444,868	4,016,661	2,113,377	1,243,085	931,097	2,935,416	672,438	12,356,942
1905.....	417,951	4,361,897	2,182,059	1,138,875	960,700	3,158,145	661,270	12,880,897
1906.....	460,694	4,529,301	2,171,083	1,207,515	942,910	4,591,560	652,502	14,555,565
1907.....	488,905	4,469,041	2,332,455	1,134,315	1,099,403	4,767,863	534,610	14,826,592
1908.....	547,714	5,052,148	2,365,563	1,101,746	1,125,884	4,898,854	417,445	15,509,354
1909.....	568,828	5,014,909	2,346,467	1,097,767	1,147,075	6,823,852	359,034	17,357,932
1910.....	601,753	5,334,083	2,576,795	1,031,813	1,165,229	7,830,976	479,221	19,019,870
1911.....	641,731	5,645,276	2,894,795	1,215,532	1,170,365	8,903,000	462,205	20,932,904
1912.....	851,070	6,531,500	3,508,899	1,440,114	1,808,404	9,941,049	307,333	24,388,459
1913.....	948,667	7,110,210	3,600,547	1,445,871	1,506,581	12,489,613	362,544	27,464,033
1914.....	1,030,464	7,568,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	8,829,740	394,739	34,733,162
1915.....	1,024,268	7,899,112	3,958,714	1,464,373	1,860,732	9,141,915	506,461	25,855,575
1916.....	1,178,148	8,661,643	4,487,601	1,479,593	2,027,018	10,371,303	523,656	28,728,962
1917.....	1,770,949	11,702,311	5,733,071	3,283,218	2,331,182	21,666,345	626,049	47,143,125
1918.....	1,529,184	13,084,412	6,960,327	4,469,164	2,694,102	30,478,437	1,006,237	60,221,863
1919.....	1,528,541	13,971,628	5,878,652	3,767,293	3,039,682	25,373,497	1,017,733	54,577,026
1920.....	1,309,179	13,347,270	4,931,856	3,246,442	3,269,971	23,290,359	1,010,401	50,405,478
1921.....	970,798	12,265,465	4,436,076	2,735,617	3,151,715	21,135,720	974,083	45,669,477
1922.....	1,161,325	12,860,960	4,614,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923.....	1,278,481	12,188,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211,858	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925.....	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926.....	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684
1927.....	1,117,473	11,469,249	5,526,988	2,408,274	3,257,190	31,117,986	1,409,301	56,306,461
1928.....	940,944	11,079,262	5,655,548	2,434,693	3,432,528	32,926,325	1,603,071	58,672,371
1929.....	905,125	11,252,655	5,886,719	2,800,987	3,479,380	36,256,087	1,998,491	62,570,444
1930.....	930,037	11,244,740	5,927,643	2,886,847	3,423,012	37,661,577	1,952,441	64,026,297
1931.....	939,212	10,232,805	6,099,993	2,639,960	3,137,842	20,750,316	1,550,386	45,350,514
1932.....	1,106,635	9,294,171	5,737,922	2,805,200	2,920,418	18,814,322	1,135,610	41,814,278

18. Historical Review—(e) Total Number of Persons Employed in the Fisheries Industry of Canada, by Provinces, 1895 and 1900 to 1932

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskat- chewan, Alberta and Yukon	British Columbia	Canada
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1895.....	7,058	29,369	14,489	14,119	3,259	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900.....	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901.....	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902.....	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,885	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903.....	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,528	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904.....	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905.....	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,908
1906.....	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,535	89,021
1907.....	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,666
1908.....	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,766	84,823
1909.....	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910.....	7,975	26,568	22,660	12,052	3,767	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911.....	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912.....	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	3,604	3,874	15,628	88,408
1913.....	6,264	28,879	21,876	10,973	3,511	6,459	20,707	98,669
1914.....	5,832	29,364	22,034	11,012	4,076	3,867	18,328	94,513
1915.....	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916.....	6,235	28,682	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917.....	5,888	26,537	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,883	95,122
1918.....	5,684	25,368	15,712	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919.....	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,893	86,160
1920.....	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921.....	3,644	23,238	10,542	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922.....	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923.....	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924.....	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925.....	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,133	17,382	74,545
1926.....	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779
1927.....	4,136	19,747	12,344	12,144	4,156	6,263	21,322	80,112
1928.....	3,607	19,595	13,075	12,121	4,128	6,699	18,994	78,219
1929.....	3,466	19,833	14,055	11,066	4,043	7,552	20,435	80,450
1930.....	3,495	19,150	14,316	12,233	4,074	6,943	19,347	79,558
1931.....	3,805	19,259	15,161	13,866	3,865	5,007	13,940	74,903
1932.....	4,568	20,107	15,957	14,691	3,816	4,268	14,822	78,229

19. Table for Conversion of Weights of Fish

(Fresh fish in this table in the case of cod, haddock, hake and cusk, pollock and halibut (Atlantic) means fish with the head on and the entrails removed. The weight of halibut on the Pacific coast is to be the weight minus head, tail and entrails. In the case of swordfish and albacore, it means fish with the head, tail and entrails removed. In all other cases, fresh fish means fish as it comes from the water.)

COD, HADDOCK, HAKE AND CUSK OR POLLOCK.

- 300 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of fresh fillets.
- 160 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
- 200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of green salted.
- 300 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked fillets.
- 200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
- 300 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of (100 lb.) dried.
- 400 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of boneless.

HERRING

- 70 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
- 200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
- 300 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of pickled.
- 200 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of bait (fresh or salted).
- 200 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of fertilizer.
- 125 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of dry salted.

MACKEREL OR SHAD

- 70 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
- 300 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of pickled.
- 400 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of salt mackerel fillets.

ALEWIVES

- 200 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
- 275 lb. of fresh produce one barrel of pickled.

CLAMS

- One barrel of fresh produces one case of canned. (48 tins of 6 oz. of clam meat each)

SCALLOPS

- One barrel of fresh produces two gallons shelled.

SARDINES

- One barrel of fresh produces $4\frac{1}{2}$ cases canned.
- (One case of 25 lb. equals 100 tins $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each).

SALMON

- 84 lb. of fresh produce one 48-lb. case canned.
- 170 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of smoked.
- 125 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of dry salted.
- 150 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of mild cured.
- 150 lb. of fresh produce one cwt. of pickled.

ALBACORE

- 100 lb. of fresh produce one case canned.

LOBSTERS

- 200 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned. (48 tins of 12 oz. lobster meat each).
- 500 lb. of fresh produce one hundred lb. of lobster meat.

PILCHARDS

- 70 lb. of fresh produce one case of canned.
- 200 lb. fresh produce one barrel of bait.

GENERAL TABLES

I. FISH CAUGHT AND MARKETED, 1932 — QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION, 1932 — CAPITAL EQUIPMENT, EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Part I. IN PRIMARY OPERATIONS.

Part II. IN FISH CANNING AND CURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

- (a) General Summary of Statistics.
- (b) Capital Invested.
- (c) Employees, and Salaries and Wages.
- (d) Number of Wage-earners by Months.
- (e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used.
- (f) Power Equipment.
- (g) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Product.
- (h) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees.
- (i) Classification of Wage-earners According to Hours of Work, by Kinds of Establishments.
- (j) Classification of Wage-earners According to Hours of Work, by Provinces.

III. SPECIAL TABLES.

- (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, According to the Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932.
- (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products, calendar years, 1930, 1931 and 1932.
- (2a) Exports of Dried Cod from Chief Exporting Countries, 1931 and 1932.
- (3) The Salmon Pack of British Columbia, 1922-1932.
- (4) The Lobster Pack of Canada, 1918-1932.
- (5) Chart No. 2—North American Council on Fishery Investigations.
- (6) Fishing Bounties, 1932.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932

Fishing Districts		Cod					Haddock	
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	Bone-less		
Prince Edward Island		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—								
1	Quantity.....	35,594	13,143	9,988	585	189	598	598
2	Value.....\$	36,030	21,743	26,839	2,408	1,415	1,504	2,753
Kings County—								
3	Northern district.....	4,456	—	1,883	170	45	121	121
4	Southern district.....	1,472	317	—	385	—	—	—
5	Total quantity.....	5,928	317	1,883	555	45	121	121
6	Total value.....\$	5,928	951	4,763	2,258	315	121	363
Queens County—								
7	Northern district.....	22,772	11,416	5,379	30	127	430	430
8	Southern district.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total quantity.....	22,772	11,416	5,379	30	127	430	430
10	Total value.....\$	22,772	17,133	15,107	150	1,020	1,210	2,155
Prince County—								
11	Eastern district.....	919	269	309	—	8	47	47
12	Western district.....	5,975	1,141	2,417	—	—	—	—
13	Total quantity.....	6,894	1,410	2,726	—	8	47	47
14	Total value.....\$	7,330	3,659	6,969	—	80	173	235

Fishing Districts		Salmon		Smelts		Caplin and Lance		Eels	
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
Prince Edward Island—conc.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—									
1	Quantity.....	134	134	10,322	10,322	314	314	181	181
2	Value.....\$	1,975	1,975	36,611	51,610	833	833	808	962
Kings County—									
3	Northern district.....	134	134	252	252	194	194	29	29
4	Southern district.....	—	—	525	525	—	—	—	—
5	Total quantity.....	134	134	777	777	194	194	29	29
6	Total value.....\$	1,975	1,975	2,804	3,885	553	553	128	145
Queens County—									
7	Northern district.....	—	—	6,094	6,094	100	100	110	110
8	Southern district.....	—	—	682	682	—	—	—	—
9	Total quantity.....	—	—	6,776	6,776	100	100	110	110
10	Total value.....\$	—	—	24,503	33,880	200	200	440	550
Prince County—									
11	Eastern district.....	—	—	2,464	2,464	—	—	27	27
12	Western district.....	—	—	305	305	20	20	15	15
13	Total quantity.....	—	—	2,769	2,769	20	20	42	42
14	Total value.....\$	—	—	9,304	13,845	80	80	240	267

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Hake and Cusk				Herring				Mackerel			
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Pickled	Used as bait		Used fresh	Canned	Pickled
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.
7,380	981	2,213	657	45,436	8,196	126	18,431	6,077	4,435	208	501
4,681	1,086	4,787	1,763	46,681	12,973	630	54,643	11,616	13,187	1,664	3,409
1,546	—	523	166	4,401	777	—	1,812	935	143	—	266
1,473	—	—	491	4,250	125	75	1,950	257	227	—	10
3,019	—	523	657	8,651	902	75	3,762	1,192	370	—	276
2,177	—	1,307	1,763	8,651	1,834	375	10,636	1,886	1,110	—	2,409
2,020	770	625	—	9,980	380	—	4,800	3,538	3,238	—	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
2,020	770	625	—	9,980	380	—	4,800	3,538	3,238	—	100
1,332	770	1,350	—	9,980	570	—	14,400	7,555	9,714	—	500
—	—	—	—	13,790	6,024	16	3,859	342	197	208	—
2,341	211	1,065	—	13,015	890	35	6,010	1,005	630	—	125
2,341	211	1,065	—	26,805	6,914	51	9,859	1,347	827	208	125
1,172	316	2,130	—	28,050	10,569	255	29,607	2,175	2,363	1,664	500

Tom Cod		Clams			Lobsters					Oysters		Hair Seals	
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tom-alley		Used fresh		Skins
cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.	no.	no.
700	700	2,001	607	1,302	114,570	3,549	22	44,490	939	5,873	5,873	338	338
760	760	2,023	1,121	7,314	551,731	29,277	1,320	711,119	8,323	17,623	24,329	676	676
—	—	22	—	22	20,121	10	—	10,079	218	11	11	12	12
—	—	498	—	415	14,858	—	—	6,458	169	—	—	2	2
—	—	520	—	437	34,979	10	—	16,537	387	11	11	14	14
—	—	525	—	2,124	157,862	100	—	253,883	3,224	33	44	28	28
57	57	—	—	—	21,082	1,029	—	7,499	109	4,432	4,432	9	9
—	—	—	—	—	4,546	134	—	1,130	—	991	991	286	286
57	57	—	—	—	25,628	1,163	—	8,629	109	5,423	5,423	295	295
57	57	—	—	—	126,943	9,036	—	132,337	714	16,044	22,115	590	590
548	548	1,481	607	865	22,839	1,591	22	8,061	78	414	414	29	29
95	95	—	—	—	31,124	785	—	11,263	365	25	25	—	—
643	643	1,481	607	865	53,963	2,376	22	19,324	443	439	439	29	29
703	703	1,498	1,121	5,190	266,926	20,141	1,320	324,899	4,385	1,546	2,170	58	58

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					
		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	
	Nova Scotia	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.
1	Totals for Province—Quantity	795,984	67,612	23,052	61,437	239	2	23,782
	Value \$	794,002	174,797	176,067	141,639	1,185	10	183,009
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	11,161	187	—	—	—	—	—
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	1,195	16	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total quantity.....	12,356	203	—	—	—	—	—
6	Total value..... \$	9,135	205	—	—	—	—	—
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive, and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	1,539	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	10,390	495	—	2,464	—	—	—
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	6,092	2,110	1,122	406	—	—	200
10	Total quantity.....	18,021	2,605	1,122	2,870	—	—	200
11	Total value..... \$	13,762	7,069	8,937	5,562	—	—	1,600
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive.....	4,264	639	—	642	—	—	—
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	6,850	1,670	—	—	—	—	—
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	12,660	—	—	3,650	—	—	—
15	Total quantity.....	23,774	2,309	—	4,292	—	—	—
16	Total value..... \$	20,505	4,117	—	10,573	—	—	—
	Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	9,975	390	—	3,627	—	—	—
18	Broad Cove, inclusive to Richmond county line.....	13,772	4,801	2,957	400	—	—	2,933
19	Total quantity.....	23,747	5,191	2,957	4,027	—	—	2,933
20	Total value..... \$	22,246	12,893	23,656	8,615	—	—	24,432
	Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Bay of Fundy shore.....	136	30	—	2	—	—	—
24	Total quantity.....	136	30	—	2	—	—	—
25	Total value..... \$	304	146	—	12	—	—	—
	Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Bay of Fundy shore.....	181	65	—	58	—	—	—
28	Total quantity.....	181	65	—	58	—	—	—
29	Total value..... \$	573	325	—	348	—	—	—
	Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	437	110	—	—	—	—	—
32	Total quantity.....	437	110	—	—	—	—	—
33	Total value..... \$	437	330	—	—	—	—	—
	Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity.....	615	140	—	123	—	—	—
35	Total value..... \$	577	420	—	369	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Cod—concluded				Haddock									
Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed								
Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
123,472	23,693	12,241	72,564	347,069	112,676	40,832	13,382	28,459	3,467	3,367	5,984	203	
452,212	122,372	6,289	24,492	487,630	380,337	338,286	60,138	200,081	32,503	6,191	17,735	1,069	
536	309	—	—	13,805	137	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	
393	—	—	—	79	40	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
929	309	—	—	13,885	177	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	
3,258	1,923	—	—	12,538	304	—	—	—	—	—	465	—	
513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,517	104	—	—	411	303	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	
447	—	—	1,281	5,814	2,552	1,060	—	110	—	—	—	—	
2,477	104	—	1,281	6,225	2,855	1,060	—	110	—	—	36	—	
7,820	624	—	217	7,470	9,538	9,540	—	880	—	—	72	—	
780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,014	—	—	—	11,121	1,202	—	—	—	—	1,190	2,527	—	
1,786	—	—	—	642	630	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
3,580	—	—	—	11,763	1,832	—	—	—	—	1,100	2,531	—	
14,552	—	—	—	5,017	3,664	—	—	—	—	2,475	8,577	—	
777	—	—	180	185	95	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	
75	—	—	—	13,711	8,141	2,784	—	3,073	307	—	—	—	
852	—	—	180	13,896	8,236	2,784	—	3,073	307	—	30	—	
2,850	—	—	35	22,806	31,740	27,840	—	23,054	2,456	—	45	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	—	—	—	83	21	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	
34	—	—	—	83	21	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	
238	—	—	—	166	105	—	—	—	—	78	84	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Hake and Cusk						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Nova Scotia—con.							
	Totals for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	85,994	2,949	2,989	10,226	5,050	11,145	681
2	Value.....	\$ 28,868	3,855	17,264	12,150	25,798	22,434	2,806
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including Ile Madame.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Path end to Green Cove inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	3,239	621	4	278	-	333	-
19	Total quantity.....	3,239	621	4	278	-	333	-
20	Total value.....	\$ 887	460	20	356	-	466	-
	Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	89	-	-	25	-	13	-
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bay of Fundy shore.....	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
24	Total quantity.....	96	7	-	25	-	13	-
25	Total value.....	\$ 96	21	-	75	-	65	-
	Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Bay of Fundy shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	547	35	-	-	-	171	-
32	Total quantity.....	547	35	-	-	-	171	-
33	Total value.....	\$ 547	70	-	-	-	684	-
	Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity.....	2,100	124	-	660	-	218	-
35	Total value.....	\$ 1,575	248	-	1,650	-	872	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

[illegible]

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Flounders				Skate	
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked		Used fresh
Nova Scotia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	4,682	4,587	30	3	971	902
2	Value.....\$	5,326	19,550	358	21	537	3,048
Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive, and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	65	65	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	65	65	-	-	-	-
11	Total value.....\$	57	195	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Broad Cove, inclusive to Richmond county line.....	770	683	29	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	770	683	29	-	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	1,220	2,732	348	-	-	-
Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bay of Fundy shore.....	8	2	-	3	-	-
24	Total quantity.....	8	2	-	3	-	-
25	Total value.....\$	16	10	-	21	-	-
Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Bay of Fundy shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity.....	100	100	-	-	-	-
35	Total value.....\$	55	150	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Soles				Herring						
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed					
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked fillets		Used fresh	Smoked (round)	Kipperd	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
5,378	4,314	349	6	155,190	38,529	2,175	3,640	6,730	50,455	13
10,178	17,240	4,188	60	106,752	74,528	4,869	22,800	25,829	103,926	19
-	-	-	-	5,063	73	-	-	320	186	-
-	-	-	-	688	58	-	-	210	-	-
-	-	-	-	5,751	131	-	-	530	186	-
-	-	-	-	3,406	131	-	-	2,695	372	-
-	-	-	-	330	30	-	-	100	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,641	12	-	-	23	780	-
-	-	-	-	13,430	-	-	-	-	6,233	-
-	-	-	-	15,401	42	-	-	123	7,013	-
-	-	-	-	7,257	42	-	-	911	16,279	-
-	-	-	-	7,100	290	-	-	132	2,617	-
-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	-	147	-
-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	115	-
-	-	-	-	7,624	290	-	-	132	2,879	-
-	-	-	-	6,095	290	-	-	924	3,795	-
-	-	-	-	4,400	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,808	2,292	24	712	60	2,224	-
-	-	-	-	7,208	6,692	24	712	60	2,224	-
-	-	-	-	7,219	11,176	48	5,696	360	5,455	-
-	-	-	-	190	20	-	-	-	60	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	-	2,789	-
-	-	-	-	229	68	1	-	17	54	-
-	-	-	-	419	88	546	-	17	2,903	-
-	-	-	-	334	122	1,304	-	102	5,520	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	88	26	2	-	-	29	-
-	-	-	-	88	26	2	-	-	29	-
-	-	-	-	88	39	8	-	-	58	-
-	-	-	-	36	30	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	732	30	-	-	56	265	-
-	-	-	-	768	60	-	-	56	268	-
-	-	-	-	768	120	-	-	280	671	-
-	-	-	-	4,860	266	-	-	145	2,914	-
-	-	-	-	4,580	532	-	-	725	7,489	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Caught and landed	Marketed					
		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Fillets (salted)	Used as bait
	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
Nova Scotia—con.							
Totals for Province—							
1 Quantity.....	107,019	27,689	1	4	23,103	258	4,583
2 Value.....\$	107,367	67,965	8	19	89,777	3,137	9,176
Richmond County—							
3 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	1,947	127	1	—	402	6	—
4 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	4,786	221	—	—	1,520	—	—
5 Total quantity.....	6,733	348	1	—	1,922	6	—
6 Total value.....\$	6,149	436	8	—	6,695	84	—
Cape Breton County—							
7 Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	1,014	96	—	—	306	—	—
8 White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	3,578	938	—	—	880	—	—
9 Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	40	40	—	—	—	—	—
10 Total quantity.....	4,632	1,074	—	—	1,186	—	—
11 Total value.....\$	5,144	3,014	—	—	3,985	—	—
Victoria County—							
12 South of Path End inclusive.....	548	513	—	—	12	—	—
13 Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	3,581	600	—	—	993	—	—
14 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	198	—	—	—	66	—	—
15 Total quantity.....	4,327	1,113	—	—	1,071	—	—
16 Total value.....\$	2,908	3,039	—	—	5,296	—	—
Inverness County—							
17 Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	2,234	238	—	—	480	139	—
18 Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	473	821	—	—	79	—	—
19 Total quantity.....	2,707	1,059	—	—	559	139	—
20 Total value.....\$	5,338	3,416	—	—	4,847	1,923	—
Cumberland County—							
21 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	33	33	—	—	—	—	—
22 From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	45	45	—	—	—	—	—
23 Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Total quantity.....	78	78	—	—	—	—	—
25 Total value.....\$	390	612	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester County—							
26 Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pictou County—							
30 From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	120	120	—	—	—	—	—
31 Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	302	302	—	—	—	—	—
32 Total quantity.....	422	422	—	—	—	—	—
33 Total value.....\$	1,026	1,810	—	—	—	—	—
Antigonish County (all)—							
34 Total quantity.....	520	300	—	—	80	—	—
35 Total value.....\$	1,480	1,500	—	—	480	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Sardines		Alewives					Bass		Perch	
Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted
	Used fresh and salted		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh
hbl.	hbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	hbl.	hbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
50	50	26,737	17,343	1,287	1,863	674	148	148	44	44
50	50	18,533	22,381	2,009	5,913	1,348	664	913	85	109
-	-	310	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	310	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	310	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,850	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,501	119	50	6	143	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,000	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,505	123	50	6	643	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,148	125	125	24	1,286	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,186	1,186	-	-	-	18	18	-	-
-	-	1,186	1,186	-	-	-	18	18	-	-
-	-	1,186	2,364	-	-	-	57	108	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	920	875	-	17	-	-	-	30	30
-	-	920	1,350	-	85	-	-	-	15	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Salmon				Shad		
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Canned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted
		cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.
	Nova Scotia—con.							
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	8,679	8,200	467	50	828	636	64
2	Value.....\$	89,647	108,400	3,948	1,170	5,584	5,931	1,082
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	75	2	3	-	-	-	-
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	94	44	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total quantity.....	169	46	3	-	-	-	-
6	Total value.....\$	1,392	456	24	-	-	-	-
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	422	422	-	-	24	24	-
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	110	110	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	532	532	-	-	24	24	-
11	Total value.....\$	4,660	5,420	-	-	192	216	-
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive.....	406	403	-	-	-	-	-
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	64	64	-	-	-	-	-
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	148	148	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total quantity.....	618	615	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total value.....\$	4,604	6,129	-	-	-	-	-
	Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	1,391	1,216	203	-	-	-	-
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	258	164	190	-	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	1,649	1,380	393	-	-	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	13,074	14,317	3,214	-	-	-	-
	Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bay of Fundy shore.....	60	60	-	-	390	228	54
24	Total quantity.....	60	60	-	-	390	228	54
25	Total value.....\$	853	1,245	-	-	2,937	2,508	972
	Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Bay of Fundy shore.....	84	84	-	-	197	167	10
28	Total quantity.....	84	84	-	-	197	167	10
29	Total value.....\$	1,260	1,680	-	-	1,141	1,458	110
	Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
31	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	319	279	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total quantity.....	336	296	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	3,393	4,440	-	-	-	-	-
	Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity.....	1,523	1,457	71	-	-	-	-
35	Total value.....\$	16,368	21,855	710	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Smelts		Sturgeon		Albacore		Eels		Grayfish		Squid	
Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Oil	Caught and landed	Marketed Used as bait
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	bbl.	bbl.
9,186	9,186	17	17	2,642	2,642	1,352	1,352	500	75	760	760
62,337	101,597	66	110	6,292	9,329	6,867	8,909	25	37	1,749	2,358
880	183	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	7	-
28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
908	211	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	7	-
4,746	1,322	-	-	-	-	108	108	-	-	21	-
92	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,684	2,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	55	-	-	7	7	45	45	-	-	32	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	55	-	-	7	7	45	45	-	-	32	32
600	500	-	-	35	70	270	540	-	-	37	64
54	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160
521	1,459	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	23	36
575	1,490	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	183	196
3,822	15,228	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	685	811
660	660	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
567	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,227	1,227	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
9,436	16,704	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-
226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,266	2,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,571	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,642	1,126	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
3,213	1,294	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
19,262	15,192	-	-	-	-	679	1,200	-	-	-	-
802	635	-	-	-	-	200	200	500	75	40	40
5,559	6,350	-	-	-	-	890	1,400	25	37	80	120

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed fish	
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
Nova Scotia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	10,359	10,359	345	345	363	363
2	Value.....\$	39,432	99,585	294	478	726	800
Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	182	162	—	—	—	—
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	101	101	—	—	—	—
5	Total quantity.....	283	263	—	—	—	—
6	Total value.....\$	1,003	1,354	—	—	—	—
Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	101	101	—	—	—	—
8	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	4,600	4,302	—	—	—	—
9	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	1,396	1,396	—	—	—	—
10	Total quantity.....	6,097	5,799	—	—	—	—
11	Total value.....\$	18,119	41,761	—	—	—	—
Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End inclusive.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	1,912	1,912	—	—	—	—
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	926	926	—	—	—	—
15	Total quantity.....	2,838	2,838	—	—	—	—
16	Total value.....\$	11,724	42,554	—	—	—	—
Inverness County—							
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	—	173	—	—	—	—
19	Total quantity.....	—	173	—	—	—	—
20	Total value.....\$	—	1,384	—	—	—	—
Cumberland County—							
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	—	—	125	125	—	—
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	2	2	—	—
24	Total quantity.....	—	—	127	127	—	—
25	Total value.....\$	—	—	129	258	—	—
Colchester County—							
26	Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pictou County—							
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigonish County (all)—							
34	Total quantity.....	—	—	200	200	—	—
35	Total value.....\$	—	—	145	200	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs		Lobsters					Mussels	
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh	Canned				In shell	Meat	Canned	Tom-alley		Used fresh
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	cwt.	cwt.
13,297	11,626	1,671	200	200	237,730	99,527	506	74,060	2,624	72	72
19,511	20,276	6,405	400	800	1,780,026	1,418,178	28,124	1,245,654	19,415	117	117
-	-	-	-	-	4,150	1,947	-	1,964	35	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6,888	3,702	-	1,310	111	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	11,038	5,649	-	3,274	146	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	62,526	49,880	-	54,474	1,248	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,431	715	-	1,355	49	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10,491	1,706	-	3,424	78	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5,381	352	-	2,802	261	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	19,303	2,773	-	7,581	388	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	91,237	22,008	-	137,262	3,293	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,773	202	-	1,998	75	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,024	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5,246	47	-	3,111	13	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10,043	249	-	5,109	88	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	40,584	2,396	-	86,564	629	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6,950	-	-	3,275	83	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8,197	1,351	-	2,560	199	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	15,147	1,351	-	5,835	282	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	72,923	10,633	-	98,245	1,703	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,406	372	-	1,296	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	20,023	398	-	8,937	433	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	122	122	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	23,551	892	-	10,233	433	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	116,823	8,894	-	165,942	2,095	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,914	163	-	688	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,914	163	-	688	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	9,570	978	-	11,696	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	18,615	14,017	208	13,060	358	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	12,389	31	-	2,190	52	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	31,004	14,048	208	15,250	410	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	155,020	192,566	13,760	244,572	3,483	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	14,972	2,161	-	7,260	186	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	80,309	15,120	-	115,172	1,674	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Oysters		Scallops		Tongues and Sounds
		Caught and landed	Mar- keted	Caught and landed	Mar- keted	Pickled or dried
			Used fresh		shelled	
Nova Scotia—con.		bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cwt.
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	2,703	2,703	19,487	38,974	505
2	Value.....\$	10,463	13,179	61,824	65,864	1,837
Richmond County—						
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including Ile Madmae	8	8	—	—	—
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	3	3	—	—	—
5	Total quantity.....	11	11	—	—	—
6	Total value.....\$	45	45	—	—	—
Cape Breton County—						
7	Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of	—	—	—	—	—
8	East Bay inclusive.....	—	—	—	—	—
9	White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	—	—	—	—	—
10	Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	34	34	—	—	—
11	Total quantity.....	34	34	—	—	—
	Total value.....\$	136	136	—	—	—
Victoria County—						
12	South of Path End inclusive.....	653	653	—	—	—
13	Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	—	—	—	—	—
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	—	—	—	—	—
15	Total quantity.....	653	653	—	—	—
16	Total value.....\$	1,999	3,265	—	—	—
Inverness County—						
17	Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	25	25	—	—	—
18	Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	761	761	—	—	—
19	Total quantity.....	786	786	—	—	—
20	Total value.....\$	2,844	2,894	—	—	—
Cumberland County—						
21	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	—	—	—	—	—
22	From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	186	186	—	—	—
23	Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—
24	Total quantity.....	186	186	—	—	—
25	Total value.....\$	930	1,302	—	—	—
Colchester County—						
26	Northumberland Strait shore.....	315	315	—	—	—
27	Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—
28	Total quantity.....	315	315	—	—	—
29	Total value.....\$	1,260	1,575	—	—	—
Pictou County—						
30	From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	490	490	—	—	—
31	Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county	113	113	—	—	—
	line.....	—	—	—	—	—
32	Total quantity.....	603	603	—	—	—
33	Total value.....\$	2,569	3,241	—	—	—
Antigonish County (all)—						
34	Total quantity.....	105	105	—	—	—
35	Total value.....\$	630	651	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals			Miscellaneous						
Caught and landed	Marketed	Green	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal	Fish skins and bones	Other products	
	Used fresh		Dried		Skins	Oil							
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	ton	ton	ton	cwt.	\$	
267	267	52	26	2,008	6,943	15,022	3,545	2,909	4	1,147	11,473	- 1	
420	420	130	260	3,253	5,924	1,994	826	124,367	31	1,673	19,093	2,155 2	
-	-	-	-	558	558	90	-	-	-	-	40	- 3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 4	
-	-	-	-	558	558	90	-	-	-	-	40	- 5	
-	-	-	-	1,128	1,128	27	-	-	-	-	40	- 6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	- 7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 8	
-	-	-	-	-	4,935	14,400	-	61	-	-	-	- 9	
-	-	-	-	-	4,935	14,400	215	61	-	-	-	- 10	
-	-	-	-	-	2,661	1,728	37	2,410	-	-	-	- 11	
-	-	-	-	5	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	- 12	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 13	
-	-	-	-	45	45	-	550	-	-	-	-	- 14	
-	-	-	-	51	51	60	550	-	-	-	-	- 15	
-	-	-	-	112	112	18	189	-	-	-	-	- 16	
-	-	-	-	109	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 17	
-	-	-	-	160	160	322	600	-	-	-	533	- 18	
-	-	-	-	269	269	322	600	-	-	-	533	- 19	
-	-	-	-	654	654	161	135	-	-	-	625	- 20	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 21	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 22	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 23	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 24	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 25	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 26	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 27	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 28	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 29	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 30	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	- 31	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	- 32	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	- 33	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 34	
-	-	-	-	406	406	150	-	-	-	-	-	- 35	
-	-	-	-	992	992	60	-	-	-	-	-	- 36	

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green- salted	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included....	6,262	985	229	3,369	-	-	767
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	44,290	6,347	134	11,394	-	-	186
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	7,122	220	-	1,398	-	-	-
4	Total quantity.....	57,674	7,552	363	16,161	-	-	953
5	Total value.....\$	39,391	11,047	2,502	33,962	-	-	6,519
Halifax County—								
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour..	9,400	700	-	200	-	-	-
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	8,000	830	-	-	-	-	-
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	84,326	25,492	9,413	7,602	-	-	3,834
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	13,655	2,740	-	1,420	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	115,381	29,762	9,413	9,222	-	-	3,834
11	Total value.....\$	127,958	77,364	75,304	19,068	-	-	34,506
Hants County (all)—								
12	Total quantity.....	86	26	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total value.....\$	178	104	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	15,267	325	-	728	-	-	-
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	317,570	2,399	1,650	1,669	-	-	6,075
16	Total quantity.....	332,837	2,724	1,650	2,397	-	-	6,075
17	Total value.....\$	362,562	5,023	9,900	5,209	-	-	42,529
Queens County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	34,797	1,836	2,338	10,168	-	-	1,148
19	Total value.....\$	35,012	7,094	13,988	24,321	-	-	8,036
Shelburne County—								
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	59,157	4,382	3,452	3,428	-	-	4,721
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	43,579	4,043	239	4,143	-	-	663
22	Total quantity.....	102,736	8,425	3,691	7,571	-	-	5,384
23	Total value.....\$	95,610	38,216	31,410	21,865	-	-	42,583
Yarmouth County (all)—								
24	Total quantity.....	36,622	476	-	1,582	-	2	-
25	Total value.....\$	34,493	833	-	4,497	-	10	-
Digby County—								
26	Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	4,245	164	-	-	239	-	-
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	28,234	4,729	1,491	3,024	-	-	3,223
28	Total quantity.....	32,479	4,893	1,491	3,024	239	-	3,223
29	Total value.....\$	24,963	6,977	10,154	7,238	1,195	-	22,548
Annapolis County (all)—								
30	Total quantity.....	1,960	493	27	-	-	-	32
31	Total value.....\$	2,003	616	216	-	-	-	256
Kings County (all)—								
32	Total quantity.....	2,145	772	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	4,203	2,018	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Cod—concluded				Haddock									
Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed								
Dried	Bone- less	Cod liver oil medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green- salted	Dried	Bone- less	
cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	3,600	1,727	2,360	84	-	2,087	-	1,053	-	-	1
2,723	-	-	1,022	7,017	1,459	6	-	289	-	4	358	-	2
1,209	120	-	-	251	119	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	3
3,932	120	-	4,622	8,995	3,938	90	-	2,376	-	1,057	402	-	4
11,796	720	-	723	10,056	9,668	708	-	15,176	-	1,488	915	-	5
2,767	-	-	-	399	76	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	6
2,390	-	-	-	326	74	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	7
537	330	-	37,560	152,643	56,291	26,585	-	2,219	2,666	546	87	-	8
2,691	-	-	-	2,290	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	9
8,385	330	-	37,560	155,658	58,131	26,585	-	2,219	2,666	546	479	-	10
25,446	2,200	-	17,910	238,930	207,190	258,708	-	17,752	26,599	1,092	1,150	-	11
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
4,496	-	-	-	1,270	620	-	-	-	-	-	217	-	14
93,292	1,827	-	21,214	43,760	11,113	3,621	-	8,614	-	500	1,200	-	15
97,788	1,827	-	21,214	45,030	11,733	3,621	-	8,614	-	500	1,417	-	16
352,602	16,443	-	3,735	64,354	30,391	28,975	-	60,299	-	875	3,651	-	17
344	285	-	160	14,385	5,412	1,825	-	1,673	-	81	-	-	18
1,181	1,660	-	24	25,305	20,764	16,425	-	10,038	-	81	-	-	19
7,725	180	2,952	-	28,761	8,405	3,793	-	5,504	-	-	238	-	20
119	6,108	-	400	8,858	3,847	235	250	297	-	70	121	109	21
7,844	6,288	2,952	400	37,619	12,252	4,028	250	5,801	-	70	359	109	22
24,459	36,257	2,352	80	60,959	47,851	39,808	1,625	43,174	-	105	554	481	23
-	9,083	-	1,320	1,924	1,432	-	-	59	-	-	161	-	24
-	48,776	-	181	1,906	3,210	-	-	332	-	-	293	-	25
554	527	-	-	3,822	893	-	1,425	-	-	-	181	63	26
817	1,734	9,289	5,827	31,518	4,253	838	11,707	4,464	494	-	110	31	27
1,371	2,261	9,289	5,827	35,340	5,146	838	13,132	4,464	494	-	291	94	28
4,190	13,038	3,937	1,587	34,382	13,187	6,274	58,513	28,957	3,448	-	1,149	588	29
389	-	-	-	1,336	809	1	-	70	-	-	-	-	30
1,167	-	-	-	1,878	1,055	8	-	420	-	-	-	-	31
343	86	-	-	835	607	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	32
1,544	731	-	-	1,670	1,290	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	33

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Hake and Cusk						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Bone-less
Nova Scotia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.....	1,850	15	—	923	350	—	—
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	136	—	—	46	11	—	—
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Total quantity.....	1,986	15	—	969	361	—	—
5	Total value.....\$	598	15	—	1,025	1,805	—	—
Halifax County—								
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	5,312	981	471	1,000	253	53	—
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	689	65	—	200	—	75	—
10	Total quantity.....	6,001	1,046	471	1,200	253	128	—
11	Total value.....\$	4,130	2,456	3,590	1,300	2,024	331	—
Hants County (all)—								
12	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunenburg County—								
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	219	—	—	87	—	15	—
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	5,040	5	147	151	267	490	144
16	Total quantity.....	5,259	5	147	238	267	505	144
17	Total value.....\$	1,412	5	738	381	1,339	888	1,008
Queens County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	3,086	—	282	515	133	—	—
19	Total value.....\$	1,384	—	1,128	675	532	—	—
Shelburne County—								
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	10,095	—	590	—	—	2,739	—
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	1,367	—	—	540	—	74	—
22	Total quantity.....	11,462	—	590	540	—	2,813	—
23	Total value.....\$	4,449	—	4,108	858	—	7,194	—
Yarmouth County (all)—								
24	Total quantity.....	3,247	—	—	40	—	1,070	18
25	Total value.....\$	1,348	—	—	83	—	2,254	108
Digby County—								
26	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	423	31	—	—	—	31	76
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	47,889	932	1,456	5,761	4,007	5,762	440
28	Total quantity.....	48,312	963	1,456	5,761	4,007	5,793	516
29	Total value.....\$	12,177	479	7,446	5,747	19,924	9,529	1,675
Annapolis County (all)—								
30	Total quantity.....	636	110	39	—	29	101	3
31	Total value.....\$	219	55	234	—	174	151	15
Kings County (all)—								
32	Total quantity.....	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
33	Total value.....\$	46	46	—	—	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Pollock					Catfish			Halibut		
Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh	Canned
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	245	-
485	-	-	116	84	-	-	-	160	124	-
57	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	70	-	-
542	-	-	145	84	-	-	-	534	369	-
270	-	-	290	168	-	-	-	3,525	3,262	-
485	75	-	-	137	-	-	-	220	220	-
450	80	-	-	123	-	-	-	270	270	-
17,252	2,247	2,008	4,209	187	407	383	8	4,282	4,342	-
870	-	-	60	250	-	-	-	160	160	-
19,057	2,402	2,008	4,269	697	407	383	8	4,932	4,992	-
13,150	4,753	12,048	4,269	1,756	246	1,435	48	40,272	68,951	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	-
96	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	25	25	-
3,320	110	-	-	567	-	-	-	3,780	3,780	-
3,416	110	-	-	599	-	-	-	3,805	3,805	-
928	110	-	-	1,061	-	-	-	24,260	27,258	-
806	-	-	142	174	31	31	-	1,929	1,939	-
354	-	-	142	251	31	93	-	16,687	19,390	-
281	-	2	-	204	223	184	13	2,751	2,735	-
2,477	-	-	-	716	-	-	-	1,789	1,767	-
2,758	-	2	-	920	223	184	13	4,540	4,502	-
1,192	-	9	-	2,085	98	574	82	35,476	48,881	-
10,815	50	-	1,900	2,322	-	-	-	3,113	3,113	-
3,993	40	-	1,900	5,128	-	-	-	26,178	35,736	-
1,221	30	-	-	397	-	-	-	3	3	-
17,832	6	-	384	5,686	-	-	-	593	595	-
19,053	36	-	384	6,083	-	-	-	596	598	-
7,741	34	-	309	10,287	-	-	-	3,972	4,351	-
1,433	120	-	-	434	-	-	-	21	21	-
662	59	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	168	378	-
862	481	-	-	127	-	-	-	91	91	-
1,724	1,152	-	-	572	-	-	-	910	910	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Flounders				Skate	
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked		Used fresh
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.							
Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	118	118	-	-	-	-
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total quantity.....	118	118	-	-	-	-
5	Total value.....\$	62	187	-	-	-	-
Halifax County—							
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	200	200	-	-	-	-
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	25	25	-	-	-	-
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	133	131	1	-	669	669
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	358	356	1	-	669	669
11	Total value.....\$	674	1,335	10	-	371	2,637
Hants County (all)—							
12	Total quantity.....	16	16	-	-	-	-
13	Total value.....\$	16	48	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	376	376	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	376	376	-	-	-	-
17	Total value.....\$	376	1,094	-	-	-	-
Queens County (all)—							
18	Total quantity.....	39	39	-	-	210	172
19	Total value.....\$	29	39	-	-	96	172
Shelburne County—							
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	2,155	2,155	-	-	61	61
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	662	662	-	-	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	2,817	2,817	-	-	61	61
23	Total value.....\$	2,770	13,709	-	-	61	239
Yarmouth County (all)—							
24	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digby County—							
26	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	3	3	-	-	-	-
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	12	12	-	-	31	-
28	Total quantity.....	15	15	-	-	31	-
29	Total value.....\$	51	51	-	-	9	-
Annapolis County (all)—							
30	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings County (all)—							
32	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Sole				Herring						
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed					
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked fillets		Used fresh	Smoked (round)	Kippered	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
-	-	-	-	9,546	1,744	-	-	487	3,644	-
-	-	-	-	6,558	22	-	62	415	4,837	-
-	-	-	-	3,320	-	-	-	240	1,300	-
-	-	-	-	19,424	1,766	-	62	1,142	9,781	-
-	-	-	-	14,871	3,534	-	496	5,491	23,069	-
-	-	-	-	2,390	190	-	-	40	1,040	-
-	-	-	-	2,000	160	-	-	60	830	-
5,378	4,314	349	6	1,111	220	3	-	229	99	-
-	-	-	-	1,660	220	-	-	413	100	-
5,378	4,314	349	6	7,161	790	3	-	742	2,069	-
10,178	17,240	4,188	60	4,371	1,233	9	-	2,393	6,108	-
-	-	-	-	95	26	18	-	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	95	104	126	-	55	-	-
-	-	-	-	7,365	75	-	-	1,675	245	-
-	-	-	-	8,100	203	210	520	389	3,523	-
-	-	-	-	15,465	278	210	520	2,064	3,768	-
-	-	-	-	11,597	379	630	2,080	5,923	5,710	-
-	-	-	-	6,982	6,510	-	-	30	191	-
-	-	-	-	4,172	11,769	-	-	105	573	-
-	-	-	-	14,553	8,013	-	129	69	3,038	-
-	-	-	-	7,442	2,400	-	-	574	1,660	-
-	-	-	-	21,995	10,413	-	129	643	4,698	-
-	-	-	-	10,254	25,773	-	1,232	2,671	11,044	-
-	-	-	-	20,453	3,545	-	2	522	7,669	-
-	-	-	-	9,714	8,887	-	6	1,432	13,465	-
-	-	-	-	1,646	-	-	-	93	684	-
-	-	-	-	4,730	4,532	90	2,215	212	2,268	-
-	-	-	-	6,376	4,532	90	2,215	305	2,952	-
-	-	-	-	3,520	7,882	180	13,290	890	2,952	-
-	-	-	-	11,390	2,832	-	-	80	641	13
-	-	-	-	14,381	2,266	-	-	360	961	30
-	-	-	-	3,730	242	1,282	-	128	270	-
-	-	-	-	3,730	249	2,564	-	512	405	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Mackerel						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					
			Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Fillets (salted)	Used as bait
Nova Scotia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.....	5,221	849	-	-	1,032	-	873
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	11,970	1,083	-	-	3,333	113	73
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	4,860	-	-	-	1,620	-	-
4	Total quantity.....	22,051	1,932	-	-	5,985	113	946
5	Total value.....\$	17,172	3,241	-	-	24,795	1,130	2,191
Halifax County—								
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	1,580	130	-	-	483	-	-
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	1,200	120	-	-	360	-	-
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	7,061	2,713	-	-	1,316	-	200
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	14,285	5,855	-	-	2,810	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	24,126	8,818	-	-	4,969	-	200
11	Total value.....\$	23,978	24,371	-	-	17,066	-	400
Hants County (all)—								
12	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	24,295	3,298	-	-	6,266	-	-
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	4,380	3,051	-	-	98	-	1,618
16	Total quantity.....	28,675	6,349	-	-	6,364	-	1,618
17	Total value.....\$	28,352	12,098	-	-	22,260	-	2,832
Queens County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	839	839	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value.....\$	1,693	2,541	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne County—								
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	420	48	-	-	-	-	191
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	912	792	-	-	40	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	1,332	840	-	-	40	-	191
23	Total value.....\$	2,847	3,395	-	-	140	-	566
Yarmouth County (all)—								
24	Total quantity.....	8,161	3,679	-	4	725	-	874
25	Total value.....\$	8,195	6,129	-	19	3,203	-	2,176
Digby County—								
26	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	962	294	-	-	31	-	240
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	1,360	450	-	-	171	-	514
28	Total quantity.....	2,322	744	-	-	202	-	754
29	Total value.....\$	1,976	1,644	-	-	1,010	-	1,011
Annapolis County (all)—								
30	Total quantity.....	73	73	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total value.....\$	584	584	-	-	-	-	-
Kings County (all)—								
32	Total quantity.....	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	135	135	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Sardines		Alewives					Bass		Perch	
Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted
	Used fresh and salted		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh
bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	63	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	63	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
-	-	63	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,900	800	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,700	800	-	327	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,760	1,760	-	727	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,760	3,470	-	2,181	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,762	2,707	-	20	-	99	99	-	-
-	-	2,812	5,414	-	90	-	297	495	-	-
-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	6,780	3,914	1,106	274	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,390	3,914	1,658	781	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	33	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	380	762	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	413	783	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	185	594	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,877	2,252	30	569	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,624	2,408	60	1,992	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	158	90	20	10	-	-	-	-	-
50	50	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	50	174	106	20	10	-	-	-	-	-
50	50	81	98	60	40	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	17	17	-	-	-	31	31	14	14
-	-	34	34	-	-	-	310	310	70	70
-	-	1,120	460	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,120	400	-	720	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Salmon				Shad		
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Canned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted
		cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Guysborough County—								
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included....	383	488	-	-	-	-	-
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	30	27	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	279	279	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total quantity.....	692	794	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total value.....\$	6,580	10,437	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax County—								
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour..	126	126	-	-	-	-	-
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	120	120	-	-	20	20	-
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	328	541	-	-	-	-	-
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	535	327	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	1,109	1,114	-	-	20	20	-
11	Total value.....\$	11,601	15,714	-	-	40	50	-
Hants County (all)—								
12	Total quantity.....	49	49	-	-	141	141	-
13	Total value.....\$	790	980	-	-	987	1,410	-
Lunenburg County—								
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay	208	160	-	28	-	-	-
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	380	343	-	22	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	588	503	-	50	-	-	-
17	Total value.....\$	7,348	7,545	-	1,170	-	-	-
Queens County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	431	431	-	-	3	3	-
19	Total value.....\$	5,510	5,510	-	-	9	9	-
Shelburne County—								
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	36	36	-	-	-	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	54	54	-	-	-	-	-
23	Total value.....\$	762	762	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmouth County (all)—								
24	Total quantity.....	199	199	-	-	11	11	-
25	Total value.....\$	3,037	3,050	-	-	33	35	-
Digby County—								
26	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	9	9	-	-	11	11	-
28	Total quantity.....	18	18	-	-	11	11	-
29	Total value.....\$	225	270	-	-	90	90	-
Annapolis County (all)—								
30	Total quantity.....	190	190	-	-	31	31	-
31	Total value.....\$	3,020	3,420	-	-	155	155	-
Kings County (all)—								
32	Total quantity.....	378	378	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	5,170	5,170	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Smelts		Sturgeon		Albacore		Eels		Grayfish		Squid	
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
cwt.	Used fresh	cwt.	Used fresh	cwt.	Used fresh	cwt.	Used fresh	cwt.	Oil gal.	bbl.	Used as bait bbl.
78	2,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	146
44	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	156
254	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
376	2,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	302
2,291	24,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616	726
234	234	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
300	290	-	-	-	-	138	138	-	-	-	-
4	14	2	2	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
538	538	2	2	660	660	238	238	-	-	-	-
4,000	6,428	6	20	1,613	3,283	1,268	1,904	-	-	-	-
-	-	15	15	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-
-	-	60	90	-	-	231	324	-	-	-	-
98	98	-	-	1,308	1,308	12	12	-	-	-	-
420	420	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	150	150
518	518	-	-	1,308	1,308	37	37	-	-	150	150
4,462	6,020	-	-	2,656	3,924	306	310	-	-	150	475
25	25	-	-	-	-	308	308	-	-	40	18
250	250	-	-	-	-	1,848	1,848	-	-	160	72
72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
1,211	1,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
232	232	-	-	613	613	345	345	-	-	-	-
2,523	2,600	-	-	1,836	1,900	1,147	1,150	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	88	-	-	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,175	1,175	-	-	152	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
50	50	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish	
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
Nova Scotia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included	—	307	—	—	—	—
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	392	230	—	—	—	—
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	88	88	—	—	—	—
4	Total quantity.....	480	625	—	—	—	—
5	Total value.....\$	1,516	3,622	—	—	—	—
Halifax County—							
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	6	6	—	—	—	—
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	104	104	—	—	—	—
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	50	50	—	—	—	—
10	Total quantity.....	160	160	—	—	—	—
11	Total value.....\$	897	1,810	—	—	—	—
Hants County (all)—							
12	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunenburg County—							
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	26	26	—	—	363	363
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Total quantity.....	26	26	—	—	363	363
17	Total value.....\$	104	156	—	—	726	800
Queens County (all)—							
18	Total quantity.....	14	14	—	—	—	—
19	Total value.....\$	98	98	—	—	—	—
Shelburne County—							
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	3	3	—	—	—	—
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Total quantity.....	3	3	—	—	—	—
23	Total value.....\$	45	45	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth County (all)—							
24	Total quantity.....	458	458	13	13	—	—
25	Total value.....\$	5,926	6,801	10	10	—	—
Digby County—							
26	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river...	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annapolis County (all)—							
30	Total quantity.....	—	—	5	5	—	—
31	Total value.....\$	—	—	10	10	—	—
Kings County (all)—							
32	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs		Lobsters					Mussels	
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh	Canned				In shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley		
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	cwt.	cwt.
-	-	-	-	-	2,992	1,057	-	1,639	141	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	18,065	9,480	-	3,350	101	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10,196	3,692	-	3,073	218	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	31,253	14,229	-	8,662	460	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	212,787	205,860	-	142,105	3,740	-	-
365	365	-	105	105	10,647	4,207	-	3,343	53	-	-
2,346	1,046	1,300	95	95	7,000	2,646	-	818	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,436	3,100	-	356	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,235	1,235	-	-	-	-	-
2,711	1,411	1,300	200	200	20,318	11,188	-	4,517	53	-	-
2,711	2,116	4,200	400	800	137,538	129,338	-	80,402	265	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	952	660	-	146	13	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,110	1,390	8	130	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,062	2,050	8	276	13	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	28,189	29,040	340	4,582	117	-	-
200	50	150	-	-	5,112	1,831	51	-	-	-	-
600	150	1,100	-	-	53,328	19,340	2,040	-	-	-	-
190	190	-	-	-	2,792	3,100	-	882	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	17,093	12,472	138	2,158	106	-	-
190	190	-	-	-	19,885	15,572	138	3,040	106	-	-
746	746	-	-	-	253,727	268,369	6,249	57,535	554	-	-
185	185	-	-	-	25,551	21,394	35	2,193	57	-	-
325	325	-	-	-	383,603	349,409	2,435	44,595	582	-	-
705	484	221	-	-	1,786	2,135	-	102	2	-	-
6,706	6,706	-	-	-	2,751	3,313	66	40	-	60	60
7,411	7,190	221	-	-	4,537	5,448	66	142	2	60	60
11,231	10,895	1,105	-	-	66,069	104,012	3,300	2,508	32	102	102
2,600	2,600	-	-	-	958	447	-	-	-	12	12
3,898	6,044	-	-	-	14,398	8,940	-	-	-	15	15
-	-	-	-	-	82	82	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,395	1,395	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Oysters		Scallops		Tongues and Sounds
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Pickled or dried
			Used fresh		shelled	
	Nova Scotia—concluded	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cwt.
	Guysborough County—					
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.....	-	-	-	-	30
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	30
5	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	150
	Halifax County—					
6	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour...	10	10	-	-	-
8	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
9	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	10	10	-	-	-
11	Total value.....\$	50	70	-	-	-
	Hants County (all)—					
12	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
	Lunenburg County—					
14	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	-	-	2,562	4,789	-
15	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	-	-	2,000	4,335	50
16	Total quantity.....	-	-	4,562	9,124	50
17	Total value.....\$	-	-	13,502	17,435	250
	Queens County (all)—					
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
	Shelburne County—					
20	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town..	-	-	-	-	38
21	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line..	-	-	-	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	38
23	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	430
	Yarmouth County (all)—					
24	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	16
25	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	119
	Digby County—					
26	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	-	-	11,309	22,618	371
28	Total quantity.....	-	-	11,309	22,618	371
29	Total value.....\$	-	-	36,711	36,975	888
	Annapolis County (all)—					
30	Total quantity.....	-	-	3,616	7,232	-
31	Total value.....\$	-	-	11,611	11,754	-
	Kings County (all)—					
32	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

[illegible]

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries						
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—						
1	Quantity	133,884	9,017	2,081	5,438	2
2	Value\$	138,682	20,224	15,030	13,207	10
Charlotte County—						
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay..	1,781	—	1,643	1,832	2
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	1,243	248	—	28	—
5	West Isles and Deer Island.....	365	—	—	—	—
6	Campobello.....	8,090	132	—	—	—
7	Grand Manan Island.....	8,523	—	—	1,284	—
8	Total quantity	20,002	380	1,643	3,144	2
9	Total value\$	19,195	380	10,782	6,564	10
Saint John County—						
10	Saint John harbour including Mispec and Saint John river.....	1,160	211	436	29	—
11	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	1,195	659	—	1	—
12	Total quantity	2,355	870	436	30	—
13	Total value\$	3,102	1,560	4,228	117	—
Albert County (all)—						
14	Total quantity	4	4	—	—	—
15	Total value\$	20	20	—	—	—
Westmorland County—						
16	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	37	21	—	8	—
17	Northumberland Strait shore.....	50	26	—	12	—
18	Total quantity	87	47	—	20	—
19	Total value\$	216	112	—	142	—
Kent County—						
20	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river.....	—	—	—	31	—
21	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	1,348	550	2	335	—
22	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	251	251	—	—	—
23	Total quantity	1,599	801	2	366	—
24	Total value\$	1,697	1,853	20	1,067	—
Northumberland County—						
25	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	1,227	1,227	—	—	—
26	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	—	—	—	—	—
27	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	170	46	—	62	—
28	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	—	—	—	—	—
29	Total quantity	1,397	1,273	—	62	—
30	Total value\$	2,881	3,772	—	217	—
Gloucester County—						
31	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	650	152	—	3	—
32	From Inkerman to Upper Caraqueet.....	61,338	195	—	—	—
33	From Upper Caraqueet included to Glen Anglin.....	6,755	550	—	834	—
34	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	6,343	3,461	—	979	—
35	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	32,945	875	—	—	—
36	Total quantity	108,031	5,233	—	1,816	—
37	Total value\$	110,753	10,482	—	5,100	—
Restigouche County—						
38	Total quantity	409	409	—	—	—
39	Total value\$	818	2,045	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Cod—concluded					Haddock						
Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed					
Smoked fillets	Dried	Bone- less	Cod liver oil, medi- cinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Green- salted	Dried
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
40	33,831	215	3,795	8,605	12,518	6,615	144	255	99	10	1,211
330	145,313	1,410	849	1,544	18,241	20,457	863	1,007	934	9	2,436
24	304	77	—	—	1,869	4,190	144	255	29	—	13
—	256	—	—	—	324	—	—	—	—	10	—
—	—	—	—	—	453	453	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	5	3,795	7,330	4,428	448	—	—	—	—	—
—	200	105	—	200	388	202	—	—	—	—	—
24	760	187	3,795	7,530	7,462	5,293	144	255	29	10	13
168	2,294	1,242	849	1,433	11,123	15,542	863	1,007	239	9	40
16	—	—	—	—	615	803	—	—	70	—	—
—	23	—	—	—	503	175	—	—	—	—	—
16	23	—	—	—	1,118	978	—	—	70	—	—
162	92	—	—	—	3,167	4,365	—	—	695	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Hake and Cusk						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					Hake oil
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—								
1	Quantity.....	31,834	1,018	2,850	4,180	7	5,628	1,020
2	Value.....\$	13,376	801	21,029	7,806	63	11,802	156
Charlotte County—								
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	282	78	2,498	—	—	1,717	—
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	5,498	—	—	659	—	1,055	1,020
5	West Isles and Deer Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Campobello.....	14,853	—	—	—	—	1,127	—
7	Grand Manan Island.....	833	93	—	370	—	—	—
8	Total quantity.....	21,466	171	2,498	1,029	—	3,899	1,020
9	Total value.....\$	6,270	262	18,565	928	—	7,052	156
Saint John County—								
10	Saint John harbour including Mispec and Saint John river.....	700	6	352	—	7	—	—
11	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	825	55	—	—	—	144	—
12	Total quantity.....	1,525	61	352	—	7	144	—
13	Total value.....\$	886	62	2,464	—	63	313	—
Albert County (all)—								
14	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorland County—								
16	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent County—								
20	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river.....	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
21	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	7,199	—	—	2,351	—	699	—
22	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Total quantity.....	7,199	—	—	2,551	—	699	—
24	Total value.....\$	3,725	—	—	6,278	—	2,796	—
Northumberland County—								
25	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester County—								
31	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	From Inkerman to Upper Caraqueet.....	784	1	—	—	—	261	—
33	From Upper Caraqueet included to Glen Anglin.....	3,815	740	—	600	—	625	—
34	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Total quantity.....	4,599	741	—	600	—	886	—
37	Total value.....\$	2,405	297	—	600	—	1,641	—
Restigouche County (all)—								
38	Total quantity.....	45	45	—	—	—	—	—
39	Total value.....\$	90	180	—	—	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

[illegible]

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Herring					
		Caught and landed	Marketed				
			Used fresh	Canned (round)	Canned (kippered)	Smoked (round)	Smoked (boneless)
		cwt.	cwt.	cases.	cases.	cwt.	cwt.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.							
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	369,273	40,554	20,154	5,077	31,950	550
2	Value.....\$	113,938	11,615	70,539	9,109	32,489	2,750
Charlotte County—							
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	1,042	200	—	—	20	—
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	12,855	2,814	20,154	5,077	—	—
5	West Isles and Deer Island.....	7,963	1,633	—	—	—	—
6	Campobello.....	24,346	19,520	—	—	—	—
7	Grand Manan Island.....	98,240	7,370	—	—	27,540	550
8	Total quantity.....	144,446	31,537	20,154	5,077	27,560	550
9	Total value.....\$	23,957	5,972	70,539	9,109	27,590	2,750
Saint John County—							
10	Saint John harbour, including Mispec and Saint John river.....	700	92	—	—	—	—
11	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	98	18	—	—	—	—
12	Total quantity.....	798	110	—	—	—	—
13	Total value.....\$	105	147	—	—	—	—
Albert County (all)—							
14	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorland County—							
16	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	20	20	—	—	—	—
17	Northumberland Strait shore.....	28,505	—	—	—	4,324	—
18	Total quantity.....	28,525	20	—	—	4,324	—
19	Total value.....\$	7,191	65	—	—	4,797	—
Kent County—							
20	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river.....	38,697	2,760	—	—	—	—
21	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	12,705	379	—	—	—	—
22	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	3,752	—	—	—	—	—
23	Total quantity.....	55,154	3,139	—	—	—	—
24	Total value.....\$	18,256	1,949	—	—	—	—
Northumberland County—							
25	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	6,022	—	—	—	—	—
26	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	5,201	—	—	—	40	—
28	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Total quantity.....	11,223	—	—	—	40	—
30	Total value.....\$	7,743	—	—	—	50	—
Gloucester County—							
31	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	4,126	160	—	—	—	—
32	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	34,410	2,415	—	—	—	—
33	From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	13,070	110	—	—	—	—
34	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	27,954	1,105	—	—	26	—
35	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	45,505	830	—	—	—	—
36	Total quantity.....	125,065	4,620	—	—	26	—
37	Total value.....\$	54,566	2,354	—	—	52	—
Restigouche County (all)—							
38	Total quantity.....	4,062	1,128	—	—	—	—
39	Total value.....\$	2,120	1,128	—	—	—	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Herring—concluded						Mackerel				Sardines			
Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		
Pickled	Used as bait	Ferti- lizer	Meal	Scales	Oil		Used fresh	Canned	Pickled		Used fresh and salted	Canned	
bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	ton	cwt.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	
3,107	44,190	72,776	550	324	23,352	17,027	16,167	416	192	66,689	37,923	113,197	1
14,593 953	41,650	43,296	15,580	972	1,784	17,735	22,876	1,591	1,196	44,290	30,818	395,531	2
21	168	—	—	—	—	791	1,017	393	49	8,477	3,055	1,064	3
—	609	—	550	324	16,852	136	—	—	—	23,421	11,475	112,083	4
—	2,242	—	—	—	—	440	208	—	—	15,785	7,668	50	5
—	1,400	—	—	—	6,500	826	640	—	—	11,073	8,327	—	6
200	14,320	—	—	—	—	870	610	—	60	1,320	1,320	—	7
221 674	18,739 9,186	—	550 15,580	324 972	23,352 1,784	3,063 1,326	2,475 5,281	393 1,414	109 486	60,074 41,624	31,845 19,864	113,197 395,531	8 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	2,870	2,363	—	10
—	125	—	—	—	—	120	69	—	10	3,745	3,715	—	11
—	125	—	—	—	—	120	90	—	10	6,615	6,078	—	12
—	125	—	—	—	—	120	165	—	60	2,666	10,954	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
380	3,912	4,707	—	—	—	495	495	20	—	—	—	—	17
380	3,912	4,707	—	—	—	495	495	20	—	—	—	—	18
1,520	8,225	2,824	—	—	—	1,015	248	160	—	—	—	—	19
475	4,565	12,691	—	—	—	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	20
162	4,350	1,570	—	—	—	779	659	—	40	—	—	—	21
50	1,201	600	—	—	—	37	23	—	—	—	—	—	22
687	10,116	14,861	—	—	—	858	724	—	40	—	—	—	23
2,473	12,408	7,744	—	—	—	1,841	2,279	—	320	—	—	—	24
7	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	263	233	—	10	—	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
107	1,600	800	—	—	—	33	15	—	6	—	—	—	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
114	3,600	1,800	—	—	—	296	248	—	16	—	—	—	29
447	4,150	900	—	—	—	689	592	—	180	—	—	—	30
12	715	1,250	—	—	—	306	270	—	12	—	—	—	31
499	500	14,749	—	—	—	2,650	2,650	—	—	—	—	—	32
260	1,090	5,000	—	—	—	23	8	—	5	—	—	—	33
791	725	11,487	—	—	—	1,070	1,070	—	—	—	—	—	34
125	4,328	17,822	—	—	—	8,000	7,991	3	—	—	—	—	35
1,687	7,358	50,308	—	—	—	12,049	11,989	3	17	—	—	—	36
9,695	7,216	31,278	—	—	—	12,289	13,327	17	150	—	—	—	37
18	340	1,100	—	—	—	146	146	—	—	—	—	—	38
144	340	550	—	—	—	455	584	—	—	—	—	—	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Alewives					
		Caught and landed	Marketed				
			Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	Used as bait	Fertilizer
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	31,350	5,208	750	7,753	880	1,270
2	Value.....\$	10,289	4,710	3,921	23,612	1,314	630
Charlotte County—							
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	-	12	-	-	-	-
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	West Isles and Deer Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Campobello.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Grand Manan Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Total quantity.....	-	12	-	-	-	-
9	Total value.....\$	-	18	-	-	-	-
Saint John County—							
10	Saint John harbour including Mispec and Saint John river.....	24,930	2,458	745	7,625	-	-
11	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	93	93	-	-	-	-
12	Total quantity.....	25,023	2,551	745	7,625	-	-
13	Total value.....\$	8,329	3,822	3,910	23,356	-	-
Albert County (all)—							
14	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—							
16	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	490	-
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	490	-
19	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	980	-
Kent County—							
20	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river..	440	110	-	-	165	-
21	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line..	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Total quantity.....	440	110	-	-	165	-
24	Total value.....\$	265	55	-	-	165	-
Northumberland County—							
25	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	30	30	-	-	-	-
27	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	3,000	-	5	-	225	1,270
28	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	357	5	-	128	-	-
29	Total quantity.....	3,387	35	5	128	225	1,270
30	Total value.....\$	945	65	11	256	169	630
Gloucester County—							
31	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
32	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Total quantity.....	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
37	Total value.....\$	750	750	-	-	-	-
Restigouche County (all)—							
38	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Bass		Salmon		Shad			Smelts		Sturgeon		Trout	
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Salted		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
86	86	18,073	18,073	6,361	4,519	614	68,383	68,590	21	21	58	58
860	1,149	166,175	217,788	19,453	21,422	5,494	238,569	492,888	336	336	881	1,116
-	-	-	190	-	-	-	107	107	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	12	202	-	-	-	157	157	-	-	-	-
-	-	192	3,421	-	-	-	1,350	1,532	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,050	1,676	1,540	1,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,815	999	336	157	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,865	2,675	1,876	1,870	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	32,367	36,303	7,151	11,733	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	97	97	761	365	132	-	-	21	21	-	-
-	-	-	23	-	-	-	2,470	2,371	-	-	-	-
-	-	97	120	761	365	132	2,470	2,371	21	21	-	-
-	-	1,410	1,870	6,088	3,168	2,920	9,974	16,518	336	336	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,364	3,160	-	-	2	2
33	33	683	683	697	697	-	2,223	2,526	-	-	-	-
-	-	56	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	33	739	716	697	697	-	5,587	5,686	-	-	2	2
353	462	5,968	8,559	1,734	2,091	-	22,333	36,088	-	-	20	20
24	24	4,643	4,643	-	-	-	11,040	11,040	-	-	-	-
-	-	849	873	1,824	924	300	9,300	9,829	-	-	-	-
17	17	157	49	-	-	-	9,256	9,256	-	-	2	2
12	12	382	382	1,203	663	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	53	6,031	5,947	3,027	1,587	480	29,596	30,125	-	-	2	2
507	687	55,026	65,166	4,480	4,430	2,550	115,921	192,428	-	-	16	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	950	1,034	-	-	-	622	576	-	-	-	-
-	-	443	443	-	-	-	2,702	4,608	-	-	-	-
-	-	716	716	-	-	-	853	543	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,829	1,829	-	-	-	459	436	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,260	890	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,938	4,022	-	-	-	6,896	7,103	-	-	-	-
-	-	31,144	45,169	-	-	-	23,998	37,990	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4,391	4,391	-	-	-	23,677	23,148	-	-	54	54
-	-	40,068	57,300	-	-	-	64,993	208,332	-	-	845	1,080

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Eels		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish	
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
		Used fresh	Used fresh	Used fresh	Used fresh	Used fresh	Used fresh
New Brunswick Sea Fisheries—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	191	191	9,497	9,497	9	9
2	Value.....\$	784	1,004	5,746	6,746	9	9
Charlotte County—							
3	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	West Isles and Deer Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Campobello.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Grand Manan Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint John County—							
10	Saint John harbour including Mispec and Saint John river.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albert County (all)—							
14	Total quantity.....	—	—	32	32	—	—
15	Total value.....\$	—	—	70	70	—	—
Westmorland County—							
16	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Total value.....\$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent county—							
20	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river..	39	39	775	775	—	—
21	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line..	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Total quantity.....	39	39	775	775	—	—
24	Total value.....\$	390	390	775	775	—	—
Northumberland County—							
25	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	—	—	6,815	6,815	—	—
27	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	10	10	—	—	—	—
28	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	9	9	—	—	—	—
29	Total quantity.....	19	19	6,815	6,815	—	—
30	Total value.....\$	29	49	3,057	3,409	—	—
Gloucester County—							
31	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	130	130	—	—	—	—
32	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	—	—	1,279	1,279	—	—
35	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Total quantity.....	130	130	1,279	1,279	—	—
37	Total value.....\$	320	520	1,073	1,599	—	—
Restigouche County (all)—							
38	Total quantity.....	3	3	596	596	9	9
39	Total value.....\$	45	45	771	894	9	9

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters						Mussels	
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Canned		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley		Used fresh	
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	cwt.	cwt.	
14,356	6,797	7,708	98,722	37,777	751	35,490	190	18	18	1
16,028	8,305	26,917	611,051	471,288	31,080	537,991	1,486	22	36	2
2,075	411	1,739	6	6	-	-	-	18	18	3
7,397	2,814	4,583	601	601	-	-	-	-	-	4
62	62	-	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	5
10	10	-	121	121	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	4,543	4,429	-	-	-	-	-	7
9,544	3,297	6,322	5,350	5,236	-	-	-	18	18	8
10,312	3,583	21,791	89,559	95,279	-	-	-	22	36	9
-	-	-	200	223	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	913	2,614	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	1,113	2,837	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	16,041	40,584	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	30	-	27,367	22,814	751	9,335	7	-	-	17
-	30	-	27,367	22,814	751	9,335	7	-	-	18
-	240	-	155,267	273,712	31,080	128,994	70	-	-	19
716	463	297	13,243	2,096	-	4,933	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	10,263	980	-	3,825	56	-	-	21
-	-	-	6,156	1	-	2,137	-	-	-	22
716	463	297	29,662	3,077	-	10,895	56	-	-	23
1,478	926	1,667	154,800	29,978	-	163,015	520	-	-	24
-	-	-	8,153	155	-	3,889	67	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
539	-	214	6,429	487	-	2,633	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
539	-	214	14,582	642	-	6,522	67	-	-	29
377	-	749	83,690	5,831	-	103,030	536	-	-	30
788	220	873	3,050	302	-	1,374	25	-	-	31
1,430	1,430	-	2,101	745	-	678	-	-	-	32
270	270	-	3,855	158	-	2,182	26	-	-	33
653	653	-	3,002	870	-	732	8	-	-	34
234	232	2	7,104	590	-	3,257	1	-	-	35
3,355	2,805	875	19,112	2,665	-	8,223	60	-	-	36
3,255	2,950	2,710	100,915	20,843	-	133,319	360	-	-	37
202	202	-	1,527	497	-	515	-	-	-	38
606	606	-	1 0,689	4,971	-	9,633	-	-	-	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Oysters		Scallops		Tongues and Sounds
	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Pickled or dried
		Used fresh		Shelled	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cwt.
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—					
1 Quantity.....	12,455	12,455	2,705	5,410	52
2 Value.....	\$ 38,345	48,794	7,429	7,429	270
Charlotte County—					
3 From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay..	-	-	-	-	10
4 From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	-	-	287	574	20
5 West Isles and Deer Island.....	-	-	13	26	-
6 Campobello.....	-	-	724	1,448	22
7 Grand Manan Island.....	-	-	1,681	3,362	-
8 Total quantity.....	-	-	2,705	5,410	52
9 Total value.....	\$ -	-	7,429	7,429	270
Saint John County—					
10 Saint John harbour including Mispec and Saint John river.....	-	-	-	-	-
11 The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	-	-	-	-	-
12 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
13 Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Albert County (all)—					
14 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—					
16 Bay of Fundy watershed.....	-	-	-	-	-
17 Northumberland Strait shore.....	1,071	1,041	-	-	-
18 Total quantity.....	1,071	1,041	-	-	-
19 Total value.....	\$ 3,826	3,971	-	-	-
Kent County—					
20 From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river.....	5,727	5,782	-	-	-
21 From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	300	275	-	-	-
22 From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
23 Total quantity.....	6,027	6,057	-	-	-
24 Total value.....	\$ 17,968	18,721	-	-	-
Northumberland County—					
25 From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	3,095	3,095	-	-	-
26 From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	1,590	1,590	-	-	-
27 From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	232	232	-	-	-
28 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	-	-	-	-	-
29 Total quantity.....	4,917	4,917	-	-	-
30 Total value.....	\$ 14,462	24,013	-	-	-
Gloucester County—					
31 From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	-	-	-	-	-
32 From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	-	-	-	-	-
33 From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	440	440	-	-	-
34 From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-
36 Total quantity.....	440	440	-	-	-
37 Total value.....	\$ 2,089	2,089	-	-	-
Restigouche County (all)—					
38 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
39 Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932--con.

Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals		Miscellaneous				
Caught and landed	Marketed	Green	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish skins	Other products	
	Used fresh		Dried		Skins					
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	ton	cwt.	\$	
111	111	5,721	796	51	51	1,262	41	338	-	1
185	225	4,923	4,923	106	106	164	1,257	75	39,205	2
26	26	-	-	-	-	452	-	78	-	3
38	38	1,192	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	6
24	24	4,529	647	-	-	810	-	250	-	7
98	98	5,721	796	-	-	1,262	-	338	-	8
172	212	4,923	4,923	-	-	164	-	75	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,455	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
13	13	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	12
13	13	-	-	-	-	-	1,257	-	37,455	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	1,750	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Alewives			Bass
		Caught and landed	Marketed		
			Used fresh	Salted	
		cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.
New Brunswick ¹ —Inland Fisheries					
Total Inland Fisheries for Province—					
1	Quantity.....	352	234	43	85
2	Value caught and landed.....\$	652	—	—	850
3	Value marketed.....\$	—	450	202	850
4	Victoria County.....quantity	—	—	—	—
5	value \$	—	—	—	—
6	Carleton County.....quantity	—	3	3	—
7	value \$	—	3	15	—
8	York County.....quantity	—	43	3	—
9	value \$	—	83	15	—
10	Sunbury County.....quantity	—	115	24	—
11	value \$	—	234	120	—
12	Queens County.....quantity	—	49	9	30
13	value \$	—	88	36	300
14	Kings County.....quantity	—	24	4	55
15	value \$	—	42	16	550

¹The values given for the counties are the marketed values.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Eels	Mulletts	Perch	Pickerel	Salmon	Shad			Whitefish
					Caught and landed	Marketed		
						Used fresh	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.
65	85	9	150	950	2,932	1,612	440	3 1
195	170	18	1,500	14,624	-	6,993	-	30 2
195	170	18	1,500	14,624	10,513	6,993	3,520	30 3
-	-	-	-	5	-	20	-	3 4
-	-	-	-	85	-	160	-	30 5
-	-	-	-	120	-	6	-	- 6
-	-	-	-	2,400	-	30	-	- 7
-	10	-	-	404	-	67	-	- 8
-	20	-	-	5,897	-	365	-	- 9
-	-	5	10	151	-	29	-	- 10
-	-	10	100	2,092	-	160	-	- 11
40	60	2	80	52	-	994	294	- 12
120	120	4	800	830	-	4,188	2,352	- 13
25	15	2	60	218	-	496	146	- 14
75	30	4	600	3,320	-	2,090	1,168	- 15

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken by anglers in the inland waters of New Brunswick, 717 cwt. of fish, valued at \$11,477.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					Cod oil
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Cod liver oil, medicinal	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
Quebec—Sea Fisheries								
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—								
1	Quantity.....	460,731	14,303	943	52,610	112,655	22,635	30,659
2	Value.....\$	468,787	49,068	5,421	134,790	440,612	13,150	5,681
Bonaventure County—								
3	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cas- capedia river inclusive.....	674	157	-	223	24	-	-
5	From but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	11,016	3,850	-	580	2,002	-	-
6	Paspebiac included to Gaspe county line..	20,731	503	816	814	5,129	652	-
7	Total quantity.....	32,421	4,510	816	1,617	7,155	652	-
8	Total value.....\$	32,421	11,189	4,410	4,444	26,784	391	-
Gaspe County—								
9	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river.....	66,646	595	-	15,834	11,461	-	1,854
10	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Mal Bay.....	76,373	1,204	127	8,096	19,532	3,083	3,212
11	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspe, including Gaspe Bay.....	15,600	-	-	-	5,200	-	3,500
12	From Cape Gaspe to Little Fox river inclusive.....	38,500	100	-	-	12,800	8,050	125
13	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive	25,050	90	-	-	8,320	6,000	200
14	From St. Helier to western boundary township of Duchesnay.....	53,004	4	-	100	17,600	4,000	800
15	From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat.....	3,000	2,000	-	500	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	278,173	3,993	127	24,530	74,913	21,133	9,691
17	Total value.....\$	308,811	9,161	1,011	67,756	331,817	12,309	1,906
Magdalen Islands—								
18	Southern subdistrict.....	48,169	-	-	5,912	12,115	-	4,025
19	Northern subdistrict.....	11,020	-	-	5,345	110	-	300
20	Total quantity.....	59,189	-	-	11,257	12,225	-	4,325
21	Total value.....\$	38,473	-	-	31,098	40,001	-	649
Saguenay County—								
22	Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bersimis included to but not including Godbout river.....	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
24	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jam- bon inclusive.....	1,118	234	-	430	8	-	-
25	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive.....	610	124	-	243	-	-	-
26	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive.....	16,982	816	-	7,675	272	-	1,32 ¹⁷
27	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kegashka river...	9,045	24	-	3,385	750	-	300
28	Kegashka river included to but not in- cluding Mutton Bay.....	11,986	-	-	1,658	2,890	-	3,400
29	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	11,037	35	-	596	3,270	900	833
30	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive.....	35,393	-	-	1,114	11,172	-	10,185
31	Total quantity.....	86,179	1,241	-	15,101	18,362	900	16,043
32	Total value.....\$	62,088	2,039	-	31,177	42,010	450	3,126
Matane County (all)—								
33	Total quantity.....	360	150	-	105	-	-	-
34	Total value.....\$	540	225	-	315	-	-	-
Rimouski County (all)—								
35	Total quantity.....	4,409	4,409	-	-	-	-	-
36	Total value.....\$	26,454	26,454	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Sardines		Alewives		Salmon				
	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed			
		Used fresh and salted		Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled
Quebec—Sea Fisheries—con.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.
Total Sea Fisheries for Province									
1 Quantity.....	171	171	5	5	10,434	8,501	847	11	805
2 Value.....\$	464	515	15	15	72,950	76,777	4,335	66	3,693
Bonaventure County—									
3 From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point.....	-	-	-	-	737	737	-	-	-
4 Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	1,327	1,327	-	-	-
5 From but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	61	61	-	-	-
6 Paspebiac included to Gaspé county line.....	-	-	-	-	602	602	-	-	-
7 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	2,727	2,727	-	-	-
8 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	21,816	27,270	-	-	-
Gaspé County—									
9 From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river.....	-	-	-	-	172	172	-	-	-
10 From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Mal Bay.....	-	-	-	-	282	282	-	-	-
11 Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspé including Gaspé Bay.....	-	-	-	-	606	606	-	-	-
12 From Cape Gaspé to Little Fox river inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 From St. Helier to western boundary township of Duchesnay.....	-	-	-	-	480	480	-	-	-
15 From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat.....	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-	-
16 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	1,620	1,620	-	-	-
17 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	11,840	15,140	-	-	-
Magdalen Islands—									
18 Southern subdistrict.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Northern subdistrict.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saguenay County—									
22 Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.....	26	26	-	-	459	459	-	-	-
23 Bersimis included to but not including Godbout river....	35	35	5	5	290	270	-	11	-
24 Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive....	-	-	-	-	361	313	30	-	15
25 From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
26 From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	242	242	-	-	-
27 From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kegashka river.....	25	25	-	-	454	451	-	-	2
28 Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay....	-	-	-	-	894	-	519	-	300
29 Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	803	48	208	-	346
30 From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	142
31 Total quantity.....	86	86	5	5	5,216	3,283	847	11	805
32 Total value.....\$	294	345	15	15	30,948	25,319	4,335	66	3,693
Matane County (all)—									
33 Total quantity.....	85	85	-	-	351	351	-	-	-
34 Total value.....\$	170	170	-	-	2,106	2,808	-	-	-
Rimouski County (all)—									
35 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	520	520	-	-	-
36 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	6,240	6,240	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Shad		Smelts		Sturgeon		Caplin and Lance		Eels		Squid		Tom Cod	
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
cwt.	Used fresh	cwt.	Used fresh	cwt.	Used fresh	bbl.	Used fresh	cwt.	Used fresh	bbl.	Used as bait	cwt.	Used fresh
4	4	6,375	6,168	60	60	3,174	3,174	445	445	541	541	50	50
20	20	26,400	34,063	525	525	4,268	4,268	3,144	3,144	1,591	1,616	50	50
-	-	3,079	3,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
-	-	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	191	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	502	295	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4,058	3,851	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	50	50
-	-	14,132	17,982	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	50	50
-	-	356	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	121	121	-	-	6	6	-	-	25	25	-	-
-	-	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	637	637	-	-	6	6	-	-	525	525	-	-
20	20	4,028	6,456	-	-	6	6	-	-	1,575	1,600	-	-
-	-	498	498	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	-
-	-	637	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,135	1,135	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	-
-	-	4,540	5,675	-	-	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-
-	-	120	120	-	-	140	140	2	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	300	300	15	15	10	10	20	20	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	16	16	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	525	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	465	465	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	420	420	15	15	2,168	2,168	22	22	16	16	-	-
-	-	3,200	3,200	75	75	3,262	3,262	120	120	16	16	-	-
-	-	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	303	303	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	450	450	-	-	2,424	2,424	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters		
		Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned		Shipped in shell	Canned
Quebec Sea Fisheries—concluded		cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cases
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—									
1	Quantity.....	8,925	8,925	6,860	6,827	33	32,466	3,630	12,759
2	Value.....\$	44,565	44,585	7,409	7,401	264	164,046	29,400	212,656
Bonaventure County—									
3	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Miguasha Point included to Grand Caspe-dia river inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	104	104	-
5	From but not including Grand Caspe-dia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	224	224	-
6	Paspebiac included to Gaspé county line.	-	-	50	50	-	1,683	710	486
7	Total quantity.....	-	-	50	50	-	2,011	1,038	486
8	Total value.....\$	-	-	75	100	-	10,055	8,564	7,474
Gaspé County—									
9	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river.....	-	-	-	-	-	138	66	36
10	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Mal Bay.....	-	-	264	264	-	2,156	106	1,025
11	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspé including Gaspé Bay.....	-	-	225	225	-	70	70	-
12	From Cape Gaspé to Little Fox river inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-
13	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From St. Helier to western boundary township of Duchesnay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	-	-	489	489	-	2,414	292	1,061
17	Total value.....\$	-	-	978	978	-	12,220	2,436	17,176
Magdalen Islands—									
18	Southern subdistrict.....	-	-	5,585	5,585	-	11,219	-	4,878
19	Northern subdistrict.....	-	-	598	565	33	16,280	2,300	6,063
20	Total quantity.....	-	-	6,183	6,150	33	27,499	2,300	10,941
21	Total value.....\$	-	-	6,183	6,150	264	139,061	18,400	182,586
Saguenay County—									
22	Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Bersimis included to but not including Godbout river.....	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive.....	-	-	103	103	-	-	-	-
25	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kegashka river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	114
29	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	-	-	35	35	-	314	-	157
30	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	20	20	138	138	-	542	-	271
32	Total value.....\$	40	60	173	173	-	2,710	-	5,420
Matane County (all)—									
33	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rimouski County—									
35	Total quantity.....	8,905	8,905	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Total value.....\$	44,525	44,525	-	-	-	-	-	-

107

[illegible]

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Bass	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring
Quebec—Inland Fisheries ¹		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Total Inland Fisheries for Province—						
1	Quantity.....	642	6,171	5,959	18,618	10,158
2	Value..... \$	6,156	38,421	48,053	91,735	36,908
3	Below Quebec—					
4	Bellechasse County..... quantity	81	93	—	3,626	—
5	 value \$	648	186	—	12,691	—
6	Charlevoix-Saguenay County..... quantity	—	—	—	367	606
7	 value \$	—	—	—	2,936	7,272
8	Kamouraska County..... quantity	—	—	—	854	980
9	 value \$	—	—	—	3,416	3,920
10	Montmorency County..... quantity	159	411	—	3,500	—
11	 value \$	1,272	2,466	—	14,000	—
12	Temiscouata County..... quantity	—	—	—	255	8,572
	 value \$	—	—	—	2,040	25,716
13	Total quantity.....	240	504	—	8,602	10,158
14	Total value..... \$	1,920	2,652	—	35,083	36,908
15	Above Quebec—					
16	Argenteuil County..... quantity	26	65	535	41	—
17	 value \$	234	520	4,815	410	—
18	Beauharnois County..... quantity	29	31	24	50	—
19	 value \$	261	310	240	500	—
20	Berthier County..... quantity	—	5	105	51	—
21	 value \$	—	30	525	408	—
22	Chambly County..... quantity	—	163	151	126	—
23	 value \$	—	652	1,610	882	—
24	Champlain County..... quantity	—	—	—	—	—
25	 value \$	—	—	—	—	—
26	Chateauguay County..... quantity	13	650	225	72	—
27	 value \$	130	2,600	825	720	—
28	Hull County..... quantity	—	193	196	8	—
29	 value \$	—	965	1,960	80	—
30	Huntingdon County..... quantity	—	—	66	21	—
31	 value \$	—	—	660	168	—
32	Jacques-Cartier County..... quantity	—	7	160	38	—
33	 value \$	—	42	1,280	304	—
34	Labelle County..... quantity	—	93	195	129	—
35	 value \$	—	558	1,950	1,290	—
36	Laprairie County..... quantity	—	981	67	33	—
37	 value \$	—	9,810	670	363	—
38	L'Assomption County..... quantity	4	261	213	41	—
39	 value \$	40	1,305	2,130	328	—
40	Levis and Lotbiniere Counties..... quantity	280	—	461	4,108	—
41	 value \$	2,800	—	1,844	16,432	—
42	Maskinonge County..... quantity	—	190	456	870	—
43	 value \$	—	760	1,840	4,350	—
44	Missisquoi County..... quantity	—	70	39	—	—
45	 value \$	—	280	273	—	—
46	Montreal County..... quantity	—	141	137	96	—
47	 value \$	—	846	1,482	768	—
48	Nicolet County..... quantity	16	266	329	334	—
49	 value \$	320	1,330	2,665	1,670	—
50	Pontiac County..... quantity	12	22	41	51	—
51	 value \$	180	110	410	510	—
52	Portneuf County..... quantity	2	8	2	73	—
53	 value \$	24	40	12	584	—
54	Richelieu County..... quantity	3	183	808	1,991	—
55	 value \$	27	732	5,672	11,946	—
56	St. Hyacinthe County..... quantity	7	8	7	15	—
57	 value \$	70	40	70	150	—
58	St. Jean County..... quantity	—	43	287	1,250	—
59	 value \$	—	215	2,870	10,000	—
60	Soulanges County..... quantity	—	90	45	36	—
61	 value \$	—	450	180	216	—
62	Temiskamingue and Abitibi Counties..... quantity	—	1,064	10	—	—
63	 value \$	—	4,256	80	—	—
64	Trois-Rivières County..... quantity	10	137	301	85	—
65	 value \$	150	548	2,909	850	—
66	Vaudreuil County..... quantity	—	446	546	181	—
67	 value \$	—	6,690	7,763	1,448	—
68	Vercheres County..... quantity	—	240	193	56	—
69	 value \$	—	1,440	1,158	448	—
70	Yamaska County..... quantity	—	310	360	260	—
	 value \$	—	1,240	2,160	1,827	—
71	Total quantity.....	402	5,667	5,959	10,016	—
72	Total value..... \$	4,236	35,769	48,053	56,652	—

¹In the statistics for the inland fisheries of Quebec no distinction is made between value as caught and landed and value as marketed.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Maskinonge	Mixed Fish	Perch	Pickereel or Dore	Pike	Salmon	Shad	Smelts	Sturgeon	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
775	7,649	4,469	3,625	5,363	667	1,412	859	4,412	2,439	1
19,036	31,835	24,807	38,336	30,552	9,199	9,722	3,722	42,241	21,842	2
-	-	-	63	-	-	244	120	1,465	111	3
-	565	-	504	-	-	1,464	600	5,128	888	4
-	1,695	-	-	-	403	-	205	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	5,239	-	615	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	135	130	371	433	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	2,025	1,300	1,855	4,330	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	151	407	9
-	6,400	-	-	-	-	888	-	755	4,070	10
-	25,600	-	-	-	129	517	163	412	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	1,935	2,585	652	6,180	-	12
-	6,965	-	63	-	667	1,002	859	2,461	518	13
-	27,295	-	504	-	9,199	6,237	3,722	16,393	4,958	14
10	-	293	16	157	-	12	-	12	-	15
120	-	1,172	192	942	-	96	-	144	-	16
6	-	35	35	26	-	-	-	31	-	17
150	-	350	700	390	-	-	-	620	-	18
-	178	169	74	80	-	4	-	28	-	19
-	890	676	888	480	-	60	-	392	-	20
-	-	95	33	48	-	-	-	11	-	21
-	-	1,140	1,155	480	-	-	-	330	-	22
-	163	-	525	327	-	-	-	-	624	23
-	1,304	-	5,250	1,962	-	-	-	-	6,240	24
725	-	900	125	75	-	-	-	500	-	25
18,125	-	4,500	1,250	375	-	-	-	5,000	-	26
-	10	-	32	55	-	-	-	17	-	27
-	50	-	384	550	-	-	-	204	-	28
-	-	32	-	19	-	-	-	223	-	29
-	-	160	-	95	-	-	-	3,345	-	30
5	-	60	14	36	-	-	-	22	-	31
75	-	600	210	360	-	-	-	176	-	32
-	-	62	56	132	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	434	840	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	191	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	1,719	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	36
7	-	140	7	41	-	45	-	-	-	37
126	-	700	105	205	-	900	-	-	-	38
-	-	101	166	205	-	195	-	81	220	39
-	-	404	1,660	2,050	-	1,560	-	1,296	880	40
-	-	410	161	284	-	-	-	19	41	
-	-	1,640	1,610	1,704	-	-	-	190	-	42
-	-	211	165	161	-	-	-	-	112	43
-	-	1,055	2,475	1,127	-	-	-	-	896	44
-	69	-	51	129	-	-	-	50	43	45
-	552	-	1,530	1,032	-	-	-	1,500	516	46
2	80	314	107	130	-	79	-	286	400	47
40	640	1,570	1,605	650	-	395	-	2,860	4,000	48
8	-	27	10	17	-	-	-	5	40	49
160	-	270	200	170	-	-	-	100	240	50
-	-	-	8	2	-	1	-	15	16	51
-	-	-	96	20	-	12	-	75	160	52
4	-	243	61	623	-	3	-	18	-	53
80	-	1,215	610	3,115	-	36	-	180	-	54
8	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
160	-	80	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
-	-	343	43	144	-	-	-	-	-	57
-	-	1,715	645	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	58
-	-	-	10	18	-	-	-	15	-	59
-	-	-	100	108	-	-	-	225	-	60
-	-	-	1,401	2,145	-	-	-	-	231	61
-	-	-	9,807	8,580	-	-	-	-	1,617	62
-	-	159	46	58	-	71	-	187	3	63
-	-	795	690	464	-	426	-	2,805	15	64
-	184	155	129	101	-	-	-	119	-	65
-	1,104	2,325	2,580	1,010	-	-	-	2,142	-	66
-	-	181	93	155	-	-	-	52	202	67
-	-	1,267	930	930	-	-	-	624	2,020	68
-	-	340	190	110	-	-	-	260	30	69
-	-	1,020	2,280	660	-	-	-	3,640	300	70
775	684	4,469	3,562	5,363	-	410	-	1,951	1,921	71
19,036	4,540	24,807	37,832	30,552	-	3,485	-	25,848	16,894	72

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Mixed Fish
Ontario ¹		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—						
1 Quantity.....		11,888	4,297	624	26,353	23,170
2 Value caught and landed..... \$		22,587	27,931	4,368	137,036	94,997
3 Value marketed..... \$		28,530	32,227	4,368	163,388	118,166
4 Lake of the Woods and inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River districts.....	quantity	15	48	—	—	1,121
5 value \$		36	360	—	—	5,717
6 Lake Superior.....	quantity	11	—	—	7,571	727
7 value \$		26	—	—	46,940	3,707
8 North Channel (Lake Huron).....	quantity	2	1	—	43	2,353
9 value \$		5	7	—	267	12,000
10 Georgian Bay (Lake Huron).....	quantity	461	62	—	187	807
11 value \$		1,106	465	—	1,159	4,116
12 Lake Huron (proper).....	quantity	95	4	—	3,434	1,070
13 value \$		228	30	—	21,291	5,457
14 Lake St. Clair, river St. Clair and Detroit River.....	quantity	2,988	318	—	—	2,153
15 value \$		7,171	2,385	—	—	10,980
16 Lake Erie and Upper Niagara River.....	quantity	5,108	833	—	8,512	10,030
17 value \$		12,259	6,247	—	52,774	51,153
18 Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers.....	quantity	495	2,014	501	6,514	2,047
19 value \$		1,188	15,105	3,507	40,387	10,440
20 Inland waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River.....	quantity	2,713	1,017	123	92	2,862
21 value \$		6,511	7,628	861	570	14,596

Fishing Districts		Carp	Catfish	Goldeyes		Mixed Fish	Perch
				Caught and landed	Marketed		
					Smoked		
Manitoba ¹		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	2	319	3,016	1,937	110	2,969
2	Value caught and landed..... \$	4	1,100	13,483	—	186	15,662
3	Value marketed..... \$	6	1,535	—	36,881	343	20,543
SUMMER							
4	Lake of the Woods.....quantity	2	—	—	—	—	5
5	value \$	6	—	—	—	—	15
6	The Pas (Moose lake, Cedar lake, Athapapuskow and Cold lakes).....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Lake Winnipegosis.....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Lake Winnipeg.....quantity	—	319	—	752	61	71
11	value \$	—	1,535	—	14,818	204	289
12	Shoal lake.....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	10
13	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	50
14	Total quantity.....	2	319	—	752	61	86
15	Total value marketed..... \$	6	1,535	—	14,818	204	354
WINTER							
16	Lake Winnipeg.....quantity	—	—	—	292	49	351
17	value \$	—	—	—	5,560	139	2,445
18	Lake Winnipegosis.....quantity	—	—	—	627	—	732
19	value \$	—	—	—	11,938	—	4,213
20	Lake of the Woods.....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	5
21	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	30
22	The Pas (Kississing, Fay, Bartlett and Russic lakes).....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	The Pas (Athapapuskow, Aimie, Goose, Mikanagan, Naosap, Manistikwan, Egg and Schist lakes).....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	The Pas (Cedar, Lost, Moose, Cormorant and Clearwater lakes).....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	The Pas (Simonhouse, Cranberry, Reed, File, Herb, Setting, Trout, Pikwitonla, Moose, Nose and Natawan lakes).....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Lake Manitoba.....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	1,695
31	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	12,900
32	Lake St. Martin.....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	6
33	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	31
34	Lake Waterhen.....quantity	—	—	—	—	—	42
35	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	228
36	Lake Dauphin.....quantity	—	—	—	266	—	52
37	value \$	—	—	—	5,065	—	342
38	Total quantity.....	—	—	—	1,185	49	2,883
39	Total value marketed..... \$	—	—	—	22,563	139	20,189

¹ For the districts the values as marketed are given.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Perch	Pickereel or Dore	Pickereel (blue)	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
52,615	22,287	40,610	13,098	1,085	2,779	46,445	17,498	48,657	1
134,153	138,179	146,196	26,196	43,400	-	403,716	99,739	374,659	2
220,984	184,981	174,623	39,294	43,400	2,779	524,829	118,986	491,435	3
160	12,087	12	7,827	295	507	927	439	7,001	4
672	100,322	52	23,481	11,800	507	10,475	2,985	70,710	5
-	1,169	-	151	28	-	11,237	2,050	1,934	6
-	9,702	-	453	1,120	-	126,978	13,940	19,533	7
40	920	-	908	76	20	3,627	1,342	1,680	8
168	7,636	-	2,724	3,040	20	40,985	9,125	16,968	9
54	961	-	989	14	3	13,132	3,407	11,948	10
227	7,976	-	2,967	560	3	148,892	23,168	120,675	11
304	2,179	20	2	78	508	12,925	9,470	2,192	12
1,277	18,085	86	6	3,120	508	146,053	64,396	22,139	13
583	269	38	192	140	500	-	-	8	14
2,449	2,233	163	576	5,600	500	-	-	81	15
50,290	2,969	39,621	552	273	842	18	-	9,122	16
211,218	24,643	170,370	1,656	10,920	842	203	-	92,132	17
981	160	919	1,702	25	30	3,016	-	4,183	18
4,120	1,328	3,952	5,106	1,000	30	34,081	-	42,248	19
203	1,573	-	775	156	369	1,563	790	10,589	20
853	13,056	-	2,925	6,240	369	17,662	5,372	106,948	21

Pickerel	Pike	Saugers	Suckers	Sturgeon	Trout	Tullibee			Whitefish			
						Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		
							Used fresh	Smoked		Used fresh	Smoked	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		
55,273	15,558	18,942	6,274	10	929	26,797	26,717	50	53,819	53,790	18	1
332,205	32,320	76,574	5,075	120	5,762	77,928	-	-	297,991	-	-	2
428,273	45,775	105,404	6,700	140	7,477	-	97,207	374	-	453,874	360	3
98	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
686	45	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	5
18	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	125	-	6
100	-	-	-	-	666	-	-	-	-	1,122	-	7
4,342	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	-	8
25,722	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,102	-	9
15,284	1,589	2,881	-	-	-	-	7,580	-	-	35,300	-	10
87,119	5,850	12,633	-	-	-	-	30,695	-	-	270,959	-	11
95	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	12
570	48	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	13
19,837	1,747	2,895	-	-	87	-	7,580	-	-	36,002	-	14
114,197	6,288	12,683	-	-	666	-	30,695	-	-	274,293	-	15
5,963	1,346	14,481	248	-	-	-	1,805	50	-	8,817	18	16
54,285	5,119	82,755	502	-	-	-	5,572	374	-	103,307	360	17
11,151	6,503	113	1,906	-	-	-	110	-	-	776	-	18
88,138	15,462	507	2,294	-	-	-	407	-	-	5,854	-	19
12	3	10	5	-	-	-	13	-	-	5	-	20
110	10	65	5	-	-	-	39	-	-	54	-	21
121	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	734	-	22
806	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	23
158	-	-	-	-	433	-	-	-	-	1,607	-	24
1,147	-	-	-	-	3,485	-	-	-	-	14,215	-	25
485	213	-	120	10	230	-	7	-	-	2,547	-	26
3,984	507	-	120	140	1,859	-	26	-	-	21,790	-	27
248	200	-	-	-	99	-	30	-	-	2,001	-	28
1,479	500	-	-	-	767	-	96	-	-	14,715	-	29
15,822	4,681	1,433	3,742	-	-	-	16,419	-	-	1,176	-	30
153,579	15,720	9,371	3,494	-	-	-	58,107	-	-	12,336	-	31
109	148	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	32
669	444	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	871	-	33
55	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	34
319	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	35
1,312	600	10	248	-	-	-	753	-	-	11	-	36
9,560	1,443	23	275	-	-	-	2,265	-	-	74	-	37
35,436	13,811	16,047	6,274	10	842	-	19,137	50	-	17,788	18	38
314,076	39,487	92,721	6,700	140	6,811	-	66,512	374	-	179,581	360	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Goldeyes	Herring
		cwt.	cwt.
Saskatchewan			
Totals for Province—			
1	Quantity.....	74	181
2	Value caught and landed.....\$	592	1,267
3	Value marketed.....\$	740	1,629
SUMMER			
4	Okemasis, Winter, Whitefish, Devil's, Sandy, Island, Cowan, Deep, Fish, Sled, Caribou, Pratt's, Otter and Jackpine lakes..... quantity	-	-
5	 value \$	-	-
6	Athabaska lake..... quantity	-	-
7	 value \$	-	-
8	Saskatchewan river..... quantity	74	-
9	 value \$	740	-
10	Total quantity.....	74	-
11	Total value marketed.....\$	740	-
WINTER			
12	Jackfish lake..... quantity	-	-
13	 value \$	-	-
14	Murray lake..... quantity	-	-
15	 value \$	-	-
16	Turtle lake..... quantity	-	-
17	 value \$	-	-
18	Brightsand, Chitek, Birch, West, Pelican (Witchekan) and Helen lakes..... quantity	-	-
19	 value \$	-	-
20	Makwa lake..... quantity	-	-
21	 value \$	-	-
22	Ministikwan, Worthington, Fishing, Peck, Bronson, Round and Kleckley lakes..... quantity	-	-
23	 value \$	-	-
24	Pierce lake..... quantity	-	-
25	 value \$	-	-
26	Lac des Isles..... quantity	-	-
27	 value \$	-	-
28	Waterhen lake..... quantity	-	-
29	 value \$	-	-
30	Flotten lake..... quantity	-	-
31	 value \$	-	-
32	Creig, Lost, Mustus, Mistohaye, Meadow lakes and Meadow river..... quantity	-	-
33	 value \$	-	-
34	Keeley, Arsenault and Canoe lakes..... quantity	-	-
35	 value \$	-	-
36	Watape lake..... quantity	-	-
37	 value \$	-	-
38	Niska and Kazen lakes..... quantity	-	-
39	 value \$	-	-
40	Vermette and Toy lakes..... quantity	-	-
41	 value \$	-	-
42	Peter Pond lake..... quantity	-	-
43	 value \$	-	-
44	Churchill and Frobisher lakes..... quantity	-	-
45	 value \$	-	-
46	Deep river..... quantity	-	-
47	 value \$	-	-
48	Isle a la Crosse lake..... quantity	-	-
49	 value \$	-	-
50	Shagwenan, Dipper, English river, Elbow and Fox lakes..... quantity	-	-
51	 value \$	-	-
52	Methye lake..... quantity	-	-
53	 value \$	-	-
54	Knee, Primeau, Deer, Snake, Besnard and Spear lakes..... quantity	-	-
55	 value \$	-	-
56	Lac la Plonge..... quantity	-	-
57	 value \$	-	-
58	Dore Lake..... quantity	-	-
59	 value \$	-	-
60	Smoothstone, Wolf, Swan, Needle and Nesslen lakes..... quantity	-	-
61	 value \$	-	-
62	Green, Beaver, River, Lac eau Claire and Little Birch lakes..... quantity	-	-
63	 value \$	-	-

¹ For the districts the values as marketed are given.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Ling	Mulletts	Pickereel	Pike	Suckers	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
1,394	3,915	2,775	3,366	329	1,336	2,186	20,583	1
1,615	5,022	9,121	4,621	1,271	7,008	4,266	78,088	2
1,841	7,755	16,482	8,047	1,600	12,815	5,354	129,911	3
-	-	91	3	15	-	-	186	4
-	-	546	12	30	-	-	1,161	5
-	-	-	-	-	669	-	3	6
63	-	-	-	-	4,685	-	21	7
315	-	-	81	314	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	568	1,470	-	-	-	9
63	-	91	84	329	669	-	189	10
315	-	546	580	1,600	4,685	-	1,182	11
23	56	99	55	-	-	-	1,756	12
23	112	863	220	-	-	-	15,300	13
7	22	28	16	-	-	-	481	14
7	44	244	64	-	-	-	4,093	15
19	194	-	47	-	-	-	99	16
19	194	-	188	-	-	-	866	17
15	57	24	79	-	-	-	558	18
15	114	187	186	-	-	-	3,667	19
-	16	46	36	-	-	10	183	20
-	16	260	144	-	-	35	1,035	21
71	11	80	28	-	-	23	148	22
71	37	560	133	-	-	276	1,141	23
-	-	8	28	-	24	-	160	24
-	-	48	112	-	216	-	960	25
-	2	21	27	-	-	5	332	26
-	2	126	108	-	-	20	1,992	27
-	12	54	20	-	-	60	500	28
-	24	378	80	-	-	240	3,500	29
-	3	3	3	-	-	-	52	30
-	6	21	12	-	-	-	364	31
3	5	5	5	-	-	10	80	32
3	10	35	20	-	-	40	560	33
40	120	78	40	-	-	-	600	34
4	30	273	60	-	-	-	1,500	35
-	9	14	21	-	-	-	139	36
-	9	140	42	-	-	-	1,920	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
54	53	154	239	-	-	-	1,195	42
54	53	413	112	-	-	-	3,816	43
20	217	28	422	-	-	12	1,429	44
200	217	170	844	-	-	240	8,007	45
3	2	3	6	-	-	4	806	46
3	2	16	12	-	-	8	2,859	47
148	147	295	324	-	9	54	321	48
148	147	841	40	-	9	108	1,282	49
2	2	-	4	-	1	3	24	50
2	2	-	8	-	4	6	98	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
-	12	-	16	-	236	-	855	56
-	12	-	32	-	1,657	-	3,849	57
75	250	650	738	-	-	-	3,100	58
37	375	1,950	1,476	-	-	-	12,400	59
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1,130	60
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3,955	61
-	-	17	-	-	-	4	30	62
-	-	68	-	-	10	-	140	63

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Goldeyes	Herring
		cwt.	cwt.
Saskatchewan—Winter Fishing—concluded			
1	Okemasis, Winter, Whitefish, Devil's, Sandy, Island, Cowan, Deep, Fish, Sled, Caribou, Pratt's, Otter and Jackpine lakes.....	quantity	-
2		value \$	-
3	Dog, Nest, Taggart, Strange, Lawrence, Bear, Mariah, Isobel, Round, Fishing, Long and East Round lakes.....	quantity	-
4		value \$	-
5	Clearwater, Island, Sandy, Lake of Bays, Eagle, Grisley Bear and Papquin lakes....	quantity	-
6		value \$	-
7	Montreal, Swearing and Listen lakes.....	quantity	-
8		value \$	-
9	East Trout or Nesbit, Little Bear, Nipekamew, Meeyamost and Moose lakes.....	quantity	-
10		value \$	-
11	Candle and Namew, Fishing, Torch, Whitesand and Clarence lakes.....	quantity	-
12		value \$	-
13	Big Bear, Papquin and Cub lakes.....	quantity	-
14		value \$	-
15	Lac la Ronge and Bigstone lakes.....	quantity	-
16		value \$	-
17	Pipestone and Montgomery lakes.....	quantity	-
18		value \$	-
19	Churchill River East, Reindeer and Wintego lakes.....	quantity	-
20		value \$	-
21	Beaver (Amisk) and Maraichi lakes.....	quantity	-
22		value \$	-
23	Suggi (Pelican) and Windy lakes.....	quantity	-
24		value \$	-
25	Deschambault, Ballantyne, Limestone, Bigstone, Achenluni and Jackson lakes.....	quantity	-
26		value \$	-
27	Birch East, Wildnest, Johnson and Annabel lakes.....	quantity	-
28		value \$	-
29	Pelican, Narrows, Hidden, Nemel, Wood, Crow and Miron lakes.....	quantity	-
30		value \$	-
31	Golden, Phelan, Mari, Barrier, Duck and Caledon lakes.....	quantity	-
32		value \$	-
33	Cumberland and Mackenzie lakes.....	quantity	-
34		value \$	-
35	Sturgeon (Namew) lake.....	quantity	-
36		value \$	-
37	Quil, Nut and Lenore lakes.....	quantity	-
38		value \$	181
39	Long (Last Mountain) and Buffalo Pond lakes.....	quantity	1,629
40		value \$	-
41	Lac Peletier, Cypress and Johnson lakes.....	quantity	-
42		value \$	-
43	Echo (Qu'Appelle), Katapwe, Mission and Pasqua lakes.....	quantity	-
44		value \$	-
45	Round and Crooked lakes.....	quantity	-
46		value \$	-
47	Saskatchewan river.....	quantity	-
48		value \$	-
49	Battle River and Eagle Creek lakes.....	quantity	-
50		value \$	-
51	Assiniboine river and tributaries.....	quantity	-
52		value \$	-
53	Athabasca lake.....	quantity	-
54		value \$	-
55	Cold lake (East side).....	quantity	-
56		value \$	-
57	Primrose lake.....	quantity	-
58		value \$	-
59	Total quantity.....	-	181
60	Total value marketed.....	-	1,629

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Ling	Mullets	Pickarel	Pike	Suckers	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
4	46	12	8	-	-	-	188	1
4	80	25	32	-	-	-	694	2
28	266	30	36	-	-	180	217	3
30	612	150	106	-	-	540	1,044	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	13	6	15	-	-	-	-	6
-	26	48	60	-	-	-	88	7
8	6	-	55	-	33	-	704	8
8	12	-	224	-	267	-	118	9
4	48	12	30	-	-	-	944	10
4	144	64	120	-	-	-	102	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	816	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
6	79	3	1	-	36	1	-	14
62	158	24	22	-	3,680	24	78	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,272	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
111	72	20	74	-	95	-	1,268	21
111	72	96	148	-	554	-	7,438	22
23	64	28	20	-	-	-	100	23
23	128	168	80	-	-	-	600	24
20	10	43	21	-	-	85	310	25
20	10	215	42	-	-	340	1,550	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
50	10	37	8	-	17	-	270	29
50	10	208	8	-	102	-	1,484	30
-	2	1	8	-	-	1	27	31
-	2	6	16	-	-	1	154	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
3	3	2	13	-	13	-	30	35
3	3	6	39	-	39	-	90	36
-	160	-	9	-	-	-	-	37
-	1,600	-	54	-	-	-	-	38
500	400	422	317	-	-	100	1,098	39
500	400	5,064	1,268	-	-	200	15,372	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
27	16	42	83	-	-	1,638	104	43
54	32	336	498	-	-	3,276	936	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
4	5	-	15	-	199	-	341	55
8	10	-	30	-	1,592	-	2,728	56
63	1,525	419	413	-	-	-	2,077	57
63	3,050	2,933	824	-	-	-	14,569	58
1,331	3,915	2,684	3,282	-	667	2,186	20,394	59
1,526	7,755	15,936	7,467	-	8,130	5,354	128,729	60

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Alewives	Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Perch	Pick- erel	Pike	Trout	Tullibee	White- fish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Alberta¹									
Totals for Province—									
Quantity.....	7 1/2		2,392	151	5,388	4,015	1,227	1,163	12,781
Value caught and landed.....\$	70 59		1,715	709	28,175	8,912	4,557	2,186	56,212
Value marketed.....\$	70 59		1,715	1,051	38,385	9,582	8,507	2,217	92,262
SUMMER									
Lesser Slave lake..... quantity		-	-	70	3,144	398	-	-	1,212
Lesser Slave lake..... value \$		-	-	706	25,159	797	-	-	9,697
Lesser Slave lake district (Fawcett, Giff, Long and Sturgeon lakes)..... quantity		-	-	-	23	24	-	-	183
Lesser Slave lake district (Fawcett, Giff, Long and Sturgeon lakes)..... value \$		-	-	-	119	42	-	-	1,283
Lac la Biche..... quantity		-	-	-	383	90	-	159	377
Lac la Biche..... value \$		-	-	-	1,917	97	-	159	2,642
Lac la Biche district (Beaver, Buck and Long lakes)..... quantity		-	-	60	31	73	-	70	85
Lac la Biche district (Beaver, Buck and Long lakes)..... value \$		-	-	237	177	104	-	184	673
Wabamun lake..... quantity		-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1,279
Wabamun lake..... value \$		-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6,395
Wabamun lake district (Shining and Isle lakes)..... quantity		-	25	-	12	51	-	-	10
Wabamun lake district (Shining and Isle lakes)..... value \$		-	13	-	72	245	-	-	84
Moose lake..... quantity		-	-	1	6	15	-	48	67
Moose lake..... value \$		-	-	6	34	37	-	198	337
Keehewin lake (Moose lake district)..... quantity		-	-	4	5	8	-	3	-
Keehewin lake (Moose lake district)..... value \$		-	-	16	21	17	-	7	-
Cold lake district (Ethel and Marie lakes)..... quantity		-	-	-	1	1	-	14	49
Cold lake district (Ethel and Marie lakes)..... value \$		-	-	-	5	2	-	32	198
Pinehurst lake (Pinehurst lake district)..... quantity		-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8
Pinehurst lake (Pinehurst lake district)..... value \$		-	-	-	19	-	-	-	42
Lake Newell district (Newell, Old Man river and Red Deer river)..... quantity		6	27	-	2	266	-	-	-
Lake Newell district (Newell, Old Man river and Red Deer river)..... value \$		59	140	-	21	891	-	-	-
Baptiste lake (Baptiste lake district)..... quantity		-	-	1	2	3	-	22	-
Baptiste lake (Baptiste lake district)..... value \$		-	-	3	7	8	-	62	-
Christina lake (Winnifred lake district)..... quantity		-	-	-	14	32	-	-	195
Christina lake (Winnifred lake district)..... value \$		-	-	-	21	32	-	-	695
Lake Athabasca..... quantity		-	-	-	-	-	669	-	3
Lake Athabasca..... value \$		-	-	-	-	-	4,685	-	21
Total quantity.....		6	52	136	3,626	969	669	316	3,468
Total value marketed.....\$		59	153	968	27,572	2,280	4,685	642	22,067
WINTER									
Lesser Slave lake..... quantity		-	456	5	665	494	-	-	536
Lesser Slave lake..... value \$		-	456	28	3,990	424	-	-	4,291
Lesser Slave lake district (Fawcett, Sturgeon, Little Whitefish and Big Whitefish lakes)..... quantity		-	-	-	11	43	-	32	1,168
Lesser Slave lake district (Fawcett, Sturgeon, Little Whitefish and Big Whitefish lakes)..... value \$		-	-	-	74	41	-	65	8,123
Graham lake..... quantity		-	-	-	3	-	144	-	62
Graham lake..... value \$		-	-	-	3	-	452	-	358
Calling lake..... quantity		-	22	-	24	14	-	-	6
Calling lake..... value \$		-	14	-	120	37	-	-	44
Orloff lake (Calling lake district)..... quantity		-	-	-	-	-	-	25	105
Orloff lake (Calling lake district)..... value \$		-	-	-	-	-	-	75	723
Wabamun lake..... quantity		-	-	-	-	10	-	-	614
Wabamun lake..... value \$		-	-	-	-	22	-	-	5,213
Wabamun lake district (Shining Bank, Chip, Isle and McLeod lakes)..... quantity		-	48	-	16	158	-	-	36
Wabamun lake district (Shining Bank, Chip, Isle and McLeod lakes)..... value \$		-	31	-	120	429	-	-	273
Little Buffalo lake..... quantity		-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Little Buffalo lake..... value \$		-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-
Lake Newell district (Lake Newell and Red Deer river)..... quantity		1	53	-	3	550	-	-	-
Lake Newell district (Lake Newell and Red Deer river)..... value \$		12	173	-	33	2,764	-	-	-
Moose lake..... quantity		-	-	-	-	18	-	107	4
Moose lake..... value \$		-	-	-	-	67	-	416	21

¹For the districts the values as marketed are given.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Al- wives	Gold- eyes	Mixed Fish	Perch	Pick- erel	Pike	Trout	Tulli- bee	White- fish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Alberta—concluded									
Winter—concluded									
Keehewin lake (Moose lake dis- trict).....	quantity	-	-	1	6	6	-	14	-
	value \$	-	-	4	26	26	-	58	-
Cold lake.....	quantity	-	-	-	1	66	411	-	1,210
	value \$	-	-	-	10	66	3,344	-	8,551
Cold lake district (Bourque, Ethel, Hilda, Marie and Moore lakes).....	quantity	-	11	1	13	14	-	66	228
	value \$	-	4	6	44	18	-	181	1,099
Pinehurst lake district (Pinehurst, Mosquito and Touchwood lakes).....	quantity	-	4	-	52	32	3	-	505
	value \$	-	3	-	317	44	26	-	3,589
Primrose lake.....	quantity	-	1,572	-	419	423	-	-	2,077
	value \$	-	787	-	2,546	423	-	-	16,242
Lac la Biche.....	quantity	-	159	-	408	724	-	569	144
	value \$	-	89	-	2,663	1,823	-	569	1,037
Lac la Biche district (Beaver, Buck, Corner, Amisk, Long and Mis- sawaw lakes).....	quantity	-	2	8	15	186	-	14	4
	value \$	-	1	45	70	458	-	47	30
Winnifred lake.....	quantity	-	-	-	118	226	-	-	601
	value \$	-	-	-	751	453	-	-	4,573
Sternor lake (Winnifred lake dis- trict).....	quantity	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	50
	value \$	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	318
Pigeon lake.....	quantity	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1,963
	value \$	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	15,710
Baptiste lake district (Baptiste and Lawrence lakes).....	quantity	-	3	-	3	16	-	20	-
	value \$	-	3	-	16	47	-	184	-
Lessard lake (Lac Ste. Anne dis- trict).....	quantity	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
	value \$	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-
Total quantity.....		1 7	2,340	15	1,762	3,046	558	847	9,313
Total value marketed.....	\$	7	1,562	83	10,813	7,302	3,822	1,575	70,195

	Mixed Fish	Salmon	Suckers	Trout	Whitefish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Yukon Territory					
Totals for Territory—					
Quantity.....	175	630	70	135	196
Value caught and landed.....	\$ 3,500	9,450	490	2,700	3,920
Value marketed.....	\$ 3,500	9,450	490	2,700	3,920

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Cod				Whiting	
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed
		Used fresh	Smoked fillets	Cod livers		Used fresh
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
British Columbia						
Totals for Province—						
1 Quantity.....	2,748	2,211	180	247	35	35
2 Value.....\$	6,236	6,025	1,793	4,677	111	111
District No. 1—						
3 Total quantity.....	2,702	2,165	180	208	34	34
4 Total value.....\$	6,244	5,973	1,793	4,177	106	106
District No. 2—						
5 Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 The Naas River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena.....	44	44	-	39	-	-
9 Grenville—Principe area.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Butedale, including Gardiner Canal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Rivers Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total quantity.....	44	44	-	39	-	-
16 Total value.....\$	48	48	-	500	-	-
District No. 3—						
17 Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Shelter Point to French Creek.....	2	2	-	-	-	-
20 Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	1	1
23 Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Total quantity.....	2	2	-	-	1	1
30 Total value.....\$	4	4	-	-	5	5

¹Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Halibut				Flounders, Brill, Plaice		Skate		Sole		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Smoked	Halibut livers							
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
168,847	168,835	6	2,221	1,235	1,235	877	877	4,305	4,305	1
677,253	930,517	78	29,571	3,759	3,923	2,677	2,748	25,571	25,936	2
11,883	11,871	6	121	1,117	1,117	753	753	3,204	3,204	3
72,731	83,989	78	2,352	3,348	3,478	2,259	2,259	19,204	19,204	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
148,615	148,615	-	2,039	38	38	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
6,624	6,624	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
155,292	155,292	-	2,100	38	38	-	-	-	-	15
595,275	837,080	-	27,219	135	135	-	-	-	-	16
378	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	115	115	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	37	37	20
7	7	-	-	3	3	-	-	726	726	21
863	863	-	-	55	55	114	114	223	223	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
221	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
1,672	1,672	-	-	80	80	124	124	1,101	1,101	29
9,247	9,448	-	-	276	310	418	489	6,367	6,732	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Herring				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Smoked (round)	Smoked (boneless)	Kippered
British Columbia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—						
1	Quantity.....	1,003,204	15,352	242	54	2,652
2	Value.....\$	183,423	30,388	1,788	432	20,949
District No. 1 ¹ —						
3	Total quantity.....	9,717	5,657	233	54	1,669
4	Total value.....\$	24,525	19,491	1,698	432	12,256
District No. 2—						
5	Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	—	—	—	—	—
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet...	—	—	—	—	—
7	The Naas River.....	—	—	—	—	—
8	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena...	54,033	197	9	—	90
9	Grenville—Principe area.....	—	—	—	—	—
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal.....	—	—	—	—	—
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	—	—	—	—	—
13	Rivers Inlet.....	5,654	—	—	—	—
14	Smiths Inlet.....	—	—	—	—	—
15	Total quantity.....	59,687	197	9	—	90
16	Total value.....\$	17,677	476	90	—	900
District No. 3—						
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	—	—	—	—	—
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite...	—	—	—	—	—
19	Shelter Point to French Creek.....	—	—	—	—	—
20	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	385	225	—	—	60
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo.....	275,461	710	—	—	132
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambro Point, including Victoria.....	10,264	4,082	—	—	701
23	Sambro Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat.....	—	—	—	—	—
24	Barelay Sound and Port Alberni.....	110,028	4,501	—	—	—
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	9,600	—	—	—	—
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	526,920	—	—	—	—
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	1,142	—	—	—	—
29	Total quantity.....	933,800	9,498	—	—	893
30	Total value.....\$	141,221	10,421	—	—	7,793

¹ Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Herring—concluded					Pilchards						Perch	
Marketed—concluded					Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Mar- keted
Dry- salted	Pick- led	Used as bait	Meal	Oil		Used fresh	Can- ned	Used as bait	Meal	Oil		Used fresh
cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.
269,420	50	20,985	6,195	186,173	886,964	3,940	4,622	1,603	8,842	1,315,864	715	715
213,521	902	37,563	207,906	23,042	74,289	1,098	11,093	2,891	202,341	166,497	4,578	4,607
-	50	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	442	442
-	902	-	-	-	165	165	-	-	-	-	3,287	3,287
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	11,227	274	10,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,827	-	-	2,576	-	-	1,288	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	14,054	274	10,882	2,576	-	-	1,288	-	-	-	-
-	-	24,777	9,998	1,197	2,576	-	-	2,576	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
219,398	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	88
-	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	93
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	79
50,022	-	3,500	400	16,000	267,433	3,905	4,622	-	2,774	373,399	11	11
-	-	-	87	-	69,900	-	-	-	687	119,127	-	-
-	-	320	5,434	159,291	547,020	-	-	315	5,381	823,338	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
269,420	-	6,931	5,921	175,291	884,353	3,905	4,622	315	8,842	1,315,864	273	273
213,521	-	12,786	197,908	21,845	71,548	933	11,093	315	202,341	166,497	1,291	1,320

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Salmon				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Dry- salted
British Columbia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—						
1	Quantity	1,291,487	183,613	1,091,011	263	127,289
2	Value\$	3,443,448	904,608	6,357,813	2,949	172,104
District No. 1—						
3	Total quantity.....	296,916	36,016	218,262	263	32,824
4	Total value.....\$	991,048	201,552	1,537,558	2,949	47,055
District No. 2—						
5	Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	5,760	—	6,858	—	—
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet.....	987	987	—	—	—
7	The Nass River.....	71,964	—	85,671	—	—
8	Skeena River, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena.....	251,791	54,974	233,711	—	—
9	Grenville—Principe area.....	23,550	—	—	—	—
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal.....	86,538	7,668	88,564	—	—
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	104,429	—	122,982	—	900
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	45,332	—	53,807	—	—
13	Rivers Inlet.....	70,583	—	72,627	—	7,948
14	Smiths Inlet.....	40,447	—	26,342	—	14,656
15	Total quantity.....	701,381	63,629	690,722	—	23,204
16	Total value.....\$	1,499,828	372,800	3,916,902	—	35,667
District No. 3—						
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	87,664	10,623	75,644	—	10,800
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite Shelter Point to French Creek.....	33,361	7,804	15,842	—	9,800
19	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	40,626	241	33,435	—	9,840
20	French Creek to Shoal Harbour including Nanaimo.....	13,219	3,694	—	—	7,620
21	Shoal Harbour to Sambria Point, including Victoria.....	10,108	3,483	—	—	5,300
22	Sambria Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	17,952	5,592	11,567	—	—
23	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	2,918	2,918	—	—	—
24	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	86,891	27,581	29,088	—	27,901
25	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	15,874	10,455	6,451	—	—
26	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook including Kyuquot Sound.....	1,189	1,189	—	—	—
27	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	8,225	8,225	—	—	—
28		2,163	2,163	—	—	—
29	Total quantity.....	320,190	83,968	172,027	—	71,261
30	Total value.....\$	952,572	330,256	903,353	—	91,382

¹Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Salmon—concluded						Shad		Smelts		Sturgeon		
Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
Mild cured	Pickled	Roe	Used as bait	Meal	Oil							
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
12,141	206	3,202	373	149	10,370	4	4	1,038	1,038	202	202	1
138,050	2,060	4,016	740	3,372	767	24	24	6,898	7,084	3,126	3,161	2
5,987	-	829	4	-	-	4	4	891	891	191	191	3
68,368	-	1,227	2	-	-	24	24	5,758	5,758	2,985	2,985	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1,408	206	-	369	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	8
2,984	-	-	-	149	10,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
4,392	206	899	369	149	10,370	-	-	16	16	-	-	15
55,442	2,060	1,315	738	3,372	767	-	-	82	110	-	-	16
-	-	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	21
1,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	11	11	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
1,762	-	1,474	-	-	-	-	-	131	131	11	11	29
14,240	-	1,474	-	-	-	-	-	1,058	1,216	141	176	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Trout		Black Cod		
		Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh	Green-salted Smoked
British Columbia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—						
1	Quantity.....	68	68	6,401	3,363	239 1,282
2	Value.....\$	544	544	30,637	17,776	1,860 19,118
District No. 1—						
3	Total quantity.....	68	68	3,047	1,045	239 763
4	Total value.....\$	544	544	20,037	6,208	1,860 11,048
District No. 2—						
5	Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	The Naas river.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	Skeena river, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena.....	-	-	2,264	1,650	- 308
9	Grenville—Principe area.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	Butedale including Gardiner Canal.....	-	-	27	27	-
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	Rivers Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total quantity.....	-	-	2,291	1,677	- 308
16	Total value.....\$	-	-	6,348	8,363	- 4,312
District No. 3—						
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Shelter Point to French Creek.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambro Point, including Victoria.....	-	-	1,063	641	- 211
23	Sambro Point to Facheena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total quantity.....	-	-	1,063	641	- 211
30	Total value.....\$	-	-	4,252	3,205	- 3,758

¹ Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Ling Cod				Red and Rock Cod		Grayfish			Octopus		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Smoked	Smoked fillets				Meal	Oil			
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	
39,960	39,273	147	131	2,736	2,736	28,020	264	35,147	309	309	1
154,495	155,727	1,845	1,962	9,271	9,333	4,203	7,018	4,629	1,336	1,336	2
24,432	23,885	77	131	1,957	1,957	-	-	-	272	272	3
103,231	100,124	1,145	1,962	6,557	6,557	-	-	-	1,225	1,225	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
55	55	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
55	55	-	-	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	15
130	130	-	-	109	109	-	-	-	-	-	16
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
1,101	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
613	613	-	-	46	46	19,060	184	22,880	-	-	19
3,212	3,212	-	-	294	294	-	-	-	37	37	20
4,946	4,946	-	-	292	292	8,960	80	12,267	-	-	21
4,162	4,022	70	-	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1,094	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
325	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
15,473	15,333	70	-	725	725	28,020	264	35,147	37	37	29
51,134	55,473	700	-	2,605	2,607	4,203	7,018	4,629	111	111	30

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Oulachons		Clams and Quabaugs		
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed	
					Used fresh	Canned
		cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases
British Columbia—concluded						
Totals for Province—						
1	Quantity.....	184	184	13,408	2,187	11,221
2	Value.....\$	390	470	34,677	5,366	84,482
District No. 1—						
3	Total quantity.....	111	111	358	358	-
4	Total value.....\$	317	317	2,178	2,622	-
District No. 2—						
5	Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	4,227	-	4,227
6	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet..	-	-	-	-	-
7	The Naas River.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	Skeena River including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena....	78	78	-	-	-
9	Grenville—Principe area.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	Butedale, including Gardiner Canal.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	Rivers Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total quantity.....	73	73	4,227	-	4,227
16	Total value.....\$	73	153	8,792	-	49,512
District No. 3—						
17	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite	-	-	-	-	-
19	Shelter Point to French Creek.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	French Creek to Shoal Harbour including Nanaimo.....	-	-	1,823	1,823	-
22	Shoal Harbour to Sambro Point, including Victoria.....	-	-	7,000	6	6,994
23	Sambro Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
28	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total quantity.....	-	-	8,823	1,829	6,994
30	Total value.....\$	-	-	23,707	2,744	34,970

¹Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

NOTE.—The following quantities were landed by United States vessels and are included with caught and landed and marketed fresh:—District No. 1: Salmon, 1,970 cwt.; smelts, 5 cwt.; shrimps, 1 cwt.; District No. 2: halibut, 106,338 cwt.; halibut livers, 1,117 cwt.; black cod, 337 cwt.; cod livers, 26 cwt.; salmon, 16,415 cwt.; District No. 3: halibut, 6 cwt.; black cod, 27 cwt.

NOTE.—The following is in addition to the quantities in the main table—estimated quantities of fish of all varieties, including salmon, trout, cod, oulachons, bottom fish, shell fish, etc., consumed by Indians and others.

District No. 1: 9,444 cwt.

District No. 2: 67,855 cwt.

District No. 3: 6,829 cwt.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1932—concluded

Crabs			Oysters		Shrimps			Fur Seals	
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh	Canned				Used fresh	Canned		
cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	no.	no.
3,322	2,952	251	2,010	2,010	1,449	1,109	209	1,787	1,787
16,492	15,226	1,606	28,638	28,800	15,423	14,055	5,933	4,246	4,885
2,316	1,946	251	1,443	1,443	844	504	209	-	-
11,580	9,974	1,606	20,540	20,540	9,286	7,839	5,933	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
765	765	-	-	-	570	570	-	12	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
765	765	-	-	-	570	570	-	88	88
3,277	3,314	-	-	-	5,749	5,745	-	440	440
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
4	4	-	452	452	-	-	-	-	21
225	225	-	55	55	35	35	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	653	653
12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,046	1,046
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
241	241	-	567	567	35	35	-	1,699	1,699
1,635	1,938	-	8,098	8,260	388	467	-	3,906	4,445

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats				
	Sailing and Gasoline				Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men
	20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.
Prince Edward Island	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	
1 Totals for Province.....	1	4	2,700	13	802	7,636	1,614	403,450	2,992
Kings County—									
2 Northern portion.....	-	-	-	-	42	420	208	52,000	364
3 Southern portion.....	-	3	1,500	9	50	500	236	59,000	327
4 Totals for County.....	-	3	1,500	9	92	920	444	111,000	691
Queens County—									
5 Northern portion.....	-	-	-	-	204	2,040	213	53,250	577
6 Southern portion.....	-	-	-	-	96	960	43	10,750	156
7 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	300	3,000	256	64,000	733
Prince County—									
8 Eastern portion.....	-	-	-	-	235	1,726	471	117,700	713
9 Western portion.....	1	1	1,200	4	175	1,990	443	110,750	855
10 Totals for County.....	1	1	1,200	4	410	3,716	914	228,450	1,568

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.					
	Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Lobster Pounds	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Prince Edward Island—concluded		\$		\$		\$
1 Totals for Province.....	1,890	3,780	347,972	347,972	1	1,200
Kings County—						
2 Northern portion.....	194	388	56,125	56,125	-	-
3 Southern portion.....	260	520	58,200	58,200	-	-
4 Totals for County.....	454	908	114,325	114,325	-	-
Queens County—						
5 Northern portion.....	350	700	56,370	56,370	-	-
6 Southern portion.....	-	-	9,750	9,750	-	-
7 Totals for County.....	350	700	66,120	66,120	-	-
Prince County—						
8 Eastern portion.....	236	472	68,102	68,102	1	1,200
9 Western portion.....	850	1,700	99,425	99,425	-	-
10 Totals for County.....	1,086	2,172	167,527	167,527	1	1,200

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Carrying Smacks			Fishing Gear							
			Gill Nets		Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		Tubs of Trawl	
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$	no.		\$		\$		\$		\$
7	5,000	13	2,602	21,812	9	5,400	3,872	26,072	575	11,500
1	400	2	352	6,830	9	5,400	220	1,592	92	1,840
-	-	-	259	1,704	-	-	160	640	10	200
1	400	2	611	8,534	9	5,400	380	2,232	102	2,040
1	300	1	500	4,000	-	-	470	5,200	96	1,920
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	1,880	-	-
1	300	1	500	4,000	-	-	517	7,080	96	1,920
-	-	-	341	2,728	-	-	1,910	12,260	17	340
5	4,300	10	1,150	6,550	-	-	1,065	4,500	360	7,200
5	4,300	10	1,491	9,278	-	-	2,975	16,760	377	7,540

Fishing Gear—concluded

Oyster Rakes		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
347	1,041	19	57	36	62,800	26	1,370	299	14,870
1	3	-	-	4	30,800	-	-	35	2,625
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	2,775
1	3	-	-	4	30,800	-	-	72	5,400
154	462	-	-	32	32,000	23	920	66	1,650
81	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
235	705	-	-	32	32,000	23	920	66	1,650
107	321	19	57	-	-	2	100	46	2,070
4	12	-	-	-	-	1	350	115	5,750
111	333	19	57	-	-	3	450	161	7,820

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
					Steam			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia			\$	No.			\$	No.
1 Totals for Province.....	7	1,072	250,000	141	1	12	2,000	14
Richmond County—								
2 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, in- cluding Ile Madame.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—								
5 Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—								
9 South of Path End inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—								
13 Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Broad Cove, inclusive to Richmond county line.....	1	150	25,000	21	-	-	-	-
15 Totals for County.....	1	150	25,000	21	-	-	-	-
Cumberland County—								
16 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 From Lewis Head to Colchester county line....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Bay of Fundy shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—								
20 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Bay of Fundy shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—								
23 From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Antigonish County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men				
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total value	Total men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	No.	Value		Men
No.	No.	No.	\$	No.		\$		\$	No.		\$	No.	No.
44	33	225	1,011,880	2,035	4,796	102,013	5,511	1,479,227	12,898	150	197,500	285	885
-	-	4	3,200	14	300	9,000	195	51,899	498	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	240	5,280	217	70,469	688	-	-	-	3
-	-	4	3,200	14	540	14,280	412	122,368	1,186	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	20	480	43	12,900	130	-	-	-	5
-	-	13	14,200	43	7	440	220	48,065	408	3	2,800	6	6
-	9	26	74,600	177	74	1,874	65	19,100	275	5	3,000	5	7
-	9	39	88,800	220	101	2,794	328	80,065	813	8	5,800	11	8
-	-	1	900	3	182	5,460	64	9,700	282	6	1,800	12	9
-	1	6	4,700	27	52	780	82	16,400	194	-	-	-	10
-	-	1	600	4	81	1,620	105	21,000	219	4	1,750	8	11
-	1	8	6,200	34	315	7,860	251	47,100	695	10	3,550	20	12
-	-	5	3,500	23	14	875	189	76,000	446	5	3,100	9	13
-	-	-	-	-	121	2,763	174	35,274	427	17	19,400	22	14
-	-	5	3,500	23	135	3,638	363	111,274	873	22	22,500	31	15
-	-	-	-	-	22	200	93	13,950	164	2	1,500	4	16
-	-	-	-	-	69	690	200	30,000	318	4	2,000	4	17
-	-	-	-	-	3	57	14	2,905	28	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	94	947	307	46,855	510	6	3,500	8	19
-	-	-	-	-	8	80	16	4,000	25	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	47	585	15	2,075	71	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	55	665	31	6,075	96	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	27	270	154	38,500	213	11	38,500	26	23
-	-	-	-	-	45	900	90	18,000	183	5	2,350	11	24
-	-	-	-	-	72	1,170	244	56,500	396	16	40,850	37	25
-	-	-	-	-	100	3,000	208	36,400	385	12	4,000	12	26

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Trap Nets	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.		\$		\$		\$
1 Totals for Province.....	41,233	446,096	147	14,170	311	79,452
Richmond County—						
2 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including						
3 Ile Madame.....	2,045	25,702	-	-	-	-
3 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	1,468	17,716	-	-	-	-
4 Totals for County.....	3,513	43,418	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—						
5 Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and						
6 Head of East Bay inclusive.....	282	3,384	-	-	-	-
6 White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	1,200	23,850	-	-	44	4,400
7 Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county						
7 line.....	713	8,134	-	-	11	5,500
8 Totals for County.....	2,195	35,368	-	-	55	9,900
Victoria County—						
9 South of Path End inclusive.....	370	5,550	-	-	-	-
10 Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	290	4,080	-	-	12	2,400
11 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	285	4,290	-	-	18	3,600
12 Totals for County.....	945	13,900	-	-	30	6,000
Inverness County—						
13 Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	728	11,450	-	-	85	30,200
14 Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	594	6,957	-	-	24	7,850
15 Totals for County.....	1,322	18,407	-	-	109	38,050
Cumberland County—						
16 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	90	900	-	-	-	-
17 From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	28	224	-	-	-	-
18 Bay of Fundy shore.....	116	1,625	1	65	-	-
19 Totals for County.....	234	2,749	1	65	-	-
Colchester County—						
20 Northumberland Strait shore.....	5	50	-	-	-	-
21 Bay of Fundy shore.....	63	548	38	3,875	-	-
22 Totals for County.....	68	598	38	3,875	-	-
Pictou County—						
23 From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour....	20	200	-	-	1	250
24 Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Anti-						
24 gonish county line.....	501	5,001	-	-	35	17,500
25 Totals for County.....	521	5,201	-	-	36	17,750
26 Antigonish County (all)—Totals.....	700	7,000	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.

Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Skates of Gear		Hand Lines	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
254	29,270	511	224,060	4,481	40,730	99	21,980	23,041	152,971	1,111	17,211	22,581	25,418
-	-	4	16,000	800	4,000	-	-	300	5,400	-	-	882	1,104
-	-	5	4,000	33	165	-	-	37	370	-	-	1,002	1,002
-	-	9	20,000	833	4,165	-	-	337	5,770	-	-	1,884	2,106
-	-	-	-	108	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	154
-	-	-	-	30	300	-	-	190	1,710	-	-	538	538
-	-	7	7,900	40	200	-	-	305	7,320	-	-	522	781
-	-	7	7,900	178	1,040	-	-	495	9,030	-	-	1,214	1,473
-	-	64	6,370	12	600	-	-	130	1,300	-	-	270	2,700
-	-	13	13,500	-	-	-	-	82	656	-	-	360	360
-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	80	640	-	-	540	540
-	-	78	20,870	12	600	-	-	292	2,596	-	-	1,170	3,600
4	3,900	1	800	35	85	-	-	571	4,960	-	-	1,360	1,460
-	-	1	400	347	3,020	-	-	237	2,381	-	-	478	714
4	3,900	2	1,200	382	3,105	-	-	808	7,341	-	-	1,838	2,174
-	-	-	-	64	4,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	60	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,975	11	205	-	-	53	53
-	-	-	-	124	8,080	15	1,975	11	205	-	-	53	53
-	-	-	-	41	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	505	4	75	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	41	1,280	8	505	4	75	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	585	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	651	8,840	-	-	25	200	-	-	110	50
-	-	-	-	1,236	12,440	-	-	25	200	-	-	110	50
-	-	72	43,200	900	3,600	-	-	150	1,050	-	-	400	200

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.					
	Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.		\$		\$		\$
1 Totals for Province.....	100	100	449	1,062	980,984	1,205,954
Richmond County—						
2 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including	-	-	3	360	30,900	30,900
3 Ile Madame.....	-	-	-	-	12,280	18,420
4 From St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line..	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Totals for County.....	-	-	3	360	43,180	49,320
Cape Breton County—						
5 Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and	-	-	-	-	5,150	7,724
6 Head of East Bay.....	-	-	-	-	27,740	34,675
7 White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county	-	-	-	-	6,400	9,600
8 line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	39,290	51,999
Victoria County—						
9 South of Path End inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	14,600	14,600
10 Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	-	-	-	-	3,400	4,250
11 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-	7,100	8,875
12 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	25,100	27,725
Inverness County—						
13 Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	-	-	-	-	33,650	33,650
14 Broad Cove inclusive to Richmond county line.....	-	-	-	-	37,176	55,747
15 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	70,826	89,397
Cumberland County—						
16 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	-	-	-	-	13,000	13,000
17 From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
18 Bay of Fundy shore.....	-	-	-	-	615	615
19 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	63,615	63,615
Colchester County—						
20 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	5,700	5,700
21 Bay of Fundy shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	5,700	5,700
Pictou County—						
23 From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour....	-	-	-	-	54,800	54,800
24 Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Anti-	-	-	-	-	25,400	25,400
24 gonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	80,200	80,200
26 Antigonish County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	63,000	63,000

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.												
Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
35	20,575	329	950	295	6,122	1,058	480,455	226	60,800	3,595	269,796	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	4,005	1	350	68	8,620	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	5,788	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	4,005	1	350	237	14,408	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6,000	-	-	23	585	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2,805	6	900	131	8,770	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	1,375	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	8,805	6	900	210	10,730	8
-	-	120	120	-	-	6	650	7	900	110	3,300	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	26,700	2	2,000	46	920	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5,400	6	1,900	34	6,460	11
-	-	120	120	-	-	36	32,750	15	4,800	190	10,680	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13,000	6	6,700	39	21,400	13
-	-	66	132	-	-	5	1,000	-	-	44	5,600	14
-	-	66	132	-	-	21	14,000	6	6,700	83	27,000	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	3	225	16
-	-	69	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	330	18
-	-	69	414	-	-	2	200	-	-	10	555	19
-	-	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	70	21
-	-	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	70	22
2	3,000	8	80	-	-	2	1,000	1	500	-	-	23
-	-	22	44	-	-	9	1,225	30	2,800	12	1,550	24
2	3,000	30	124	-	-	11	2,225	31	3,300	12	1,550	25
-	-	40	120	-	-	-	-	60	4,500	80	4,000	26

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
					Steam			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.			\$	no.			\$	no.
Guyborough County—								
1 From Antigonish county line to Fox Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax County—								
5 From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	6	922	225,000	120	-	-	-	-
8 From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Totals for County.....	6	922	225,000	120	-	-	-	-
10 Hants County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
11 From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Queens County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne County—								
15 From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Yarmouth County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	1	12	2,000	14
Digby County—								
19 From Yarmouth county line to the Sissihoo river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 The Sissihoo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Annapolis County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Kings County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men				
40 tons and over	20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total value	Total men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men	
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	no.		\$	no.	no.
-	-	-	-	-	240	6,000	115	23,000	355	8	5,000	16	75
-	6	15	49,500	108	550	11,000	300	90,000	705	10	10,000	20	2
-	-	9	9,900	37	170	6,800	170	68,000	383	6	4,200	12	3
-	6	24	59,400	145	960	23,800	585	181,000	1,443	24	19,200	48	75
-	-	8	9,500	20	94	1,087	71	15,800	395	-	-	-	5
-	1	8	11,400	37	102	1,137	129	18,040	326	-	-	-	100
1	-	7	24,900	49	150	3,000	130	36,400	420	4	7,200	15	7
-	1	30	21,000	125	300	6,000	200	35,000	520	2	1,600	4	8
1	2	53	66,800	231	646	11,224	530	105,240	1,661	6	8,880	19	100
-	-	-	-	-	49	540	10	2,300	59	-	-	-	19
1	1	24	27,100	106	295	5,900	185	39,000	393	4	1,000	5	94
31	4	24	598,800	765	40	800	280	63,000	505	-	-	-	12
32	5	48	625,900	871	335	6,700	465	102,000	898	4	1,000	5	94
2	2	10	31,500	104	286	6,645	218	43,600	648	-	-	-	14
7	-	7	53,000	151	238	2,500	153	27,000	243	2	3,000	5	15
-	1	15	21,200	84	150	3,750	520	195,000	975	8	16,800	16	16
7	1	22	74,200	235	388	6,250	673	222,000	1,218	10	19,800	21	17
2	7	4	39,400	134	235	3,700	360	144,000	887	20	12,500	25	145
-	-	-	-	-	68	1,360	88	26,400	156	-	-	-	161
-	-	-	-	-	180	2,700	290	116,000	530	12	56,000	48	20
-	-	-	-	-	248	4,060	378	142,400	686	12	56,000	48	161
-	-	8	12,980	24	188	3,760	129	28,150	335	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	49	980	19	1,900	109	-	-	-	26

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Trap Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.....	2,801	28,015	—	—	37	7,400
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	3,000	45,000	—	—	—	—
3	From Isaac's Harbour included to Halifax county line.....	1,943	19,430	—	—	—	—
4	Totals for County.....	7,744	92,445	—	—	37	7,400
Halifax County—							
5	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	1,130	5,550	—	—	—	—
6	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour....	1,475	6,925	—	—	—	—
7	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	1,850	34,100	—	—	2	400
8	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	5,750	27,750	—	—	85	8,500
9	Totals for County.....	10,205	74,325	—	—	87	8,900
10	Hants County (all)—Totals.....	87	800	15	1,250	—	—
Lunenburg County—							
11	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	2,300	14,000	—	—	—	—
12	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	5,000	60,000	—	—	—	—
13	Totals for County.....	7,300	74,000	—	—	—	—
14	Queens County (all)—Totals.....	2,386	29,530	—	—	—	—
Shelburne County—							
15	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town...	1,125	14,000	—	—	—	—
16	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line....	1,420	12,780	—	—	44	352
17	Totals for County.....	2,545	26,780	—	—	44	352
18	Yarmouth County (all)—Totals.....	800	14,400	—	—	—	—
Digby County—							
19	Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	40	800	2	40	—	—
20	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	400	3,600	—	—	—	—
21	Totals for County.....	440	4,400	2	40	—	—
22	Annapolis County (all)—Totals.....	194	2,435	4	40	—	—
23	Kings County (all)—Totals.....	34	340	—	—	—	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.

Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Skates of Gear		Hand Lines	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	36	9,000	45	360	-	-	567	5,670	-	-	275	275
-	-	17	6,000	9	70	-	-	1,000	10,000	-	-	2,500	2,500
-	-	1	100	31	955	-	-	214	3,210	-	-	486	486
-	-	54	15,100	85	1,385	-	-	1,781	18,880	-	-	3,261	3,261
-	-	-	-	20	90	-	-	40	410	-	-	1,400	1,400
-	-	6	600	40	80	-	-	35	595	-	-	1,200	1,200
40	3,600	7	2,590	5	70	-	-	300	3,600	90	1,350	1,100	550
145	14,500	32	11,100	12	100	-	-	700	1,750	40	200	900	450
185	18,100	45	14,290	77	340	-	-	1,075	6,355	130	1,550	4,600	3,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	5,000	200	40,000	280	1,000	-	-	200	600	6	24	700	350
4	500	15	7,500	250	1,500	-	-	11,800	32,400	-	-	1,600	2,400
54	5,500	215	47,500	530	2,500	-	-	12,000	33,000	6	24	2,300	2,750
2	800	25	15,000	8	160	-	-	494	9,880	154	4,312	1,200	1,200
-	-	-	-	10	150	2	400	1,000	14,000	210	3,500	240	180
-	-	-	-	45	225	1	1,000	1,900	17,100	250	2,700	575	575
-	-	-	-	55	375	3	1,400	2,900	31,100	460	6,200	815	755
-	-	4	39,000	4	60	4	1,000	360	3,240	325	4,225	1,901	1,901
2	200	-	-	-	-	6	1,800	163	815	-	-	474	474
7	770	-	-	16	1,600	15	7,500	1,800	18,000	36	900	850	850
9	970	-	-	16	1,600	21	9,300	1,963	18,815	36	900	1,324	1,324
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3,600	308	5,244	-	-	315	775
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3,000	38	190	-	-	196	196

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear—con.					
		Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island.....	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	57,000	57,000
3	From Isaac's Harbour to Halifax county line.....	-	-	-	-	36,648	36,648
4	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	108,648	108,648
Halifax County—							
5	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Har- bour.....	50	50	95	142	35,000	52,500
6	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	50	50	90	90	30,000	45,000
7	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	-	-	-	-	8,500	8,500
8	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	-	-	-	-	12,000	10,800
9	Totals for County.....	100	100	185	232	85,500	116,800
10	Hants County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
11	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	-	-	1	10	20,000	20,000
12	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
13	Totals for County.....	-	-	1	10	40,000	40,000
14	Queens County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	34,700	34,700
Shelburne County—							
15	From Queens county line to but not including Shel- burne town.....	-	-	-	-	22,000	23,000
16	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	150,000	165,000
17	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	172,000	188,000
18	Yarmouth County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	260	460	89,750	179,500
Digby County—							
19	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river....	-	-	-	-	8,125	16,250
20	The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line including Digby Neck.....	-	-	-	-	36,000	72,000
21	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	44,125	88,250
22	Annapolis County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	15,000	18,750
23	Kings County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	350	350

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—concluded

Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,000	-	-	90	5,400	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	10,000	8	4,000	140	14,000	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3,000	6	600	40	2,000	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	149	14,000	14	4,600	270	21,400	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	4,000	2	400	140	6,000	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2,070	3	600	215	9,338	6
2	3,000	-	-	-	-	85	17,000	-	-	120	21,000	7
3	225	-	-	-	-	204	27,000	2	200	240	23,500	8
5	3,225	-	-	-	-	435	50,070	7	1,200	715	59,838	9
-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	1	100	3	150	10
1	50	-	-	170	1,190	115	6,000	9	1,200	179	14,000	11
-	-	-	-	80	400	14	84,000	1	2,000	340	37,400	12
1	50	-	-	250	1,590	129	90,000	10	3,200	519	51,400	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	23,400	4	12,600	277	12,750	14
1	500	-	-	-	-	19	5,000	2	100	82	4,100	15
3	6,000	-	-	-	-	80	14,000	9	900	152	6,080	16
4	6,500	-	-	-	-	99	19,000	11	1,000	234	10,180	17
19	4,900	-	-	-	-	33	183,000	14	11,300	228	22,600	18
1	800	-	-	-	-	3	1,500	5	100	110	2,200	19
3	2,100	-	-	36	3,600	28	28,000	11	4,400	230	6,900	20
4	2,900	-	-	36	3,600	31	29,500	16	4,500	340	9,100	21
-	-	-	-	8	920	9	9,500	8	650	154	11,935	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1,100	29	1,450	23

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels			
	Sailing and Gasoline			
	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total value	Total men
	no.	no.	\$	no.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries				
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province	54	234	289,800	1,291
Charlotte County—				
2 From International boundary line to Public Wharf Back Bay.....	-	2	600	9
3 From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	-	-	-	-
4 West Isles and Deer Island.....	-	-	-	-
5 Campobello.....	-	1	300	2
6 Grand Manan Island.....	3	18	45,000	46
7 Totals for County.....	3	21	45,900	57
Saint John County—				
8 Saint John harbour including Mispec and Saint John river.....	-	-	-	-
9 The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	-	-	-	-
10 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-
11 Albert County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—				
12 Bay of Fundy watershed.....	-	-	-	-
13 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-
14 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-
Kent County—				
15 From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river.....	-	2	9,000	5
16 From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	-	9	3,600	22
17 From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	-	5	3,500	10
18 Totals for County.....	-	16	16,100	37
Northumberland County—				
19 From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	-	69	50,000	138
20 From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	-	-	-	-
21 From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	-	7	5,800	16
22 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	-	-	-	-
23 Totals for County.....	-	76	55,800	154
Gloucester County—				
24 From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	-	13	11,700	46
25 From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	51	90	66,600	670
26 From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	-	4	1,300	15
27 From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	-	2	1,400	6
28 Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	-	60	90,000	300
29 Totals for County.....	51	169	171,000	1,037
30 Restigouche County (all)—Totals.....	-	2	1,000	6

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks and Scows			Men fishing without boats
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men				
No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men	
	\$		\$	no.		\$	no.	no.
4,961	153,775	2,660	780,170	9,350	343	211,380	246	1,987 1
84	2,290	41	8,200	179	11	9,700	20	— 2
160	4,500	52	13,000	250	16	105,345	32	49 3
340	17,000	158	106,500	262	45	9,000	—	— 4
185	9,000	143	72,600	310	4	8,200	5	— 5
440	13,200	355	157,500	470	2	8,000	5	50 6
1,209	45,990	749	357,800	1,471	78	140,245	62	99 7
170	7,800	70	21,000	220	—	—	—	— 8
80	2,000	116	39,440	195	2	1,100	4	— 9
250	9,800	186	60,440	415	2	1,100	4	— 10
1	45	1	120	2	—	—	—	3 11
14	740	3	485	28	—	—	—	— 12
763	8,970	313	46,950	1,162	9	22,500	18	345 13
777	9,710	316	47,435	1,190	9	22,500	18	346 14
506	8,145	236	43,100	978	15	7,000	25	400 15
100	3,500	193	53,075	482	5	2,500	9	— 16
40	7,000	135	15,000	350	3	2,000	6	70 17
646	18,645	564	111,175	1,810	23	11,500	40	470 18
190	18,000	135	25,000	650	8	4,000	16	140 19
134	850	—	—	134	7	10,100	15	190 20
45	325	149	44,700	363	1	400	1	200 21
103	1,030	4	1,000	107	—	—	—	— 22
472	20,205	288	70,700	1,254	16	14,500	32	330 23
113	6,780	35	11,500	306	—	—	—	65 24
48	12,000	88	17,600	296	210	21,000	80	25 25
475	5,700	93	23,250	565	—	—	—	15 26
390	8,000	119	27,000	519	1	375	2	20 27
450	18,000	200	50,000	1,300	—	—	—	150 28
1,476	50,480	535	129,350	2,986	211	21,375	82	275 29
130	3,900	21	3,150	222	4	160	8	264 30

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Trap Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.		\$		\$		\$
1	Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	11,587	117,464	6,904	128,462	351	150,810
	Charlotte County—						
2	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	10	100	-	-	-	-
4	West Isles and Deer Island.....	20	500	-	-	-	-
5	Campobello.....	20	500	-	-	-	-
6	Grand Manan Island.....	150	3,000	2	600	-	-
7	Totals for County.....	200	4,100	2	600	-	-
	Saint John County—						
8	Saint John Harbour including Mispic and Saint John river.....	150	4,500	230	4,600	-	-
9	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	98	1,764	577	12,117	-	-
10	Totals for County.....	248	6,264	807	16,717	-	-
11	Albert County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Westmorland County—						
12	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	-	-	25	995	-	-
13	Northumberland Strait shore.....	3,240	29,160	-	-	-	-
14	Totals for County.....	3,240	29,160	25	995	-	-
	Kent County—						
15	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river..	1,750	5,000	25	300	-	-
16	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	417	1,661	1,200	24,000	21	3,000
17	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line..	160	3,200	150	3,500	10	5,000
18	Totals for County.....	2,327	9,861	1,375	27,800	31	8,000
	Northumberland County—						
19	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	350	10,000	3,945	65,000	20	8,000
20	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	-	-	-	-	92	16,233
21	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	130	650	270	5,400	4	280
22	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	37	259	-	-	-	-
23	Totals for County.....	517	10,909	4,215	70,400	116	24,513
	Gloucester County—						
24	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	935	6,870	310	7,750	-	-
25	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	2,000	20,000	90	1,800	-	-
26	From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	650	5,200	-	-	17	8,500
27	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	900	10,100	-	-	57	5,700
28	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	350	12,800	80	2,400	-	-
29	Totals for County.....	4,835	54,970	480	11,950	74	14,200
30	Restigouche County (all)—Totals.....	220	2,200	-	-	130	104,097

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.

Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Pound Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Skates of Gear	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
249	49,300	28	841	6,678	291,835	78	12,400	201	185,027	1,457	17,452	10	100
49	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31,314	80	1,200	-	-
38	11,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4,170	140	1,260	-	-
85	12,750	-	-	20	500	-	-	55	58,886	40	320	-	-
38	5,700	-	-	20	500	-	-	14	16,375	567	4,536	-	-
25	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	51,800	20	200	10	100
235	45,250	-	-	40	1,000	-	-	176	162,545	847	7,516	10	100
3	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13,915	50	400	-	-
11	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8,137	144	1,296	-	-
14	4,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22,052	194	1,696	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	245	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	185	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	288	21,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	288	21,600	-	-	1	185	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	683	20,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	570	42,750	-	-	-	-	35	315	-	-
-	-	-	-	50	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,303	66,240	-	-	-	-	35	315	-	-
-	-	-	-	950	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	17	510	486	36,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	11	331	1,481	29,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	78	12,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	28	841	2,917	116,165	78	12,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	595	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	300	15,000	-	-	-	-	180	4,500	-	-
-	-	-	-	95	3,800	-	-	-	-	100	2,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	50	2,000	-	-	-	-	10	65	-	-
-	-	-	-	297	14,850	-	-	-	-	91	1,360	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,337	39,250	-	-	-	-	381	7,925	-	-
-	-	-	-	793	47,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear—con.					
	Hand Lines		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded		\$		\$		\$
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	10,635	9,387	6	75	395,391	461,526
Charlotte County—						
From International boundary line to Public Wharf						
Back Bay.....	44	44	—	—	60	90
From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county						
line.....	30	30	—	—	4,170	7,297
West Isles and Deer Island.....	400	400	—	—	900	1,350
Campobello.....	700	700	—	—	700	1,050
Grand Manan Island.....	3,000	3,000	—	—	43,000	107,500
Totals for County.....	4,174	4,174	—	—	48,830	117,287
Saint John County—						
Saint John harbour, including Mispec and Saint John						
river.....	—	—	—	—	750	1,312
The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	—	—	—	—	4,725	8,269
Totals for County.....	—	—	—	—	5,475	9,581
Albert County (all)—Totals.....	—	—	—	—	38	48
Westmorland County—						
Bay of Fundy watershed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	35,468	21,280
Totals for County.....	—	—	—	—	35,468	21,280
Kent County—						
From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river..	42	42	—	—	70,470	70,470
From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	240	240	—	—	31,000	38,750
From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line..	300	450	—	—	30,000	30,000
Totals for County.....	582	732	—	—	131,470	139,220
Northumberland County—						
From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	500	650	1	50	40,000	40,000
From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	70	40	—	—	32,900	32,900
Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for County.....	570	690	1	50	72,900	72,900
Gloucester County—						
From Northumberland county line to Inkerman in-						
cluded.....	394	295	—	—	11,800	11,800
From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	2,300	2,070	—	—	13,200	13,200
From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	640	320	—	—	17,500	17,500
From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	450	181	—	—	12,000	12,000
Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	800	800	5	25	38,000	38,000
Totals for County.....	4,584	3,666	5	25	92,500	92,500
Restigouche County (all)—Totals.....	125	125	—	—	8,710	8,710

Fishing Districts	Boats	
	Sail and Row	
	No.	Value
New Brunswick—Inland Fisheries		\$
1 Total Inland Fisheries for Province.....	370	2,009
Victoria County.....	10	40
Carleton County.....	80	320
York County.....	141	919
Sunbury County.....	35	210
Queens County.....	64	320
Kings County.....	40	200

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—concluded

Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
18	51,650	1,142	4,038	81	1,499	946	859	405	170,117	123	108,900	1,078	439,442
1	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	950	1	500	3	3,400
3	26,000	-	-	18	144	-	-	6	3,600	1	2,000	14	5,500
3	15,000	-	-	3	60	-	-	76	7,600	3	1,200	52	7,000
3	15,000	-	-	20	670	-	-	63	5,000	-	-	92	11,692
7	41,200	-	-	35	550	-	-	178	50,000	3	700	500	368,000
7	41,200	-	-	76	1,424	-	-	328	67,150	8	4,400	661	395,592
1	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	19,000	-	-	45	15,500
1	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2,700	-	-	31	3,100
1	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	21,700	-	-	76	18,600
6	9,000	76	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6,000	-	-
6	9,000	76	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6,000	-	-
2	400	390	1,560	-	-	46	184	3	1,500	4	2,000	3	2,500
-	-	25	50	-	-	-	-	5	35,000	6	12,000	2	600
-	-	60	300	-	-	-	-	1	500	2	7,000	-	-
2	400	475	1,910	-	-	46	184	9	37,000	12	21,000	5	3,100
-	-	250	1,250	-	-	-	-	3	4,000	11	22,000	-	-
-	-	74	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18,700	30	600
-	-	67	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	600	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,600	-	-
-	-	391	1,676	-	-	-	-	3	4,000	26	42,900	30	600
2	350	15	30	-	-	900	675	3	15,000	3	15,000	1	200
-	-	175	88	-	-	-	-	12	3,000	150	15,000	150	15,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	800	85	2,550	85	2,550
-	-	10	30	5	75	-	-	5	22,000	34	5,200	70	3,800
2	350	200	148	5	75	900	675	8	37,000	1	600	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,267	5	10,000	-	-

Boats		Total Men	Fishing Gear			
Gasoline			Gill Nets		Eel Traps	
No.	Value		No.	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$			\$		\$
2	500	537	730	7,082	60	120
-	-	15	21	84	-	-
-	-	80	80	800	-	-
-	-	148	179	1,906	-	-
-	-	40	70	492	-	-
1	250	172	180	1,800	40	80
1	250	82	200	2,000	20	40

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there was equipment used by anglers in inland New Brunswick, as follows:—Canoes, value \$6,870; rods and lines, value \$9,082.

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels			
	Sailing and Gasoline			
	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total value	Total men
Quebec—Sea Fisheries	no.	no.	\$	no.
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	1	41	22,650	157
Bonaventure County—				
2 From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point....	-	-	-	-
3 Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascapedia river inclusive....	-	1	600	3
4 From but not including Grand Cascapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	-	-	-	-
5 Paspebiac included to Gaspé county line.....	-	8	4,000	22
6 Totals for County.....	-	9	4,600	25
Gaspé County—				
7 From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river.....	-	20	10,000	82
8 From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay.....	-	8	4,000	24
9 Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspé including Gaspé Bay.....	-	-	-	-
10 From Cape Gaspé to Little Fox river inclusive.....	-	-	-	-
11 From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive.....	-	-	-	-
12 From St. Helier to western boundary township of Duchesney.....	-	-	-	-
13 From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat.....	-	-	-	-
14 Totals for County.....	-	28	14,000	106
Magdalen Islands—				
15 Southern subdistrict.....	1	4	4,050	26
16 Northern subdistrict.....	-	-	-	-
17 Totals.....	1	4	4,050	26
Saguenay County—				
18 Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.....	-	-	-	-
19 Bersimis included, to but not including Godbout river.....	-	-	-	-
20 Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive.....	-	-	-	-
21 From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive....	-	-	-	-
22 From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive....	-	-	-	-
23 From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kegashka river.....	-	-	-	-
24 Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay.....	-	-	-	-
25 Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	-	-	-	-
26 From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	-	-	-	-
27 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-
28 Matane County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-
29 Rimouski County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men				
No.	Value	No.	Value			No.	Value		Men
	\$		\$	no.		\$	no.	no.
2,702	92,525	3,230	978,500	11,147	10	5,000	20	342 1
27	540	12	2,400	39	-	-	-	157 2
66	2,640	17	6,800	144	-	-	-	30 3
476	11,900	32	9,600	596	-	-	-	2 4
243	6,150	206	82,400	1,043	-	-	-	20 5
812	21,230	267	101,200	1,822	-	-	-	209 6
190	3,800	135	54,000	765	-	-	-	78 7
127	3,810	208	83,200	652	-	-	-	20 8
190	2,850	170	51,000	600	-	-	-	25 9
25	700	310	75,950	645	-	-	-	- 10
58	1,740	150	36,750	358	-	-	-	- 11
50	1,700	400	100,000	800	-	-	-	- 12
260	15,600	40	10,000	465	-	-	-	- 13
900	30,200	1,413	410,900	4,285	-	-	-	123 14
378	13,230	480	144,000	1,955	4	2,000	8	- 15
136	4,760	275	82,500	768	6	3,000	12	- 16
514	17,990	755	226,500	2,723	10	5,000	20	- 17
69	4,700	59	11,900	265	-	-	-	- 18
15	575	3	1,500	41	-	-	-	10 19
31	930	28	7,000	97	-	-	-	- 20
40	2,000	60	6,000	180	-	-	-	- 21
20	1,600	132	39,600	371	-	-	-	- 22
9	360	105	26,250	304	-	-	-	- 23
17	1,360	132	52,800	214	-	-	-	- 24
8	500	153	51,150	220	-	-	-	- 25
51	4,080	58	23,200	220	-	-	-	- 26
260	16,105	730	219,400	1,892	-	-	-	10 27
180	5,400	50	10,000	275	-	-	-	- 28
36	1,600	15	10,500	150	-	-	-	- 29

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Trap Nets		Seines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Quebec—Sea Fisheries—con.			\$		\$		\$
1	Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	15,125	366,090	120	40,860	192	28,555
Bonaventure County—							
2	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point..	57	570	17	5,100	-	-
3	Miguasha Point included to Grand Casapedia river inclusive...	250	3,000	25	25,000	12	1,800
4	From but not including Grand Casapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	1,315	19,725	3	2,000	3	300
5	Paspebiac included to Gaspé county line.....	1,000	31,600	-	-	24	2,400
6	Totals for County.....	2,622	54,895	45	32,100	39	4,500
Gaspé County—							
7	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river.....	906	20,950	-	-	26	2,600
8	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay.....	1,460	38,750	-	-	11	900
9	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspé including Gaspé Bay....	700	25,000	-	-	20	2,000
10	From Cape Gaspé to Little Fox river inclusive.....	640	15,400	-	-	-	-
11	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive.....	350	8,750	-	-	-	-
12	From St. Helier to western boundary township of Duchesnay....	928	26,350	-	-	-	-
13	From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat....	286	7,675	-	-	-	-
14	Totals for County.....	5,270	140,875	-	-	57	5,500
Magdalen Islands—							
15	Southern subdistrict.....	4,640	69,600	-	-	17	8,500
16	Northern subdistrict.....	1,500	22,500	-	-	-	-
17	Totals.....	6,140	92,100	-	-	17	8,500
Saguenay County—							
18	Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.....	17	425	31	6,200	-	-
19	Bersimis included, to but including Godbout river.....	20	600	5	1,000	3	400
20	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive.....	27	540	39	1,560	-	-
21	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive.	125	37,500	-	-	10	600
22	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive	29	4,225	-	-	22	1,980
23	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kegashka river.....	83	6,800	-	-	13	1,300
24	Kegashka river included to, but not including Mutton Bay.....	234	7,020	-	-	13	2,500
25	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	212	6,285	-	-	2	400
26	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive.....	90	2,700	-	-	15	2,625
27	Totals for County.....	837	66,095	75	8,760	78	9,905
28	Matane County (all)—Totals.....	246	12,000	-	-	1	150
29	Rimouski County (all)—Totals.....	10	125	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.										
Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
150	89,800	1,534	33,275	4	80	4,651	60,321	22,054	23,945	1
-	-	204	24,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	17	2,550	-	-	-	-	82	82	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	375	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	11,550	1,800	1,800	5
-	-	221	27,030	-	-	1,400	11,550	2,257	2,257	6
-	-	1	40	-	-	1,200	10,200	1,300	1,300	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	550	4,540	1,100	1,100	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	45	350	1,950	1,950	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	315	2,472	1,235	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	300	2,000	1,100	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,450	1,700	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	350	13
-	-	1	40	-	-	1,845	15,705	11,772	8,735	14
13	14,400	551	2,280	-	-	1,117	25,691	3,025	6,050	15
9	13,500	760	3,750	-	-	185	4,255	1,100	2,200	16
22	27,900	1,311	6,030	-	-	1,302	29,946	4,125	8,250	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	1	175	-	-	-	-	8	8	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	300	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	742	1,113	22
1	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	584	876	23
64	32,000	-	-	-	-	17	510	500	500	24
21	8,400	-	-	-	-	22	660	676	676	25
42	21,000	-	-	-	-	65	1,950	690	690	26
128	61,900	1	175	-	-	104	3,120	3,650	4,293	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	360	28
-	-	-	-	4	80	-	-	10	50	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear—con.			
		Lobster Traps		Lobster Pounds	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			\$		\$
Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded					
1	Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	109,342	117,692	2	890
Bonaventure County—					
2	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point....	—	—	—	—
3	Miguasha Point included to Grand Cascadepia river inclusive.....	700	1,050	1	800
4	From but not including Grand Cascadepia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	1,700	2,550	—	—
5	Paspebiac included to Gaspé county line.....	3,500	5,250	1	90
6	Totals for County.....	5,900	8,850	2	890
Gaspé County—					
7	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river	4,000	6,000	—	—
8	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay.....	5,800	8,700	—	—
9	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspé including Gaspé Bay.....	1,000	1,500	—	—
10	From Cape Gaspé to Little Fox river inclusive.....	350	350	—	—
11	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
12	From St. Helier to western boundary township of Duchesnay.....	—	—	—	—
13	From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat.....	—	—	—	—
14	Totals for County.....	11,150	16,550	—	—
Magdalen Islands—					
15	Southern subdistrict.....	41,400	41,400	—	—
16	Northern subdistrict.....	48,100	48,100	—	—
17	Totals.....	89,500	89,500	—	—
Saguenay County—					
18	Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.....	—	—	—	—
19	Bersimis included to but not including Godbout river.....	—	—	—	—
20	Godbout river included to Point-a-Jambon inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
21	From but not including Point-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive..	—	—	—	—
22	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive.	—	—	—	—
23	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kegashka river.....	—	—	—	—
24	Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay.....	1,607	1,607	—	—
25	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	1,185	1,185	—	—
26	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon inclusive	—	—	—	—
27	Totals for County.....	2,792	2,792	—	—
28	Matane County (all)—Totals.....	—	—	—	—
29	Rimouski County (all)—Totals.....	—	—	—	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—concluded

Scallop Drags		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
17	2,620	258	42,942	207	56,960	2,275	142,340	1
-	-	-	-	4	160	94	1,880	2
5	1,000	-	-	15	600	12	360	3
-	-	-	-	1	1,750	96	3,840	4
-	-	-	-	15	1,500	200	8,000	5
5	1,000	-	-	35	4,010	402	14,080	6
-	-	4	2,000	10	400	10	400	7
8	1,600	12	1,200	20	4,000	100	4,000	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	220	10,500	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	215	6,450	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	2,550	11
-	-	4	2,000	18	1,600	2	50	12
-	-	-	-	10	1,500	20	2,000	13
8	1,600	20	5,200	58	7,500	652	25,950	14
-	-	10	5,300	8	2,100	348	13,920	15
-	-	15	13,500	13	3,900	78	5,460	16
-	-	25	18,800	21	6,000	426	19,380	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	77	15,300	18
-	-	-	-	7	1,000	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	27	2,500	2	80	20
-	-	1	400	6	9,000	75	6,000	21
-	-	2	2,500	9	6,550	140	2,100	22
-	-	24	1,900	18	4,700	136	6,800	23
1	5	82	6,150	1	500	178	26,700	24
3	15	64	4,992	2	7,200	96	14,400	25
-	-	40	3,000	1	3,600	76	11,400	26
4	20	213	18,942	71	35,050	780	82,780	27
-	-	-	-	20	2,000	15	150	28
-	-	-	-	2	2,400	-	-	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Boats				Total Men
		Sail and Row		Gasoline		
		No.	Value	No.	Value	
Quebec—Inland Fisheries			\$		\$	
1 Total Inland Fisheries for Province.....		1,118	35,154	208	45,965	1,952
Below Quebec—						
2	Bellechasse County.....	86	1,094	4	1,150	65
3	Charlevoix and Saguenay Counties.....	25	815	3	670	40
4	Kamouraska County.....	5	100	—	—	170
5	Montmorency County.....	1	40	1	200	150
6	Temiscouata County.....	65	3,700	16	6,800	188
7	Totals.....	182	5,749	24	8,820	613
Above Quebec—						
8	Argenteuil County.....	15	205	1	100	22
9	Beauharnois County.....	48	1,200	12	3,000	35
10	Berthier County.....	20	1,560	8	950	30
11	Chambly County.....	30	900	5	1,600	152
12	Champlain County.....	7	1,220	5	1,000	45
13	Chateauguay County.....	32	640	8	1,600	20
14	Hull County.....	32	485	—	—	28
15	Huntingdon County.....	33	990	8	1,200	29
16	Jacques Cartier County.....	50	1,750	—	—	30
17	Labelle County.....	29	675	—	—	20
18	Laprairie County.....	2	50	9	1,350	21
19	L'Assomption County.....	41	1,075	7	1,600	51
20	Levis and Lotbiniere Counties.....	60	2,600	42	8,400	145
21	Maskinonge County.....	25	625	18	1,800	45
22	Missisquoi County.....	10	330	—	—	24
23	Montreal County.....	138	3,450	—	—	225
24	Nicolet County.....	77	1,441	11	1,345	48
25	Pontiac County.....	—	—	2	250	26
26	Portneuf.....	10	250	—	—	5
27	Richelieu County.....	45	604	12	1,800	35
28	St. Hyacinthe County.....	21	1,600	—	—	10
29	St. Jean County.....	30	1,600	4	600	32
30	Soulanges County.....	1	75	—	—	38
31	Temiscamingue and Abitibi Counties.....	6	975	2	600	28
32	Trois-Rivieres County.....	36	600	3	300	66
33	Vaudreuil County.....	6	125	3	300	22
34	Vercheres County.....	30	300	1	150	38
35	Yamaska County.....	102	4,080	23	9,200	69
36	Totals.....	936	29,405	184	37,145	1,339

Fishing Districts	Steam Tugs				Boats					Fishing Gear	
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men	Gill Nets	
					No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Yards	Value
Ontario			\$	no.		\$		\$		no.	\$
1 Totals for Province.....	97	2,609	651,800	355	1,075	51,034	865	581,199	3,463	6,230,275	710,609
2 Lake of the Woods and Inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River districts.....	—	—	—	—	209	7,757	135	65,160	505	314,300	46,627
3 Lake Superior.....	9	284	44,500	36	68	6,139	49	29,624	225	743,820	70,665
4 North Channel (Lake Huron)...	9	215	44,000	30	62	4,740	39	32,300	124	319,170	37,755
5 Georgian Bay (Lake Huron)....	23	590	160,500	69	104	5,600	137	107,875	456	1,365,484	135,589
6 Lake Huron (proper).....	17	499	139,800	68	35	1,960	74	49,570	225	999,100	120,255
7 Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair and Detroit River.....	—	—	—	—	81	3,665	36	11,145	153	—	—
8 Lake Erie and Upper Niagara River.....	30	857	230,000	120	164	8,505	155	164,270	725	1,288,231	194,709
9 Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers.....	—	—	—	—	157	5,598	190	99,390	584	890,190	81,446
10 Inland waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River..	9	164	33,000	30	195	7,079	50	21,865	466	309,980	23,563

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear										
Gill Nets, Seines, etc.		Weirs		Lines		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1,180	45,957	1,136	113,394	1,930	12,861	186	16,853	72	4,298	1
12	350	69	63,250	-	-	38	1,715	-	-	2
16	500	60	650	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	3
18	154	5	125	69	6,630	6	95	6	50	4
2	100	115	34,500	-	-	1	100	-	-	5
40	425	-	-	-	-	20	2,000	20	2,000	6
88	1,529	249	98,525	69	6,630	66	4,910	26	2,050	7
27	150	-	-	12	84	4	120	-	-	8
15	150	1	10	24	82	2	100	25	125	9
2	56	44	176	600	1,250	-	-	-	-	10
5	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
32	2,500	3	900	300	820	3	3,440	-	-	12
20	400	8	40	20	80	-	-	2	20	13
19	95	5	60	31	95	1	85	-	-	14
8	74	-	-	51	102	3	300	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	51	110	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	35	388	6	325	6	325	17
19	475	10	30	8	56	-	-	-	-	18
12	450	78	670	12	36	4	150	-	-	19
500	34,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	155	3,620	6	60	-	-	-	-	21
8	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
65	975	8	32	68	340	-	-	-	-	23
11	257	152	3,318	322	922	57	463	-	-	24
12	800	-	-	20	220	1	400	-	-	25
8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
251	1,343	-	-	27	70	7	1,060	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	12	130	-	-	-	-	28
30	443	24	250	43	155	2	2,000	-	-	29
-	-	13	150	35	700	11	200	1	400	30
1	30	24	475	2	65	3	800	2	700	31
6	160	48	830	58	124	5	300	10	678	32
30	450	-	-	8	110	-	-	-	-	33
11	430	17	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	297	4,158	116	232	11	2,200	-	-	35
1,092	44,428	887	14,869	1,861	6,231	120	11,943	46	2,248	36

Fishing Gear																
Seines		Pound Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip and Roll Nets		Lines		Spears		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
203	24,106	1,075	535,180	755	29,862	94	544	574	6,305	55	341	338	91,218	480	238,220	1
-	-	27	8,085	27	6,150	1	4	-	-	-	-	96	12,960	126	27,075	2
-	-	51	23,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6,160	20	7,665	3
-	-	88	38,275	5	200	-	-	2	15	-	-	30	14,650	38	10,675	4
8	1,095	82	79,900	41	902	-	-	239	4,281	9	44	52	15,060	48	16,915	5
-	-	107	66,100	-	-	-	-	156	1,212	-	-	18	10,575	53	25,635	6
47	5,425	121	12,695	-	-	6	20	42	204	-	-	9	2,025	21	8,875	7
66	10,835	580	301,000	23	460	9	43	30	91	-	-	66	24,950	89	121,375	8
6	345	-	-	505	17,382	17	78	29	118	-	-	27	3,775	34	10,045	9
76	6,406	19	5,200	154	4,768	61	399	76	384	46	297	18	1,063	51	9,960	10

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

[illegible]

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats				
	Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.
Alberta			\$	no.		\$		\$	
1 Totals for Province.....	2	100	20,000	10	73	2,640	104	35,300	196
2 Lesser Slave lake.....	-	-	-	-	15	590	40	16,000	61
3 Lesser Slave lake district (Fawcett, Sturgeon, Little Whitefish and Big Whitefish, Gift and Long lakes).....	-	-	-	-	6	375	5	900	8
4 Athabasca lake.....	2	100	20,000	10	-	-	16	12,000	25
5 Graham lake (Peerless lake district).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Calling lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Calling lake district (Orloff lake).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Wabamun lake.....	-	-	-	-	14	300	12	1,750	36
9 Wabamun lake district (Isle, Shining Bank, Chip and McLeod lakes).....	-	-	-	-	3	75	3	400	9
10 Little Buffalo lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Newell lake district (Newell, Red Deer River, and Old Man River).....	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	4
12 Moose lake.....	-	-	-	-	2	100	1	100	6
13 Moose lake district (Keehewin lake).....	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	1
14 Cold lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Cold lake district (Ethel, Marie, Bourque, Hilda and Moore lakes).....	-	-	-	-	4	100	2	300	6
16 Pinehurst lake district (Pinehurst, Mosquito, and Touchwood lakes).....	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	1
17 Primrose lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Lac la Biche.....	-	-	-	-	15	450	20	3,000	25
19 Lac la Biche district (Beaver, Buck, Corner, Amisk, Long and Missawawi lakes).....	-	-	-	-	6	250	4	650	9
20 Winnifred lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Winnifred lake district (Christina and Sterner lakes).....	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	2
22 Pigeon lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Baptiste lake district (Baptiste and Lawrence)....	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	200	3
24 Lessard lake (Lac Ste. Anne district).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yukon Territory									
25 Totals for Territory.....	-	-	-	-	20	1,095	24	11,740	38

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Barges			Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear										
				Gill Nets		Fish Wheels		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	Men	No.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$	No.			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
2	10,250	4	466	4,103	76,000	-	-	61	23,245	55	17,260	23	19,350	1
-	-	-	35	668	13,360	-	-	29	15,470	10	3,110	2	5,000	2
-	-	-	39	312	4,440	-	-	2	75	4	400	2	300	3
2	10,250	4	-	150	3,000	-	-	3	6,250	3	8,000	2	9,200	4
-	-	-	2	12	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	2	12	180	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	6
-	-	-	7	42	730	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	7
-	-	-	45	486	9,720	-	-	12	200	7	1,000	4	400	8
-	-	-	13	132	1,512	-	-	1	50	2	200	4	150	9
-	-	-	1	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	11	83	995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	3	54	900	-	-	1	150	2	100	1	100	12
-	-	-	2	18	192	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	13
-	-	-	67	402	8,040	-	-	-	-	2	250	1	50	14
-	-	-	14	118	1,952	-	-	1	100	4	500	1	50	15
-	-	-	13	82	1,432	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	16
-	-	-	18	108	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	33	348	6,960	-	-	5	500	5	2,000	4	4,000	18
-	-	-	8	110	1,767	-	-	5	250	5	400	2	100	19
-	-	-	14	96	1,440	-	-	-	-	2	400	-	-	20
-	-	-	1	18	330	-	-	1	100	1	100	-	-	21
-	-	-	135	810	16,200	-	-	-	-	2	300	-	-	22
-	-	-	2	30	450	-	-	1	100	2	150	-	-	23
-	-	-	1	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	100	2,000	9	1,350	-	-	1	50	1	10	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels			
	Steam			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
British Columbia			\$	no.
1 Totals for Province ¹	1	250	35,000	4
District No. 1—				
2 Fraser River and Howe Sound.....	-	-	-	-
District No. 2—				
3 Massett Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-
4 Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet.....	-	-	-	-
5 The Naas river.....	-	-	-	-
6 Skeena river, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena.....	1	250	35,000	4
7 Grenville—Principe area.....	-	-	-	-
8 Butedale area including Gardiner Canal.....	-	-	-	-
9 Bella Pella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	-	-	-	-
10 Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-
11 Rivers Inlet.....	-	-	-	-
12 Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-
District No. 3—				
13 Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	-	-	-	-
14 Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite..	-	-	-	-
15 Shelter Point to French Creek.....	-	-	-	-
16 Mainland waters, from George Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-
17 French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo.....	-	-	-	-
18 Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria.....	-	-	-	-
19 Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	-	-	-	-
20 Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	-	-	-	-
21 Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-
22 Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-
23 Tatchu Point to Cape Cook including Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-
24 Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-

¹The province totals show the actual aggregate of the agencies of production in use. Figures for fishing districts show the agencies of production employed in each, and as such agencies in some cases were engaged in several districts, the total number shown in this table may exceed the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Scows		
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men			
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total value	Total men	No.	Value	No.	Value			No.	Value	Men
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	no.		\$	no.
13	97	135	2,381,069	1,065	2,256	172,310	5,031	3,340,755	8,998	158	134,500	49 1
3	13	14	390,480	113	113	5,650	1,760	879,515	2,138	144	259,200	144 2
2	9	5	228,000	58	30	810	143	158,300	216	-	-	- 3
-	2	-	22,000	7	4	120	36	34,050	46	-	-	- 4
-	5	10	116,500	71	119	9,485	268	190,550	432	3	1,100	- 5
-	22	38	591,800	233	486	60,275	1,073	1,082,280	2,457	63	50,700	17 6
-	5	12	116,500	79	18	1,440	38	60,000	143	-	-	- 7
-	18	15	325,000	156	51	2,570	88	88,350	183	3	3,500	- 8
23	7	-	305,000	170	59	6,875	170	114,130	258	2	900	- 9
-	6	6	105,000	44	134	12,060	98	50,160	238	4	2,500	4 10
-	16	12	269,000	107	680	51,075	805	415,065	1,524	9	13,200	14 11
-	6	5	130,500	31	118	8,850	189	109,600	324	4	2,100	5 12
-	25	30	392,300	279	61	7,150	280	140,000	509	-	-	- 13
-	5	28	194,000	167	299	10,465	166	66,150	465	3	1,500	6 14
-	11	6	142,500	73	130	4,385	174	125,000	336	1	800	1 15
-	-	-	-	-	51	2,120	285	114,000	363	5	4,000	10 16
3	16	3	132,000	219	42	1,800	70	25,500	112	35	28,000	- 17
-	9	8	137,000	92	36	770	138	84,500	182	11	8,500	- 18
-	6	6	148,000	71	-	-	8	9,300	16	-	-	- 19
6	24	9	620,500	241	-	-	348	290,000	379	21	20,100	- 20
22	24	17	643,500	313	-	-	85	75,400	85	10	10,000	5 21
18	14	-	499,000	147	-	-	70	105,000	90	20	24,000	- 22
1	14	4	261,400	92	-	-	76	72,200	79	2	1,700	- 23
2	15	14	418,000	136	31	1,250	82	87,300	123	-	-	- 24

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear			
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			\$		\$
British Columbia—con.					
1 Totals for Province¹		59	4,260	5,147	867,788
District No. 1—					
2 Fraser River and Howe Sound		11	2,200	1,437	273,030
District No. 2—					
3 Massett Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands		—	—	2	200
4 Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet		—	—	1	40
5 The Naas river		—	—	433	58,360
6 Skeena river, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena		6	410	1,444	231,863
7 Grenville—Principe area		—	—	19	2,660
8 Butedale area, including Gardiner Canal		—	—	55	7,650
9 Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound		—	—	143	33,830
10 Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels		—	—	365	62,050
11 Rivers Inlet		—	—	1,532	269,150
12 Smiths Inlet		—	—	297	51,975
District No. 3—					
13 Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland		—	—	170	17,000
14 Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite		—	—	60	11,700
15 Shelter Point to French Creek		23	2,400	4	400
16 Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point		6	900	83	10,000
17 French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo		5	500	1	200
18 Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria		—	—	—	—
19 Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm		—	—	5	4,000
20 Barclay Sound and Port Alberni		6	800	95	14,250
21 Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound		—	—	2	200
22 Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound		—	—	—	—
23 Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound		—	—	—	—
24 Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound		—	—	—	—

¹The province totals show the actual aggregate of the agencies of production in use. Figures for fishing districts show the agencies of production employed in each, and as such agencies in some cases were engaged in several districts, the total numbers shown in this table may exceed the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear—con.

Salmon Purse Seines		Salmon Drag Seines		Salmon Trap Nets		Seines		Smelt Nets		Oulachan Nets	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
149	239,150	42	15,840	4	69,000	59	127,075	58	1,655	21	630
1											
—	—	3	1,500	—	—	—	—	49	980	21	630
2	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	24,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8,575	—	—	—	—
24	28,250	7	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	33,600	2	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	46,800	—	—	—	—	1	300	—	—	—	—
4	5,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	20,600	—	—	—	—	1	2,000	—	—	—	—
4	3,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	64,000	21	10,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	57,500	—	—	—	—	23	57,500	—	—	—	—
13	14,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4,000	12	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4,000	—	—	—	—	6	15,000	—	—	—	—
5	12,200	—	—	4	60,000	1	3,000	5	1,000	—	—
14	23,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	70,100	—	—	—	—	23	60,500	—	—	—	—
30	45,000	—	—	—	—	11	22,000	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45,500	—	—	—	—
5	5,000	—	—	—	—	1	1,200	—	—	—	—
14	25,000	—	—	—	—	8	29,000	—	—	—	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear—con.					
		Skates of Gear		Inshore Drags		Hand Lines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
			\$		\$		\$
British Columbia—concluded							
1 Totals for Province¹		1,671	19,010	36	4,425	12,909	84,918
District No. 1—							
2 Fraser River and Howe Sound		420	4,200	9	4,500	332	544
District No. 2—							
3 Massett Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands		—	—	—	—	1,192	10,728
4 Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet		—	—	—	—	212	1,908
5 The Naas river		—	—	—	—	796	6,404
6 Skeena river, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena		1,152	24,156	1	700	2,978	26,802
7 Grenville—Principe area		—	—	—	—	80	640
8 Butedale area including Gardiner Canal		90	2,250	—	—	414	3,312
9 Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound		4	40	—	—	720	6,480
10 Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels		—	—	—	—	120	1,080
11 Rivers Inlet		—	—	—	—	240	2,160
12 Smiths Inlet		—	—	—	—	—	—
District No. 3—							
13 Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland		46	230	—	—	400	4,000
14 Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite		—	—	—	—	1,550	2,275
15 Shelter Point to French Creek		72	800	—	—	956	9,560
16 Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point		1	150	—	—	1,181	4,724
17 French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo		—	—	—	—	344	1,600
18 Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point, including Victoria		66	1,320	9	2,300	680	3,400
19 Sambrio Point to Pachena Point including Nitinat Arm		—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Barclay Sound and Port Alberni		—	—	—	—	1,652	6,608
21 Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound		1	150	—	—	600	4,000
22 Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound		—	—	—	—	420	3,500
23 Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound		—	—	—	—	380	5,700
24 Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound		—	—	—	—	840	5,650

¹The province totals show the actual aggregate of the agencies of production in use. Figures for fishing districts show the agencies of production employed in each, and as such agencies in some cases were engaged in several districts, the total numbers shown in this table may exceed the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part I. In Primary Operations—concluded.

[illegible]

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(a) General Summary of Statistics

	Province and County or District	Establish- ments	Capital	Total Employees and Salaries and wages		Pro- priators who regularly perform manual labour in estab- lishments
		no.	\$	no.	\$	no.
1	Canada—Totals	629	17,043,212	13,724	2,821,878	215
2	Lobster canneries.....	357	1,503,599	6,723	470,719	138
3	Salmon canneries.....	59	7,395,391	3,894	1,147,186	12
4	Clam canneries.....	16	95,922	210	15,355	3
5	Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	1,434,842	337	177,393	2
6	Fish curing establishments.....	156	4,770,648	2,239	841,986	51
7	Freezing plants.....	13	302,580	81	31,036	4
8	Reduction plants.....	18	1,540,230	240	138,233	5
9	Prince Edward Island—Totals	99	189,375	1,550	97,907	64
10	Lobster canneries.....	91				
	Clam canneries.....	2	174,225	1,540	96,463	64
11	Fish curing establishments.....	5				
	Freezing plants.....	1	15,750	10	1,444	—
	Kings County—					
12	Lobster canneries.....	34				
	Clam canneries.....	2	75,950	524	36,155	21
13	Fish curing establishments.....	2				
	Freezing plant.....	1	14,050	7	1,019	—
	Queens County—					
14	Lobster canneries.....	20	32,412	297	16,952	15
15	Fish curing establishments.....	3	1,700	3	425	—
	Prince County—					
16	Lobster canneries.....	37	65,863	719	43,356	28
17	Nova Scotia—Totals	190	3,151,379	3,849	841,832	41
18	Lobster canneries.....	107	726,649	2,680	259,406	14
19	Salmon cannery.....	1				
	Clam canneries.....	3	16,093	43	4,168	—
20	Other fish canneries.....	5	184,827	113	55,890	—
21	Fish curing establishments.....	65	1,877,844	953	486,927	25
22	Freezing plants.....	5	237,289	32	13,768	1
23	Reduction plant.....	4	111,077	28	21,671	1
	Richmond County—					
24	Lobster canneries.....	6	29,867	133	13,226	—
	Cape Breton County—					
25	Lobster canneries.....	6	23,676	295	28,834	—
26	Fish curing establishments.....	4	39,493	25	14,019	—
	Reduction plant.....	1				
	Victoria County—					
27	Lobster canneries.....	8	27,803	160	12,084	1
28	Fish curing establishments.....	3	17,611	37	2,897	—
	Inverness County—					
29	Lobster canneries.....	12				
	Salmon cannery.....	1	78,315	324	23,857	2
30	Fish curing establishments.....	3	544,698	72	47,421	—
	Cumberland County—					
31	Lobster canneries.....	17				
	Fish curing establishment.....	1	47,000	258	17,293	4
	Pictou County¹—					
32	Lobster canneries.....	10	207,347	464	43,983	—
	Antigonish County—					
33	Lobster canneries.....	9	17,723	272	24,943	3
	Guysborough County—					
34	Lobster canneries.....	13	162,725	305	43,871	—
35	Fish curing establishments.....	7	131,937	61	27,982	2

¹The statistics for Pictou County include 1 lobster cannery in Colchester County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(a) General Summary of Statistics

Fuel and Electricity Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish, Canned, or otherwise prepared	Total	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
274,710	7,708,713	2,190,935	170,385	193,598	10,253,631	4,243,614	12,440,511	16,634,125	1
52,848	2,393,628	356,412	15,743	5,017	2,770,800	1,022,477	2,856,015	3,878,492	2
77,823	2,354,241	1,389,631	16,875	94,272	3,855,019	164,889	6,602,423	6,767,312	3
2,166	34,781	22,751	544	226	58,302	—	116,104	116,104	4
16,942	137,371	154,917	7,153	48,952	348,393	55,123	645,546	700,669	5
60,637	2,377,456	232,794	129,233	38,806	2,778,289	2,869,740	1,578,409	4,448,149	6
4,986	76,208	5,898	15	4,095	86,216	131,385	—	131,385	7
59,303	335,028	28,532	822	2,230	366,612	—	642,014	642,014	8
14,154	489,007	102,079	3,369	1,444	594,899	93,663	733,392	833,055	9
14,037	482,113	101,944	2,239	1,444	587,740	92,316	730,175	822,491	10
117	5,894	135	1,121	—	7,150	1,347	9,217	10,564	11
5,163	152,913	35,362	1,758	25	190,058	5,304	259,666	264,970	12
117	2,991	81	465	—	3,537	1,215	3,590	4,805	13
2,338	100,219	16,662	77	—	116,958	23,725	133,051	156,776	14
—	2,903	54	656	—	3,613	132	5,627	5,759	15
6,536	228,981	49,920	404	1,419	280,724	63,287	337,458	400,745	16
77,642	2,694,996	312,355	45,518	33,655	3,025,524	2,247,782	2,386,173	4,633,955	17
23,355	1,217,963	153,539	9,235	2,480	1,383,217	631,716	1,340,698	1,972,414	18
146	5,036	1,971	327	—	7,334	—	12,807	12,807	19
4,077	100,372	32,916	2,219	6,145	141,652	54,783	157,613	212,393	20
33,341	1,218,091	147,769	33,737	24,779	1,424,367	1,513,021	762,372	2,275,393	21
3,954	33,288	1,000	—	245	34,533	48,262	—	48,262	22
12,739	30,246	5,169	—	6	35,421	—	112,683	112,683	23
1,132	40,444	6,285	302	—	47,031	13,068	56,263	69,331	24
1,837	68,745	11,519	—	120	80,384	8,289	139,399	147,688	25
433	29,963	1,673	592	—	32,228	50,453	11,387	61,840	26
1,137	48,713	7,250	1,036	—	56,999	380	89,865	90,245	27
58	5,267	219	634	—	6,120	75	9,280	9,355	28
1,953	72,124	11,629	2,071	100	85,924	11,442	108,834	120,276	29
7,760	76,949	17,882	1,118	1,657	97,605	136,122	60,602	196,724	30
3,422	95,235	21,115	434	—	116,784	5,881	165,412	171,293	31
3,922	280,976	33,680	214	542	315,412	217,189	273,808	490,997	32
1,832	78,538	14,832	—	17	93,387	10,230	116,647	126,877	33
3,974	123,325	22,370	3,387	683	149,765	43,278	168,235	211,513	34
3,638	87,948	6,180	3,962	94	98,184	73,447	68,742	142,189	35

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total Employees and Salaries and wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
		no.	\$	no.	\$	no.
	Nova Scotia—concluded					
1	Halifax County—					
	Lobster canneries.....	10	38,867	249	21,104	1
	Clam cannery.....	1				
	Fish curing establishments.....	2				
2	Freezing plants.....	2	356,574	257	236,972	1
	Reduction plant.....	1				
	Lunenburg County—					
3	Lobster canneries.....	2				
	Fish curing establishments.....	2	246,052	140	60,010	—
	Freezing plant.....	1				
4	Queens County—					
	Clam canneries.....	6				
	Fish curing establishments.....	2	77,650	33	10,143	—
	Shelburne County—					
5	Lobster canneries.....	6				
	Other fish canneries.....	2	42,743	117	15,631	2
6	Fish curing establishments.....	17	448,745	179	82,438	16
	Yarmouth County—					
7	Lobster canneries.....	5	23,716	94	9,352	1
8	Fish curing establishments.....	9				
	Freezing plants.....	2	296,704	168	31,323	3
	Digby County—					
9	Lobster canneries.....	3	45,205	42	9,026	—
10	Other fish canneries.....	3	178,782	102	51,590	—
11	Fish curing establishments.....	11				
	Reduction plants.....	2	71,146	61	13,831	5
12	New Brunswick—Totals.....	157	2,086,902	2,546	268,600	45
13	Lobster canneries.....	108	515,989	1,977	88,723	25
	Clam canneries.....	9				
14	Sardine canneries.....	3	1,288,118	324	128,927	3
	Fish curing establishments.....	34				
15	Freezing plants.....	1	282,795	245	50,950	17
	Reduction plants.....	2				
	Charlotte County—					
16	Clam canneries.....	5				
	Sardine canneries.....	3	1,284,607	282	127,862	3
	Fish curing establishments.....	20				
17	Freezing plant.....	1	141,363	112	21,749	14
	Reduction plant.....	1				
	Saint John County—					
18	Fish curing establishments.....	5				
	Reduction plant.....	1	101,122	29	21,541	1
	Westmorland County—					
19	Lobster canneries.....	14	219,102	385	30,357	2
20	Fish curing establishments.....	6	12,290	90	2,434	2
	Kent County—					
21	Lobster canneries.....	20				
	Clam canneries.....	2	80,404	558	23,092	6
22	Fish curing establishments.....	3	28,020	14	5,226	—
	Northumberland County—					
23	Lobster canneries.....	12				
	Clam cannery.....	1	61,055	326	14,947	1
	Gloucester County ¹ —					
24	Lobster canneries.....	62				
	Clam cannery.....	1	158,939	750	21,392	16

¹The statistics for Gloucester County include two lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

Fuel and Electricity Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish, Canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Total	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,300	84,023	10,241	67	46	94,377	34,706	91,080	125,786	1
13,809	487,477	64,073	890	9,480	561,920	780,367	236,704	1,017,071	2
9,154	165,443	22,945	2,171	4,131	194,740	95,375	164,478	259,853	3
1,226	30,285	3,615	3,083	965	37,948	22,837	31,146	53,983	4
1,196	238,195	7,749	1,083	150	247,177	215,172	74,770	289,942	5
8,682	247,661	28,952	12,717	6,234	295,564	285,441	185,112	470,553	6
1,251	32,284	5,883	7	147	38,321	17,044	45,492	62,536	7
4,643	114,958	6,542	5,244	860	127,604	81,396	84,984	166,380	8
731	58,323	2,679	1,197	800	62,999	55,687	21,411	77,098	9
3,897	85,677	32,326	1,755	5,995	125,753	41,300	149,396	190,696	10
655	52,443	2,716	3,554	1,584	60,297	48,603	33,126	81,729	11
31,183	744,101	226,103	17,898	50,646	1,038,748	432,401	1,205,424	1,637,825	12
11,382	537,617	76,252	4,182	693	618,744	262,673	570,191	832,864	13
14,320	52,325	130,555	5,103	42,951	230,934	—	525,147	525,147	14
5,481	154,159	19,296	8,613	7,002	189,070	169,728	110,086	279,814	15
14,105	50,724	128,911	5,094	42,951	227,680	—	520,291	520,291	16
2,561	66,447	10,354	4,542	4,602	85,945	84,032	41,844	125,876	17
1,913	59,280	8,416	3,385	2,355	73,436	53,761	60,279	114,040	18
1,978	239,225	20,088	401	—	259,714	223,320	149,204	372,524	19
950	2,065	526	670	25	3,286	—	6,446	6,446	20
2,995	126,735	23,671	1,464	95	151,965	26,728	166,476	193,204	21
57	26,367	—	16	20	26,403	31,935	1,517	33,452	22
2,075	71,312	13,456	1,109	—	85,877	3,309	108,398	111,707	23
4,549	101,946	20,681	1,217	598	124,442	9,316	150,969	160,285	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

	Province and County or District	Establish- ments	Capital	Total of Employees and Salaries and Wages		Pro- prietors who regularly perform manual labour in estab- lish- ments
				no.	\$	
1	Quebec—Totals.....	94	425,673	1,073	104,025	57
2	Lobster canneries.....	51	87,336	537	26,279	37
3	Salmon canneries.....	14	15,979	24	1,299	9
4	Fish curing establishments.....	25	318,958	502	75,562	8
5	Freezing plants.....	4	3,400	10	885	3
	Bonaventure County—					
6	Lobster canneries.....	4	2,575	39	1,460	2
7	Fish curing establishment.....	1)				
	Freezing plants.....	3)	106,777	57	9,961	—
	Gaspé County—					
8	Lobster canneries.....	4	15,634	43	1,911	3
9	Fish curing establishments.....	18)				
	Freezing plant.....	1)	162,781	242	54,819	9
	Magdalen Islands—					
10	Lobster canneries.....	9	61,300	411	21,900	1
11	Fish curing establishments.....	5	47,500	186	10,377	—
	Saguenay County—					
12	Lobster canneries.....	34	7,827	44	1,008	31
13	Salmon canneries.....	14)				
	Fish curing establishment.....	1)	21,279	51	2,589	11
14	British Columbia—Totals.....	89	11,186,283	4,706	1,509,516	8
15	Salmon canneries.....	44	7,377,212	3,863	1,145,767	3
16	Clam canneries.....	2)				
	Other fish canneries.....	2)	42,726	63	3,701	—
17	Fish curing establishments.....	27)				
	Freezing plants.....	2)	2,357,404	575	249,719	1
18	Reduction plants.....	12	1,408,861	205	110,329	4
	District No. 1—					
19	Salmon canneries.....	8)				
	Other fish canneries.....	2)	1,284,783	602	263,124	—
20	Fish curing establishments.....	10)				
	Freezing plant.....	1)	127,313	122	49,276	1
	District No. 2—					
21	Salmon canneries.....	28)				
	Clam cannery.....	1)	5,030,960	2,685	709,899	1
22	Fish curing establishments.....	2)				
	Freezing plant.....	1)	1,892,981	121	149,653	—
	Reduction plant.....	1)				
	District No. 3—					
23	Salmon canneries.....	8)				
	Clam cannery.....	1)	1,104,195	639	176,445	2
24	Fish curing establishments.....	15)	474,824	342	58,119	—
25	Reduction plants.....	11	1,271,227	195	103,000	4

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(a) General Summary of Statistics—concluded

Fuel and Electricity Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products		
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish, Canned, Cured or otherwise prepared	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
10,882	266,936	40,982	19,469	1,776	329,163	47,649	445,807	493,456 1
4,236	156,316	25,200	87	400	182,003	35,772	216,503	252,275 2
269	1,959	1,559	—	192	3,710	115	5,167	5,282 3
6,377	103,844	13,573	19,382	1,184	137,983	3,735	224,137	227,872 4
—	4,817	650	—	—	5,467	8,027	—	8,027 5
242	4,370	189	25	—	4,584	210	7,598	7,808 6
318	11,794	650	907	162	13,513	7,574	13,583	21,157 7
310	10,110	2,108	—	400	12,618	555	18,415	18,970 8
1,361	87,366	6,492	14,948	1,002	109,808	2,358	175,300	177,658 9
3,319	139,061	22,117	62	—	161,240	35,007	184,753	219,760 10
4,494	8,001	7,081	2,027	20	17,129	1,800	30,804	32,604 11
365	2,775	786	—	—	3,561	—	5,737	5,737 12
473	3,459	1,559	1,500	192	6,710	145	9,617	9,762 13
143,849	3,604,673	1,479,416	81,140	106,077	5,274,306	1,422,119	7,663,715	9,085,834 14
77,531	2,351,322	1,387,692	16,875	94,080	3,849,969	164,774	6,595,666	6,760,440 15
431	14,998	12,083	48	82	27,211	340	66,121	66,461 16
18,101	944,559	56,278	66,395	11,680	1,078,912	1,257,005	506,249	1,763,254 17
44,786	293,794	23,363	822	235	318,214	—	495,679	495,679 18
21,980	739,882	294,501	4,342	62,570	1,101,295	65,409	1,584,725	1,650,134 19
152	224,404	14,119	8,498	5,877	252,898	235,376	146,646	382,022 20
46,126	1,304,322	889,212	10,780	24,194	2,228,508	87,529	4,152,426	4,239,955 21
16,506	543,854	9,535	5,063	2,150	560,602	959,132	47,212	1,006,344 22
9,856	322,116	216,062	1,801	7,398	547,377	12,176	924,636	936,812 23
3,131	178,263	33,064	52,834	3,653	267,814	62,497	321,590	384,087 24
43,098	291,832	22,923	822	235	315,812	—	486,480	486,480 25

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(b) Capital Invested

Province	Estab- lish- ments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Fuel and Miscel- laneous Supplies on hand	Finished Products on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—Totals	629	10,508,907	1,128,054	3,423,155	1,978,096	17,043,212
Lobster canneries.....	357	1,058,491	122,879	78,966	243,263	1,503,599
Salmon canneries.....	59	3,824,820	626,300	2,452,337	491,934	7,395,391
Clam canneries.....	16	46,980	19,588	5,035	24,319	95,922
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	1,051,483	71,343	193,045	118,971	1,434,842
Fish curing establishments.....	156	3,101,444	203,550	531,325	934,329	4,770,648
Freezing plants.....	13	239,293	10,257	23,762	29,268	302,580
Reduction plants.....	18	1,186,396	74,137	143,685	136,012	1,540,230
Prince Edward Island—Totals	99	182,525	312	7,138	—	189,975
Lobster canneries.....	91					
Clam canneries.....	2	169,125	312	4,788	—	174,225
Fish curing establishments.....	5					
Freezing plant.....	1	13,400	—	2,350	—	15,750
Nova Scotia—Totals	190	2,215,489	208,631	298,851	431,408	3,154,379
Lobster canneries.....	107	482,605	60,895	38,610	144,539	726,649
Salmon cannery.....	1					
Clam canneries.....	3	9,131	391	50	7,121	16,693
Other fish canneries.....	5	117,342	12,567	46,081	8,837	184,827
Fish curing establishments.....	65	1,320,678	121,770	193,061	242,335	1,877,844
Freezing plants.....	5	195,747	8,047	9,613	23,882	237,289
Reduction plants.....	4	89,986	4,961	11,436	4,694	111,077

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages

Province	Estab- lish- ments	Employees on Salaries		
		Male	Female	Total Salaries
	no.	no.	no.	\$
1 Canada—Totals	629	434	52	602,760
2 Lobster canneries.....	357	90	5	39,031
3 Salmon canneries.....	59	119	11	198,346
4 Clam canneries.....	16	7	—	3,923
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	34	5	73,827
6 Fish curing establishments.....	156	156	29	248,988
7 Freezing plants.....	13	3	1	6,500
8 Reduction plants.....	18	25	1	32,145
9 Prince Edward Island—Totals	99	15	—	4,595
10 Lobster canneries.....	91			
11 Clam canneries.....	2	15	—	4,595
12 Fish curing establishments.....	5			
13 Freezing plant.....	1	—	—	—
12 Nova Scotia—Totals	190	109	28	185,372
13 Lobster canneries.....	107	28	2	22,537
14 Salmon cannery.....	1			
15 Clam canneries.....	3	3	—	2,900
16 Other fish canneries.....	5	6	1	14,190
17 Fish curing establishments.....	65	68	25	141,275
18 Freezing plants.....	5	—	—	—
19 Reduction plants.....	4	4	—	4,470
19 New Brunswick—Totals	157	98	10	87,714
20 Lobster canneries.....	108	46	3	11,599
21 Clam canneries.....	9			
22 Sardine canneries.....	3	30	4	60,145
23 Fish curing establishments.....	34			
24 Freezing plant.....	1	22	3	15,970
25 Reduction plants.....	2			
23 Quebec—Totals	94	22	—	16,150
24 Lobster canneries.....	51	1	—	300
25 Salmon canneries.....	14	—	—	—
26 Fish curing establishments.....	25	21	—	15,850
27 Freezing plants.....	4	—	—	—
28 British Columbia—Totals	89	190	14	308,929
29 Salmon canneries.....	44	119	11	198,346
30 Clam canneries.....	2			
31 Other fish canneries.....	2	2	—	515
32 Fish curing establishments.....	27			
33 Freezing plants.....	2	50	2	85,469
34 Reduction plants.....	12	19	1	24,599

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(b) Capital Invested—concluded

Province	Estab- lish- ments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Fuel and Miscel- laneous supplies on hand	Finished Products on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick—Totals	157	1,461,217	136,293	213,967	275,425	2,086,902
Lobster canneries.....	108	344,176	46,817	27,426	97,570	515,989
Clam canneries.....	9					
Sardine canneries.....	3	947,982	65,002	150,981	124,153	1,288,118
Fish curing establishments.....	34					
Freezing plants.....	1	169,059	24,474	35,560	53,702	282,795
Reduction plants.....	2					
Quebec—Totals	94	323,859	33,544	56,984	11,286	425,673
Lobster canneries.....	51	63,185	14,855	8,142	1,154	87,336
Salmon canneries.....	14	10,217	1,662	4,100	—	15,979
Fish curing establishments.....	25	248,157	17,027	44,742	9,032	318,958
Freezing plants.....	4	2,300	—	—	1,100	3,400
British Columbia—Totals	89	6,325,817	749,274	2,851,215	1,259,977	11,186,283
Salmon canneries.....	44	3,813,603	624,638	2,448,237	490,734	7,377,212
Clam canneries.....	2					
Other fish canneries.....	2	24,408	12,971	968	4,379	42,726
Fish curing establishments.....	27					
Freezing plants.....	2	1,402,058	51,029	270,261	634,146	2,357,494
Reduction plants.....	12	1,085,748	60,636	131,749	130,718	1,408,851

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages—concluded

Employees on Wages			Contract Labour and Piece Workers		
Male	Female	Total Wages	Male	Female	Total Wages
no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$
5,431	4,368	1,741,404	1,568	1,871	477,714
2,712	3,870	430,497	28	13	1,191
536	169	526,343	1,383	1,676	422,497
57	115	9,836	2	29	1,506
138	34	76,263	13	113	27,273
1,758	171	588,298	90	35	4,700
72	5	24,536	—	—	—
158	4	85,631	52	—	20,457
706	817	93,052	4	8	260
696	817	91,608	4	8	260
10	—	1,444	—	—	—
2,150	1,493	654,800	69	—	1,653
1,234	1,392	236,080	24	—	789
12	28	1,268	—	—	—
75	31	41,700	—	—	—
776	39	344,783	45	—	869
30	2	13,768	—	—	—
23	1	17,201	—	—	—
824	1,425	151,720	32	157	29,166
588	1,330	76,982	—	10	142
95	74	41,578	5	116	27,204
141	21	33,160	27	31	1,820
615	436	87,875	—	—	—
198	338	25,979	—	—	—
17	7	1,299	—	—	—
390	91	59,712	—	—	—
10	—	885	—	—	—
1,136	197	753,957	1,463	1,708	446,630
515	159	524,924	1,383	1,676	422,497
13	12	1,521	10	26	1,665
478	23	162,239	18	4	2,011
130	3	65,273	52	—	20,457

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months

Province	Estab- lish- ments	January		February		March		April	
		Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1 Canada—Totals.....	629	1,113	64	1,186	82	1,090	115	2,337	503
2 Lobster canneries.....	357	32	—	51	2	112	46	817	382
3 Salmon canneries.....	59	114	3	123	3	144	4	578	16
4 Clam canneries.....	16	15	36	23	54	15	45	18	51
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	72	1	61	2	34	2	98	38
6 Fish curing establishments.....	156	740	20	762	17	634	15	757	12
7 Freezing plants.....	13	32	3	25	3	12	2	29	3
8 Reduction plants.....	18	108	1	141	1	139	—	40	1
9 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	99	1	—	1	—	1	—	35	9
10 Lobster canneries.....	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	9
12 Fish curing establishments.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Freezing plant.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
12 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	190	746	21	762	20	678	62	1,238	407
13 Lobster canneries.....	107	32	—	51	2	112	46	559	357
14 Salmon cannery.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Clam canneries.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Other fish canneries.....	5	50	—	42	—	8	—	50	36
17 Fish curing establishments.....	65	618	19	633	16	515	14	564	11
18 Freezing plants.....	5	28	2	17	2	8	2	12	2
19 Reduction plants.....	4	18	—	19	—	35	—	23	1
19 New Brunswick—Totals.....	157	53	27	76	47	62	46	339	62
20 Lobster canneries.....	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	10
21 Clam canneries.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Sardine canneries.....	3	24	26	29	46	38	45	66	51
23 Fish curing establishments.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Freezing plant.....	1	29	1	47	1	24	1	57	1
25 Reduction plants.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Quebec—Totals.....	94	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	7
24 Lobster canneries.....	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
25 Salmon canneries.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Fish curing establishments.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	1
27 Freezing plants.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 British Columbia—Totals.....	89	312	15	346	14	348	6	685	18
29 Salmon canneries.....	44	114	3	123	3	144	4	578	16
30 Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Other fish canneries.....	2	13	11	13	10	3	2	—	2
32 Fish curing establishments.....	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Freezing plants.....	2	100	—	92	—	101	—	95	—
34 Reduction plants.....	12	85	1	118	1	100	—	12	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months—concluded

May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
4,941	3,888	5,122	3,506	3,232	748	3,009	923	2,678	714	2,661	549	1,994	109	1,357	48 1
2,671	3,567	2,474	3,224	523	417	439	689	381	512	280	324	78	4	75	5 2
923	103	958	112	797	124	810	138	499	98	316	114	171	31	93	1 3
21	42	32	69	23	29	26	29	28	34	22	33	16	23	1	6 4
126	40	179	44	168	25	168	21	189	15	156	14	145	2	126	1 5
1,116	132	1,337	52	1,482	147	1,284	43	1,308	49	1,608	58	1,462	45	933	31 6
30	3	32	3	36	3	81	5	68	3	106	3	69	3	51	3 7
54	1	110	2	203	3	201	3	225	3	173	3	53	1	78	1 8
709	764	690	758	39	10	53	76	54	82	43	63	4	1	6	5 9
704	764	682	758	26	10	44	76	49	82	40	63	2	1	5	5 10
5	-	8	-	13	-	9	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	1	- 11
2,151	1,518	2,079	1,334	1,246	235	903	103	859	87	999	94	963	40	860	29 12
1,399	1,440	1,237	1,241	351	230	124	47	115	39	107	35	76	3	70	- 13
7	25	8	26	5	3	5	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	- 14
55	38	101	44	90	25	90	21	86	15	82	13	67	1	62	1 15
660	12	700	20	759	34	634	29	623	30	743	43	760	33	660	25 16
10	2	15	2	23	2	31	2	12	2	44	2	43	2	39	2 17
20	1	18	1	18	1	19	1	22	1	22	1	21	1	29	1 18
585	1,057	554	961	228	58	478	596	433	426	315	260	143	24	106	7 19
378	1,019	355	901	32	8	273	570	216	400	137	235	-	-	-	- 20
85	17	100	39	100	29	101	25	106	25	91	24	93	23	65	6 21
122	21	99	21	96	21	104	1	111	1	87	1	50	1	41	1 22
442	443	646	337	630	261	409	12	356	3	272	1	143	1	40	1 23
190	344	202	328	114	169	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 24
8	3	9	4	17	7	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 25
241	96	432	5	497	85	394	6	344	3	260	1	131	1	40	1 26
3	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	7	-	12	-	12	-	-	- 27
1,054	106	1,153	116	1,089	124	1,166	141	976	116	1,032	131	736	43	345	6 28
915	100	949	108	776	114	792	129	499	98	316	114	171	31	93	1 29
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	- 30
109	4	116	7	133	8	196	10	278	16	571	14	538	11	208	5 31
30	-	88	1	180	2	178	2	199	2	145	2	27	-	44	- 32

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used

Province	Estab- lish- ments	Bituminous Coal		Anthracite Coal		Lignite Coal	
		Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value
	no.	ton	\$	ton	\$	ton	\$
1 Canada—Totals.....	629	17,672	121,086	17	255	26	190
2 Lobster canneries.....	357	3,434	31,089	12	180	22	162
3 Salmon canneries.....	59	4,103	40,400	—	—	—	—
4 Clam canneries.....	16	169	1,550	—	—	—	—
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	1,950	10,458	—	—	—	—
6 Fish curing establishments.....	156	4,915	20,944	5	75	4	28
7 Freezing plants.....	13	400	2,250	—	—	—	—
8 Reduction plants.....	18	2,701	14,395	—	—	—	—
9 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	99	675	6,571	12	180	—	—
10 Lobster canneries.....	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Clam canneries.....	2	675	6,571	12	180	—	—
11 Fish curing establishments.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing plant.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	190	9,311	48,789	—	—	20	125
13 Lobster canneries.....	107	2,058	17,705	—	—	20	125
14 Salmon cannery.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Clam canneries.....	3	24	146	—	—	—	—
15 Other fish canneries.....	5	62	558	—	—	—	—
16 Fish curing establishments.....	65	4,733	19,355	—	—	—	—
17 Freezing plants.....	5	400	2,250	—	—	—	—
18 Reduction plants.....	4	2,034	8,775	—	—	—	—
13 New Brunswick—Totals.....	157	2,618	16,627	5	75	2	37
20 Lobster canneries.....	108	383	3,638	—	—	2	37
21 Clam canneries.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Sardine canneries.....	3	2,037	11,332	—	—	—	—
22 Fish curing establishments.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing plant.....	1	198	1,657	5	75	—	—
Reduction plants.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Quebec—Totals.....	94	451	4,235	—	—	—	—
24 Lobster canneries.....	51	318	3,175	—	—	—	—
25 Salmon canneries.....	14	8	80	—	—	—	—
26 Fish curing establishments.....	25	125	980	—	—	—	—
27 Freezing plants.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 British Columbia—Totals.....	89	4,617	44,864	—	—	4	28
29 Salmon canneries.....	44	4,091	40,292	—	—	—	—
30 Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other fish canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Fish curing establishments.....	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing plants.....	2	57	609	—	—	4	28
32 Reduction plants.....	12	469	3,963	—	—	—	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used—concluded

Gasoline		Coal Oil		Fuel Oil		Wood		Other Fuel	Total Fuel	Electricity	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value	
gal.	\$	gal.	\$	gal.	\$	cord	\$	\$	\$	\$	
53,405	13,070	6,739	1,668	1,237,689	62,855	7,325	38,803	2,513	240,440	34,270	1
20,146	4,922	348	86	780	100	3,470	15,893	6	52,438	410	2
18,542	4,594	2,410	603	279,823	14,447	1,897	10,039	38	70,121	7,707	3
413	125	—	—	—	—	—	134	467	2,142	24	4
1,003	295	396	106	20,952	2,514	413	2,879	286	16,538	404	5
10,154	2,388	2,359	578	84,121	6,170	1,288	9,168	2,183	41,534	19,103	6
10	3	—	—	981	114	1	8	—	2,375	2,611	7
3,137	743	1,226	295	851,032	39,510	122	349	—	55,292	4,011	8
2,814	814	35	9	981	114	1,372	6,446	—	14,134	20	9
2,804	811	35	9	—	—	1,372	6,446	—	14,017	20	10
10	3	—	—	981	114	—	—	—	117	—	11
17,189	4,149	353	95	30,785	3,625	1,213	7,426	1,331	65,540	12,102	12
13,611	3,183	164	39	780	100	429	2,066	—	23,218	137	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	14
977	287	154	46	—	—	407	2,834	—	3,725	352	15
2,317	605	35	10	30,005	3,525	377	2,526	1,331	27,352	5,989	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,250	1,734	17
284	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,849	3,890	18
4,574	1,150	859	207	20,952	2,514	1,845	8,735	527	29,672	1,311	19
2,672	657	96	24	—	—	1,535	6,773	—	11,129	253	20
384	116	242	60	20,952	2,514	55	222	76	14,320	—	21
1,518	377	521	123	—	—	255	1,740	451	4,423	1,058	22
2,526	652	1,603	385	—	—	721	5,374	236	10,882	—	23
1,114	288	53	14	—	—	163	753	6	4,235	—	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	43	189	—	269	—	25
1,412	364	1,550	371	—	—	515	4,432	230	6,377	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
26,302	6,305	3,889	972	1,184,971	56,602	2,174	10,822	419	120,012	20,837	28
18,542	4,594	2,410	603	279,823	14,447	1,854	9,850	38	69,824	7,707	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	56	145	210	355	76	30
4,907	1,042	253	74	54,116	2,645	142	478	171	5,047	13,054	31
2,853	669	1,226	295	851,032	39,510	122	349	—	44,786	—	32

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(f) Power Equipment

	Province	Estab- lishments	Steam Engines and Turbines		Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines		Water Wheels and Turbines	
			no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.
1	Canada—Totals.....	629	188	3,745	508	3,531	59	1,115
2	Lobster canneries.....	357	71	427	263	643	—	—
3	Salmon canneries.....	59	66	1,282	91	1,083	57	1,103
4	Clam canneries.....	16	6	85	6	17	—	—
5	Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	11	403	14	151	—	—
6	Fish curing establishments.....	156	10	863	108	927	1	10
7	Freezing plants.....	13	2	80	1	25	—	—
8	Reduction plants.....	18	22	605	25	685	1	2
9	Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	99	21	99	74	211	—	—
10	Lobster canneries.....	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Clam canneries.....	2	21	99	73	186	—	—
	Fish curing establishments.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Freezing plant.....	1	—	—	1	25	—	—
12	Nova Scotia—Totals.....	190	52	1,095	145	714	—	—
13	Lobster canneries.....	107	39	196	97	243	—	—
14	Salmon cannery.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clam canneries.....	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
15	Other fish canneries.....	5	1	13	9	42	—	—
16	Fish curing establishments.....	65	8	788	37	422	—	—
17	Freezing plants.....	5	2	80	—	—	—	—
18	Reduction plants.....	4	1	15	2	7	—	—
19	New Brunswick—Totals.....	157	25	592	112	402	—	—
20	Lobster canneries.....	108	8	102	71	148	—	—
	Clam canneries.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Sardine canneries.....	3	16	475	9	123	—	—
22	Fish curing establishments.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Freezing plants.....	1	1	15	32	131	—	—
	Reduction plants.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Quebec—Totals.....	94	5	105	42	116	—	—
24	Lobster canneries.....	51	3	30	24	69	—	—
25	Salmon canneries.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Fish curing establishments.....	25	2	75	18	47	—	—
27	Freezing plants.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	British Columbia—Totals.....	89	85	1,854	135	2,088	59	1,115
29	Salmon canneries.....	44	65	1,279	91	1,083	57	1,103
30	Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other fish canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Fish curing establishments.....	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Freezing plants.....	2	—	—	21	327	1	10
32	Reduction plants.....	12	20	575	23	678	1	2

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(f) Power Equipment—concluded

Total Primary Power		Electric Motors operated by purchased power		Total Power Equipment		Electric Motors operated by power generated by primary power		Total Electric Motors		Boilers	
no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.
755	8,391	138	2,190	893	10,581	58	479	196	2,669	313	11,131
334	1,070	8	15	342	1,085	1	1	9	16	197	4,116
214	3,468	36	505	250	3,973	5	64	41	569	54	5,211
12	102	10	60	22	162	-	-	10	60	8	275
25	554	7	24	32	578	26	200	33	224	8	559
119	1,800	61	1,248	180	3,048	26	214	87	1,462	16	1,074
3	105	5	128	8	233	-	-	5	128	2	80
48	1,292	11	210	59	1,502	-	-	11	210	28	2,816
95	310	2	3	97	313	-	-	2	3	51	1,062
94	285	2	3	96	288	-	-	2	3	51	1,062
1	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
197	1,809	67	760	264	2,569	24	192	91	952	116	3,375
136	439	4	8	140	447	1	1	5	9	92	1,897
1	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	39
10	55	6	22	16	77	-	-	6	22	3	105
45	1,210	43	422	88	1,632	23	191	66	613	11	911
2	80	4	108	6	188	-	-	4	108	2	80
3	22	10	200	13	222	-	-	10	200	6	343
137	994	9	51	146	1,045	26	200	35	251	57	1,589
79	250	2	4	81	254	-	-	2	4	44	875
25	598	-	-	25	598	26	200	26	200	10	624
33	146	7	47	40	193	-	-	7	47	3	90
47	221	-	-	47	221	-	-	-	-	13	410
27	99	-	-	27	99	-	-	-	-	10	282
20	122	-	-	20	122	-	-	-	-	3	128
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
279	5,057	60	1,376	339	6,433	8	87	68	1,463	76	7,695
213	3,465	36	505	249	3,970	5	64	41	569	53	5,197
-	-	11	62	11	62	-	-	11	62	2	80
22	337	13	809	35	1,146	3	23	16	832	1	25
44	1,255	-	-	44	1,255	-	-	-	-	20	2,393

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(g) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Production

Province	Estab- lish- ments	Establishments having a production valued at				
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to under \$10,000	\$10,000 to under \$20,000	\$20,000 to under \$50,000	\$50,000 and over
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	629	256	118	111	74	70
Lobster canneries.....	357	145	81	85	35	11
Salmon canneries.....	59	15	—	1	2	41
Clam canneries.....	16	10	4	1	1	—
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	3	2	2	1	2
Fish curing establishments.....	156	69	28	20	27	12
Freezing plants.....	13	8	1	1	3	—
Reduction plants.....	18	6	2	1	5	4
Prince Edward Island—Totals	99	37	34	20	8	—
Lobster canneries.....	91	—	—	—	—	—
Clam canneries.....	2	31	34	20	8	—
Fish curing establishments.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing plant.....	1	6	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia—Totals	190	53	37	50	36	14
Lobster canneries.....	107	13	25	41	22	6
Salmon cannery.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clam canneries.....	3	3	1	—	—	—
Other fish canneries.....	5	—	1	2	1	1
Fish curing establishments.....	65	31	9	7	12	6
Freezing plants.....	5	3	1	—	1	—
Reduction plants.....	4	3	—	—	—	1
New Brunswick—Totals	157	98	23	23	7	6
Lobster canneries.....	108	64	18	21	1	4
Clam canneries.....	9	—	—	—	—	—
Sardine canneries.....	3	8	2	1	—	1
Fish curing establishments.....	34	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing plant.....	1	26	3	1	6	1
Reduction plants.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec—Totals	94	63	15	9	6	1
Lobster canneries.....	51	39	4	3	4	1
Salmon canneries.....	14	14	—	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	25	6	11	6	2	—
Freezing plants.....	4	4	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—Totals	89	5	9	9	17	49
Salmon canneries.....	44	—	—	1	2	41
Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other fish canneries.....	2	1	2	—	1	—
Fish curing establishments.....	27	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing plants.....	2	2	5	7	10	5
Reduction plants.....	12	2	2	1	4	3

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(h) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees

Province	Establishments	Establishments		
		Employing fewer than five persons	Employing five persons and over	Having no employees
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	629	137	460	32
Lobster canneries.....	357	48	286	23
Salmon canneries.....	59	5	47	7
Clam canneries.....	16	4	11	1
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	10	3	6	1
Fish curing establishments.....	156	65	91	—
Freezing plants.....	13	7	6	—
Reduction plants.....	18	5	13	—
Prince Edward Island—Totals	99	17	82	—
Lobster canneries.....	91	12	81	—
Clam canneries.....	2			
Fish curing establishments.....	5			
Freezing plant.....	1	5	1	—
Nova Scotia—Totals	190	38	151	1
Lobster canneries.....	107	—	107	—
Salmon cannery.....	1	1	2	1
Clam canneries.....	3			
Other fish canneries.....	5			
Fish curing establishments.....	65	32	33	—
Freezing plants.....	5	2	3	—
Reduction plants.....	4	2	2	—
New Brunswick—Totals	157	50	102	5
Lobster canneries.....	108	24	80	4
Clam canneries.....	9	3	8	1
Sardine canneries.....	3			
Fish curing establishments.....	34			
Freezing plant.....	1	23	14	—
Reduction plants.....	2			
Quebec—Totals	94	21	47	26
Lobster canneries.....	51	13	19	19
Salmon canneries.....	14	5	2	7
Fish curing establishments.....	25	—	25	—
Freezing plants.....	4	3	1	—
British Columbia—Totals	89	11	78	—
Salmon canneries.....	44	—	44	—
Clam canneries.....	2	1	3	—
Other fish canneries.....	2			
Fish curing establishments.....	27			
Freezing plants.....	2	8	21	—
Reduction plants.....	12	2	10	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1932—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(i) Classification of Wage-earners, according to Regular Hours of Work, in Month of Highest Employment, by kinds of establishments, 1932

Number of Hours per week	Number of Wage-earners working in							
	Lobster canneries	Salmon canneries	Clam canneries	Sardine and other fish canneries	Fish curing establishments	Freezing plants	Reduction plants	All establishments
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
40 hours or less.....	945	241	38	54	292	100	6	1,676
41-43 hours.....	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5
44 hours.....	5	72	-	1	8	-	-	86
45-47 hours.....	31	-	-	7	3	-	-	41
48 hours.....	738	227	-	20	415	5	67	1,472
49-50 hours.....	29	20	4	2	149	-	1	205
51-53 hours.....	36	27	-	6	11	3	45	123
54 hours.....	2,332	689	127	11	359	20	9	3,547
55 hours.....	57	-	2	6	69	-	8	142
56-59 hours.....	58	-	-	16	116	1	11	202
60 hours.....	2,950	39	12	95	1,183	15	22	4,316
Over 60 hours.....	65	12	-	17	45	5	164	308

(j) Classification of Wage-earners according to Regular Hours of Work, in month of Highest Employment, by Provinces, 1932

Number of Hours per week	Number of Wage-earners working in					
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	British Columbia	Canada
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
40 hours or less.....	90	478	637	146	325	1,676
41-43 hours.....	-	4	1	-	-	5
44 hours.....	5	-	1	-	80	86
45-47 hours.....	-	1	37	-	3	41
48 hours.....	122	585	404	43	318	1,472
49-50 hours.....	15	90	21	10	69	205
51-53 hours.....	13	29	7	-	79	123
54 hours.....	287	1,713	696	43	808	3,547
55 hours.....	41	18	7	-	76	142
56-59 hours.....	29	40	8	36	89	202
60 hours.....	981	1,390	723	996	226	4,316
Over 60 hours.....	1	73	30	19	185	308

**SPECIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
BOUNTIES, ETC.**

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for				Boats Fishing for		
	Groundfish				Groundfish		
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
Prince Edward Island			\$	no.		\$	no.
Kings County—							
1 Northern.....	—	—	—	—	176	39,000	362
2 Southern.....	3	35	1,500	9	100	25,000	130
Queens County—							
3 Northern.....	—	—	—	—	92	23,000	240
4 Southern.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince County—							
5 Eastern.....	—	—	—	—	91	22,700	97
6 Western.....	2	41	1,200	4	449	111,150	851

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
	Groundfish				Halibut			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia			\$	no.			\$	no.
Richmond County—								
1 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	4	53	3,200	14	—	—	—	—
2 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Breton County—								
3 Richmond county line to White Point inclusive and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	13	176	14,200	43	—	—	—	—
5 Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	35	642	74,600	177	35	642	74,600	177
Victoria County—								
6 South of Path End inclusive.....	1	16	900	3	—	—	—	—
7 Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	7	104	4,700	27	—	—	—	—
8 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	1	12	600	4	—	—	—	—
Inverness County—								
9 Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	5	56	3,500	23	—	—	—	—
10 Broad Cove, inclusive, to Richmond county line.....	1	150	25,000	21	1	150	25,000	21
Cumberland County—								
11 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester County—								
14 Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Bay of Fundy shore.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pictou County—								
16 From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Pictou Harbour including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Antigonish County (all).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible][illegible]

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Oysters		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
		\$	no.		\$	no.
Nova Scotia—con.						
Richmond County—						
1 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	307	60,000	441	-	-	-
2 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	457	75,749	688	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—						
3 Richmond county line to White Point, inclusive, and Head of East Bay inclusive.....	63	13,380	119	-	-	-
4 White Point to Bridgeport inclusive.....	227	48,505	408	-	-	-
5 Bridgeport and Head of East Bay to Victoria county line....	139	20,974	275	-	-	-
Victoria County—						
6 South of Path End inclusive.....	134	11,580	190	58	1,740	71
7 Path End to Green Cove inclusive.....	82	16,400	194	-	-	-
8 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	64	13,000	160	-	-	-
Inverness County—						
9 Victoria county line to Broad Cove.....	182	73,000	440	-	-	-
10 Broad Cove inclusive, to Richmond county line.....	228	35,675	352	-	-	-
Cumberland County—						
11 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 From Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	69	690	69
13 Bay of Fundy shore.....	12	2,122	20	-	-	-
Colchester County—						
14 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	4	1,000	8
15 Bay of Fundy shore.....	2	350	3	-	-	-
Pictou County—						
16 From Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	5	50	10
17 Pictou Harbour, including Pictou Island to Antigonish county line.....	35	7,000	35	20	400	30
18 Antigonish County (all).....	70	12,250	115	32	800	34

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Boats Fishing for														
Lobsters			Herring			Mackerel			Salmon			Swordfish		
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.
198	50,000	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229	70,000	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	300	14	-	-	1
48	12,975	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
170	33,800	301	150	29,400	315	74	15,540	148	26	5,200	50	80	16,800	4
139	20,974	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
104	10,800	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	3,450	55	-	-	6
54	9,000	70	54	9,000	70	20	4,000	40	12	1,400	12	-	-	7
148	15,900	200	148	15,900	200	20	4,000	44	18	3,400	18	-	-	8
128	47,000	214	192	70,800	450	182	68,000	450	48	14,500	71	-	-	9
183	30,200	327	269	36,100	387	25	5,000	50	10	1,150	17	-	-	10
93	13,950	142	6	900	12	5	750	6	-	-	-	-	-	11
200	30,000	249	-	-	-	5	750	5	-	-	-	-	-	12
9	1,800	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	2	-	-	13
16	4,000	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	2,550	60	-	-	15
154	38,500	213	5	750	8	10	1,540	14	1	300	2	-	-	16
98	18,200	152	60	12,600	60	30	6,000	30	27	540	27	-	-	17
196	34,200	260	200	35,000	260	60	10,500	72	72	7,350	80	-	-	18

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
	Groundfish				Halibut			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.			\$	no.			\$	no.
Guysborough County—								
1 From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour.....	21	358	49,500	108	21	358	49,500	108
3 From Isaac's Harbour included to Halifax county line.....	9	108	9,900	37	9	108	9,900	37
Halifax County—								
4 From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	8	114	9,500	20	8	114	9,500	20
5 From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	9	148	11,400	37	9	148	11,400	37
6 Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	13	1,030	229,909	147	1	86	20,000	22
7 From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line..	31	412	21,000	120	-	-	-	-
8 Hants County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
9 From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.....	19	371	22,600	82	-	-	-	-
10 From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	58	2,180	595,800	757	-	-	-	-
11 Queens County (all).....	12	260	29,000	92	13	278	31,000	100
Shelburne County—								
12 From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	14	556	53,000	151	3	225	18,000	61
13 From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	16	308	21,200	84
14 Yarmouth County (all).....	12	393	35,400	127	11	360	31,400	112
Digby County—								
15 From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 The Sissiboo river inclusive to the Annapolis county line including Digby Neck.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Annapolis County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Kings County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

[illegible]

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Boats Fishing for					
		Groundfish			Oysters		
		No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
			\$	no.		\$	no.
Nova Scotia—concluded							
Guysborough County—							
1	From Antigonish county line to Fox Island included.....	200	25,125	300	-	-	-
2	From Fox Island to Isaac's Harbour.....	300	90,000	580	-	-	-
3	From Isaac's Harbour included to Halifax county line...	170	68,000	243	-	-	-
Halifax County—							
4	From Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour...	85	17,000	180	-	-	-
5	From West Ship Harbour to but not including Cole Harbour.....	129	18,040	200	-	-	-
6	Cole Harbour to Pennant Point included.....	125	28,500	185	-	-	-
7	From Pennant Point to Lunenburg county line.....	150	18,500	200	-	-	-
8	Hants County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
9	From Halifax county line to and including Mahone Bay.	90	13,000	150	-	-	-
10	From Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	280	62,000	465	-	-	-
11	Queens County (all).....	152	31,000	289	-	-	-
Shelburne County—							
12	From Queens county line to but not including Shelburne town.....	205	29,000	243	-	-	-
13	From and including Shelburne town to Yarmouth county line.....	440	178,500	855	-	-	-
14	Yarmouth County (all).....	180	72,000	350	-	-	-
Digby County—							
15	From Yarmouth county line to the Sissiboo river.....	91	27,300	182	-	-	-
16	The Sissiboo river inclusive, to the Annapolis county line including Digby Neck.....	450	101,250	550	-	-	-
17	Annapolis County (all).....	129	28,150	242	-	-	-
18	Kings County (all).....	68	2,880	109	-	-	-

[illegible]

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Vessels Fishing for			
		Groundfish			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
				\$	no.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries					
Charlotte County—					
1	From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	2	28	600	9
2	From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	—	—	—	—
3	West Isles and Deer Island.....	—	—	—	—
4	Campobello.....	1	10	310	2
5	Grand Manan Island.....	1	10	300	4
Saint John County—					
6	Saint John harbour, including Mispec and Saint John River.....	—	—	—	—
7	The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	—	—	—	—
8	Albert County (all).....	—	—	—	—
Westmorland County—					
9	Bay of Fundy watershed.....	—	—	—	—
10	Northumberland Strait shore.....	—	—	—	—
Kent County—					
11	From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river.....	1	11	1,500	3
12	From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	9	99	3,600	22
13	From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	5	50	3,500	10
Northumberland County—					
14	From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	69	690	50,000	138
15	From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	—	—	—	—
16	From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	5	58	3,200	10
17	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	—	—	—	—
Gloucester County—					
18	From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	—	—	—	—
19	From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	141	2,530	66,600	670
20	From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	4	51	1,300	15
21	From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	2	24	1,400	6
22	Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	60	900	90,000	300
23	Restigouche County (all).....	2	24	1,000	6

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for								
	Groundfish			Salmon			Herring		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded									
Charlotte County—									
1 From International boundary line to Public Wharf, Back Bay.....	64	12,030	90	-	-	-	61	460	89
2 From Public Wharf, Back Bay to Saint John county line.....	46	8,050	56	-	-	-	8	160	14
3 West Isles and Deer Island.....	26	13,000	54	-	-	-	446	110,050	304
4 Campobello.....	139	71,100	202	-	-	-	164	8,250	98
5 Grand Manan Island.....	450	90,000	500	2	800	4	98	38,800	300
Saint John County—									
6 Saint John harbour including Mispic and Saint John river.....	10	3,000	14	60	10,900	120	-	-	-
7 The remaining portion of Saint John county.....	24	8,160	34	68	23,120	134	29	3,240	29
8 Albert County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—									
9 Bay of Fundy watershed.....	-	-	-	17	1,225	28	-	-	-
10 Northumberland Strait shore.....	3	450	6	-	-	-	391	3,910	435
Kent County—									
11 From Westmorland county line to Chockfish river	21	4,725	42	1	400	2	280	32,000	360
12 From Chockfish river to Point Sapin.....	130	32,500	250	21	5,250	42	175	43,750	315
13 From Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	50	8,000	100	-	-	-	10	2,000	20
Northumberland County—									
14 From Kent county line to Point-au-Car.....	50	10,000	100	8	1,600	16	20	4,000	40
15 From Point-au-Car to the Willows included.....	-	-	-	92	460	92	-	-	-
16 From the Willows to Gloucester county line.....	30	7,500	69	5	1,230	7	60	12,300	120
17 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester County—									
18 From Northumberland county line to Inkerman included.....	-	-	-	2	1,600	8	113	6,780	226
19 From Inkerman to Upper Caraquet.....	30	12,000	120	9	3,600	27	34	6,800	88
20 From Upper Caraquet included to Glen Anglin.....	160	19,500	320	17	204	34	202	2,424	375
21 From Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	61	16,200	162	76	1,600	104	310	9,100	410
22 Miscou and Shippegan Islands.....	600	30,000	1,200	6	6,000	24	50	12,500	150
23 Restigouche County (all).....	28	2,760	45	130	3,900	150	25	2,550	35

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Boats fishing for														
Mackerel			Sardines			Lobsters			Oysters			Clams and Quahaugs		
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.
-	-	-	61	460	89	3	60	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	80	6	152	9,945	114	58	11,740	82	-	-	-	60	1,500	80
-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1,450	40	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	685	26	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	160	70,000	250	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	16	1,800	14	10	3,000	15	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	29	3,240	29	63	21,420	83	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	165	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
3	450	6	-	-	-	298	44,700	358	79	790	82	-	-	10
1	225	2	-	-	-	347	51,245	625	390	5,850	390	46	690	46
10	3,000	20	-	-	-	200	53,320	372	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	120	11,000	240	60	10,000	120	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	16,000	170	125	5,000	250	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	370	37	-	-	15
30	9,000	90	-	-	-	149	44,700	298	35	275	70	25	125	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
3	2,400	12	-	-	-	30	7,500	60	-	-	-	-	-	18
5	15,000	15	-	-	-	70	17,500	140	-	-	-	-	-	19
3	750	6	-	-	-	94	20,168	189	95	760	168	-	-	20
15	2,500	32	-	-	-	91	11,000	170	-	-	-	65	16,280	166
10	10,000	30	-	-	-	300	50,000	576	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
10	1,500	20	-	-	-	46	3,780	60	-	-	-	-	-	23

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Fishing Districts		Vessels Fishing for			
		Groundfish			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
				\$	no.
Quebec—Sea Fisheries					
Bonaventure County—					
1	From head of tidal waters to but not including Miguasha Point.....	—	—	—	—
2	Miguasha Point included to Grand Casapedia river inclusive.....	1	11	600	3
3	From, but not including Grand Casapedia river to New Carlisle inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
4	Paspebiac included to Caspe county line.....	8	80	4,000	22
Gaspé County—					
5	From Bonaventure county line to west side of Breche-a-Manon river..	—	—	—	—
6	From west side of Breche-a-Manon river to Malbay.....	8	80	4,000	24
7	Point St. Peter included to Cape Gaspé including Gaspé Bay.....	—	—	—	—
8	From Cape Gaspé to Little Fox river inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
9	From Little Cape to Fame Point inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
10	From St. Helier to western boundary Duchesnay township.....	—	—	—	—
11	From western boundary of Duchesnay township to Cape Chat.....	—	—	—	—
Magdalen Islands—					
12	Southern subdistrict.....	5	72	4,050	26
13	Northern subdistrict.....	—	—	—	—
Saguenay County—					
14	Tadoussac to but not including Bersimis.....	—	—	—	—
15	Bersimis, to but not including Godbout river.....	—	—	—	—
16	Godbout river included to Pointe-a-Jambon inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
17	From but not including Pointe-a-Jambon to river Pigou inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
18	From but not including river Pigou to Havre St. Pierre inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
19	From but not including Havre St. Pierre to but not including Kagashka river.....	—	—	—	—
20	Kegashka river included to but not including Mutton Bay.....	—	—	—	—
21	Mutton Bay included to Bonne Esperance inclusive.....	—	—	—	—
22	From but not including Bonne Esperance to Blane Sablon inclusive....	—	—	—	—
23	Matane County (all).....	—	—	—	—
24	Rimouski County (all).....	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
		Groundfish				Halibut			
		No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
	British Columbia			\$	no.			\$	no.
	District No. 1—								
1	Fraser River and Howe Sound.....	3	41	27,550	6	27	730	349,610	105
	District No. 2—								
2	Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	The Naas river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Skeena river, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena.....	-	-	-	-	27	476	308,000	143
6	Grenville—Principe area.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Buteville area including Gardiner Canal.....	-	-	-	-	2	35	14,000	10
8	Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	1	25	15,000	4	1	25	15,000	4
9	Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Rivers Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District No. 3—								
12	Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland....	-	-	-	-	4	78	31,000	16
13	Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Shelter Point to French Creek.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	French Creek to Shoal Harbour, including Nanaimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Shoal Harbour to Sambrio Point including Victoria	5	60	15,000	10	-	-	-	-
18	Sambrio Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tatchu Point to Cape Cook including Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—con.

Vessels Fishing for											
Herring				Pilchards				Salmon			
No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
		\$	no.			\$	no.			\$	no.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	6,000	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	220	72,500	58
4	96	27,000	21	-	-	-	-	2	24	12,000	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	246	73,500	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	423	159,500	107
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	695	282,000	162
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	101	41,000	23
1	26	15,000	4	-	-	-	-	11	273	129,000	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	15,000	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	814	188,300	222
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	596	194,000	167
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	347	142,500	73
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
12	370	70,000	182	-	-	-	-	4	86	28,000	20
2	50	24,000	32	-	-	-	-	5	89	32,000	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	228	148,000	71
5	205	98,000	33	17	537	295,500	103	17	331	227,000	105
11	700	195,000	74	11	700	195,000	74	30	540	240,000	180
32	1,332	499,000	147	32	1,332	499,000	147	-	-	-	-
2	68	35,000	10	9	305	131,000	49	5	80	38,400	23
2	25	16,000	8	15	545	277,000	72	16	305	141,000	64

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—concluded

Fishing Districts		Boats Fishing for		
		Groundfish		
		No.	Value	Men
British Columbia—concluded			\$	no.
District No. 1—				
1 Fraser River and Howe Sound.....	17	18,500	17	
District No. 2—				
2 Masset Inlet and northern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-
3 Southern Queen Charlotte Islands, including Skidegate Inlet.....	-	-	-	-
4 The Nass river.....	-	-	-	-
5 Skeena river, including Prince Rupert and the Upper Skeena.....	-	-	-	-
6 Grenville-Prince area.....	-	-	-	-
7 Butedale area including Gardiner Canal.....	-	-	-	-
8 Bella Bella and Fitzhugh Sound.....	-	-	-	-
9 Bella Coola, Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-
10 Rivers Inlet.....	-	-	-	-
11 Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-
District No. 3—				
12 Cape Scott to Tuna Point, including all waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland.....	-	-	-	-
13 Tuna Point to Shelter Point, including mainland waters opposite.....	30	19,000	30	
14 Shelter Point to French Creek.....	6	8,500	6	
15 Mainland waters from George Point to Gower Point.....	50	20,200	93	
16 French Creek to Shoal Harbour including Nanaimo.....	29	15,500	33	
17 Shoal Harbour to Sambro Point, including Victoria.....	72	35,480	79	
18 Sambro Point to Pachena Point, including Nitinat Arm.....	-	-	-	-
19 Barclay Sound and Port Alberni.....	32	25,600	32	
20 Wreck Bay to Estevan Point, including Clayoquot Sound.....	1	1,500	1	
21 Estevan Point to Tatchu Point, including Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-
22 Tatchu Point to Cape Cook, including Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-
23 Cape Cook to Cape Scott, including Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-

III. (1) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1932—concluded

Boats Fishing for								
Halibut			Herring			Salmon		
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.
1	5,000	3	11	5,500	11	1,437	663,650	1,657
-	-	-	-	-	-	173	159,160	216
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	34,170	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	383	167,985	424
38	154,700	128	2	1,800	8	1,461	834,685	2,238
-	-	-	-	-	-	52	48,140	136
3	14,000	11	-	-	-	134	73,120	168
-	-	-	-	-	-	266	136,230	294
-	-	-	-	-	-	243	54,770	245
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,498	423,040	1,523
-	-	-	-	-	-	295	92,450	308
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	341	147,150	409
-	-	-	-	-	-	435	57,715	435
-	-	-	2	4,000	4	283	99,100	295
-	-	-	6	2,400	12	338	116,120	363
-	-	-	17	19,000	23	65	26,000	65
8	3,500	8	3	2,500	3	93	53,960	96
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9,300	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	310	259,600	341
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	75,400	85
-	-	-	-	-	-	70	105,000	90
-	-	-	-	-	-	76	72,200	79
-	-	-	2	50	4	96	87,700	96

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Values of Fish and Fishery Products, Imported into Canada, for Consumption, during the Calendar years 1930, 1931 and 1932.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1930		1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Fish and Fishery Products—						
Fish—						
Crabs or clams, in sealed containers.....lb.	-	-	(a) 135,387	38,242	195,247	52,062
Cod, haddock and pollock—						
Dried.....lb.	4,727,052	193,335	4,223,025	140,952	2,433,274	70,919
Fresh.....lb.	868,376	34,947	463,266	11,151	200,717	3,458
Smoked.....lb.	126,355	15,019	450	27	1,000	158
Wet salted or pickled.....lb.	2,783,919	83,632	1,618,459	25,697	590,869	6,931
Halibut, fresh.....lb.	1,100,765	118,354	743,927	78,265	488,323	39,839
Halibut, pickled or salted.....lb.	-	-	-	-	409	23
Herrings, canned.....lb.	465,809	44,716	(b) 4,251	443	-	-
Herrings, fresh.....lb.	392,796	10,252	85,912	3,579	37,718	843
Herrings, pickled or salted.....lb.	5,805,638	267,537	5,106,331	188,247	3,967,579	145,140
Herrings, smoked.....lb.	234,808	27,779	292,127	31,316	283,505	26,370
Kipperd herrings in sealed containers.....lb.	-	-	-	-	(c) 418,937	29,290
Live fish and fish eggs for propagating purposes.....lb.	-	17,653	-	18,809	-	14,088
Lobsters, canned, n.o.p.....lb.	199,553	79,795	268,418	94,978	139,558	40,705
Lobsters, fresh.....lb.	14,269	2,727	10,067	1,405	14,663	1,442
Mackerel, fresh.....lb.	100,320	8,018	30,676	2,580	20,681	1,575
Mackerel, pickled.....lb.	2,200	93	200	23	-	-
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint.....can	162,084	21,157	119,869	13,686	107,341	10,745
Oysters, canned, in cans over one pint but not over one quart.....can	3,637	1,781	688	468	20	6
Oysters, canned, in cans exceeding one quart.....qt.	3,827	2,992	3,109	2,076	2,641	1,321
Oysters, in the shell.....hbl.	1,844	17,323	1,809	16,800	1,372	11,575
Oysters, shelled in bulk.....gal.	128,222	328,332	113,355	259,786	96,168	185,198
Oysters, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.....lb.	16,003	7,886	11,454	5,006	19,264	6,745
Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.....lb.	-	3,536	-	3,840	-	4,902
Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.....lb.	90,053	17,567	55,278	8,258	4,089	569
Salmon, fresh.....lb.	1,024,507	144,932	1,153,919	123,025	1,574,832	107,078
Salmon, pickled or salted.....lb.	326,269	25,921	421,399	27,498	142,261	11,252
Salmon, smoked.....lb.	15,491	5,758	8,062	2,289	8,020	2,320
Sardines, anchovies, sprats, pilchards and herrings (not including kippered herring) packed in tin boxes weighing—						
Over 20 but not over 36 ounces each.....box	40,824	8,957	5,691	2,069	17,276	2,723
Over 12 but not over 20 ounces each.....box	370,142	44,118	407,974	42,242	168,645	18,520
Over 8 but not over 12 ounces.....box	177,266	22,971	87,999	11,635	77,909	7,236
8 ounces or less.....box	5,642,895	449,287	5,911,429	396,897	4,147,961	265,956
Squid, fresh.....lb.	-	26,567	-	15,141	-	12,013
Other fish—						
Dried.....lb.	304,954	64,319	202,948	34,320	119,025	13,550
Fresh.....lb.	1,706,342	168,023	1,167,138	111,404	816,429	66,050
Pickled or salted.....lb.	1,019,894	61,841	1,242,719	57,272	617,985	33,717
Preserved in oil, n.o.p.....lb.	-	76,047	-	67,343	-	68,903
Preserved or prepared, n.o.p.....lb.	-	399,755	-	244,736	-	171,605
Smoked or boneless.....lb.	69,897	9,747	22,571	3,160	16,372	2,256
Fishery Products—						
Arnhegriss.....lb.	-	66	-	331	-	675
Fish offal or refuse.....cwt.	19,720	11,503	4,765	8,597	10,311	11,941
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals.....lb.	-	7,400	-	2,941	-	3,754
Oils—						
Cod liver oil.....gal.	220,896	191,719	204,231	144,600	263,235	140,376
Seal oil.....gal.	123,500	52,582	63,565	19,946	22,046	5,866
Whale and spermaceti oil.....gal.	5,668	4,740	197,254	57,674	38,206	14,844
Other fish oil.....gal.	22,205	15,411	34,719	18,850	18,504	19,881
Pearl, mother of, unmanufactured.....lb.	-	19,465	-	21,185	-	15,139
Shells—						
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.....lb.	-	23,443	-	795	-	11,195
Shells, n.o.p. crushed or ground.....lb.	-	114,184	-	103,564	-	89,892
Sponges of marine production.....lb.	-	84,743	-	92,360	-	46,034
Turtles.....lb.	-	5,335	-	2,849	-	2,228
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....lb.	2,098	1,109	560	77	1,155	230
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p.....lb.	-	102,223	-	95,549	-	68,399
Total Fish and Fishery Products.....	-	3,446,691	-	2,657,894	-	1,862,337

(a) From April 1 to December 31, 1931.

(b) From January 1 to March 31, 1931.

(c) From April 1 to December 31, 1932.

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing the quantities and Values of Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin
Exported from Canada during the calendar years, 1930, 1931 and 1932

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1930		1931		1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Fish and Fishery Products—						
Fish—						
Alewives, salted.....cwt.	33,830	101,524	25,346	70,378	27,623	58,560
Bait fish.....ton	1,484	45,697	2,029	49,735	1,026	18,420
Clams, canned.....cwt.	9,024	137,317	1,774	23,598	1,683	26,969
Clams, fresh.....cwt.	16,842	26,561	36,772	54,235	27,144	46,103
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	20,767	205,749	20,035	200,642	18,244	155,262
Cod fish, dried.....cwt.	443,399	3,774,333	374,500	2,422,722	325,474	1,604,378
Codfish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	21,278	225,206	5,108	39,095	6,711	42,703
Codfish, green salted (pickled).....cwt.	113,424	497,432	72,067	277,469	79,384	224,709
Codfish, smoked.....cwt.	11,450	148,909	5,033	57,305	5,695	52,789
Eels, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	10,954	133,657	10,786	89,414	12,520	67,373
Haddock, canned.....cwt.	209	2,468	300	3,838	266	3,866
Haddock, dried.....cwt.	23,672	151,011	13,179	70,579	8,742	39,712
Haddock, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	13,961	163,703	30,518	295,971	11,255	112,685
Haddock, smoked.....cwt.	13,928	157,364	12,148	124,400	9,431	78,227
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	35,517	464,870	38,394	391,641	13,923	111,184
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	22,974	249,117	20,684	247,780	13,415	170,684
Herrings, sea, canned.....cwt.	2	20	1	28	13	111
Herrings, sea, dry-salted.....cwt.	925,270	1,567,974	884,354	1,145,738	406,017	376,930
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	162,721	139,463	92,104	94,110	78,565	62,587
Herrings, sea, pickled.....cwt.	52,678	191,553	33,268	114,167	25,281	63,680
Herrings, sea, smoked.....cwt.	69,054	252,938	53,844	184,885	43,723	127,291
Lobsters, canned.....cwt.	54,785	3,234,892	67,724	3,113,392	56,640	2,459,550
Lobsters, fresh.....cwt.	96,330	2,279,238	95,770	1,875,817	115,604	1,854,392
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	13,590	75,241	17,984	113,695	8,813	32,235
Mackerel, pickled.....cwt.	86,454	502,115	88,932	408,434	82,571	270,658
Oysters, fresh.....cwt.	4,710	40,953	4,642	41,108	1,914	14,105
Pilehards, canned.....cwt.	10,931	107,049	5,260	47,463	6,753	51,459
Pollock, lake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	91	660	25	175	36	215
Pollock, lake and cusk, dried.....cwt.	52,682	328,786	50,136	228,479	36,917	134,721
Pollock, lake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	910	2,662	2,557	11,119	436	1,121
Pollock, lake and cusk, green salted.....cwt.	15,482	35,405	4,807	10,820	3,444	4,781
Pollock, lake and cusk, smoked.....cwt.	138	1,721	-	-	-	-
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	457,279	6,479,255	410,307	5,909,948	376,235	4,467,596
Salmon, dry-salted (chum).....cwt.	144,729	395,371	424,124	750,311	173,777	209,484
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	94,328	1,514,429	98,327	1,121,335	85,049	834,559
Salmon, pickled.....cwt.	22,040	426,316	16,528	209,346	15,068	161,003
Salmon, smoked.....cwt.	174	3,668	234	3,743	121	2,490
Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	36,484	402,080	27,516	261,694	20,239	183,135
Sardines (little fish in oil).....cwt.	42,360	412,766	33,584	291,698	24,338	182,859
Shell fish, other, fresh.....cwt.	3,366	59,918	2,301	40,236	3,153	42,760
Smelts, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	53,292	816,121	64,094	814,917	70,794	782,973
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	1,142	41,507	1,386	40,905	955	23,498
Swordfish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	10,350	162,552	10,756	169,691	10,661	80,690
Tongues and sounds.....cwt.	900	4,010	894	2,925	436	1,108
Tullibee, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	63,570	514,842	31,423	183,282	22,701	136,033
Whale meat, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	417	1,903	-	-	-	-
Whitefish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	100,709	1,215,118	94,170	1,003,826	81,653	854,073
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	283,971	2,286,320	282,435	2,003,831	254,197	1,576,614
Other fresh water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	62	522	469	2,868	1,667	4,619
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	7,064	68,107	3,934	39,402	5,252	27,271
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	7,625	46,011	3,667	20,715	6,037	30,432
Other sea fish, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	60	1,105	26	389	208	3,180
Fishery Products—						
Fish meal.....cwt.	322,666	884,430	317,252	661,468	333,120	520,199
Fish offal or refuse.....cwt.	18,590	36,599	11,685	19,741	15,735	26,420
Oils—						
Cod liver oil.....gal.	172,423	124,260	232,420	115,244	84,263	45,159
Seal oil.....gal.	3,596	1,761	200	90	3,883	945
Whale oil.....gal.	309,527	112,675	65,806	13,474	-	-
Other fish oil.....gal.	2,591,177	555,247	2,211,762	284,595	1,540,534	191,673
Seal skins, undressed.....no.	6,924	24,993	10,118	18,398	12,550	15,864
Other articles of the fisheries.....	-	31,753	-	56,374	-	69,960
Total Fish and Fishery Products.....	-	31,869,352	-	25,848,585	-	18,752,107

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1932

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Alewives salted	Brit fish	Clams		Codfish					Eels, fresh and frozen	Haddock				Hali-but fresh and frozen
			Canned	Fresh	Boneless, canned or preserved n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green-salted (pickled)	Smoked		Canned	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Smoked	
	cwt.	tons	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom.....	-	-	5	-	-	66	1	15	-	-	27	-	5	-	353
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	10	-	3	-	356	3,697	25	-	109	-	1	-	7	178	1
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	360	-	-	-	-	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbadoes.....	128	-	-	-	24	10,880	23	-	2	-	-	335	1	20	4
Jamaica.....	17,193	-	-	-	1	48,740	-	-	1	-	-	76	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	30	-	-	-	-	21,366	-	7	-	-	-	53	-	-	1
Other.....	897	-	2	-	1	3,327	2	-	3	-	3	4	-	7	3
Hong Kong.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	-	-	-	14,194	-	16,062	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	82
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	313	-	-	-	-	67
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	10	-	-	-	-	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	19,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti.....	4,575	-	-	-	-	2,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	52,236	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
Dutch East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dutch Guiana.....	1,819	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	106	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores and Madeira.....	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	23	-	-	-	-	7,121	-	-	-	-	-	5,206	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	2,412	1,026	1,663	27,144	17,809	74,465	6,599	61,899	5,509	3,768	226	588	11,242	9,097	13,165	-	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	60	-	-	-	53	54,110	-	447	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	19
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports.....	27,023	1,026	1,683	27,144	18,244	325,474	6,711	70,384	5,695	12,520	266	8,743	11,255	9,431	13,923	-	-
To British Empire.....	18,618	-	10	-	382	104,145	99	16,984	110	-	40	468	13	221	475	-	-
To Foreign Countries.....	9,005	1,026	1,673	27,144	17,862	221,329	6,612	62,400	5,570	12,520	226	8,275	11,242	9,210	13,448	-	-

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1932

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen	Herrings, sea					Lobsters		Mackerel		Shell Fish		Pilehard canned
		Canned	Dry salted	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked	Canned	Fresh	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Oysters, fresh	Other, fresh	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom.....	-	4	-	-	-	21	28,437	-	-	-	31	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	1	-	11	12	152	39	-	-	302	16	9	51
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
British Guiana.....	-	-	-	-	141	1,183	5	-	-	5,429	3	-	149
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbadoes.....	-	-	-	4	1,647	1,483	-	-	-	480	1	-	384
Jamaica.....	-	-	-	-	11,621	368	-	-	-	58,663	3	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	-	-	-	62	16,164	5	-	-	440	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	2,816	1,272	-	-	-	1,327	2	-	1
Hong Kong.....	-	-	147,979	374	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	-	10	-	-	15	-	-	1	57	-	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	2	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,711
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	727
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,017
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Palatino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,436	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	162,583	14	82	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-

Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	-	9,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	801	-	-	772	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	-	-	-	-	13	4	-	6	100	-	-	1
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	-	-	6	-	3,827	-	-	-	1,074	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	93,098	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies.....	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Dutch Guiana.....	4	-	5	-	379	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	482	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores and Madeira.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	-	-	-	-	5,325	-	-	-	570	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	13,415	2,125	78,106	4,316	10,786	12,051	115,604	8,813	12,531	1,701	3,138	145	
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Hawaii.....	28	1	1	1	82	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	200	-	4,572	1,696	-	-	-	-	304	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports.....	13,415	13	406,017	78,565	25,281	43,723	56,640	115,604	8,813	82,571	1,014	3,153	6,753
To British Empire.....	-	12	147,976	431	16,299	20,715	28,501	-	-	66,646	113	9	6,424
To Foreign Countries.....	13,415	1	258,038	78,134	8,982	23,008	28,139	115,604	8,813	15,925	1,801	3,144	320

69392-14

Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	217	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	690	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	11,817	-	2,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	578	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	-	-	473	-	2,151	6,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	11,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	45	-	-	173,744	-	24,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	965	-	598	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	594	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies.....	-	2,768	-	-	247	-	-	1,205	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana.....	-	324	-	-	205	-	3	51	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	-	3,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores and Madeira.....	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	15,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	1,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	38,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	22	-	20,057	1,713	-	32	20,237	-	70,785	-	955	10,657	-	-	-	425
United States.....	36	2,341	432	3,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	97	-	2	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	10,023	-	8	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	442	-	-	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports.....	36	36,917	430	3,444	376,235	173,777	85,049	15,068	-	121	20,239	24,338	70,700	-	955	10,661	-	-	-	430
To British Empire.....	-	13,018	4	-	278,656	9	25,556	3,039	-	79	-	21,710	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	11
To Foreign Countries.....	36	23,299	432	3,444	97,579	173,768	59,493	12,029	-	42	20,239	2,622	70,704	-	955	10,657	-	-	-	425

Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	-	-	9	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	43,519	-	10,706	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	101,887	-	757,995	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores and Madeira.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	22,701	81,653	254,187	1,067	5,184	367	187	184,144	15,722	74,705	601,284	2,659	7,840	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	80	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports.....	22,701	81,653	254,197	1,067	5,252	6,037	208	333,130	15,735	84,263	1,540,534	3,883	12,550	-
To British Empire.....	-	-	10	-	25	1,102	3	1,130	13	9,558	170,640	1,224	4,710	-
To Foreign Countries.....	22,701	81,653	254,187	1,067	5,227	4,935	205	332,000	15,722	74,705	1,369,895	2,659	7,840	-

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—concluded

STATEMENT showing Total Value of Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the calendar years, 1931 and 1932

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Country	Total Value of Exports		Country	Total Value of Exports	
	1931	1932		1931	1932
	\$	\$		\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	5,707,854	4,220,655	France—Concluded.		
Irish Free State.....	2,040	—	French Oceania.....	4,591	2,617
Aden.....	30	—	French West Indies.....	13,327	10,907
Africa, British East.....	10,302	1,464	Madagascar.....	264	—
Africa, British South.....	155,720	84,549	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1,442	1,581
Africa, British West—			Germany.....	329,024	238,675
Gold Coast.....	1,896	1,179	Greece.....	2,400	—
Nigeria.....	4,800	764	Guatemala.....	766	382
Sierra Leone.....	418	200	Hayti.....	21,871	35,697
Other.....	724	51	Honduras.....	65	134
Bermuda.....	46,455	37,619	Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	582	75
British East Indies—			Italy.....	565,497	392,417
British India.....	27,586	27,311	Japan.....	1,029,838	478,577
Ceylon.....	2,023	5,233	Liberia.....	343	210
Straits Settlements.....	6,670	3,748	Mexico.....	10,541	3,832
Other.....	130	—	Morocco.....	4,649	649
British Guiana.....	72,708	56,824	Netherlands.....	196,673	269,915
British Honduras.....	4,333	2,204	Dutch East Indies.....	19,047	9,039
British West Indies—			Dutch Guiana.....	55,112	38,972
Barbadoes.....	84,995	88,617	Dutch West Indies.....	12,436	6,045
Jamaica.....	611,011	526,794	Nicaragua.....	221	235
Trinidad and Tobago.....	339,355	184,309	Norway.....	25,937	7,158
Other.....	85,700	65,101	Panama.....	34,184	9,101
Hong Kong.....	416,417	138,969	Peru.....	2,581	3,804
Malta.....	8,012	1,274	Portugal.....	40,963	7,907
Newfoundland.....	35,138	79,912	Azores and Madeira.....	8,377	723
Oceania—			Portuguese Africa.....	19,282	21,861
Australia.....	988,877	1,049,727	Portuguese Asia.....	503	610
Fiji.....	31,177	37,064	San Domingo.....	162,643	131,869
New Zealand.....	169,205	213,377	Siam.....	493	—
Other.....	2,576	8,155	Spain.....	72	11,671
Palestine.....	5,534	3,839	Canary Islands.....	7,353	247
Argentina.....	273	725	Spanish Africa.....	448	—
Austria.....	3,385	2,600	Sweden.....	333,513	220,068
Belgium.....	239,986	174,394	Switzerland.....	2,498	9,239
Belgian Congo.....	9,547	632	Syria.....	745	1,838
Bolivia.....	233	342	Turkey.....	555	66
Brazil.....	95,437	55,992	United States.....	11,420,659	8,650,853
Chile.....	4,327	1,040	Alaska.....	12,477	979
China.....	521,476	164,505	American Virgin Islands.....	212	—
Colombia.....	1,444	118	Hawaii.....	558	3,489
Costa Rica.....	14,214	4,610	Philippine Islands.....	3,925	56,257
Cuba.....	267,976	99,851	Puerto Rico.....	486,132	287,163
Czechoslovakia.....	2,624	2,261	Venezuela.....	26,956	5,353
Denmark.....	134,601	47,491			
Ecuador.....	159	—	Total Exports.....	25,848,585	18,752,107
Egypt.....	8,706	4,274	To British Empire....	8,821,686	6,838,939
France.....	858,908	436,078	To Foreign Countries..	17,026,899	11,913,168
French Africa.....	4,264	1,569			
French East Indies.....	304	71			

III. (2a) Statement showing the Exports of Dried Cod from the Chief Exporting Countries during the years 1931 and 1932

(Quantities in Hundredweights of 100 lbs.)

Country	1931	1932
	cwt.	cwt.
Newfoundland.....	1,159,200	1,223,040
Iceland ¹	1,298,664	1,302,985
Norway ²	1,138,972	1,596,670
Canada.....	374,500	325,474
United Kingdom ³	341,315	323,343

¹ Does not include salt cod sent to United Kingdom.² The Norwegian figures include:—

in 1931: 657,446 cwt. klip fish and 481,526 cwt. stock fish.

in 1932: 887,641 cwt. klip fish and 709,029 cwt. stock fish.

³ United Kingdom exports include fish brought in from Iceland and further processed.

III. (3) Statement showing the Salmon-Pack¹ of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1922 to 1932, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Cannery Association)

Species	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases

FRASER RIVER

Sockeyes.....	48,744	29,423	36,200	31,523	83,598	57,056	26,530	60,363	107,901	54,688	83,447
Springs, red.....	10,561	3,854	2,982	5,695	9,710	5,032	397	147	5,420	1,092	10,206
Springs, standard.....	2,433	664	502	2,294	3,073	2,893	776	2,358	5,946	5,990	13,271
Springs, white.....	3,867	3,615	4,056	25,701	20,169	10,538	3,909	5,999	9,761	3,260	11,057
Bluebacks and steelheads.....	817	15	1,822	5,152	13,776	10,658	795	12,013	27,879	14,701	16,581
Cohoos.....	23,587	20,172	21,401	36,717	21,783	24,079	27,051	40,520	25,585	13,468	28,787
Pinks.....	29,578	63,645	31,968	99,800	32,256	102,536	2,881	158,208	30,754	21,534	9,813
Chums.....	17,896	103,248	109,495	96,111	88,495	67,259	193,106	144,159	68,946	948	45,100
Total.....	137,432	224,637	208,516	272,993	272,869	280,041	255,455	425,267	282,192	115,681	218,262

SKEENA RIVER²

Sockeyes.....	100,667	131,731	144,747	81,146	82,360	83,996	34,559	78,017	132,372	116,916	59,916
Springs, red.....	7,080	8,833	9,366	15,978	13,377	11,955	3,717	1,890	6,293	4,035	14,346
Springs, standards.....	5,591	2,585	1,361	2,227	4,975	5,681	1,979	1,563	1,014	7,144	11,412
Springs, white.....	1,805	499	1,301	5,240	2,242	1,402	724	871	194	977	2,511
Steelheads.....	1,050	418	214	713	754	582	241	13	58	775	404
Cohoos.....	24,699	31,967	26,968	39,168	30,208	26,326	30,194	37,678	29,617	25,925	48,312
Pinks.....	301,655	145,973	181,313	130,079	210,081	38,768	209,579	95,305	275,642	45,839	58,261
Chums.....	39,758	16,527	25,588	74,308	63,527	19,006	17,716	4,908	5,187	4,284	38,549
Total.....	482,305	333,863	390,858	348,859	407,524	187,716	238,709	220,245	450,377	205,895	232,711

RIVERS INLET

Sockeyes.....	60,700	112,350	91,760	171,510	74,628	87,143	60,044	65,787	104,830	67,865	60,670
Springs, red.....	216	230	153	113	81	238	51	-	145	93	87
Springs, standard.....	69	269	261	331	581	510	124	133	196	225	236
Springs, white.....	38	100	131	52	135	209	293	209	83	109	136
Steelheads.....	82	-	-	-	11	17	7	29	105	32	29
Cohoos.....	1,120	1,526	1,980	4,946	7,450	5,084	868	1,120	756	6,479	7,062
Pinks.....	24,292	10,057	15,105	8,625	13,504	1,403	13,546	2,386	18,023	2,726	3,483
Chums.....	311	3,242	4,924	11,510	11,759	3,727	3,594	989	492	588	944
Total.....	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,087	108,148	98,331	81,527	70,653	124,640	78,117	72,647

SMITHS INLET³

Sockeyes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,831	11,882	36,854	12,867	24,688
Springs, red.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	28	15	8
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	18	240	38	38
Springs, white.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	60	22	69	2
Steelheads.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	103	36	20
Cohoos.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	275	1,460	112	273
Pinks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	853	16,615	824	1,148
Chums.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	113	1,660	133	165
Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,539	13,213	56,982	11,094	26,342

NAAS RIVER⁴

Sockeyes.....	31,277	17,821	33,590	18,945	15,929	12,026	5,540	16,077	26,405	-	14,154
Springs, red.....	1,466	2,522	2,142	3,067	4,616	3,158	937	78	1,693	-	3,091
Springs, standard.....	341	457	208	299	751	387	602	121	147	-	849
Springs, white.....	255	335	375	392	597	279	307	153	51	-	468
Steelheads.....	235	595	1,035	245	375	95	36	-	84	-	10
Cohoos.....	3,533	7,894	6,481	8,027	4,274	3,966	10,734	1,202	1,126	-	7,955
Pinks.....	75,687	44,165	72,495	35,530	50,815	16,609	83,183	10,342	79,976	-	44,629
Chums.....	11,277	25,791	26,612	22,504	15,392	3,307	3,538	1,212	3,978	-	14,515
Total.....	124,071	99,589	142,939	89,008	92,749	39,828	104,877	29,185	113,469	-	85,671

¹ Standard cases of 48 pounds.² Includes for 1931, Naas River and Queen Charlotte Islands.³ Prior to 1928 included with Rivers Inlet.⁴ For 1931 included with Skeena River.

III. (3) Statement showing the Salmon-Pack¹ of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1922 to 1932, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Cannery Association)—concluded.

Species	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS*

Sockeyes.....	-	-	88	38	708	329	38	-	10	-	2
Springs, red.....	-	-	-	283	-	1,980	62	-	24	-	264
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	560	81	344	-	107	-	-
Springs, white.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	-	-	-	14
Cohoos.....	-	433	2,268	2,157	3,716	4,845	7,619	2,243	7,091	-	3,805
Pinks.....	-	332	151,676	2,640	200,512	275	167,217	880	234,902	-	2,415
Chums.....	-	27,728	41,779	76,016	168,319	102,374	72,447	13,801	39,010	-	358
Total.....	-	23,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,889	247,757	16,924	271,141	-	6,858

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Sockeyes.....	18,235	14,238	19,161	18,619	27,161	29,172	17,017	13,820	30,118	12,747	19,795
Springs, red.....	716	95	187	4,144	3,952	3,449	1,087	40	1,732	607	2,822
Springs, standard.....	58	40	-	1,105	609	1,619	641	893	1,097	1,552	1,386
Springs, white.....	112	3	96	415	661	1,701	541	712	602	569	518
Bluebacks and steelheads	5,485	7,097	2,510	4,832	5,383	10,194	5,249	10,284	14,177	10,601	12,038
Cohoos.....	18,575	21,342	30,593	59,747	51,551	58,834	23,345	36,338	30,206	15,938	23,160
Pinks.....	36,943	30,149	63,102	51,384	86,113	52,561	41,885	74,001	89,941	54,373	23,975
Chums.....	108,478	120,520	165,161	127,520	174,383	220,270	303,474	162,246	177,856	13,979	40,477
Total.....	138,612	193,494	239,810	267,766	349,813	377,809	393,239	238,334	345,729	110,366	124,171

OUTLYING DISTRICTS

Sockeyes.....	39,991	29,084	44,057	70,737	52,628	38,330	30,983	35,331	30,188	26,214	21,683
Springs, red.....	1,124	1,975	2,829	1,091	899	1,946	639	-	724	428	1,074
Springs, standard.....	3,421	543	933	2,683	1,465	2,350	579	311	651	648	1,823
Springs, white.....	443	193	483	945	726	1,115	866	709	346	403	339
Bluebacks and steelheads	409	732	497	1,520	1,002	965	603	563	1,204	484	591
Cohoos.....	31,331	28,709	26,031	38,112	43,467	39,598	50,605	54,695	54,327	14,824	41,172
Pinks.....	113,824	146,611	141,878	118,107	179,731	35,474	270,914	135,878	376,084	82,532	80,034
Chums.....	80,485	120,999	195,357	229,240	180,363	147,251	269,336	97,462	104,771	36,223	166,653
Total.....	271,023	323,846	412,065	462,435	469,231	267,021	621,526	321,947	577,235	161,756	313,369

TOTAL SALMON-PACK¹ BY SPECIES

Sockeyes.....	299,614	334,647	369,603	392,518	337,012	308,052	203,542	281,277	477,678	291,297	284,355
Springs, red.....	21,163	17,539	17,659	30,371	32,635	27,758	6,920	2,955	16,059	6,270	31,898
Springs, standard.....	11,913	4,858	3,355	8,938	12,014	13,521	5,123	5,397	9,398	15,597	29,015
Springs, white.....	6,529	4,745	6,442	32,745	24,530	15,239	6,848	9,413	11,069	5,387	15,045
Bluebacks and steelheads	8,088	8,857	6,078	12,462	21,301	22,512	6,937	23,748	43,610	26,629	29,673
Cohoos.....	102,845	112,044	115,722	188,874	162,449	162,732	150,657	173,237	150,168	76,746	160,526
Pinks.....	581,979	440,932	657,538	446,165	773,012	247,626	792,372	477,853	1,111,937	207,828	223,758
Chums.....	258,204	118,055	568,916	607,209	702,237	563,194	863,230	424,890	401,900	56,155	306,761
Total.....	1,230,125	1,341,677	1,745,313	1,719,232	2,065,190	1,369,634	2,035,621	1,398,776	2,221,919	635,907	1,081,031

TOTAL SALMON PACK¹ BY DISTRICTS

Fraser River.....	137,482	224,637	208,516	272,993	272,860	280,041	255,455	425,267	282,192	115,681	218,262
Skeena River.....	482,305	338,863	390,858	348,859	407,524	187,716	298,709	220,245	450,377	205,895	233,711
Rivers Inlet.....	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,087	108,148	98,331	81,527	70,653	124,640	78,117	72,647
Smiths Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,539	13,213	56,982	14,094	26,342
Naas River.....	124,071	99,580	142,939	89,008	92,749	39,828	104,877	29,185	113,460	-	85,671
Queen Charlotte Islands*	-	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,889	247,757	16,924	271,141	-	6,858
Vancouver Island.....	188,612	193,484	280,810	267,766	349,813	377,809	393,239	298,334	345,729	110,366	124,171
Outlying Districts.....	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	460,281	267,029	624,526	324,949	577,205	161,756	313,369
Total.....	1,210,323	1,341,677	1,745,313	1,719,232	2,065,190	1,623,634	2,035,621	1,398,776	2,221,919	635,909	1,081,031

¹ Standard cases of 48 pounds.

* Prior to 1923 and for 1931 included with Skeena River.

* For 1931 included with Skeena River.

III. (4) The Lobster Pack¹ of Canada, by Provinces, 1918 to 1932

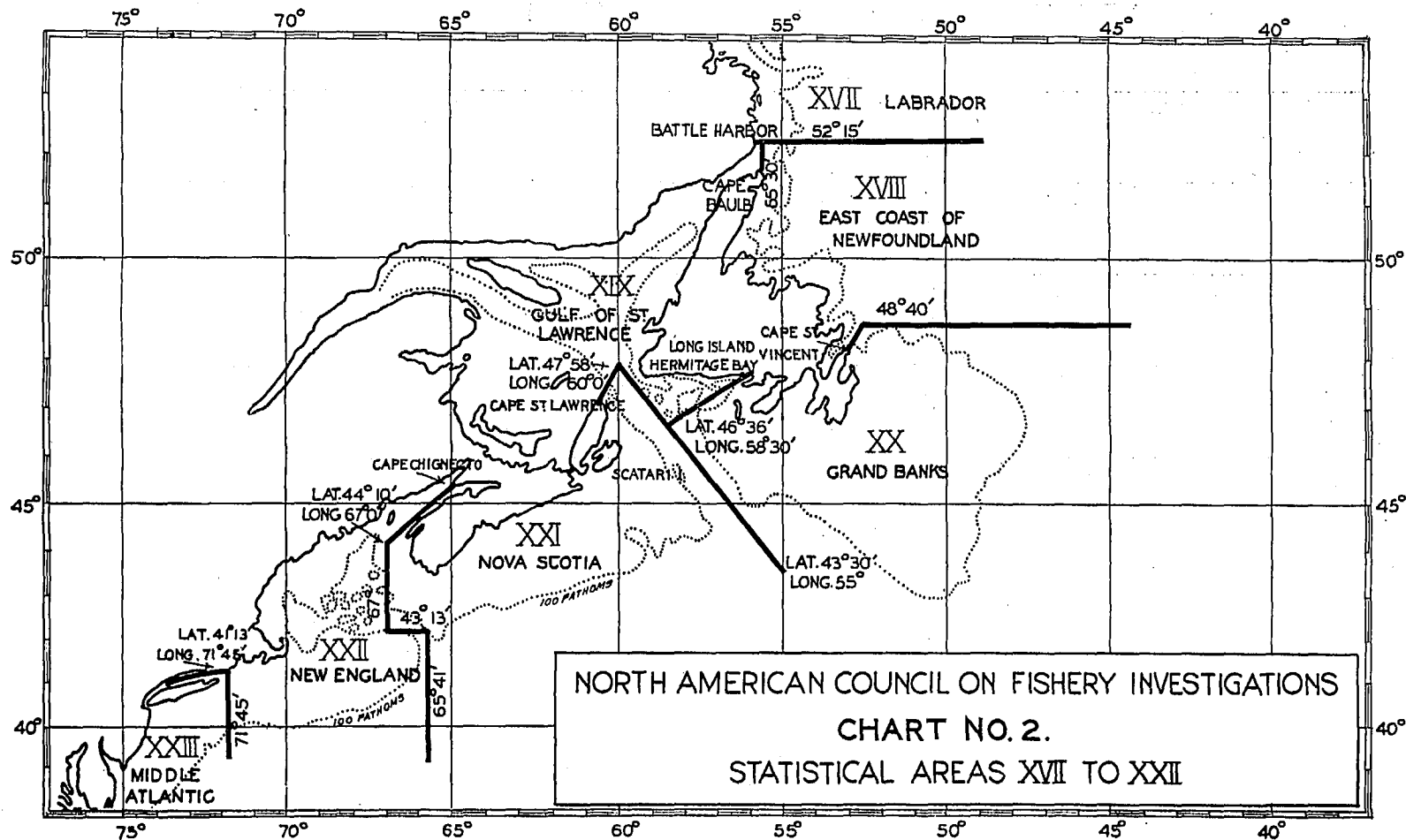
Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Canada
	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Number of Cases	Number of Cases
1918.....	26,880	52,943	17,068	10,921	107,812
1919.....	31,911	61,714	19,241	15,893	128,759
1920.....	40,322	79,253	24,532	19,192	163,299
1921.....	31,155	69,255	22,356	14,841	137,607
1922.....	42,220	64,552	26,077	15,785	148,644
1923.....	43,831	63,971	26,098	17,139	151,039
1924.....	26,814	40,831	23,548	10,925	102,118
1925.....	34,121	53,745	27,236	12,385	127,497
1926.....	29,442	56,277	24,041	13,759	123,519
1927.....	27,896	55,771	18,866	11,404	113,937
1928.....	25,077	55,277	19,468	12,164	111,986
1929.....	28,399	60,661	27,146	11,310	127,516
1930.....	31,935	63,422	31,983	11,769	139,109
1931.....	37,055	65,617	34,476	9,190	146,338
1932.....	44,490	74,060	35,490	12,759	166,799

¹ Standard case of 48 pounds.

III. (5) Fisheries Production in 1932 in Certain Areas Defined by the North American Council on Fishery Investigations

The following statement, prepared from Canadian fisheries statistics for the year shows the catches by Canadian fishermen in 1932 in certain areas defined by the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, an international body representative of Canada, United States, Newfoundland and France for the co-ordination of fishery investigations in the Atlantic waters of the Continent. The boundaries of the areas are indicated on the accompanying chart.

Kind of Fish	Area No. 17	Area No. 19	Area No. 20	Area No. 21	Area No. 22
Cod.....cwt.	24,200	569,012	122,000	624,985	22,398
Haddock.....cwt.	-	18,527	-	333,078	8,580
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	-	25,198	-	80,019	22,991
Pollock.....cwt.	-	526	-	58,894	18,209
Catfish.....cwt.	-	9	-	661	-
Halibut.....cwt.	-	2,311	-	22,492	105
Flounders, brill, plaice.....cwt.	-	1,862	-	3,812	644
Skate.....cwt.	-	-	-	971	118
Soles.....cwt.	-	-	-	5,378	-
Herring.....cwt.	-	417,492	-	142,164	145,264
Mackerel.....cwt.	-	25,900	-	103,292	3,183
Sardines.....bbl.	-	171	-	50	66,689
Alewives.....cwt.	-	12,553	-	20,516	25,023
Bass.....cwt.	-	86	-	148	-
Perch.....cwt.	-	30	-	14	-
Salmon.....cwt.	-	28,655	-	5,171	2,974
Shad.....cwt.	-	3,728	-	828	2,637
Smelts.....cwt.	-	89,831	-	3,143	157
Sturgeon.....cwt.	-	15	-	17	21
Trout.....cwt.	-	58	-	-	-
Albacore.....cwt.	-	-	-	2,642	-
Caplin.....bbl.	-	3,488	-	-	-
Eels.....cwt.	-	700	-	1,046	-
Grayfish.....cwt.	-	500	-	-	-
Squid.....bbl.	-	764	-	537	-
Swordfish.....cwt.	-	-	-	10,359	-
Tom cod.....cwt.	-	10,540	-	20	32
Mixed fish (grayling, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.).....cwt.	-	29	-	363	-
Clams and quahaugs.....bbl.	-	7,490	-	13,297	9,544
Crabs.....cwt.	-	-	-	200	-
Lobsters.....cwt.	-	298,253	-	151,264	6,472
Mussels.....cwt.	-	26	-	72	18
Oysters.....bbl.	-	20,323	-	708	-
Scallops.....bbl.	-	1,204	-	19,487	2,705
Winkles.....cwt.	-	-	-	267	111
Dulse, green.....cwt.	-	-	-	52	5,721
Hair seals.....No.	-	8,532	-	1,333	-
Porpoises.....No.	-	195	-	-	-



III. (6) Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties Paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year 1932

Province and County	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Average Tonnage	No. of Men	Amount Paid	No. of Boats	No. of Men	Amount Paid	Total Bounty Paid to Vessels and Boats
					\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island—									
Kings.....	2	26	13	7	70 80	283	402	2,494 00	2,564 80
Prince.....	2	38	19	4	63 60	547	1,024	6,280 15	6,343 75
Queens.....	—	—	—	—	—	117	231	1,378 10	1,378 10
Total.....	4	64	16	11	134 40	947	1,657	10,152 25	10,286 65
Nova Scotia—									
Annapolis.....	—	—	—	—	—	171	288	1,755 00	1,755 00
Antigonish.....	—	—	—	—	—	145	227	1,249 80	1,249 80
Cape Breton.....	32	605	19	123	1,394 60	388	664	4,018 60	5,413 20
Cumberland.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	84 50	84 50
Digby.....	—	—	—	—	—	417	731	4,437 80	4,437 80
Guysborough.....	26	408	16	106	1,084 40	694	1,149	7,013 50	8,097 90
Halifax.....	56	781	14	194	1,638 60	933	1,310	8,139 20	9,777 80
Inverness.....	3	35	11	13	118 20	270	567	3,392 10	3,510 30
Kings.....	—	—	—	—	—	54	76	472 00	472 00
Lunenburg.....	87	3,339	38	879	8,964 60	595	860	5,325 90	14,290 50
Pictou.....	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	154 50	154 50
Queens.....	9	175	19	67	603 80	150	207	1,783 50	2,387 30
Richmond.....	4	55	13	14	144 60	513	994	5,980 00	6,124 60
Shelburne.....	30	765	25	219	2,166 60	707	1,262	7,648 60	9,815 20
Victoria.....	9	132	15	34	349 60	383	565	3,491 10	3,840 70
Yarmouth.....	10	345	34	120	1,113 00	161	354	2,108 30	3,221 30
Total.....	266	6,638	20	1,769	17,578 00	5,611	9,382	57,054 40	74,632 40
New Brunswick—									
Charlotte.....	2	28	14	9	85 60	341	620	3,741 10	3,826 70
Gloucester.....	219	3,671	17	967	10,859 80	518	1,174	6,975 60	17,835 40
Kent.....	8	88	11	17	196 80	150	268	1,624 00	1,820 80
Northumberland.....	49	331	7	105	1,009 40	46	98	585 00	1,594 40
Restigouche.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	37	221 50	221 50
Saint John.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	30	187 30	187 30
Total.....	278	4,118	12	1,099	12,151 60	1,095	2,227	13,334 50	25,486 10
Quebec—									
Bonaventure.....	5	51	10	16	153 40	538	966	5,604 00	5,757 40
Gaspé.....	33	361	11	126	1,167 40	2,856	5,801	34,086 80	35,854 20
Matane.....	—	—	—	—	—	122	201	1,232 60	1,232 60
Saguenay.....	—	—	—	—	—	537	1,089	6,531 30	6,531 30
Total.....	38	412	11	142	1,320 80	4,053	8,057	48,054 70	49,375 50
Grand Total..	586	11,232	15	3,021	31,184 80	11,706	21,323	128,595 85	159,780 65

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

ERRATUM

Par erreur, un chalutier à vapeur de 150 tonnes et valant \$25,000, portant 21 hommes, a été compté deux fois dans le présent rapport. Ce chalutier a débarqué du poisson dans les comtés d'Inverness et de Halifax, mais aurait dû être attribué uniquement au comté d'Inverness. Pour cette raison, l'entrée de ce chalutier dans le comté d'Inverness, page 130, devrait être biffée, et partout où les chalutiers sont mentionnés, les chiffres relatifs à ce bateau doivent être déduits du total. Le rapport était imprimé quand cette erreur a été découverte.



CANADA—MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
BRANCHE DES PÊCHERIES

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

1932

(En collaboration avec le Service des Pêcheries du
Gouvernement Fédéral et des Provinces)

Publié par ordre de l'hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.
Ministre du Commerce



OTTAWA
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TABLE DES MATIÈRES

	PAGE
Préface.....	221
Les pêcheries du Canada.....	222

Introduction et Résumé

Quantité et valeur des principaux poissons, commerciaux au Canada, 1928-1932.....	230
Études revue des pêcheries, 1932.....	231
Résumé de la production de 1931 et 1932.....	237
Moyens de production, 1931-1932—	
Pêche proprement dite—	
Capital.....	243
Personnel.....	243
Usines poissonnières—	
Capital.....	243
Personnel.....	244
Employés, salaires et gages.....	246
Employés à gages occupés par mois.....	246
Combustible et force motrice utilisée.....	247
Valeur des matières premières.....	247
Valeur des produits.....	248
Revue par provinces—	
Valeur des pêcheries, 1928-1932.....	249
Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce, et leur valeur, 1928-1932.....	249
Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente, 1932.....	252
Proportion du poisson de mer pris en haute mer, 1931.....	253
Valeur totale, par comtés et districts, de tout le poisson de mer pêché et mis en vente, 1932.....	263
Capitaux engagés, 1932.....	264
Personnel, 1932.....	266
Primes de pêche, 1932.....	268
Importations et exportations, 1932.....	268
Revue rétrospective.....	268
Tableau de conversion des poids du poisson.....	274

Tableaux d'ensemble

I. Poisson pêché et vendu, 1932.....	58
Ile du Prince-Edouard, 58; Nouvelle-Ecosse, 60; Nouveau-Brunswick, 88; Québec, 102; Ontario, 110; Manitoba, 110; Saskatchewan, 112; Alberta, 116; Yukon, 117; Colombie Britannique, 118.	
II. Moyens de production, 1932—Capital d'exploitation, personnel, etc.....	128
1ère Partie—Pêche proprement dite—	
Ile du Prince-Edouard, 128; Nouvelle-Ecosse, 130; Nouveau-Brunswick, 142; Québec, 148; Ontario, 154; Manitoba, 156; Saskatchewan, 156; Alberta, 158; Yukon, 158; Colombie Britannique, 160.	
2e Partie—Usines poissonnières—	
(a) Relevé général des statistiques.....	166
(b) Capitaux engagés.....	172
(c) Employés, gages et salaires.....	172
(d) Employés à gages occupés par mois.....	174
(e) Consommation de combustible.....	176
(f) Force motrice utilisée.....	178
(g) Classification des établissements par importance de leur production.....	180
(h) Classification des établissements par rapport à leur personnel.....	181
(i) Classification du personnel à gages selon les heures de travail par genre d'établissement.....	182
(j) Classification du personnel à gages selon les heures de travail, par provinces.....	182
III. (1) Classification des bateaux de pêche des pêcheries maritimes, suivant l'espèce de poisson pêché, 1932.....	184
(2) Importations et exportations de poisson et de produits du poisson, 1930, 1931 et 1932.....	202
(2a) Exportations de morue séchée des principaux pays exportateurs, 1932 et 1933.....	212
(3) La manutention du saumon en Colombie Britannique, 1922-1932.....	213
(4) La mise en boîte du homard au Canada, 1918-1932.....	215
(5) Production des pêcheries en 1932, dans certaines régions définies par le Conseil de l'Amérique du Nord sur les enquêtes de la Pêche.....	215
(6) Primes de pêche, 1932.....	217

PRÉFACE

Ce rapport est publié en vertu d'une entente établissant la coopération en matière de statistique entre le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique et les différents services gouvernementaux ayant juridiction sur les pêcheries canadiennes. Ces services comprennent le ministère fédéral des Pêcheries, qui exerce sa juridiction sur les pêcheries des Provinces Maritimes, du Yukon, de la Colombie Britannique et des îles de la Madeleine, et les Divisions des Pêcheries des provinces d'Ontario, Québec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta, qui régissent les pêcheries de leurs provinces respectives, sauf les pêcheries des îles de la Madeleine, en Québec, lesquelles sont sous la juridiction du ministère des Pêcheries du Dominion. La Colombie Britannique possède une Division des Pêcheries, mais cet organisme ne s'occupe pas de statistique pour son propre compte.

En vertu de l'arrangement dont il est parlé plus haut, les statistiques du poisson pêché, et des produits offerts en vente à l'état frais ou après une préparation sommaire, sont recueillies par les fonctionnaires locaux du ministère des Pêcheries, vérifiées et condensées au ministère des Pêcheries, puis compilées au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. En ce qui concerne le poisson industriellement préparé et ses sous-produits, des formules similaires à celles en usage dans le recensement des autres branches de production sont envoyées directement par le Bureau aux usines poissonnières, les fonctionnaires des services des Pêcheries s'assurant que ces formules sont consciencieusement remplies et promptement retournées. Les fonctionnaires des gouvernements provinciaux voudront bien accepter nos remerciements pour le concours qu'ils nous ont prêté.

R. H. COATS,

Statisticien du Dominion.

BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE,
OTTAWA, 12 septembre 1933.

LES PÊCHERIES DU CANADA

Le début des pêcheries. — La pêche est l'une des plus anciennes industries du Canada. Laissant de côté les traditions et les légendes pour s'en remettre aux faits établis, il faut admettre que c'est à Cabot que revient l'honneur d'avoir découvert, en 1497, les bancs de morue de Terre-Neuve, quand il vit pour la première fois la terre ferme de l'Amérique du Nord. Il rapporta que la mer y était si poissonneuse qu'il était possible de pêcher avec un panier dans lequel il y avait une pierre pour le faire plonger. Cap-Breton, l'un des plus anciens noms géographiques de l'Amérique, est un souvenir des premiers pêcheurs français que les Espagnols et les Portugais ne tardèrent pas à suivre. Fernandez de Navarrete nous apprend que des pêcheurs de ces trois nationalités fréquentaient le Grand Banc en 1502. La pêche se pratiquait au moyen de lignes à main passées sur des barils fixés à l'extérieur du passavant pour éviter le contact des lignes avec les flancs du navire; les bateaux de pêche se livraient à leurs opérations tant que durait le beau temps, puis s'en retournaient en France avec leurs prises de 30,000 à 50,000 morues. Les voyages entrepris le long du littoral démontrèrent bientôt que la morue était aussi abondante en vue du rivage que sur les bancs lointains; les équipages s'accoutumèrent alors à jeter l'ancre dans une baie, à construire une hutte sur la grève et à faire dans leurs petites chaloupes des excursions quotidiennes dont le produit était salé et séché à terre, puis expédié en France à la fin de la saison. Lorsqu'il remonta le Saint-Laurent, en 1534, Jacques-Cartier trouva partout les traces du passage de ces "capitaines courageux" et de leurs rivalités, lesquelles s'exerçaient aussi bien dans des rencontres armées que dans la capture du poisson qui les avait attirés si loin de chez eux. Chauvin fonda un établissement de cette sorte à Tadoussac, en 1599. Bientôt après les pêcheurs s'habituerent à passer l'hiver en Amérique et à y construire de véritables villages. La première concession de pêche fut octroyée par le roi de France à de Monts, en 1603. On peut donc considérer la pêche comme la première industrie à laquelle se soient livrés systématiquement les Européens au Canada; depuis ces temps lointains elle n'a jamais cessé de donner sa récolte annuelle tant à l'Europe qu'à l'Amérique.

Le traité d'Utrecht de 1713 attribua Terre-Neuve à la Grande-Bretagne, dépossédant la France de son droit de pêcher et de faire sécher le poisson sur certaines sections du littoral de cette île, mais la France conserva les pêcheries de Cap-Breton et celles du golfe. La guerre de Sept Ans (1756-63) interrompit les opérations de pêche sur une vaste échelle. Lorsqu'elle se termina, la famille Robin, de Jersey, vint au Canada et au moyen d'acquisitions graduelles s'empara de toutes les anciennes stations de pêche françaises. Jusqu'à l'arrivée des Loyalistes, les pêcheurs s'étaient occupés exclusivement de la morue. Seules les pêcheries côtières étaient exploitées durant cette phase, y compris celles du littoral du Labrador; ce ne fut qu'en 1873 qu'un navire de pêche en haute mer sortit du port de Lunenburg qui est maintenant le centre principal de la grande pêche.

Lieux de pêche du Canada — Les pêcheries canadiennes sont probablement les plus vastes de l'univers. Sur l'Atlantique, depuis Grand Manan jusqu'au Labrador, le rivage mesure plus de 5,000 milles, à l'exclusion des anses et échantures qui le dentellent. La baie de Fundy avec 8,000 milles carrés, le golfe Saint-Laurent dix fois plus grand, et d'autres eaux océaniques représentent ensemble environ 200,000 milles carrés, c'est-à-dire plus des quatre-cinquièmes des pêcheries du nord de l'Atlantique. De plus, l'on compte sur les bords de l'Atlantique 15,000 milles carrés d'eaux territoriales sous le contrôle absolu de la Puissance. Mais ces vastes étendues ne représentent qu'une partie des eaux canadiennes. Sur le Pacifique, le littoral canadien mesure 7,180 milles; ses baies et fiords innombrables offrent aux pêcheurs une multitude d'abris très sûrs. Enfin, disséminés sur tout

le territoire s'égrènent une série de lacs qui, tous ensemble, contiennent plus de la moitié des eaux douces du globe, la part du Canada dans les Grands Lacs seulement couvrant plus de 34,000 milles carrés, auxquels viennent s'ajouter le lac Winnipeg (9,457 milles carrés), le lac Manitoba et de nombreux autres non moins vastes.

Mais la qualité des produits des pêcheries canadiennes est encore plus remarquable. Chacun sait que l'excellence de la chair du poisson est en proportion directe de la pureté et de la fraîcheur des eaux qu'il habite. Considérés sous cet angle la morue, le flétan, le hareng, le maquereau, le poisson blanc et le saumon du Canada n'ont pas de rivaux dans l'univers. Il est donc évident que les plus magnifiques pêcheries de l'hémisphère occidental, sinon du globe, appartiennent au Canada.

Le bref exposé qui précède démontre qu'il est impossible d'envisager les pêcheries canadiennes sous un unique aspect; embrassant tout un continent, elles offrent nécessairement une grande diversité. Laissant de côté la baie d'Hudson et la région subarctique qui s'étend depuis l'Ungava jusqu'à l'Alaska, on peut diviser ainsi qu'il suit les pêcheries canadiennes.

1. PÊCHERIES DE L'ATLANTIQUE.—Elles sont les premières en date, et jusqu'en 1918 elles furent les plus importantes par la valeur de leurs produits. On y prend la morue, le flétan, l'églefin, le merlan, le hareng, le maquereau, le homard, l'huître et la sardine. Le golfe et les eaux intérieures des Provinces Maritimes et du Québec sont quelquefois considérés distinctement; mais en les réunissant, la liste ci-dessus s'accroîtrait du saumon, de l'aloise, du gasparot, de l'éperlan, du bar, du tacaud et du maskinongé. Les opérations de pêche sont communément considérées sous deux aspects distincts, la pêche hauturière ou de haute mer et la pêche côtière. Cette dernière se pratique au moyen de petites embarcations le plus souvent automotrices, montées par deux ou trois hommes; on y emploie aussi de petits navires dont l'équipage se compose de quatre à sept hommes. Les engins de pêche le plus fréquemment employés sont les rets à mailles, les lignes à main et les chaluts; d'autre part, on dispose le long du rivage des filets, des senues et des nasses. La pêche à l'églefin est aussi importante que celle de la morue; pendant le printemps et l'été ce poisson est ouvert et salé mais la meilleure saison est à l'automne, le poisson étant alors vendu frais ou fumé, sous le nom de "finnan haddie". La pêche en haute mer se pratique au moyen de navires de 40 à 100 tonnes, portant de douze à vingt hommes, qui pêchent dans les doris au moyen de lignes de fond. Les flottilles fréquentent tout à tour les différents bancs de pêche tels que le Grand Banc, le Banc Intermédiaire et le Banquereau. Ces navires, construits sur place, restent quelquefois plusieurs mois en mer; les naufrages sont rares, tant est grande l'habileté de leurs équipages. A leur retour, le poisson, qui a été vidé et salé à bord, est débarqué, lavé et séché. Les Antilles sont le principal débouché de ce produit; aucune autre morue ne pourrait supporter le climat tropical aussi bien que celle préparée par les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. De grands chalutiers à vapeur, tels que ceux en usage dans la mer du Nord, ont été introduits depuis plusieurs années dans les pêcheries canadiennes du littoral de l'Atlantique; on compte actuellement sept de ces navires appartenant aux ports de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Ils se livrent à la pêche presque toute l'année; leurs prises approvisionnent le commerce de poisson frais.

La pêche du homard est une autre industrie caractéristique. En 1870, il n'existait que trois homarderies sur le littoral de l'Atlantique; en 1932 on en compte 357, occupant environ 6,500 personnes; 30,000,000 de homards constituent une prise normale. L'un des constants problèmes de cette industrie, c'est d'assurer l'exécution des dispositions prohibant la capture des jeunes homards et des adultes au moment du frai; on croit qu'avec la coopération des pêcheurs le produit de cette pêche peut se maintenir. Au Nouveau-Brunswick, la mise en boîte des sardines, qui sont de jeunes harengs, est une industrie aussi importante que

celle du homard. L'huître qui pullulait autrefois tout le long du rivage est maintenant moins abondante, mais le gouvernement s'attend à rétablir cette industrie au moyen de l'ostréiculture. Le naissain sera placé dans les endroits favorables des eaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard; ce travail, de même que celui qui s'ensuivra, sera sous la direction d'experts en élevage des huîtres.

Les pêcheurs des Provinces Maritimes constituent une population industrielle spécialisée. La pêche côtière s'y pratique d'avril à novembre, et même en janvier, dans les districts abrités et, quoique les plus grands navires travaillent pendant tout l'hiver, plusieurs milliers d'hommes sont disponibles à certains moments de l'année pour d'autres travaux. Les uns cultivent de petites parcelles de terre entourant leurs maisons, les autres travaillent dans les chantiers de bois du Nouveau-Brunswick ou bien dans les charbonnages de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Quelques pêcheurs de Lunenburg et d'ailleurs font du négoce avec les Antilles. Outre l'oisiveté forcée résultant soit du mauvais temps, soit de la fermeture de la pêche, la méthode consistant à rémunérer les pêcheurs au moyen d'une part de la prise tend à les pousser vers les occupations secondaires, surtout dans les mauvaises années.

2 PÊCHERIES INTÉRIEURES.—Les Grands Lacs et les eaux tributaires du St-Laurent constituent une seconde grande division des pêcheries canadiennes. La valeur des pêcheries intérieures de Québec se compose principalement de produits de la pêche à l'anguille, au doré, à l'éperlan et à l'esturgeon. En Ontario, le poisson blanc, la truite, le doré et le hareng des lacs sont les poissons les plus importants, commercialement parlant, quoique le brochet, l'esturgeon et quelques autres poissons ne soient pas à dédaigner. Dans les Grands Lacs la saison de pêche dure de six à huit mois; quelques pêcheurs continuent leurs opérations durant l'hiver en creusant des trous dans la glace, mais le plus grand nombre cherchent une autre occupation dans l'intermède des saisons. En se dirigeant plus à l'ouest, le lac Winnipeg, le lac Winnipegosis, le lac Manitoba et des lacs plus petits au nord et à l'est de celui-ci fournissent la plupart des poissons du Manitoba. Le poisson blanc et le doré sont les principaux d'entre eux, mais le brochet, le tullipi, l'œil-d'or et nombre d'autres variétés s'y trouvent à profusion. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, la pêche pour le commerce est confinée aux régions situées au nord de la rivière Saskatchewan où l'on prend de grandes quantités de poisson blanc. Le problème des transports devient particulièrement ardu; quelques-uns des plus grands lacs du continent, les lacs Reindeer, Athabaska, Grand Esclave, Grand Ours et des centaines de lacs plus petits n'ont aucune communication avec les marchés de consommation. Toutefois, les lacs de l'Ouest ont joué le même rôle que le Saint-Laurent dans les temps du régime français et que les bancs de morue dans l'histoire de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, en facilitant la colonisation du pays, puisqu'ils offrent un aliment certain aux colons nouvellement arrivés.

3. PÊCHERIES DU PACIFIQUE.—La Colombie Britannique possède des pêcheries d'eau douce presque similaires à celles de la région des prairies; il est douteux que le commerce des fourrures (qui devait être l'agent de liaison entre cette province et le reste du Canada à travers les Montagnes Rocheuses) eût pu s'établir au commencement de l'histoire de cette province si ces pêcheries n'avaient pas existé. Les pêcheries de la Colombie Britannique sont d'une grande richesse; elles représentent environ les deux-cinquièmes de l'industrie poissonnière du Canada et ses produits se consomment jusqu'aux extrémités de la terre; ils sont essentiellement constitués par le saumon pêché à l'embouchure du fleuve Fraser, de la Skeena, de la Naas et d'autres rivières descendant du versant occidental des montagnes. Chacune des variétés de ce roi des poissons comestibles (qui toutefois n'est pas le vrai saumon) fréquentant les eaux du Pacifique se trouve sur le littoral de la Colombie Britannique, c'est-à-dire le sockeye ou dos bleu, le

saumon de printemps, le saumon argenté, le saumon rose et le saumon bécard. Entre tous ceux-ci, le dos bleu est de beaucoup le plus important, tant en raison de son abondance que de l'excellence de sa chair, dont la belle couleur rougeâtre est tant appréciée des consommateurs de la Grande-Bretagne. Le fleuve Fraser était autrefois la principale source d'approvisionnement de saumon, mais sa production est aujourd'hui dépassée par celle de la rivière Skeena et de ses tributaires septentrionaux; la prise varie considérablement d'année en année. La montée du saumon commence vers la fin de juillet et atteint son apogée dans les premières semaines d'août; néanmoins, les régions septentrionales ont une saison plus hâtive. Le saumon de printemps ou quinnat est un très gros poisson; c'est la première espèce qui fut mise en boîte aux États-Unis; la migration de ce poisson s'opère au commencement du printemps et se continue jusqu'en juillet. Le saumon argenté est plus petit; comme le dos bleu, il voyage par bandes innombrables, pendant septembre et octobre, dans le fleuve Fraser, et un peu plus tôt dans les cours d'eau plus au nord. Le saumon bécard est mis en boîte et une quantité considérable est salée pour l'exportation en Orient. Le saumon rose, lui aussi, suit le dos bleu. Le plus grand nombre de personnes qu'occupe cette pêche sont des Chinois, des Japonais et des Indiens, l'élément chinois étant prépondérant dans les usines, tandis que les Indiens et les Japonais se consacrent plutôt aux opérations de pêche.

Le flétan abonde à hauteur de l'île Vancouver et entre les îles de la Reine Charlotte et le continent; quoique la première tentative d'exploitation industrielle de ce poisson ait avorté, dès 1903 la Colombie Britannique contribuait pour 10,000,000 de livres à la production de 25,000,000 de livres pêchées sur le littoral du Pacifique, au nord de la Californie, chiffre qui a triplé depuis lors bien que depuis deux ou trois ans cette pêche ait diminué à la suite des restrictions consenties par le traité entre le Canada et les États-Unis pour la conservation de ces pêcheries. La prise annuelle de hareng de la Colombie Britannique représente environ 56 p.c. de tout le hareng de mer pêché dans les eaux canadiennes. Ce poisson est presque en entier salé à sec et exporté en Chine et au Japon. Depuis quelques années, la pêche au pilchard a pris une certaine importance, la plus grande partie de la prise allant aux huileries qui produisent chaque année de grandes quantités d'huile et de poudre de poisson. En 1932, le pilchard était quatrième par ordre de valeur parmi les poissons pêchés en Colombie Britannique et le douzième pour tout le Canada. On y pêche aussi la baleine et deux stations sont en opération dans les îles Reine Charlotte, mais elles n'ont rien fait les deux années dernières. On y pêche des cétacés de différentes sortes; baleines franches, rorquals, dauphins et même parfois des cachalots. La pêche à la baleine se pratique dans des bateaux rapides armés de canons lance-harpon Svend Foyn, système venu de Norvège. Aucune partie de la baleine ne se perd, l'huile et la poudre ou engrais en sont les produits les plus importants. La morue-lingue, la morue noire, l'oulachon, la plie, la raie, la sole, l'éperlan et l'esturgeon sont également abondants dans les eaux de la Colombie Britannique.

Ajoutons un mot concernant les pêcheries du phoque à fourrures du Pacifique dont le siège historique était autrefois à Victoria. Cette industrie est à peu près disparue, tant à cause de la raréfaction de ces animaux que par l'effet du traité de 1911. Ce traité, aux termes duquel la pêche pélagique ou pêche en haute mer est prohibée, a été conclu dans l'intérêt de la conservation du phoque. Comme compensation pour son privilège de la pêche du phoque, le Canada reçoit annuellement des gouvernements des États-Unis, de la Russie et du Japon une partie du revenu de la pêche du phoque sur les îles Pribaloff et autres pêcheries appartenant à ces pays respectivement. Les Indiens de la côte du Pacifique sont exempts des dispositions de ce traité en autant qu'il leur est permis de prendre des phoques, pourvu qu'ils en fassent la chasse en bateaux ouverts dont l'équipage de pas plus de cinq personnes n'emploie pas d'armes à feu.

Le sport de la pêche. — Nous n'avons envisagé jusqu'ici les pêcheries qu'au point de vue purement industriel et commercial; mais le sport lui-même comporte un aspect économique dans un pays où foisonnent de poissons aussi réputés que le saumon de la Restigouche et autres rivières du Nouveau-Brunswick, l'achigan et la truite mouchetée du Québec et des hautes terres d'Ontario, la truite rouge de la Nipigon et le saumon et la truite arc-en-ciel de la Colombie Britannique. Le gouvernement perçoit des revenus fort élevés en louant soit à des clubs, soit à des particuliers, le droit de pêche dans les lacs et les cours d'eau des contrées les moins peuplées; d'autre part, des centaines de guides y trouvent une occupation rémunératrice pendant les mois d'été.

Le gouvernement et les pêcheries. — Au début de la Confédération le gouvernement fédéral administrait directement la marine et les pêcheries du Canada; un ministre du Cabinet exerçait cette juridiction au moyen d'un personnel considérable d'inspecteurs, de surveillants et de garde-pêche, en vue de la mise vigueur des lois régissant les pêcheries. Cependant, dès le début de 1930, ce ministère a été divisé en deux organisations distinctes, la Marine et les Pêcheries, chacune sous la direction d'un membre du Cabinet. Des décisions judiciaires intervenues en 1882, 1898, 1913 et 1920 ont sensiblement modifié la juridiction du Gouvernement fédéral à l'avantage des provinces, et en 1922 il y eut de nouveaux changements lorsque le Gouvernement fédéral transféra à la province de Québec l'administration des pêcheries de cette province, sauf celles des Iles de la Madeleine, et en 1930 alors que les pêcheries du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta furent transférées, en même temps que d'autres ressources naturelles, aux gouvernements de ces provinces. Aujourd'hui, le Dominion contrôle les Pêcheries en eau salée des provinces Maritimes et de la Colombie-Britannique et celles des Iles de la Madeleine dans la province de Québec. Les pêcheries intérieures d'Ontario et les provinces Maritimes et les pêcheries, tant en eau douce qu'en eau salée, du Québec (sauf celles des Iles de la Madeleine) sont contrôlées par ces provinces respectivement, mais le Gouvernement fédéral possède seul le droit de légiférer sur toutes les matières concernant la pêche dans tout le pays. Les dépenses encourues par les pêcheries, et payées par le Dominion, au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1933 s'élevaient à \$1,786,912; les recettes de cette même source se chiffraient à \$28,346.

Conservation. — Les pêcheries fluviales et lacustres incontestablement, et les pêcheries maritimes probablement, si elles étaient abandonnées à elles-mêmes, subiraient la loi économique de l'appauvrissement. Pour combattre cette tendance le gouvernement canadien dut légiférer, interdisant la pêche en certaines saisons, la pollution des rivières et l'obstruction de leur cours; il dut aussi spécifier les dimensions des mailles de filets, réglementer les agrès et les opérations de pêche. En outre, il a été créé en 1929 un système de pisciculture qui possédait, en 1932, 23 frayères, 10 viviers auxiliaires et 8 bassins à saumon, ayant coûté \$230,785, et ayant distribué 147,953,797 œufs, alevins et poissons, saumon et truite. Ces alevins sont distribués gratuitement et placés dans les eaux qui leur conviennent le mieux.

Recherches scientifiques. — A Halifax, N.-E., St. Andrews, N.-B., et Nanaïmo et Prince-Rupert, C.-B., se trouvent des stations sous la direction du Service Biologique du Dominion pour l'étude des nombreux problèmes complexes surgissant des pêcheries. Les stations de St. Andrews et de Nanaïmo s'occupent principalement des problèmes de pisciculture et les stations expérimentales de Halifax et Prince-Rupert consacrent leur attention aux problèmes de l'industrie poissonnière. A Ellerslie, Ile du Prince-Edouard, se trouve une station biologique marine s'occupant d'ostréiculture, et une sous-station, à Caltus Lake, Colombie-Britannique, s'occupe tout spécialement de recherches concernant le saumon. Le Service Biologique du Canada emploie un personnel permanent de savants, et en

plus, les universités de Toronto, McGill, Queens, de Manitoba et de Colombie-Britannique et les principales universités des Provinces Maritimes délèguent aussi des experts à ces différentes stations. Les habitudes et coutumes des poissons comestibles, la bactériologie du poisson frais ou conservé, l'amélioration des méthodes de manutention et de préparation du poisson, et de nombreux autres problèmes pratiques ont fait le sujet d'importants mémoires scientifiques et de rapports.

Aide directe. — Dans le domaine d'aide directe, outre le paiement des primes aux pêcheurs dont il est question dans un autre paragraphe, le gouvernement adopte différentes mesures de temps à autre. Depuis 1927 un service de transport du poisson a été fait sur plusieurs divisions de la côte de l'Atlantique par le Ministère des Pêcheries. Ce service permet aux pêcheurs des territoires desservis par les bateaux du Ministère de vendre leurs prises rapidement, parce qu'ils peuvent les délivrer aux acheteurs à des points centraux, à un coût beaucoup moins élevé par quintal. Ainsi les régions qui peuvent bénéficier d'un marché immédiat pour le poisson frais se trouvent grandement étendues à une époque à laquelle le marché du poisson frais prend une plus grande importance. Les pêcheurs peuvent obtenir une meilleure compensation pour leur travail beaucoup plus tôt qu'il leur serait possible autrement et de plus ils peuvent consacrer à la pêche tout le temps qu'il devrait autrefois employer au saurissage du poisson. Un autre pas destiné à rendre de grands services aux pêcheurs est l'établissement d'un système de radio pour émettre des rapports sur les probabilités de température, les approvisionnements de boitte et de glace le long des côtes et les prix du marché aux poissons. Pendant la saison, ces rapports sont irradiés deux fois par jour d'Halifax et de Louisbourg, et les rapports de température sont également irradiés de Saint John. Comme la plupart des vaisseaux de pêche ont maintenant des appareils récepteurs, ce service est d'une grande valeur. Les informations télégraphiques sur les approvisionnements de boitte à la côte sont aussi irradiées par le département des Pêcheries et affichées dans nombre de ports dans les mois de printemps et d'été. Des bulletins statistiques traitant de la pêche maritime sont préparés par le ministère des Pêcheries et publiés mensuellement et trimestriellement et sont distribués par tout le Canada, pour le plus grand avantage des pêcheurs et de l'industrie poissonnière. Depuis plusieurs années des primes ont été payées pour la destruction des phoques dans les ports de certaines régions. Afin d'améliorer la qualité du hareng canadien, salé, séché ou fumé, le gouvernement a employé un expert pour enseigner les méthodes écossaises de saurissage du poisson. En vertu de la loi d'inspection du poisson, un système d'instruction sur les méthodes améliorées de préparer le poisson et de fabriquer les barils est en opération depuis plusieurs années de même que l'inspection du poisson préparé. Une flotte de petites canonnières circule dans les eaux côtières, aussi bien que dans les eaux intérieures, pour assurer l'application des règlements de la pêche et prévenir le braconnage. Depuis plusieurs années on fait aussi dans les stations scientifiques du gouvernement des recherches et des expérimentations sur la pêche et les productions poissonnières. Cette partie des activités du gouvernement fait l'objet du paragraphe qui précède.

Problèmes internationaux. — Une région de pêche aussi riche que celle du nord de l'Atlantique ne pouvait manquer d'attirer les pêcheurs d'autres pays et d'anciennes coutumes se transformèrent en droits acquis, dont quelques-uns durent encore, notamment le séchage de leurs prises par les pêcheurs français sur les rivages de Terre-Neuve. Autrement grave est la question des droits des Etats-Unis dont les pêcheurs, durant la période coloniale, approvisionnaient de poisson la Nouvelle-Angleterre et à qui le traité de Versailles de 1783 reconnut le droit de pêcher dans les eaux côtières du Canada. La guerre de 1812 leur fit perdre cette prérogative, si bien qu'après 1818, les Etats-Unis n'avaient d'autres droits que ceux de faire escale dans les ports canadiens pour s'y abriter ou s'y approvisionner de bois ou d'eau, ou y réparer leurs embarcations; de pêche autour des

îles de la Madeleine et sur la rive du golfe Saint-Laurent, à l'est de Pointe-Jolie; enfin de faire sécher et de préparer leur poisson dans les havres, baies et anses non habitées de cette partie de la rive nord. L'interprétation des clauses du traité de 1818 souleva maintes querelles apaisées par le traité de réciprocité (1854-1866). Par ce dernier traité, le poisson canadien et ses sous-produits entraient en franchise aux Etats-Unis et vice versa; de plus, les pêcheurs des Etats-Unis obtenaient le droit de pêche dans les eaux territoriales canadiennes de l'Atlantique, les pêcheurs canadiens étaient autorisés à pêcher dans certaines eaux territoriales des Etats-Unis, sur le même littoral, à l'exclusion dans les deux cas des cours d'eau et de leurs estuaires. Les crustacés, mollusques et coquillages étaient exceptés. Le traité de Washington de 1871 confirma le traité de réciprocité de 1854 en ce qui concerne les pêcheries et pourvut à la nomination d'une commission d'arbitrage devant déterminer le chiffre de l'indemnité à payer par les Etats-Unis à la Grande-Bretagne, en raison des concessions par elle consenties. Cette commission siégea à Halifax en 1877 et y rendit une sentence arbitrale fixant cette indemnité à \$5,500,000, dont \$1,000,000 étaient attribués à Terre-Neuve. Cependant, en 1885, les Etats-Unis dénoncèrent les clauses de ce traité se rapportant à la pêche et cette action fut suivie d'une période de désagréments entre les deux pays. Une convention signée en 1888 porte le nom de "Convention de 1888". Les plénipotentiaires qui l'ont négocié étaient tombés d'accord sur les points suivants: Les bateaux de pêche des Etats-Unis recevraient annuellement et gratuitement des licences les autorisant à pénétrer dans les ports canadiens, à y acheter des provisions et des agrès, à transborder leurs prises et à embarquer des équipages. C'est ce traité qui donna naissance aux "licences du modus vivendi". Les négociateurs du traité ayant reconnu qu'il ne pouvait être ratifié par les deux gouvernements avant l'ouverture de la saison de pêche, décidèrent comme mesure transitoire, et ne devant pas durer plus de deux ans, que les bateaux de pêche des Etats-Unis, sur paiement d'un droit de \$1.50 par tonneau, pourraient exiger l'émission d'une licence leur accordant le bénéfice des dispositions ci-dessus énumérées. Le Sénat des Etats-Unis rejeta ce traité; néanmoins, le gouvernement canadien continua à émettre des "licences du modus vivendi" jusqu'en 1918, date à laquelle des arrangements furent faits assurant des privilèges réciproques aux pêcheurs des deux pays dans les ports de leur voisin, mais les effets de cette entente—qui était une mesure spéciale de guerre du gouvernement des Etats-Unis—cessèrent le 1er juillet 1921. L'année suivante, on dut recourir de nouveau aux "licences du modus vivendi", mais à la fin de l'année 1923 elles disparurent. Depuis lors on est revenu aux dispositions du traité de 1818.

Dans les Grands Lacs également les problèmes les plus importants, tels que le repeuplement et la disposition du poisson, ont nécessairement un caractère international et se compliquent du nombre d'Etats intéressés. Une situation analogue a surgi en Colombie Britannique, où les industriels du Puget Sound capturèrent le saumon dos bleu du fleuve Fraser en quantités beaucoup plus considérables que les pêcheurs du Canada et ce, au moyen de pièges et autres méthodes interdites dans les eaux canadiennes. En 1906, une commission internationale fit le premier pas vers une entente sur cette question vitale; en 1922 une commission parlementaire recommandait la prohibition de la pêche de ce saumon dans les eaux du Fraser, pendant cinq ans, comme mesure de conservation.

La pêche au flétan de notre côté du Pacifique ne peut se faire que par les ports du Canada ou des Etats-Unis, mais comme elle se pratique principalement en dehors des eaux territoriales, aucun des deux pays ne pouvait la contrôler seul. En même temps, il est de l'intérêt des deux pays de la maintenir florissante et permanente. C'est pourquoi l'étude des moyens à adopter pour la protection de ce poisson a été confiée à la conférence canado-américaine des pêcheries nommée en 1918 par les deux pays pour étudier toutes les questions importantes relatives à la

pêche entre les deux pays. En 1922, le Canada a proposé que la question du flétan fût étudiée séparément. La suggestion ayant été bien accueillie, il en est résulté le traité du 2 mars 1923 "pour la protection du flétan du Pacifique". En vertu de ce traité, la pêche au flétan est interdite pendant un certain temps chaque année. Une autre convention, signée par les plénipotentiaires des deux pays le 9 mai 1930, et ratifiée par les gouvernements des deux pays le 9 mai 1931, pourvoit à des règlements additionnels et à la division des eaux en régions de pêche, avec dates différentes pour le commencement et la fin de la saison de pêche interdite, etc.

Primes. — Une conséquence directe mais fort importante du traité de Washington subsiste encore aujourd'hui. Une loi de 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), pour le développement des pêcheries maritimes et l'encouragement à la construction des navires de pêche, a consacré une somme annuelle de \$150,000, représentant l'intérêt sur le montant de la sentence arbitrale d'Halifax, à la distribution de primes aux propriétaires de bateaux de pêche et à leurs équipages. Une autre loi, votée en 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) éleva ces primes à \$160,000, les détails de leur distribution étant réglés chaque année par arrêté ministériel.

Industrie moderne. — L'industrie poissonnière du Canada telle qu'elle existe actuellement est le fruit des efforts accomplis depuis un siècle. En 1844, la valeur des prises n'était estimée qu'à \$125,000; elle doubla dans la décade suivante, et dès 1860, elle dépassait \$1,000,000. Dix ans plus tard, elle atteignit \$6,000,000, chiffre plus que doublé en 1878. Dans les 90, elle dépassait \$20,000,000 et touchait à \$34,000,000 en 1911. En 1931, elle est de \$26,500,000, ayant été grandement affectée par la dépression générale. Mais son apogée fut atteinte en 1918, année qui dépassa \$60 millions. Ces chiffres représentent la valeur totale de tout le poisson vendu soit frais, soit séché, soit en conserve ou autrement préparé. Pendant ce temps le personnel de cette industrie a atteint 80,000 personnes et le capital immobilisé \$40,000,000. On estime à plus de 21 livres la consommation per capita annuelle de poisson au Canada.

Entre tous les poissons, la morue et le saumon se disputèrent longtemps la primauté; si l'on remontait jusqu'aux origines, la morue tiendrait la tête, mais si l'on ne considère que les trente dernières années, on constate que le saumon définitivement conquis la première place et même le volume de homard et son prix élevé ont plus d'une fois relégué la morue au troisième rang. Ceci eut pour effet de modifier le rang des provinces entre elles, la Colombie Britannique tenant maintenant la première place qui appartenait auparavant à la Nouvelle-Ecosse. En 1932, le hareng accupe le quatrième rang parmi nos poissons commerciaux.

Commerce. — On a déjà vu que la consommation domestique de poisson est relativement minime au Canada et que cette industrie dépend largement des marchés de l'étranger. On peut évaluer approximativement à 60 ou 70 pour cent des prises annuelles la portion exportée, dont les Etats-Unis absorbent approximativement un-tiers et la Grande-Bretagne un-cinquième. Pendant l'année civile 1932, les exportations totales se sont élevées à \$18,752,107, dont \$8,522,622, pour les Etats-Unis et \$4,193,835 pour la Grande-Bretagne. Le plus important des poissons exportés est le saumon en boîte (expédié en Grande-Bretagne et aux autres marchés européens), suivi de près par la morue sèche (expédiée aux Antilles, en Amérique du Sud, etc.). Pour le poisson frais, spécialement le poisson blanc et le homard, les Etats-Unis constituent le principal débouché. En définitive, les exportations de poissons du Canada ne le cèdent qu'à celles de la Grande-Bretagne et de la Norvège, mais si l'on y joint les exportations de Terre-Neuve, elles excèdent l'une et l'autre. En 1932, le Canada a importé pour \$1,852,337 de poisson.

STATISTIQUES DES PÊCHERIES DU CANADA, 1932

La valeur globale des produits poissonniers du Canada en 1932 est de \$25,957,109, comparativement à \$30,517,306 en 1931 et \$47,804,216 en 1930. Ces chiffres représentent la valeur de tous les produits tels que mis sur le marché, qu'ils aient été vendus pour consommation à l'état frais, ou qu'ils aient subi un traitement ou une transformation quelconques dans une usine ou au domicile des pêcheurs. Le tableau qui suit montre les prises et la valeur marchande des principaux poissons commerciaux (dont la pêche a donné une valeur de \$100,000 ou plus) les cinq dernières années, avec une indication dans la dernière colonne de l'augmentation ou diminution en 1932 comparativement à 1931.

STATISTIQUES DES PÊCHERIES

1. Quantité¹ et valeur² des principaux poissons commerciaux pêchés au Canada, 1928 à 1932

Espèce		1928	1929.	1930	1931	1932	Augmentation ou diminution en 1932 sur 1931 Aug. + Dim. -
Saumon.....	qtz \$	2,286,151 17,867,053	1,550,780 15,008,825	2,362,526 17,731,891	1,343,701 7,972,017	1,331,054 8,037,904	- 12,647 + 65,887
Homard.....	qtz \$	332,437 5,183,988	372,820 5,696,542	407,265 5,214,643	435,490 5,037,028	483,488 4,745,311	+ 47,998 - 291,717
Morue.....	qtz \$	2,150,078 6,285,777	1,979,440 5,394,636	1,662,421 4,288,813	1,463,626 2,827,550	1,428,941 2,103,621	- 31,685 - 633,729
Hareng.....	qtz \$	2,396,054 3,104,911	2,317,806 3,186,669	2,190,776 2,623,174	2,462,751 2,830,044	1,862,372 1,473,288	- 600,379 - 856,756
Flétan.....	qtz \$	329,923 3,812,321	335,824 4,832,296	282,605 2,871,455	210,926 1,780,044	193,845 1,227,689	- 17,081 - 552,364
Poisson blanc.....	qtz \$	180,695 2,192,567	196,385 2,453,703	169,747 1,818,941	156,215 1,425,311	138,478 1,193,634	- 17,737 - 231,677
Egiefin.....	qtz \$	481,708 1,733,781	545,400 1,951,612	436,344 1,851,724	363,850 1,362,876	369,185 1,114,802	- 3,665 - 248,074
Doré.....	qtz \$	142,610 1,616,442	128,500 1,453,847	103,146 939,762	92,349 765,492	89,493 707,957	- 2,851 - 57,535
Eperlan.....	qtz \$	91,877 1,241,452	83,984 1,190,908	66,121 853,034	74,522 652,837	96,163 690,964	+ 21,611 + 38,127
Truite.....	qtz \$	91,694 1,347,779	90,854 1,324,775	69,809 1,031,979	57,420 707,522	50,198 557,988	- 7,222 - 149,534
Sardine.....	brl. \$	235,990 1,291,722	249,194 1,626,764	129,459 1,074,487	63,660 837,560	66,910 426,914	+ 3,250 - 410,646
Pilchard.....	qtz \$	1,610,252 2,563,137	1,726,851 2,199,834	1,501,404 1,580,609	1,472,085 807,842	886,964 383,920	- 585,121 - 423,922
Maquereau.....	qtz \$	123,768 528,267	152,755 536,021	178,464 598,019	196,248 502,477	178,453 276,947	- 17,795 - 225,530
Perche.....	qtz \$	53,176 763,315	67,055 616,722	43,762 346,649	51,415 231,736	69,972 272,110	+ 9,557 + 40,374
Tulipi.....	qtz \$	104,145 612,931	97,666 697,731	62,041 461,676	42,894 190,421	47,644 224,138	+ 4,840 + 33,717
Sandre.....	qtz \$	21,466 257,952	25,831 333,220	59,284 420,917	54,048 173,359	40,610 171,623	- 13,438 - 3,736
Clovisse et macetre.....	brl. \$	63,320 322,874	67,739 346,772	64,709 319,469	56,053 227,614	49,922 167,851	- 6,131 - 59,763
Lingue.....	qtz \$	50,772 366,101	48,489 415,775	49,591 333,564	50,997 239,014	39,960 159,531	- 11,027 - 79,480
Merluche et lotte.....	qtz \$	253,244 368,237	339,217 517,311	294,376 431,566	171,748 191,898	128,268 133,600	- 43,540 - 58,298
Prochet.....	qtz \$	62,701 362,922	82,516 409,970	56,464 228,905	45,452 161,674	41,400 133,259	- 4,052 - 28,424
Hultre.....	brl. \$	21,493 214,180	24,959 226,876	23,942 205,019	24,337 193,563	23,011 115,102	- 1,296 - 78,461
Anguille.....	qtz \$	25,651 227,751	14,539 133,542	16,388 147,114	20,083 125,981	21,476 110,317	+ 1,393 - 15,664
Sauger.....	qtz \$	4,104 28,795	8,181 63,478	8,951 62,482	18,279 74,194	18,942 105,404	+ 663 + 31,210

¹ Pris et débarqué. ² Valeur des ventes

La revue suivante des activités des pêcheries en 1932 a été préparée par les officiers du ministère des Pêcheries, Ottawa.

REVUE DES PÊCHERIES

La quantité de poisson débarquée par les pêcheurs canadiens au cours de l'année civile 1932 montre une diminution approximative de 143,320,000 livres comparativement à la prise totale de 1931. Ceci s'explique par la situation défavorable du marché qui s'est continuée toute l'année. La fécondité des pêcheries canadiennes est si grande que le Dominion doit toujours se tourner vers les marchés mondiaux pour écouler la plus grande partie de sa production poissonnière et quand l'état de ce marché est aussi mauvais qu'en 1932 les opérations de cette industrie doivent certainement suivre une échelle réduite, bien que le nombre absolu de personnes engagées dans les pêcheries ait monté au-dessus des chiffres de 1931 par la présence d'hommes qui apparemment se trouvaient dans l'impossibilité d'obtenir un emploi stable dans leurs occupations ordinaires.

Avec une production réduite et la baisse des prix, la valeur marchande de la prise de 1932 a été substantiellement inférieure à celle de l'année précédente. Cette valeur globale est de \$25,957,109, ou beaucoup moins qu'en 1931, un fléchissement dépassant \$4,500,000. La valeur marchande a diminué tant dans la production des pêcheries en eau salée que dans celles en eau douce. Les pêcheries en eau salée ont contribué \$21,763,087 de ce total, comparativement à \$25,783,101 l'année précédente, et les pêcheries intérieures, \$4,194,022, ou \$540,183 de moins qu'en 1931. Chaque province participe à cette diminution sur l'année précédente. De la valeur totale écoulée au cours de l'année, 38 p. 100 est attribuée à la Colombie Britannique, 41 p. 100 aux trois Provinces Maritimes réunies, 8 p. 100 à l'Ontario, et un peu moins de 7 p. 100 au Québec; le reste, aux Provinces des Prairies et au Yukon.

Pêcheries majeures.—La pêche au saumon est encore à la tête des autres pêches par la valeur de ses produits qui dépasse un peu \$8,000,000. La prise de la Colombie Britannique a été de quelque 129,148,000 livres, ou légèrement supérieure à celle de l'année précédente. Celle de la côte de l'Atlantique a été de 3,893,700 livres, ou environ 1,720,000 livres de moins qu'en 1931. La pêche au homard, venant immédiatement après le saumon, au cours de l'année sous revue a donné une valeur de production de \$4,745,311, comparativement à un peu plus de \$5,000,000. La pêche à la morue est restée au troisième rang et la valeur répartie entre les différents lieux de pêche est de \$2,193,621, ce qui est toutefois de \$633,000 inférieur aux chiffres de 1931. Toutes les autres variétés importantes de pêche donnent aussi des diminutions. La prise de poisson blanc, qui est la plus importante des pêches intérieures, a donné une valeur de \$1,193,634, soit une diminution de \$1,425,311 en 1931.

Nouvelle-Ecosse.—La pêche au homard occupe le premier rang en Nouvelle-Ecosse au cours de l'année sous revue, donnant 23,773,000 livres et une valeur de \$2,711,371. Ceci représente une augmentation de quelque 1,408,000 livres mais une baisse de \$14,000 sur les chiffres de 1931. La pêche à la morue a donné 79,598,400 livres, ou une diminution de 2,015,600 livres, tandis que la valeur, à \$1,282,082, accuse une diminution de \$389,000. La pêche de l'églefin, 34,706,900 livres, a donné une valeur commerciale de \$1,086,343, soit une diminution de 2,500,000 livres en quantité et de plus de \$240,000 en valeur. La pêche de l'éperlan donne une augmentation en volume mais une baisse en valeur, tandis que le hareng, le maquereau, le saumon et l'espadon donnent des diminutions tant en volume qu'en valeur. La valeur totale de la production poissonnière de la province est de \$6,557,943, ou une diminution de \$1,428,768.

Nouveau-Brunswick.—Les trois principales variétés de poisson pêché dans cette province en 1932 sont par ordre d'importance, le homard, l'éperlan et la sardine. Ces trois branches de l'industrie poissonnière ont produit pour une valeur de \$1,961,082, ou 66 p. 100 du total provincial. La pêche au homard, 9,872,000 livres, représente une augmentation de 373,400 livres. La valeur a été de \$1,041,845. L'éperlan vient en second en valeur, la prise de 6,838,300 livres donnant \$492,888. La prise de sardines, 66,689 barils, une augmentation de 3,116 barils, est évaluée à \$426,349. Ce chiffre ne représente guère plus de la moitié de la valeur de l'année précédente. Au cours de l'année les sardines mises en boîte ont donné 113,197 caisses. La prise de hareng, 36,927,300 livres, représente une diminution de plus de 7,600,000 livres et est évaluée à \$244,737. Il y a une forte baisse en quantité et en valeur du saumon pêché, 1,902,300 livres, valant \$232,412. Il y a des augmentations dans les prises de merlan, carrelet, maquereau, éperlan et sole pour les pêcheries maritimes et augmentation de sole et de saumon pris dans les eaux intérieures. Les autres variétés de poisson et de crustacés et mollusques ont été pris en moindres quantités. La valeur de la pêche en eau salée et en eau douce pour toute la province est de \$2,972,682, comparativement à \$4,169,811 en 1931. En 1932, les pêcheries en eau salée ont contribué au total \$2,944,130 et les pêcheries intérieures, \$28,552.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.—Le homard constitue la plus grande partie en valeur de toute l'industrie poissonnière de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. En 1932 la valeur des homards vendus frais ou en conserve s'élève à \$750,039 sur un total de \$988,919 pour tout poisson. Il y a diminution en volume et en valeur dans le produit de la pêche à la morue, merluche, hareng, maquereau, capelan, clovises et mactres. Il y a des augmentations dans la prise de l'églefin, de l'éperlan, de l'anguille et des huîtres.

Québec.—Les pêcheurs du Québec ont pris plus de poisson au cours de l'année mais la valeur marchande a été plus basse. La prise globale, 91,970,000 livres, donne une augmentation de près de 6,900,000 livres, mais sa valeur, \$1,815,544, a baissé de plus de \$100,000. Les produits de la pêche en eau salée ont contribué à ce total \$1,362,979 et ceux des pêcheries intérieures, \$452,565. La morue y a contribué 46,000,000 de livres et une valeur de \$648,722. La pêche à la morue est la plus importante du Québec et la plus grande partie de cette morue est séchée et écoulée sous cette forme. L'industrie du homard vient en second avec des prises de 3,246,600 livres et une valeur de \$242,056. Ceci représente une augmentation de près d'un million de livres et de plus de \$61,000 en valeur. La pêche au hareng a donné 26,273,500 livres, ou 419,000 livres de plus que l'année précédente, tandis que la valeur, \$226,828, représente une baisse de plus de \$8,000. La prise de saumon, 1,110,100 livres, est beaucoup plus petite qu'en 1931. Il y a une augmentation dans la pêche au flétan, à l'éperlan, aux clovises et mactres et aux pétoncles. Dans les pêcheries intérieures la carpe, la barbotte, l'anguille, la perche, le brochet, le saumon, la sole, l'esturgeon et le poisson blanc ont été plus abondants que l'année précédente.

Ontario.—La valeur marchande de la production poissonnière de l'Ontario est de \$2,147,990, comparativement à \$2,477,131 en 1931. La pêche au hareng a donné 2,635,300 livres, le poisson blanc 4,865,700 livres et la sandre 4,061,000 livres. Le plus fort volume a été la perche qui a donné 5,261,500 livres. Il y a une augmentation dans les prises de carpe, perche, brochet et tullipi, et diminution dans les autres variétés.

MANITOBA.—La valeur de la pêche du Manitoba est de \$1,204,892, comparativement à \$1,241,575 en 1931. Bien qu'il y ait de faibles augmentations dans les prises de barbotte, perche, sauger, sucet, esturgeon et poisson blanc, il y a diminution dans la production d'œil-d'or, doré, brochet, truite et tullipi. La pêche ayant le plus de valeur de cette province est celle du doré et du poisson blanc.

La prise de doré, 5,527,300 livres, est légèrement inférieure à 1931 tandis que la valeur à \$428,273 a baissé de plus de \$50,000. La prise de poisson blanc a été de 5,381,900 livres et sa valeur est estimée à \$454,234, ce qui donne une augmentation tant en quantité qu'en valeur.

Saskatchewan.—La production des pêcheries de la Saskatchewan en 1932 est de \$186,174, ce qui est une diminution de 41 p.c. Les trois principales prises de poisson sont le poisson blanc, le doré et la truite, qui toutes montrent des diminutions, la pêche à la truite ayant baissé d'une manière très prononcée.

Alberta.—La valeur des pêcheries de l'Alberta est de \$153,789 comparative-ment à \$153,897 en 1931. Le doré et la truite montrent de bonnes augmentations tandis que le poisson blanc et le brochet ont plutôt baissé.

Colombie Britannique.—Il y a diminution dans la pêche de quelques-unes des principales variétés de poisson fréquentant les eaux de la Colombie Britannique, et comme conséquence une diminution dans la valeur globale de la production. En 1931 la valeur totale de la production poissonnière était de \$11,108,873 tandis qu'en 1932 elle a baissé à \$9,909,116. Les principales variétés de poisson sont le saumon, le flétan, le hareng et le pilchard. Bien que les prises de saumon aient été légèrement plus volumineuses il y a eu diminution dans la pêche de trois autres variétés, celles du hareng et des pilchards étant beaucoup plus petites. Le volume de saumon capturé est de 129,148,700 livres comparativement à 128,704,100 livres l'année précédente. La valeur marchande est de \$7,586,479 comparativement à \$7,195,220. Le nombre de caisses de saumon en boîte est de 1,081,011, une augmentation de 395,907. La prise de flétan, 16,884,700 livres, valant \$960,166, montre une baisse. La prise de hareng, 100,320,400 livres, avec une valeur marchande de \$536,491, se compare à 148,108,000 livres en 1931 et a une valeur de \$1,058,139. La pêche du pilchard, 88,696,400 livres, a été un peu supérieure à la moitié de la prise de l'année précédente tandis que la valeur, \$383,920, a été beaucoup moindre que celle de 1931. La pêche à la baleine n'a rien fait cette année.

Territoire du Yukon.—La production des pêcheries du Territoire du Yukon est évaluée à \$20,060, comparativement à \$29,550 en 1931. Les principaux produits de la pêche de ce territoire sont: le saumon, le poisson blanc et la truite. Alors que le saumon donne une augmentation en volume et en valeur, le poisson blanc et la truite ont donné chacun moins de la moitié des chiffres de 1931 en valeur et en volume.

LITTORAL DE L'ATLANTIQUE

Les pêcheurs du littoral de l'Atlantique ont pris en poissons, mollusques et crustacés en 1932 405,603,900 livres, comparativement à 434,340,000 livres en 1931. Cette prise se répartit comme suit:

Province	Livres
Nouvelle-Ecosse	195,718,800
Nouveau-Brunswick	102,327,000
Québec	91,971,900
Ile du Prince-Edouard	23,736,500

Morue, églefin, merluche et lingue et merlan.—Généralement parlant, la pêche de ces poissons a été moins considérable qu'en 1931. La pêche de la morue donne un gain dans le Québec et celle de l'églefin est un peu plus forte dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, mais ce poisson n'est pas un produit très important des pêcheries de cette province. Ces gains dans les provinces de Québec et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard ont été plus que compensés par des diminutions dans les autres provinces. Dans l'ensemble du littoral les prises de merluche et de lingue sont plus fortes de même que celles de merlan en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau

Brunswick, l'augmentation de cette dernière variété dépassant 2,500,000 livres. La prise totale de morue sur la côte de l'Atlantique est de 142,619,300 livres à une valeur marchande totale de \$2,181,126. L'année précédente, cette pêche a donné 146,199,800 livres et une valeur de \$2,823,453. Les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, qui prennent le plus fort volume de morue, en ont débarqué 79,598,400 livres, ou quelque 2,000,000 de livres de moins qu'en 1931. La pêche à l'églefin, qui se fait principalement des ports de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, a été productive dans l'ensemble, donnant 36,018,500 livres, ce qui est un peu moins que la prise de 1931. Sa vente a donné \$1,114,802. Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse la production d'aiglefin a été de 34,706,900 livres et s'est vendue \$1,086,343. La production globale de merluche et de lingue sur le littoral a été de 12,820,800 livres, d'une valeur marchande de \$133,600. C'est une baisse considérable tant en volume qu'en valeur. Les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse en ont débarqué 8,599,400 livres et le Nouveau-Brunswick 3,483,400 livres. Les pêcheurs du Nouveau-Brunswick ont pris 1,820,900 livres de merlan, une augmentation de plus de 800,000 livres, pendant que la prise de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 5,942,000 livres, montre une augmentation de 1,861,500 livres. La valeur marchande de toute la prise de merlan est de \$64,101, ce qui est légèrement inférieur aux chiffres de 1931. La quantité de ces poissons vendus à l'état frais et en filets frais est de 30,752,500 livres, ou 49,000 livres de moins que l'année précédente; celle vendue comme produit séché et sans arêtes donne 33,830,500 livres, ou quelque 97,000 livres de moins.

Hareng, maquereau et sardine. — Prises ensemble pour toute la côte du littoral oriental la pêche de ces trois variétés a moins rapporté. En volume la pêche à la sardine a donné une augmentation de 640,000 livres. Le hareng pêché donne 82,247,600 livres, ce qui est une diminution de presque 10,000,000 de livres sur 1931, et la valeur marchande de \$734,872 est une diminution de \$176,000. La prise de maquereau à 17,845,300 livres montre une diminution de presque 1,800,000 livres et la valeur marchande \$276,947 une diminution de \$225,000. La prise de sardine, qui vient presque en entier de la baie de Fundy dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, bien que montrant une faible augmentation en quantité montre une forte baisse en valeur. La production de sardines en conserve donne seulement 113,197 caisses, une diminution de 89,323 caisses.

Carrelet, flétan et espadon. — Chacune de ces trois variétés donne des réductions en 1932. La prise de flétan, environ 2,500,000 livres, a baissé de près de 400,000 livres. Ce poisson est pêché en plus grande partie par les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, leurs prises contribuant approximativement 90 p. 100 de tous les flétans débarqués sur le littoral de l'Atlantique. Tout l'espadon pris est au crédit des pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. La prise a été de 1,035,900 livres, comparativement à 1,262,900 livres en 1931. La valeur marchande de cette prise, environ \$100,000, n'atteint pas la moitié du chiffre correspondant de l'année précédente. Le carrelet est pris en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick et la prise de cette année, 631,800 livres, donne une diminution de 4,800 livres sur l'année précédente.

Poisson frayant dans les rivières. — Le saumon, l'éperlan et le gasparot sont les trois principaux poissons anadromes ou frayant dans les rivières sur le littoral de l'Atlantique au Canada. La prise de saumon, y compris celui pris en haute mer et celui pris dans les eaux intérieures, donne 3,893,700 livres, dont 161,700 livres dans les rivières et cours d'eau comparativement à 5,613,700 livres dont 126,700 livres dans les eaux intérieures l'année précédente. On voit par ces chiffres que la diminution du saumon pris en mer est considérable mais qu'il y a une certaine augmentation dans le volume pris en eau douce. C'est le Nouveau-Brunswick qui a donné le plus fort volume de saumon, 1,807,300 livres provenant de la mer et 95,000 livres des eaux intérieures; le Québec vient en second avec 1,043,-

400 livres pris en eau salée et 66,700 livres venant des eaux intérieures. La Nouvelle-Ecosse en a produit 867,000 livres et l'Île du Prince-Edouard 13,400 livres. La valeur marchande totale est de \$441,975 comparativement à \$768,972 en 1931. Le Nouveau-Brunswick est par une forte marge le plus grand producteur d'éperlan au Canada et en 1932 la prise de cette variété dans cette province est de 6,838,300 livres, d'une valeur marchande de \$492,888 sur une prise totale de 9,512,500 livres et une valeur marchande de \$683,880, pour toutes les provinces de l'Atlantique. La prise de l'Île du Prince-Edouard, 1,032,200 livres, et celle de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 918,600 livres, montrent de fortes augmentations. La prise du Québec (y compris l'éperlan capturé dans les eaux intérieures), 723,400 livres, est une forte baisse sur les chiffres de 1931. Alors que la prise en eau salée a augmenté d'une manière très visible il y a une très forte baisse dans la prise des eaux intérieures. La prise de gasparot du Nouveau-Brunswick, 3,170,200 livres y compris le poisson des eaux intérieures, et la prise de la Nouvelle-Ecosse est de 2,673,700 livres. Dans chaque cas, la prise est inférieure à celle de l'année précédente.

Homard.—La pêche au homard, qui est exclusive au littoral de l'Atlantique, est une des plus importantes branches de notre industrie poissonnière et la quantité capturée au cours de l'année sous revue est de 48,348,800 livres, donnant une valeur marchande de \$4,745,311. La prise de l'année est de presque 4,800,000 livres supérieure à celle de 1931, mais sa valeur a baissé de plus de \$290,000 à la suite de la dépression des marchés. Cette industrie est pratiquée dans chacune des provinces du littoral de l'Atlantique et chaque province montre une augmentation en volume.

Autres mollusques et crustacés.—Les autres variétés de crustacés pêchés sur la côte de l'Atlantique sont les clovisses et les mactres, les huîtres et les pétoncles, ainsi que quelques moules, bigorneaux et les crabes. Les trois dernières mentionnées ont relativement très peu d'importance commerciale. La plus grande quantité d'huîtres provient du Nouveau-Brunswick en 1932, soit 12,455 barils. Dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard, on en a pêché 5,873 barils et dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse 2,703 barils, soit un peu plus que l'année précédente. Il y a une forte augmentation dans la pêche aux pétoncles. La prise totale d 23,396 barils étant exactement le double de celle de 1931; dans le Nouveau-Brunswick elle a été presque trois fois plus grande que celle de l'année précédente. La production de mactres et de clovisses dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse s'élève à 13,297 barils, ce qui est une diminution de plus de 6,500 barils. Le Nouveau-Brunswick en a produit 14,356 barils, l'Île du Prince-Edouard 2,001 barils et Québec 6,860 barils. La province de Québec est la seule montrant une augmentation.

PÊCHERIES INTÉRIEURES

Le volume de poisson pris dans les eaux douces du Canada en 1932 a été plus faible que l'année précédente et la valeur marchande à \$4,194,002 se compare à \$4,734,205 en 1931. Le poisson blanc est encore la variété donnant un plus fort volume au Manitoba qu'en Ontario, 5,381,900 livres étant capturées dans la première province comparativement à 4,865,700 livres en Ontario. La prise du Manitoba a été légèrement plus forte qu'en 1931 et celle d'Ontario considérablement plus faible. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta la pêche au poisson blanc a aussi été plus faible que l'année précédente. La pêche au doré dans le Manitoba a donné 5,527,300 livres, ce qui place cette province à la tête de toutes les autres dans cette branche de l'industrie. La prise a baissé en Ontario et en Saskatchewan mais elle a augmenté en Alberta. La prise de doré dans la province de Québec a aussi baissé à seulement 362,500 livres. Le brochet a été pris en plus grande quantité dans le Québec et l'Ontario et en moindre quantité dans les provinces des Prairies; le Manitoba, qui est le plus fort producteur, a contribué une prise de 1,555,800 livres.

Provinces des Prairies.—Prenant les trois Provinces des Prairies dans l'ensemble la valeur des produits poissonniers de l'année a été de seulement \$1,544,855, ce qui est une diminution de près de \$169,000 pour l'année. La production du Manitoba a donné une valeur marchande de \$1,204,892; celle de la Saskatchewan \$186,173, et de l'Alberta, \$153,789.

PÊCHERIES DU LITTORAL DU PACIFIQUE

La pêche au saumon, la plus importante branche de l'industrie poissonnière sur le littoral du Pacifique, montre une augmentation assez substantielle en valeur sur l'année précédente. Cette valeur est de \$7,586,479 et se compare à \$7,195,220 en 1931, bien que la prise de 129,148,700 livres ne soit pas beaucoup plus forte que celle de l'année précédente. La mise en conserve donne 1,081,011 caisses comparativement à 685,104 caisses en 1931. Les conserves de sockeye ont légèrement diminué comparativement à 1931, celles de cohoes ont plus que doublé et celles des chums sont trois fois aussi considérables; de saumon rose, un peu plus considérable; et la production de saumon de printemps trois fois aussi considérable. Il y a diminution dans la quantité de saumon consommé frais. D'un autre côté, la production de saumon légèrement fumé, à 1,214,100 livres, a été un peu plus grande que l'année précédente. On a produit 10,370 gallons d'huile de saumon. La préparation de cette huile est une chose comparativement nouvelle mais il a été trouvé que l'huile de saumon se compare favorablement aux autres huiles de poisson pour ses qualités nutritives.

Flétan.—La pêche au flétan vient immédiatement à la suite de l'industrie saumonière au point de vue valeur en Colombie Britannique. Le volume de la pêche en 1932 est de 16,884,700 livres comparativement à 18,200,500 livres en 1931, et la valeur marchande à \$960,166, comparativement à \$1,373,679. Presque tout le flétan pêché est vendu à l'état frais. Au cours de l'an dernier a surgi une demande pour l'huile de foie de flétan et comme résultat les pêcheurs reçoivent un revenu additionnel de cette source. En 1932, il a été vendu 222,100 livres de foie d'une valeur de \$29,571.

Hareng et pilchard.—Le hareng et le pilchard viennent ensuite en ordre d'importance parmi les quatre grandes branches de l'industrie poissonnière de la côte du Pacifique, mais ces deux pêches donnent des diminutions en 1932. La prise de hareng a été de 100,320,400 livres, à une valeur de \$536,491. La quantité prise montre une diminution de près de 48,000,000 de livres et sa valeur était moins de la moitié de celle de l'an dernier. La plus grande partie de cette prise est salée à sec, bien qu'une quantité considérable soit aussi absorbée dans la production de farine et d'huile de poisson. Vu les conditions anormales de l'Orient où s'écoule la plus grande partie du poisson salé à sec, la quantité traitée a été de seulement un peu plus du tiers de celle de l'année précédente, ou de 26,942,000 livres. La production de farine, 6,195 tonnes, et d'huile, 186,173 gallons, montre des augmentations dans les deux cas. La pêche aux pilchards donne 88,696,400 livres comparativement à 147,208,500 livres en 1931. Le pilchard est employé principalement dans la production de farine et d'huile et les quantités mises en conserve sont relativement faibles. Une minime partie est consommé à l'état frais et une autre partie sert de boitte. La production de farine est de 8,842 tonnes, et d'huile, de 1,315,864 gallons. Dans les deux cas il y a une diminution marquée, la production d'huile étant de seulement un peu plus de la moitié de celle de l'an dernier. La valeur marchande de la pêche au pilchard est de \$383,920, comparativement à \$807,842 en 1931.

Autres pêches.—La plupart des autres pêches qui ont plus ou moins d'importance que les quatre déjà passées sous revue montrent une plus faible production et une plus basse valeur. La pêche à la morue grise, noire et rouge montre des gains, ainsi que la pêche aux crevettes.

RÉSUMÉ DE LA PRODUCTION, 1932

Le tableau qui suit est un état pour tout le Canada du poisson pris et mis sur le marché en 1932; avec chiffres comparatifs de 1931. Dans chaque cas, la quantité prise et le total débarqué du bateau sont d'abord donnés. Viennent ensuite des détails sur la forme sous laquelle le poisson a été mis sur le marché ainsi que la valeur marchande.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes			
	1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$
Morue prise qtx	1,453,626	2,041,371	1,428,941	1,443,797
Mise en vente—				
Fraiche..... qtx	94,152	322,604	106,286	271,857
Filets frais..... qtx	22,906	230,767	26,076	196,518
Verte-salée..... ftx	158,921	545,446	129,533	316,475
En conserve..... caisses	555	3,585	239	1,195
Fumée..... qtx	137	822	4	20
Filets fumés..... qtx	21,936	216,003	24,002	185,132
Séchée..... qtx	275,814	1,247,684	275,543	1,040,545
Sans arêtes..... qtx	22,539	185,313	21,088	125,197
Foie de morue..... qtx	—	—	247	4,677
Huile de foie de morue, médicinale..... gal.	51,651	31,639	38,721	20,288
Huile de morue..... gal.	142,733	43,487	111,228	31,717
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	2,827,350	—	2,193,621
Eglefin, pris qtx	363,850	603,429	360,185	507,375
Mise en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	131,306	534,404	119,889	403,547
Filets frais..... qtx	44,189	508,019	40,976	389,149
En conserve..... caisses	13,612	75,094	13,637	61,145
Fumé..... qtx	26,495	204,748	28,558	201,015
Filets fumés..... qtx	1,876	19,077	3,467	32,503
Vert-salé..... qtx	2,024	4,334	3,377	6,203
Séché..... qtx	4,756	14,410	7,195	20,171
Sans arêtes..... qtx	443	2,790	203	1,069
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	1,362,876	—	1,114,802
Merluche et lotte, prises qtx	171,748	77,771	128,208	46,925
Mises en vente—				
Fraîches..... qtx	8,864	11,941	4,948	5,742
Filets frais..... qtx	5,020	33,339	5,839	38,293
En conserve..... caisses	157	864	—	—
Vert-salées..... qtx	30,557	55,771	16,619	24,743
Filets fumés..... qtx	4,611	32,510	5,057	25,861
Séchés..... qtx	25,387	53,321	17,430	35,999
Sans arêtes..... qtx	664	4,152	681	2,806
Huile de merluche..... gal.	—	—	1,020	156
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	191,898	—	133,600
Gade, pris qtx	50,849	36,267	77,629	36,617
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	2,840	7,162	3,582	6,825
Filets frais..... qtx	41	410	2,140	12,921
Vert-salé..... qtx	9,274	24,677	8,753	8,960
Séché..... qtx	9,675	30,140	16,165	35,395
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	62,389	—	64,101
Merlan, pris qtx	87	405	35	111
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	87	405	35	111
Barbotte, prise qtx	1,609	1,600	670	384
Mise en vente—				
Fraîche..... qtx	1,588	6,803	607	2,120
Filets frais..... qtx	7	63	21	130
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	6,866	—	2,250

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932—suite

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes			
	1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur \$	Quantité	Valeur \$
Flétan, pris. qtx	210,926	1,462,186	193,845	855,562
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	210,769	1,779,189	193,805	1,197,711
Fumé..... qtx	77	699	6	78
En conserve..... caisses	26	156	40	320
Foie de flétan..... qtx	—	—	2,221	29,571
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	1,780,044	—	1,227,680
Plaise, barbue, plie, pris. qtx	6,897	12,045	7,533	10,756
Mises en vente—				
Fraîches..... qtx	7,753	27,383	7,329	23,651
Filets, frais..... qtx	44	505	73	783
Fumés..... qtx	6	60	3	21
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	27,948	—	26,460
Raie, prise. qtx	3,317	6,056	1,966 ¹	3,380
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	3,317	13,917	1,928	6,326
Sole, prise. qtx	9,779	32,585	9,683	35,719
Mise en vente—				
Fraîche..... qtx	9,023	46,632	8,619	43,176
Filets frais..... qtx	254	3,810	349	4,183
Filets fumés..... qtx	—	—	6	69
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	50,442	—	47,424
Hareng, pris. qtx	2,403,243	1,152,776	1,825,680	595,952
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	135,317	223,778	117,782	183,819
En conserve (antier)..... caisses	2,467	9,911	20,154	70,539
En conserve (kipper)..... caisses	400	4,000	5,077	9,109
Fumé (entier)..... qtx	60,285	148,262	47,006	70,918
Fumé (sans arêtes)..... qtx	630	4,790	604	3,182
Kipper..... qtx	5,076	52,348	6,292	43,749
Salé à sec..... qtx	788,227	776,442	269,420	213,521
Sumuré..... brl	22,755	124,186	16,114	69,294
Comme boîte..... brl	195,979	325,765	194,580	278,309
En engrais..... brl	104,721	74,093	113,563	79,639
Poudre de hareng..... tonnes	4,986	209,324	6,745	223,486
Huile de hareng..... gal.	131,270	15,090	299,525	24,826
Ecailles de hareng..... qtx	545	1,550	324	972
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	1,969,539	—	1,271,363
Maquereau, pris. qtx	193,248	303,691	178,453	163,522
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	74,334	222,592	50,097	107,587
En conserve..... caisses	578	2,783	709	3,921
Fumé..... qtx	3	18	4	19
Sumuré..... brl	38,419	259,484	39,247	152,827
Filets salés..... brl	1,268	15,573	278	3,417
Comme boîte..... brl	995	2,027	4,583	9,176
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	502,477	—	276,947
Sardines, prises. brl	63,660	62,291	65,916	41,804
Mises en vente—				
En conserve..... caisses	202,520	810,838	113,197	395,531
Fraîches et salées..... brl	31,263	26,722	38,144	31,383
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	837,560	—	426,914
Filehard, pris. qtx	1,472,035	335,514	889,964	74,289
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	4,091	1,773	3,040	1,098
En conserve..... caisses	17,336	69,344	4,622	11,063
Comme boîte..... brl	1,552	3,315	1,693	2,891
Poudre..... tonnes	14,200	433,482	8,842	202,341
Huile..... gal.	2,551,914	299,928	1,315,804	166,497
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	807,842	—	383,920

¹ Une partie utilisée dans la préparation de la poudre de poisson.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932—suite

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes			
	1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$
Gasparot, pris qtx	66,929	51,335	58,092	28,837
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	22,719	31,128	22,556	27,106
Fumé..... qtx	2,274	6,385	2,037	5,930
Salé..... brl	14,375	56,087	9,616	29,525
Comme boîte..... brl	185	370	1,554	2,662
Engrais..... brl	—	—	1,270	630
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	93,971	—	65,853
Har, pris qtx	211	2,219	231	1,524
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	211	2,762	234	2,062
Perche, prise qtx	1,038	3,775	759	4,663
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	1,038	4,142	759	4,707
Saumon, pris qtx	1,341,945	3,825,417	1,338,807	3,774,195
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	264,397	1,760,887	218,521	1,309,548
En conserve..... caisses	636,697	5,219,757	1,082,325	6,366,096
Fumé..... qtx	246	4,912	324	4,185
Salé sec..... qtx	385,693	793,516	127,289	172,104
Salé doux..... qtx	9,149	127,905	12,141	138,050
Saumure..... qtx	2,085	10,439	1,011	5,753
Comme boîte..... qtx	1,464	2,208	373	740
Oufs de..... qtx	11,447	22,921	3,202	4,016
Poudre de saumon..... tonnes	—	—	149	3,372
Huile de saumon..... gal.	—	—	10,370	767
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	7,942,545	—	8,004,631
Alose, prise qtx	5,286	31,717	7,197	25,081
Mise en vente—				
Fraîche..... qtx	4,509	38,950	5,163	27,397
Salée..... brl	252	6,251	678	6,576
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	45,201	—	33,973
Eperlan, pris qtx	67,608	425,108	95,304	370,815
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	67,906	620,032	95,304	687,242
Esturgeon, pris qtx	305	3,451	300	4,653
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	305	4,091	300	4,132
Caviar..... liv.	100	115	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	4,206	—	4,132
Truite, prise qtx	52	1,020	126	1,425
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	52	1,295	126	1,660
Morue noire, prise qtx	5,843	22,381	6,401	30,637
Mise en vente—				
Fraîche..... qtx	1,111	7,171	3,363	17,776
Verte-salée..... qtx	310	4,652	235	1,860
Fumée..... qtx	2,173	27,686	1,282	19,118
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	39,521	—	38,754
Morue lingue, prise qtx	50,987	213,612	39,960	154,495
Mise en vente—				
Fraîche..... qtx	49,746	229,492	39,273	155,727
Fumée..... qtx	454	6,622	147	1,845
Filets fumés..... qtx	111	2,900	131	1,962
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	239,014	—	159,534
Morue rouge et morue de roche, prises qtx	2,735	9,146	2,736	9,271
Mises en vente, fraîches..... qtx	2,735	10,937	2,736	9,332

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes			
	1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur \$	Quantité	Valeur \$
Bonite, prise qtx	1,561	5,959	2,642	6,292
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	1,561	7,566	2,642	9,329
Capelan et lançon, pris brl	6,216	12,234	3,488	5,101
Mis en vente, frais..... brl	6,216	13,061	3,488	5,101
Anguille, prise qtx	2,216	13,997	2,169	11,603
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	2,216	16,219	2,169	14,019
Roussette ou chien de mer, pris qtx	112,948	23,079	28,520	4,228
Mis en vente—				
Huile..... gal.	170,271	19,362	35,222	4,666
Poudre..... tonnes	1,010	34,869	264	7,018
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	54,231	—	11,684
Poulpe, pris qtx	233	1,106	309	1,336
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	233	1,156	309	1,336
Oulachon, pris qtx	198	477	184	390
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	198	477	184	470
Encernet, pris brl	1,713	4,623	1,301	3,340
Comme boîtte..... brl	1,713	6,114	1,301	3,974
Espadon, pris qtx	12,629	140,039	10,359	39,432
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	12,629	236,617	10,359	99,585
Poulamon ou petite morue, pris qtx	18,389	13,248	10,592	6,850
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	18,389	51,363	10,592	8,034
Poissons divers, pris qtx	94,237 ¹	54,037	9,297	45,300
(Non compris les poissons énumérés ailleurs)				
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	7,363	36,663	9,297	45,394
Clanques et praires, prises brl	55,053	99,389	49,922	79,648
Mises en vente—				
Fraîches..... brl	33,077	82,240	28,044	42,469
En conserve..... caisses	23,177	145,374	21,935	125,382
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	227,614	—	167,851
Bucardes, prises qtx	88	211	—	—
Mises en vente..... qtx	88	211	—	—
Hallotide, prise brl	435	1,740	—	—
Mise en vente—				
Fraîche..... brl	14	56	—	—
En conserve..... caisses	421	4,210	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	4,266	—	—
Crabes, pris qtx	5,476	25,401	3,522	16,892
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	5,068	26,521	3,152	16,026
En conserve..... caisses	204	1,693	251	1,606
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	28,214	—	17,632
Homard, pris qtx	435,490	3,255,187	483,488	3,105,854
Mis en vente—				
Dans le test..... qtx	143,083	2,307,478	144,483	1,948,143
Chair de homard..... qtx	543	28,810	1,279	60,524
En conserve..... caisses	146,338	2,673,412	166,799	2,707,420
Foie de homard..... caisses	3,021	27,226	3,753	29,224
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	5,037,028	—	4,745,311

¹ Une partie utilisée dans la préparation de l'huile de poisson et comme engrais.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932—suite

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes			
	1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$
Moules, prises..... qtx	29	100	116	217
Mises en vente, fraîches..... qtx	29	100	116	231
Huitres, prises..... brl	24,337	151,558	23,041	95,069
Mises en vente, fraîches..... brl	24,337	193,563	23,041	115,102
Pétoncles, pris..... brl	11,788	38,963	23,396	73,205
Mis en vente—				
Ecailles..... gal.	23,392	41,201	46,452	76,401
En conserve..... caisses	44	440	74	740
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	41,641	—	77,141
Crevettes, prises..... qtx	1,188	14,288	1,449	15,423
Mises en vente—				
Fraîches..... qtx	1,188	15,778	1,109	14,055
En conserve..... caisses	—	—	209	5,933
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	15,778	—	19,988
Langues et noues, marinées ou séchées..... qtx	1,330	5,432	580	2,322
Vigneaux ou bigorneaux, pris..... qtx	913	1,738	378	605
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	913	1,738	378	645
Algue, verte..... qtx	3,231	3,892	5,773	5,053
Mise en vente, séchée..... qtx	483	4,278	822	5,183
Goémon, vert..... qtx	80	80	—	—
Mis en vente, séché..... qtx	20	80	—	—
Phoque à fourrure, pris..... nomb.	1,463	6,720	1,787	4,246
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	1,463	7,004	1,787	4,885
Phoque, commun, pris..... nomb.	10,129	16,329	13,303	19,234
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	10,129	14,293	18,238	16,426
Huile de..... gal.	21,576	4,545	50,622	8,703
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	18,838	—	25,129
Marsouins, pris..... nomb.	103	1,228	195	1,945
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	103	310	195	975
Huile..... gal.	4,590	918	6,135	975
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	1,228	—	1,950
Produits divers—				
Huile de poisson, n.a.e..... gal.	83,804	10,544	5,107	1,035
Poudre de poisson, n.a.e..... tonnes	11,316	217,303	3,050	129,624
Engrais de poisson, n.a.e..... tonnes	354	12,128	4	31
Issues de poisson..... tonnes	4,850	11,182	1,147	1,673
Peaux et os de poisson..... qtx	17,509	23,947	11,811	19,168
Autres produits.....	—	52,276	—	41,860
Valeur totale des pêcheries maritimes—	—	14,609,240	—	11,777,462
Valeur des prises.....	—	25,783,101	—	21,763,067
Valeur marchande.....	—	—	—	—

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932—suite

Espèce		Pêcheries Intérieures			
		1931		1932	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			\$		\$
Gasparot, pris	qtx	390	826	352	652
Mis en vente—					
Frais.....	qtx	197	446	234	450
Salé.....	brl	70	380	43	202
Total, valeur marchande.....		—	826	—	652
Bar, pris	qtx	669	8,700	727	7,006
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	669	8,700	727	7,006
Carpe, prise	qtx	16,003	60,954	18,061	61,012
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	16,003	68,507	18,061	66,957
Barbotte, prise	qtx	9,942	75,932	10,575	77,084
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	9,942	81,310	10,575	81,815
Anguille, prise	qtx	17,867	109,762	19,307	96,298
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	17,867	109,762	19,307	96,298
Oeil-d'or, pris	qtx	3,422	17,285	3,097	14,145
Mis en vente—					
Frais.....	qtx	65	767	81	810
Fumé.....	qtx	2,136	38,117	1,937	36,881
Total, valeur marchande.....		—	38,884	—	37,691
Hareng, pris	qtx	59,508	317,724	36,692	175,211
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	59,508	360,505	36,692	201,925
Lingue, prise	qtx	895	895	1,394	1,615
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	895	930	1,394	1,841
Maskinongé, pris	qtx	187	4,167	775	19,036
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	187	4,167	775	19,036
Poisson divers, pris (gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.)	qtx	37,538	139,147	33,496	132,233
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	37,538	140,351	33,496	155,559
Mulet, pris	qtx	3,015	5,867	4,000	5,192
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	3,015	8,518	4,000	7,925
Perche, prise	qtx	50,377	182,830	60,213	225,349
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	50,377	227,593	60,213	267,403
Doré, pris	qtx	92,349	607,445	89,498	547,516
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	92,349	765,492	89,498	707,957
Sandre, pris	qtx	54,048	140,525	49,610	146,196
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	54,048	178,359	40,610	174,623
Brochet, pris	qtx	45,452	114,950	41,400	102,601
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	45,452	161,674	41,400	133,250
Saumon, pris	qtx	1,788	26,857	2,247	33,273
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	1,788	29,472	2,247	33,273
Sauger, pris	qtx	18,279	60,920	18,942	76,574
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	18,279	74,194	18,942	105,404
Alose, prise	qtx	2,947	19,366	4,344	20,235
Mise en vente—					
Fraîche.....	qtx	2,947	19,366	3,024	16,715
Salée.....	brl	—	—	440	3,520
Total, valeur marchande.....		—	19,366	—	20,235

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant les années 1931 et 1932—fin

Espèce	Pêcheries intérieures			
	1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$
Eperlan, pris qtx	6,616	32,744	859	3,722
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	6,616	32,744	859	3,722
Cyprin-sncet, pris et débarqué qtx	3,418	4,461	6,673	6,836
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	3,418	6,257	6,673	8,790
Esturgeon, pris qtx	4,299	90,702	5,507	85,761
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	4,209	90,752	5,507	85,781
Caviar..... liv.	3,893	3,883	2,779	2,779
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	94,635	—	88,560
Truite, prise qtx	57,367	566,715	50,072	428,743
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	57,367	706,227	50,072	556,328
Tullipt, pris qtx	42,804	150,352	47,644	184,119
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	42,792	190,368	47,564	223,764
Fumé..... qtx	7	53	50	374
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	190,421	—	224,138
Poisson blanc, pris qtx	156,215	1,634,508	138,478	832,742
Mis en vente—				
Frais..... qtx	156,215	1,425,311	138,449	1,193,274
Fumé..... qtx	—	—	18	360
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	1,425,311	—	1,193,634
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—				
Valeur des prises.....	—	3,773,574	—	3,283,151
Valeur marchande.....	—	4,734,205	—	4,194,022
Valeur totale de toutes les pêcheries—				
Valeur des prises.....	—	18,382,814	—	15,060,633
Valeur marchande.....	—	30,517,306	—	25,957,109

Agences de production

CAPITAL

Opérations primaires.—Le capital immobilisé en navires, bateaux et engins dans les opérations primaires de la pêche, comme la prise et le débarquement du poisson, en 1932 est de \$24,771,066, dont \$20,430,845 dans les pêcheries en eau salée et \$4,340,221 dans les pêcheries en eau douce. Le nombre de navires, bateaux, filets, etc. employés en 1932 est généralement plus grand qu'en 1931, mais la valeur globale accuse une diminution de \$1,493,935.

Conserveries et saurisséries.—Le capital immobilisé dans la branche de la conserverie et de la saurisserie de cette industrie montre une autre diminution, ayant baissé de \$30,827,607 en 1930 à \$19,085,513 en 1931 et à \$17,043,212 en 1932. Les totaux de 1931 et 1932 sont répartis comme suit, les chiffres de 1931 paraissant entre parenthèses: terrains, bâtiments et outillages, \$10,508,907 (12,069,947); matières premières, produits et fournitures en mains, \$4,556,209 (4,128,286); capital de roulement (argent en caisse et comptes et billets recevables), \$1,978,096 (\$2,887,280).

La somme de capitaux immobilisés dans l'industrie poissonnière en 1932, y compris les navires, bateaux et engins de pêche (\$24,771,066), et dans les établissements de conservage et de saurissage (\$17,043,212) est de \$41,814,278 comparativement à \$45,350,514 en 1931 et \$64,026,297 en 1930.

PERSONNEL

Opérations primaires.—Le nombre de pêcheurs employés dans les pêcheries maritimes en 1932 est de 53,932, et dans les pêcheries intérieures, de 10,573, soit un total de 64,505, comparativement à un total de 61,832 en 1931.

Conserveries et saurseries.—Le personnel de ces établissements en 1932 est de 13,724, soit une augmentation de 653 sur l'année précédente.

Les tableaux qui suivent montrent en résumé l'outillage-capital et les employés pour l'ensemble du Canada; les autres tableaux de l'introduction présentent les statistiques par provinces, tandis que les statistiques par comtés et sous-districts de pêche paraissent dans les tableaux d'ensemble de ce rapport.

3. Outillage-Capital—Opérations primaires. Valeur des vaisseaux, barques, filets, pièges, môles et quais, etc., employés dans les pêcheries canadiennes en 1930, 1931 et 1932

Nomenclature	Pêcheries maritimes					
	1930		1931		1932	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Chalutiers à vapeur.....	8	470,000	7	265,000	7	250,000
Vaisseaux à vapeur.....	8	156,000	2	6,000	2	37,000
Vaisseaux à voiles et gazoline.....	1,216	7,854,044	911	3,861,639	932	3,711,090
Barques (voiles et rames).....	14,571	539,415	14,393	468,061	15,517	533,259
Barques (à gazoline).....	16,737	7,475,369	17,160	6,814,808	18,046	6,982,102
Pinasses et chalands.....	642	875,945	787	741,060	668	553,380
Filets à mailles.....	67,279	984,138	70,993	992,834	70,606	955,722
Seines à saumon traînantes.....	12,619	1,433,228	11,880	1,005,473	12,198	1,010,420
Seines à saumon de fond.....	312	103,215	405	122,100	786	331,122
Autres seines à parc.....	1,121	668,858	1,028	638,145	698	320,101
Filets à éperlan.....	18,482	627,629	18,656	515,737	16,623	393,567
Filets tremblants.....	73	14,600	73	12,775	78	12,400
Seines à oulachons.....	—	—	28	840	21	630
Seines en bourse pour saumon.....	399	767,775	242	481,200	149	239,150
Seines traînantes pour saumon.....	19	10,875	29	17,300	42	15,840
Autres seines.....	3,470	422,255	783	229,850	754	234,200
Nasses.....	346	352,329	335	324,706	304	207,087
Baquets de palangre.....	2,461	54,636	3,853	65,476	2,792	36,321
Tessure de filets.....	20,859	306,672	21,031	287,841	29,724	242,244
Traîneurs de nasses.....	—	—	41	5,225	36	4,425
Lignes à main.....	63,699	153,785	64,203	148,046	69,469	147,448
Pièges à crabes.....	4,870	16,930	6,080	21,430	6,507	22,955
Pièges à anguilles.....	416	1,847	465	1,182	455	1,137
Pièges à homards.....	1,593,584	2,116,828	1,623,295	2,088,103	1,833,689	2,133,144
Parcs à homards.....	77	63,640	51	59,565	56	74,315
Râteaux à huîtres.....	1,449	5,341	1,416	4,846	1,818	6,029
Râteaux à pétoncles.....	322	9,760	303	8,969	393	10,241
Râteaux à palourdes.....	279	653	784	8,828	965	916
Parcs d'huîtres et outillage.....	1	21,208	1	21,208	1	21,208
Quais et môles.....	1,793	811,655	1,769	844,806	1,772	782,314
Glacières et réfrigérateurs.....	603	282,680	657	249,155	585	245,430
Petits poissons et fumeries.....	6,946	917,323	6,972	930,933	7,283	917,148
Autre matériel.....	—	15,625	—	18,100	—	500
Valeur totale.....	—	27,534,258	—	21,283,241	—	26,436,845

Nomenclature	Pêcheries intérieures					
	1930		1931		1932	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	136	1,103,695	121	967,721	120	807,619
Barques (voiles et rames).....	3,722	151,770	3,300	117,511	3,099	103,022
Barques (à gazoline).....	1,480	966,020	1,376	826,005	1,327	783,679
Chalands.....	8	42,500	6	30,000	2	10,250
Filets à mailles.....	—	1,720,632	—	1,523,460	—	1,290,028
Seines.....	183	22,747	182	22,590	203	24,106
Filets à parc.....	1,182	822,525	1,151	605,805	1,076	535,430
Filets cylindriques.....	887	28,767	876	27,042	815	30,482
Filets à rouleaux.....	135	1,263	79	1,028	127	634
Lignes.....	1,668	15,216	1,525	10,348	2,520	19,230
Nasses.....	1,169	122,269	1,240	119,475	1,136	113,394
Dards.....	93	680	60	360	55	341
Pièges à anguilles.....	80	200	60	120	60	120
Roues.....	6	900	7	1,050	9	1,350
Quais et môles.....	483	229,275	457	188,800	453	155,693
Réfrigérateurs et glacières.....	958	527,435	805	451,632	814	408,585
Petits poissons et fumeries.....	225	108,538	233	88,613	176	56,258
Valeur totale.....	—	5,664,432	—	4,981,760	—	4,340,221

4. Outillage-Capital.—Conserveries et saurisseries, 1930, 1931 et 1932

Etablissements	1930		1931		1932	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Homarderies.....	333	1,257,185	337	1,440,407	357	1,503,599
Saumoneries.....	68	17,927,102	48	8,556,187	59	7,395,391
Crustacés et mollusques.....	23	204,969	18	190,163	16	95,922
Sardineries et autres conserveries.....	10	1,405,921	10	1,554,284	10	1,434,842
Saurisseries.....	234	7,562,694	228	6,131,817	156	4,770,648
Glacières.....	—	—	—	—	13	302,580
Huilleries.....	31	2,469,736	21	1,212,655	18	1,540,230
Total.....	699	30,827,607	662	19,085,513	629	17,043,212

¹ Comprend la valeur des terrains, bâtiments, outillage, produits, matériaux et provisions en main, argent en caisse et comptes recevables.

5. Employés aux opérations primaires, 1930, 1931 et 1932

	Pêcheries maritimes			Pêcheries intérieures		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
A bord des chalutiers à vapeur.....	142	141	411	—	—	—
A bord des navires.....	6,745	4,929	4,579	658	504	471
A bord des chaloupes.....	40,508	42,172	45,385	7,514	6,921	6,957
A bord des pinasses.....	649	690	613	20	20	4
Pêcheurs sans embarcations.....	2,837	2,764	3,214	4,763	3,691	3,141
Total.....	50,881	50,696	53,932	12,955	11,136	10,573

6. Employés dans les conserveries et les saurisseries, 1930, 1931 et 1932

Etablissements	1930			1931			1932		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Personnes employées dans les:—									
Homarderies.....	2,450	3,159	5,609	2,617	3,345	5,962	2,830	3,893	6,723
Saumoneries.....	3,340	2,504	5,844	1,644	1,509	3,153	2,038	1,856	3,894
Etablissements de préparation des mollusques et crustacés.....	100	199	299	69	173	242	66	144	210
Sardineries et autres conserveries.....	183	212	395	202	179	381	185	152	337
Saurisseries.....	2,810	310	3,120	2,756	352	3,108	2,004	235	2,239
Glacières.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	6	81
Huilleries.....	430	25	455	219	6	225	235	5	240
Total.....	9,313	6,409	15,722	5,597	5,564	13,071	7,433	6,291	13,724

Détails sur les industries préparant et transformant le poisson

Nombre d'établissements.— Il y avait en opération au Canada en 1932 629 établissements faisant le conservage, le saurissage et autres transformations du poisson, ce total comprenant 442 conserveries, 156 saurisseries, 13 établissements de congélation et 18 usines de réduction. Les conserveries et saurisseries se trouvent exclusivement dans les provinces du littoral des deux océans, aucune n'existant dans les provinces intérieures. Les provinces du littoral de l'Atlantique ont toutes les homarderies et sardineries, la Colombie-Britannique a presque toutes les saumoneries, et les saurisseries se trouvent dans toutes les provinces faisant la pêche en eau salée. Comparativement à l'année précédente le nombre d'établissements montre une diminution de 33. Les homarderies et les saumoneries ont augmenté en nombre mais il y a une grande diminution dans le nombre de saurisseries.

Employés et salaires et gages. — Le nombre de personnes employées dans ces établissements en 1932 est de 13,724 comparativement à 13,071 en 1931. Le total de 1932 comprend 486 employés à salaire, 9,799 à gages et 3,439 travaillant à contrat ou à la pièce. Les travailleurs classifiés comme à contrat sont comptés dans les déclarations des saumoneries de la Colombie-Britannique où une grande partie du travail se fait sous contrat, le contracteur engageant et payant lui-même son personnel et étant ensuite payé par l'opérateur de la saumonerie suivant les quantités de poisson mises en conserve. Environ 75 p. 100 des travailleurs dans les saumoneries de la Colombie-Britannique tombent dans cette classe. Les statistiques du nombre d'employés dans les établissements sont basées sur la moyenne mensuelle d'employés à gages et le nombre total d'employés à salaire et les travailleurs à contrat pour toute la saison, la revision des rapports se faisant comme suit: sur le rapport de chaque établissement est faite l'addition des travailleurs à gages pour chaque mois et le total est ensuite divisé par le nombre de mois pendant lesquels l'établissement a été en opération. Par exemple, une homarderie emploie 12 personnes en mai, 14 en juin et 4 en juillet; un total de 30. Ce total est divisé par le nombre de mois d'activité, soit 3, et le résultat donne 10 comme nombre d'employés à gages par cet établissement. A ce nombre est ajouté celui d'employés à salaire et d'employés à contrat ou travailleurs à la pièce qui sont occupés pendant toute la saison et non par mois. Le chiffre final donne le nombre d'employés attribué à cet établissement pour l'année, et la compilation de ces totaux donne le nombre d'employés dans toute cette industrie. La période d'emploi varie avec la saison des opérations: les homarderies ouvrant de un à trois mois et les saumoneries, plus longtemps, tandis que les saurisséries opèrent généralement durant toute l'année. Dans certaines conserveries se font aussi des opérations de saurissage avant, pendant et après la saison de mise en conserve. La fluctuation de l'emploi est indiquée par la statistique du nombre de travailleurs à gages de chaque mois. La statistique mensuelle des travailleurs à contrat ne peut être établie vu le système en vigueur consistant à employer ces personnes par l'intermédiaire d'un contracteur, l'opérateur de la conserverie ne tenant aucun relevé mensuel du nombre de personnes employées et se trouvant par conséquent incapable de donner plus de détails dans son rapport que le nombre moyen d'employés pour la saison de la somme qui leur a été payée.

Le compte des salaires et gages des établissements poissonniers en 1932 s'élève à \$2,821,878, une diminution de \$360,997 sur l'année précédente.

Le tableau suivant répartit le personnel de cette industrie entre les différentes classifications d'emploi et donne aussi les salaires et gages de 1930, 1931 et 1932.

7. Personnel des usines poissonnières, salaires et gages, 1930, 1931 et 1932

Année	Employés		Ouvriers et journaliers		Ouvriers à l'entre- prise ou à la pièce		Total, personnel, salaires et gages	
	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$
1930.....	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463
1931.....	540	692,270	9,577	2,069,153	2,954	421,452	13,071	3,182,875
1932.....	486	602,760	9,799	1,741,404	3,439	477,714	13,724	2,821,878

Employés à gages, par mois. — Les mois de plus grande activité pour les employés à gages dans l'industrie de la préparation du poisson sont mai et juin et comme les homarderies n'opèrent en plus grande partie que pendant ces deux mois elles influencent la situation de l'emploi à un degré considérable. En avril 1932, le nombre d'employés à gages dans ces établissements est de 2,840; ce

nombre monte en mai à 8,829; en juin il est à 8,628 et en juillet il baisse de nouveau à 3,980. Les mois de moindre activité sont janvier, février et mars. Comme nous l'avons dit plus haut, c'est en mai et juin que les homarderies emploient le plus gros personnel tandis que pour les saumoneries c'est en mai, juin, juillet et août, et dans les saurisséries de mai à novembre. Le tableau suivant montre les statistiques de l'emploi des travailleurs à gages par mois, pour toute l'industrie.

8. Travailleurs à gages dans les établissements de conservage et saurissage—nombre sur la liste de paie le 15 de chaque mois, 1930, 1931 et 1932

Mois	1930			1931			1932		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Janvier.....	1,926	111	2,037	1,350	54	1,404	1,113	64	1,177
Février.....	1,435	147	1,582	1,281	64	1,345	1,186	82	1,268
Mars.....	1,781	269	2,050	1,329	149	1,478	1,090	115	1,205
Avril.....	3,320	728	4,048	2,232	4,8	2,690	2,337	503	2,840
Mai.....	5,806	3,370	9,176	4,659	3,221	7,880	4,941	3,888	8,829
Juin.....	6,182	3,228	9,410	4,865	3,053	7,918	5,122	3,506	8,628
Juillet.....	4,731	917	5,648	3,262	705	3,967	3,232	748	3,980
Août.....	4,474	850	5,324	3,188	844	4,032	3,009	928	3,937
Septembre.....	3,909	682	4,591	2,892	772	3,664	2,678	714	3,392
Octobre.....	3,142	519	3,661	2,909	570	3,479	2,661	549	3,210
Novembre.....	2,622	152	2,774	2,516	142	2,658	1,994	109	2,103
Décembre.....	1,962	101	2,063	1,756	88	1,844	1,357	48	1,405
Moyenne par mois.	3,441	923	4,364	2,637	843	3,530	2,560	938	3,498

¹ A l'exclusion des travailleurs à contrat et à la pièce.

Combustible et force motrice.—La somme dépensée par ces établissements en 1932 pour combustible et électricité est de \$274,710, dont \$121,531 pour charbon, \$62,855 pour mazout, \$38,803 pour bois, \$17,251 pour combustibles divers et \$34,270 pour énergie électrique. Le coût total du combustible et de l'électricité montre une diminution de \$38,432 sur le chiffre correspondant de l'année précédente. La force motrice employée en ces différents établissements en 1932 a été fournie par 188 engins à vapeur, 508 engins à gazoline et huile, 59 turbines hydrauliques et 138 moteurs électriques. Ces unités combinées avaient une puissance globale de 10,581 h.p. Les chaudières à vapeur en usage, au nombre de 313, donnent une capacité totale de 14,131 h.p.

Matières premières.—La qualité de poisson employée par les conserveries en 1932, y compris le poisson acheté pour revente à l'état frais et celui employé dans la préparation de produits poissonniers ouvrés, se totalise à 4,991,382 qtx. Ce total représente 66 p.c. de toute la pêche de poisson de marée par les pêcheurs canadiens au cours de l'année. Le reste de la pêche est vendu par les pêcheurs eux-mêmes soit à l'état frais soit après une certaine préparation domestique. La valeur globale de toutes les matières premières employées dans les établissements en 1932 est de \$10,263,631, dont \$7,708,713 pour le poisson; \$2,190,935 pour les récipients; \$170,385 pour le sel; et \$193,598 pour autres matières diverses. Les statistiques de la quantité et de la valeur de ces différentes matières paraissent dans le tableau suivant:

9. Quantité et valeur de matières premières absorbées dans les établissements de saurissage du poisson, 1930, 1931 et 1932

Matières premières	1930		1931		1932	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Poisson..... qtx	7,881,740	15,939,137	6,418,494	9,137,505	4,991,382	7,708,713
Sel..... qtx	685,945	348,201	668,420	351,781	321,936	170,385
Récipients.....	-	4,569,026	-	2,220,770	-	2,190,935
Autres matières premières.....	-	225,125	-	210,778	-	193,598
Total.....	-	21,081,489	-	11,920,834	-	10,263,631

Valeur de la production.—La valeur totale de la production des établissements en 1932 est de \$16,684,125 dont \$4,243,614 représente la valeur du poisson vendu pour être consommé à l'état frais, et \$12,440,511 valeur du produit ouvré, c'est-à-dire, le poisson en boîte, fumé, séché à sec, etc. Les saumoneries ont contribué en 1932 \$6,767,312 ou 41 p.c. de la valeur globale de tous les produits des établissements de transformation du poisson; les saurisséries, \$4,448,149 ou 27 p.c.; les homarderies, \$3,878,492 ou 23 p.c.; les sardineries et autres conserveries, \$700,669 ou 4 p.c.; les huileries, \$642,014 ou 3 p.c.; les usines de réfrigération, \$131,385 ou 1 p.c.; les établissements faisant les conserves de clovises et mactres, \$116,104 ou 1 p.c. La valeur de la production de ces établissements en 1932 représente 77 p.c. de tous les produits des pêcheries maritimes de l'année au Canada. Le reste du poisson de marée est vendu directement par les pêcheurs soit pour consommation à l'état frais, soit après une préparation domestique. La valeur moyenne de production par établissement est de \$26,525 comparativement à \$28,439 en 1931.

Le tableau suivant montre la valeur totale de production par genres d'établissement en 1931 et 1932.

10. Valeur de la production des établissements apprêtant ou transformant le poisson, 1931 et 1932

Description des établissements	1931			1932		
	Poissons vendus frais pour consommation	Poisson en conserve ou autrement apprêté	Valeur totale	Poisson vendus frais pour consommation	Poisson en conserve ou autrement apprêté	Valeur totale
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Homarderies.....	1,265,243	2,897,518	4,162,761	1,022,477	2,856,015	3,878,492
Saumoneries.....	287,404	5,572,691	5,860,095	164,889	6,602,423	6,767,312
Clovises et mactres, conserves.	34	174,399	174,433	-	116,104	116,104
Conserveries, sardines, etc.....	131,786	1,065,245	1,197,031	55,123	645,546	700,669
Saurisséries.....	3,483,419	3,160,223	6,643,442	2,869,740	1,578,409	4,448,149
Réfrigération de poisson.....	-	-	-	131,385	-	131,385
Huileries.....	515	788,616	789,131	-	642,014	642,014
Total.....	5,168,401	13,658,492	18,826,893	4,243,614	12,440,511	16,684,125

Tableaux d'ensemble.—Une section des tableaux d'ensemble de ce rapport est consacrée aux statistiques des établissements de transformation du poisson dans lesquels sont donnés par provinces et comtés ou districts des détails sur le capital, les employés, les salaires et gages, la valeur de production et les autres phases qui ont été résumées brièvement dans les paragraphes qui précèdent.

11. Valeur des pêcheries, par provinces, de 1928 à 1932, par ordre de leur importance en 1932

Provinces	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Augmentation ou diminution en 1932 sur 1931 Aug. (+) Dim. (-)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Colombie Britannique.....	26,562,727	23,930,692	23,103,302	11,108,873	9,909,116	— 1,199,757
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	11,681,995	11,427,491	10,411,202	7,986,711	6,557,943	— 1,428,768
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5,001,641	5,935,635	4,853,575	4,169,811	2,972,682	— 1,197,129
Ontario.....	4,030,753	3,919,144	3,294,629	2,477,131	2,147,990	— 329,141
Québec.....	2,996,614	2,933,339	2,502,998	1,952,894	1,815,544	— 137,350
Manitoba.....	2,240,314	2,745,205	1,811,962	1,241,575	1,204,892	— 36,683
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1,196,681	1,297,125	1,141,279	1,078,901	988,919	— 89,982
Saskatchewan.....	563,533	572,871	234,501	317,963	186,174	— 131,789
Alberta.....	725,050	732,214	421,258	153,897	153,789	— 108
Yukon.....	51,665	24,805	29,510	29,550	20,060	— 9,490
Total.....	55,050,973	53,518,521	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109	— 4,560,197

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1928-1932

Espèce	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Augmentation ou diminution en 1932 sur 1931 Aug. (+) Dim. (-)

Ile du Prince-Edouard

Homard.....	qtx	65,613	73,590	80,820	94,150	+	20,420
	\$	752,123	813,206	694,227	754,542	—	4,503
Hareng.....	qtx	47,451	51,541	49,818	48,886	—	3,450
	\$	94,939	93,923	80,211	70,564	—	2,318
Morue.....	qtx	36,852	50,160	66,255	43,043	—	7,449
	\$	98,028	119,009	154,786	93,664	—	41,259
Eperlan.....	qtx	13,122	9,489	7,789	7,522	—	2,800
	\$	112,319	104,974	63,828	49,246	—	2,364

Nouvelle-Ecosse

Homard.....	qtx	172,409	190,035	208,201	223,649	+	14,081
	\$	3,048,255	3,210,504	3,046,084	2,725,620	—	14,249
Morue.....	qtx	1,470,172	1,297,841	1,065,133	816,140	—	20,156
	\$	4,398,019	3,484,583	2,685,879	1,671,201	—	389,119
Eglefin.....	qtx	445,950	516,149	471,639	349,558	—	2,489
	\$	1,654,977	1,863,947	1,798,330	1,326,436	—	240,093
Flétan.....	qtx	25,768	30,971	27,258	27,978	—	5,282
	\$	434,110	506,976	419,761	393,632	—	138,792
Hareng.....	qtx	166,398	237,738	204,745	185,751	—	30,561
	\$	368,221	525,963	435,810	335,201	—	103,230
Maquereau.....	qtx	71,440	107,385	130,359	137,038	—	30,019
	\$	369,752	387,179	431,543	368,411	—	198,329
Saumon.....	qtx	7,059	7,556	14,198	9,825	—	1,146
	\$	138,681	155,651	249,962	152,516	—	38,998
Eperlan.....	qtx	6,089	7,184	7,906	7,918	+	1,268
	\$	103,535	119,659	136,909	103,950	—	2,353
Espadon.....	qtx	8,088	6,336	11,933	12,629	—	2,270
	\$	132,345	98,241	214,806	236,617	—	137,032
Merluce et lotte.....	qtx	158,744	184,713	190,203	103,384	—	17,390
	\$	268,577	321,772	313,212	130,599	—	46,292

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1928-1932—suite

Espèce	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Augmentation ou diminution en 1932 sur 1931 Aug. (+) Dim. (-)
Nouveau-Brunswick						
Homard..... qtx	57,970	81,862	90,567	94,988	98,722	+
\$	1,037,195	1,361,796	1,206,996	1,376,257	1,041,845	- 3,734
Eperlan..... qtx	59,866	51,023	38,385	47,191	68,383	+
\$	912,055	816,303	551,443	415,975	492,888	+ 21,192
Sardines..... brl.	279,349	249,156	129,424	63,573	66,689	+
\$	1,284,771	1,626,585	1,074,342	837,210	426,349	- 410,861
Hareng..... qtx	335,833	433,275	427,406	445,929	369,273	-
\$	377,966	403,631	377,988	294,530	244,737	- 76,656
Saumon..... qtx	12,557	18,308	34,258	29,348	19,023	-
\$	264,000	433,700	662,886	471,322	232,412	- 238,910
Morue..... qtx	172,874	140,769	137,436	181,755	133,884	-
\$	436,736	401,072	369,708	328,178	107,917	- 47,871
Huitres..... brl	12,383	14,146	13,862	13,443	12,455	-
\$	107,808	106,618	90,212	77,704	48,794	- 988
						- 28,910

Québec

Morue..... qtx	469,924	490,062	392,642	421,060	460,731	+
\$	1,351,501	1,386,963	1,073,836	730,410	648,722	- 39,671
Homard..... qtx	26,445	27,333	27,677	22,703	32,466	+
\$	346,415	311,036	267,336	180,609	242,056	+ 9,763
Hareng..... qtx	258,245	230,433	227,173	258,545	262,735	+
\$	256,015	291,485	249,708	234,923	226,826	- 4,190
Anguille..... qtx	21,871	11,929	13,154	17,322	19,063	+
\$	192,075	109,522	118,583	106,424	94,879	- 1,741
Saumon..... qtx	8,159	10,067	17,025	16,909	11,101	-
\$	100,007	137,404	197,854	144,243	94,070	- 5,808
Maquereau..... qtx	23,520	22,967	31,452	43,174	48,330	+
\$	78,548	72,466	100,689	86,147	62,942	- 5,156
						- 23,205

Ontario

Truite..... qtx	66,596	62,547	51,205	48,078	46,445	-
\$	1,042,893	1,032,026	844,882	625,014	524,829	- 1,633
Poisson blanc..... qtx	58,235	61,591	55,433	52,933	48,657	-
\$	911,958	1,028,571	886,928	645,784	491,435	- 4,276
Perche..... qtx	46,935	60,022	36,991	44,716	52,615	+
\$	704,025	552,202	281,132	183,335	220,984	+ 37,649
Doré..... qtx	20,012	19,890	20,913	22,789	22,287	-
\$	420,252	292,385	248,864	184,590	184,981	+ 502
Sandre..... qtx	21,496	25,831	59,284	54,048	40,610	-
\$	257,952	333,220	420,917	178,359	174,623	- 3,736
Hareng..... qtx	53,006	49,127	59,573	42,340	26,353	-
\$	198,772	294,762	256,164	334,487	163,388	- 15,987
Tullipi..... qtx	10,304	6,975	10,406	11,731	17,498	+
\$	103,040	62,775	77,004	75,078	118,986	+ 43,908

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1928-1932—fin

Espèce	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Augmentation ou diminution en 1932 sur 1931 Aug. (+) Dim. (-)
Manitoba						
Poisson blanc..... qtx	49,899	58,964	61,382	53,210	53,819	+
\$	473,232	616,864	536,151	439,205	454,234	+
Doré..... qtx	101,870	94,055	69,053	57,599	55,273	-
\$	921,010	988,563	581,018	480,240	428,273	-
Saugers..... qtx	4,104	8,181	8,961	18,279	18,942	+
\$	28,795	63,478	62,482	74,194	105,404	+
Tullipi..... qtx	89,068	84,043	47,499	27,729	26,797	-
\$	484,129	587,674	370,074	104,759	97,581	-
Brochet..... qtx	36,366	54,919	34,027	21,655	15,558	-
\$	154,550	225,277	115,736	58,630	45,775	-
Saskatchewan						
Poisson blanc..... qtx	43,667	45,934	31,522	33,221	20,583	-
\$	439,075	461,348	179,469	212,412	129,911	-
Doré..... qtx	3,054	2,835	3,387	3,347	2,775	-
\$	27,248	26,155	15,258	16,818	16,482	-
Truite..... qtx	2,408	2,478	1,827	6,355	1,336	-
\$	26,908	28,186	13,784	52,215	12,815	-
Alberta						
Poisson blanc..... qtx	27,020	28,091	19,062	14,479	12,781	-
\$	340,407	326,090	187,751	100,350	92,262	-
Doré..... qtx	8,499	7,418	5,958	3,997	5,388	+
\$	92,427	76,026	42,232	23,125	38,385	+
Brochet..... qtx	6,657	8,115	5,010	4,728	4,015	-
\$	32,056	46,236	20,571	17,683	9,582	-
Colombie Britannique						
Saumon..... qtx	2,257,455	1,514,038	2,296,213	1,287,041	1,291,487	+
\$	17,345,670	14,265,795	16,610,834	7,195,220	7,586,479	+
Flétan..... qtx	302,820	303,921	254,796	182,005	168,847	-
\$	3,370,670	4,317,235	2,446,775	1,373,679	960,166	-
Hareng..... qtx	1,535,118	1,315,667	1,221,962	1,481,080	1,003,204	-
\$	1,808,944	1,486,655	1,222,303	1,058,139	536,491	-
Pilchard..... qtx	1,610,252	1,726,851	1,501,404	1,472,085	886,964	-
\$	2,563,137	2,199,834	1,589,609	807,842	383,920	-
Morue lingue..... qtx	50,772	48,489	48,591	50,987	39,960	-
\$	366,101	415,776	333,564	239,014	159,534	-
Clanques et praires..... brl	16,834	18,257	23,987	14,403	13,408	-
\$	130,015	120,143	155,857	111,690	89,848	-
Yukon						
Saumon..... qtx	866	784	549	521	630	+
\$	17,320	15,680	8,235	7,825	9,450	+
Poisson blanc..... qtx	535	124	344	347	196	-
\$	13,375	3,100	8,600	8,675	3,920	-
Truite..... qtx	562	120	270	300	135	-
\$	14,050	3,000	6,750	7,500	2,700	-

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1932 par provinces

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ¹		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Morue, prise..... qtx	35,594	36,030	795,984	794,002	133,884	138,682	460,731	468,787	2,748	6,296
Mise en vente—										
Fraîche.....	13,143	21,743	67,612	174,797	9,017	20,224	14,303	49,068	2,211	6,025
Filets frais.....	—	—	23,052	176,067	2,081	15,030	943	5,421	—	—
Verte-salée.....	9,988	26,839	61,497	141,639	5,438	13,207	52,610	134,790	—	—
En conserve.....	caisses	—	239	1,195	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fumée.....	qtx	—	2	10	2	10	—	—	—	—
Filets fumés.....	qtx	—	23,782	183,009	40	330	—	—	180	1,793
Séchée.....	qtx	585	2,408	128,472	452,212	33,831	145,313	112,655	440,612	—
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	180	1,415	20,693	122,372	215	1,410	—	—	—
Foie de morue.....	qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	4,677
Huile de foie de morue, médicinale	gal.	—	12,241	6,289	3,795	849	22,685	13,150	—	—
Huile de morue.....	gal.	—	72,564	24,492	8,605	1,544	30,059	5,681	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	52,405	—	1,282,082	—	197,917	—	648,722	—	12,495
Eglefin, pris..... qtx	598	1,504	347,069	487,630	12,518	18,241	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	598	2,753	112,676	380,337	6,615	20,457	—	—	—
Filets frais.....	qtx	—	—	40,832	388,286	144	863	—	—	—
En conserves.....	caisses	—	—	13,382	60,138	255	1,007	—	—	—
Fumé.....	qtx	—	—	28,459	200,081	99	934	—	—	—
Filets fumés.....	qtx	—	—	3,467	32,503	—	—	—	—	—
Vert-salé.....	qtx	—	—	3,367	6,194	10	9	—	—	—
Séché.....	qtx	—	—	5,984	17,735	1,211	2,436	—	—	—
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	—	—	203	1,069	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	2,753	—	1,086,343	—	25,706	—	—	—	—
Merluce et lotte, prises qtx	7,380	4,681	85,994	28,868	34,834	13,376	—	—	—	—
Mise en vente—										
Fraîches.....	qtx	981	1,086	2,049	3,855	1,018	801	—	—	—
Filets frais.....	qtx	—	—	2,989	17,264	2,850	21,029	—	—	—
Vertes-salées.....	qtx	2,213	4,787	10,226	12,150	4,180	7,806	—	—	—
Filets fumés.....	qtx	—	—	5,050	25,798	7	63	—	—	—
Séchés.....	qtx	657	1,763	11,145	22,434	5,628	11,802	—	—	—
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	—	—	681	2,806	—	—	—	—	—
Huile de merluce..	gal.	—	—	—	1,020	156	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	7,636	—	84,307	—	41,657	—	—	—	—
Gade, pris..... qtx	—	—	59,420	30,313	18,209	6,304	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	—	—	3,528	6,806	54	19	—	—	—
Filets frais.....	qtx	—	—	2,010	12,057	130	864	—	—	—
Vert-salé.....	qtx	—	—	6,947	7,124	1,806	1,836	—	—	—
Séché.....	qtx	—	—	11,488	22,576	4,677	12,819	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	48,563	—	15,538	—	—	—	—
Merlan, pris..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	111
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	111
Barbottes, prises..... qtx	—	—	670	384	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mises en vente—										
Fraîches.....	qtx	—	—	607	2,120	—	—	—	—	—
Filets frais.....	qtx	—	—	21	130	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	2,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flétan, pris..... qtx	—	—	22,696	176,403	129	1,057	2,173	10,849	168,847	677,253
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	—	—	22,670	254,520	127	1,735	2,173	10,939	168,835
Fumé.....	qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	78
En conserve.....	caisses	—	—	40	320	—	—	—	—	—
Foie de flétan.....	qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,221	29,571
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	254,840	—	1,735	—	10,939	—	960,166
Plaise, barbue, plie, pris..... qtx	—	—	4,682	5,326	1,636	1,671	—	—	1,235	3,759
Mises en vente—										
Fraîches.....	qtx	—	—	4,587	19,550	1,507	2,178	—	1,235	3,923
Filets frais.....	qtx	—	—	30	358	43	430	—	—	—
Fumé.....	qtx	—	—	3	21	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	19,929	—	2,608	—	—	—	3,923
Rale, prise..... qtx	—	—	971	537	118	166	—	—	877	2,677
Mise en vente, fraiche.....	qtx	—	—	902	3,048	149	530	—	877	2,748

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1932 par provinces—suite

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Écosse		Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ¹		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Sole, prise..... qtx	-	-	5,378	10,178	-	-	-	-	4,305	25,571
Mise en vente—										
Fraîche.....	qtx	-	4,314	17,240	-	-	-	-	4,305	25,936
Filets frais.....	qtx	-	349	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filets fumés.....	qtx	-	6	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	21,488	-	-	-	-	-	25,936
Hareng, pris..... qtx	45,436	46,681	155,190	108,752	369,273	113,938	252,577	146,158	1,003,204	183,423
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	8,196	12,973	38,529	74,528	40,554	11,615	15,151	54,315	15,352
En conserve (entier).....	caisses	-	-	-	-	20,154	70,539	-	-	-
En conserve (kipper).....	caisses	-	-	-	-	5,077	9,109	-	-	-
Fumé (entier).....	qtx	-	2,175	4,869	31,950	32,489	12,639	31,772	242	1,788
Fumé (sans arêtes).....	qtx	-	-	-	-	550	2,750	-	54	432
Kipper.....	qtx	-	3,640	22,800	-	-	-	-	2,652	20,949
Salé à sec.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,420	213,521
Saumuré.....	brl	126	630	6,730	25,829	3,107	14,953	6,101	26,980	50
Comme boëtte.....	brl	18,431	54,643	50,455	103,926	44,190	41,650	50,519	40,527	20,985
En engrais.....	brl	-	13	19	72,776	43,296	40,774	36,324	-	-
Huile de hareng.....	gal.	-	-	-	-	23,352	1,784	-	-	186,173
Poudre de hareng.....	tonnes	-	-	-	-	550	15,580	-	-	6,195
Ecailles de hareng.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	324	972	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	68,246	-	231,971	-	244,737	-	189,918	-	536,491
Maquereau, pris..... qtx	6,077	11,616	107,019	107,367	17,027	17,735	48,330	26,804	-	-
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	4,435	13,187	27,689	67,965	16,167	22,876	1,806	3,559	-
En conserve.....	caisses	208	1,664	1	8	416	1,591	84	658	-
Fumé.....	qtx	-	-	4	19	-	-	-	-	-
Saumuré.....	brl	501	3,409	23,103	89,777	192	1,196	15,451	58,445	-
Filets salés.....	brl	-	-	258	3,137	-	-	20	280	-
Comme boëtte.....	brl	-	-	4,583	9,176	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	18,260	-	170,082	-	25,663	-	62,942	-	-
Sardines, prises..... brl	-	-	50	50	66,689	44,290	171	464	-	-
Mises en vente—										
En conserve.....	caisses	-	-	-	113,197	395,531	-	-	-	-
Fraîches et salées.....	brl	-	50	50	37,923	30,818	171	515	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	50	-	426,349	-	515	-	-
Pilchard, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886,964	74,289
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,940	1,098
En conserve.....	caisses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,622	11,093
Comme boëtte.....	brl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,603	2,891
Huile de pilchard.....	gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,315,864	166,497
Poudre de pilchard.....	tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,842	202,341
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383,920
Gasparot, pris..... qtx	-	-	26,737	18,533	31,350	10,289	5	15	-	-
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	-	17,343	22,381	5,208	4,710	5	15	-	-
Fumé.....	qtx	-	1,287	2,009	750	3,621	-	-	-	-
Salé.....	brl	-	1,863	5,913	7,753	23,612	-	-	-	-
Comme boëtte.....	brl	-	674	1,348	580	1,314	-	-	-	-
En engrais.....	brl	-	-	-	1,270	630	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	31,651	-	34,187	-	15	-	-
Bar, pris..... qtx	-	-	148	664	86	860	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	148	913	86	1,149	-	-	-	-
Perche, prise..... qtx	-	-	44	85	-	-	-	-	715	4,578
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	-	44	100	-	-	-	-	715	4,607
Saumon, pris..... qtx	134	1,975	8,679	89,647	18,073	166,175	10,434	72,950	1,291,487	3,443,448
Mis en vente—										
Frais.....	qtx	134	1,975	8,200	108,400	18,073	217,788	8,501	76,777	183,613
En conserve.....	caisses	-	-	467	3,948	-	-	847	4,335	1,081,011
Fumé.....	qtx	-	-	50	1,170	-	-	11	66	263
Salé sec.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,289	172,104
Salé doux.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,141	138,050
Saumuré.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	805	3,693	206	2,060
Oufs de.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,202	4,016
Comme boëtte.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	740
Poudre de saumon.....	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	3,372
Huile de saumon.....	gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,370	767
Total, valeur marchande.	-	1,975	-	113,518	-	217,788	-	84,871	-	7,586,479

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1932 par provinces—suite

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ¹		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Alose, prise..... qtx	-	-	828	5,584	6,361	19,453	4	20	4	24
Mise en vente—										
Fraîche.....	qtx	-	636	5,931	4,519	21,422	4	20	4	24
Salée.....	brl	-	64	1,082	614	5,494	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	7,013	-	26,916	-	20	-	24
Eperlan, pris..... qtx	10,322	36,611	9,186	62,337	68,353	238,569	6,735	26,400	1,038	6,898
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	10,322	51,610	9,186	101,597	68,590	492,888	6,168	34,063	1,038
Esturgeon, pris..... qtx	-	-	17	66	21	336	60	525	202	3,126
Mis en vente, frais..	qtx	-	17	110	21	336	60	525	202	3,161
Truite, prise..... qtx	-	-	-	-	58	881	-	-	68	544
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	-	-	-	58	1,116	-	-	68	544
Morue noire, prise..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,401	30,637
Mise en vente—										
Fraîche.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,363	17,776
Verte-salée.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	1,860
Fumée.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,282	19,118
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,754
Morue, lingue, prise.. qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,960	154,495
Mise en vente—										
Fraîche.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,273	155,727
Fumée.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	1,845
Filets fumés.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	1,962
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,534
Morue rouge et morue de roche, prises... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736	9,271
Mises en vente, fraîches	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736	9,333
Bonite, prise..... qtx	-	-	2,642	6,292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	-	2,642	9,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caplan et langon, pris brl	314	833	-	-	-	-	3,174	4,268	-	-
Mis en vente, frais....	brl	314	833	-	-	-	3,174	4,268	-	-
Anguille, prise..... qtx	181	808	1,352	6,867	191	784	445	3,144	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	181	962	1,352	8,909	191	1,004	445	3,144	-
Roussette ou chien de mer, pris..... qtx	-	-	500	25	-	-	-	-	28,020	4,203
Mis en vente—										
Huile.....	gal.	-	75	37	-	-	-	-	35,147	4,629
Poudre.....	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	7,018
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	11,647
Poulpe, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	1,336
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	1,336
Oulachon, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	390
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	470
Encornet, pris..... brl	-	-	760	1,749	-	-	541	1,591	-	-
Comme boëtte.....	brl	-	760	2,358	-	-	541	1,616	-	-
Espadron, pris..... qtx	-	-	10,359	39,432	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	-	10,359	99,585	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poulamon ou petite morue, prise..... qtx	700	760	345	294	9,497	5,746	50	50	-	-
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	700	760	345	478	9,497	6,746	50	50	-
Poissons divers, pris.. qtx	-	-	363	726	9	9	8,925	44,565	-	-
(Non compris les poissons énumérés ailleurs),										
Mis en vente, frais....	qtx	-	363	800	9	9	8,925	44,585	-	-
Clanques et pralres, prises..... brl	2,001	2,023	13,297	19,511	14,356	16,028	6,860	7,409	13,408	34,677
Mis en vente—										
Fraîches.....	brl	607	1,121	11,626	20,276	6,797	8,305	6,827	7,401	2,187
En conserves.....	caisses	1,302	7,314	1,671	6,405	7,708	26,917	33	264	11,221
Total, valeur marchande.	-	8,435	-	26,681	-	35,222	-	7,665	-	89,848

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1932 par provinces—fin

Espèce	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ¹		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Crabes, pris qtx	-	-	200	400	-	-	-	-	3,322	16,492
Mis en vente—										
Frais..... qtx	-	-	200	800	-	-	-	-	2,952	15,226
En conserve.....caisses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	1,606
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	16,832
Homards, pris..... qtx	114,570	551,731	237,730	1,750,026	98,722	611,051	32,466	164,046	-	-
Mis en vente—										
Dans le test..... qtx	3,549	29,277	99,527	1,418,178	37,777	471,288	3,630	29,400	-	-
Chair de..... qtx	22	1,320	506	28,124	751	31,080	-	-	-	-
En conserve.....caisses	44,490	711,119	74,060	1,245,654	35,490	537,991	12,759	212,656	-	-
Foie de homard.....caisses	939	8,323	2,624	19,415	190	1,486	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	750,039	-	2,711,371	-	1,041,845	-	242,056	-	-
Moules, prises..... qtx	-	-	72	117	18	22	26	78	-	-
Mises en vente, fraîches..... qtx	-	-	72	117	18	36	26	78	-	-
Huîtres, prises..... brl	5,873	17,623	2,703	10,463	12,455	38,345	-	-	2,010	28,638
Mises en vente, fraîches..... brl	5,873	24,329	2,703	13,179	12,455	48,794	-	-	2,010	28,800
Pétoncles, pris..... brl	-	-	19,487	61,824	2,705	7,429	1,204	3,952	-	-
Mis en vente—										
Écaillés..... gal.	-	-	38,974	65,864	5,410	7,429	2,068	3,108	-	-
En conserve.....caisses	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	740	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	65,864	-	7,429	-	3,848	-	-
Crevettes, prises..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	15,423
Mises en vente—										
Fraîches..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109	14,055
En conserve.....caisses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	5,933
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,988
Langues, et noues, marinées ou séchées. qtx	-	-	505	1,837	52	270	23	215	-	-
Vigneaux et bigorneaux, pris..... qtx	-	-	267	420	111	185	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	-	-	267	420	111	225	-	-	-	-
Algue, verte..... qtx	-	-	52	130	5,721	4,923	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, séchée. qtx	-	-	26	260	796	4,923	-	-	-	-
Phoque à fourrure, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,787	4,246
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,787	4,885
Phoque commun, pris..... nomb.	338	676	2,008	3,253	51	106	10,906	15,199	-	-
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	338	676	6,943	5,924	51	106	10,906	9,720	-	-
Huile de..... gal.	-	-	15,022	1,994	-	-	35,600	6,709	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	676	-	7,918	-	106	-	16,429	-	-
Marsouins, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1,945	-	-
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	975	-	-
Huile de..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,135	975	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,950	-	-
Produits divers—										
Huile de poisson (autre), n.a.e..... gal.	-	-	3,545	826	1,262	164	300	45	-	-
Poudre de poisson, n.a.e..... tonnes	-	-	2,909	124,367	41	1,257	100	4,000	-	-
Engrais de poisson, n.a.e..... tonnes	-	-	4	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues de poisson..... tonnes	-	-	1,147	1,673	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaux et os de poisson..... qtx	-	-	11,473	19,093	338	75	-	-	-	-
Autres produits.....	-	-	-	2,155	-	39,205	-	500	-	-
Valeur totale des pêcheries maritimes—										
Valeur des prises.....	-	713,552	-	3,856,255	-	1,476,651	-	999,219	-	4,731,805
Valeur marchande.....	-	989,919	-	6,557,943	-	2,944,130	-	1,362,979	-	9,909,116

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1932 par provinces—suite

Espèce	Pêcheries intérieures					
	Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ¹		Ontario	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Gasperot, pris qtx	352	652	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente—						
Frais..... qtx	234	450	-	-	-	-
Salé..... brl	43	202	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	652	-	-	-	-
Bar, pris qtx	85	850	642	6,156	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	85	850	642	6,156	-	-
Carpe, prise qtx	-	-	6,171	38,421	11,888	22,587
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	6,171	38,421	11,888	22,587
Barbotte, prise qtx	-	-	5,959	48,053	4,297	27,931
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	5,959	48,053	4,297	32,227
Anguille, prise qtx	65	195	18,618	91,735	624	4,368
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	65	195	18,618	91,735	624	4,368
Hareng, pris qtx	-	-	10,158	36,908	26,353	157,036
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	10,158	36,908	26,353	163,388
Maskinongé, pris qtx	-	-	775	19,036	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	775	19,036	-	-
Poisson divers, pris qtx	-	-	7,649	31,835	23,170	91,997
(Gade, chalot, ouananiche, etc.)						
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	7,649	31,835	23,170	118,166
Mulet, pris qtx	85	170	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	85	170	-	-	-	-
Perche, prise qtx	9	18	4,469	24,807	52,615	184,153
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	9	18	4,469	24,807	52,615	220,984
Doré, pris qtx	150	1,500	3,625	38,336	22,287	138,179
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	150	1,500	3,625	38,336	22,287	184,981
Sandre, prise qtx	-	-	-	-	40,610	146,196
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	-	-	40,610	174,623
Brochet, pris qtx	-	-	5,363	30,552	13,098	26,196
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	5,363	30,552	13,098	39,294
Saumon, pris qtx	950	14,624	667	9,199	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	950	14,624	667	9,199	-	-
Alose, prise qtx	2,932	10,513	1,412	9,722	-	-
Mis en vente—						
Frais..... qtx	1,612	6,993	1,412	9,722	-	-
Salé..... brl	440	3,520	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	10,513	-	9,722	-	-
Eperlan, pris qtx	-	-	859	3,722	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	859	3,722	-	-
Esturgeon, pris qtx	-	-	4,412	42,241	1,085	43,400
Mis en vente—						
Frais..... qtx	-	-	4,412	42,241	1,085	43,400
Caviar..... liv.	-	-	-	-	2,770	2,770
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	-	-	42,241	-	46,170
Truite, prise qtx	-	-	-	-	46,445	498,716
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	-	-	46,445	524,829
Tullip, pris qtx	-	-	-	-	17,498	99,739
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	-	-	17,498	118,986
Poisson blanc, pris qtx	3	30	2,439	21,842	48,657	374,659
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	3	30	2,439	21,842	48,657	491,435
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—						
Valeur des prises.....	-	28,552	-	452,565	-	1,708,157
Valeur marchande.....	-	28,552	-	452,565	-	2,147,990

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1932 par provinces—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Carpe, prise qtx	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbotte, prise qtx	319	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	319	1,535	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oïls-d'or, pris qtx	3,016	13,483	74	592	7	70	—	—
Mis en vente—								
Frais..... qtx	—	—	74	740	7	70	—	—
Fumé..... qtx	1,937	36,881	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	36,881	—	740	—	70	—	—
Hareng, pris qtx	—	—	181	1,267	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	—	—	181	1,629	—	—	—	—
Lingue, prise qtx	—	—	1,394	1,615	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	—	—	1,394	1,841	—	—	—	—
Poisson divers, pris qtx	110	186	—	—	2,392	1,715	175	3,590
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	110	343	—	—	2,392	1,715	175	3,500
Mulet, pris qtx	—	—	3,915	5,022	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	—	—	3,915	7,755	—	—	—	—
Perche, prise qtx	2,969	15,662	—	—	151	709	—	—
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	2,969	20,543	—	—	151	1,051	—	—
Doré, pris qtx	55,273	332,205	2,775	9,121	5,388	28,175	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	55,273	428,273	2,775	16,482	5,388	38,385	—	—
Brochet, pris qtx	15,558	32,330	3,366	4,621	4,015	8,912	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	15,558	45,775	3,366	8,047	4,015	9,582	—	—
Saumon, pris qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	9,450
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	9,450
Saugers, pris qtx	18,942	76,574	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	18,942	105,404	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esturgeon, pris qtx	10	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	10	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprin-sucet, pris qtx	6,274	5,075	329	1,271	—	—	70	490
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	6,274	6,700	329	1,600	—	—	70	490
Truite, prise qtx	929	5,762	1,336	7,008	1,227	4,557	135	2,700
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	929	7,477	1,336	12,815	1,227	8,507	135	2,700
Tullpi, pris qtx	26,797	77,928	2,186	4,266	1,163	2,186	—	—
Mis en vente—								
Frais..... qtx	26,717	97,207	2,186	5,354	1,163	2,217	—	—
Fumé..... qtx	50	374	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	97,581	—	5,354	—	2,217	—	—
Poisson blanc, pris qtx	53,819	297,991	20,583	78,088	12,781	56,212	196	3,920
Mis en vente—								
Frais..... qtx	53,790	453,874	20,583	129,911	12,781	92,262	196	3,920
Fumé..... qtx	18	360	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.....	—	454,234	—	129,911	—	92,262	—	3,920
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—								
Valeur des prises.....	—	858,410	—	112,871	—	102,536	—	20,060
Valeur marchande.....	—	1,204,892	—	186,174	—	153,789	—	20,060

14. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1932

Province et comté ou district	Morue			Eglen			Métluce et lotte		
	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1 Canada—Totaux.....	428,084	1,000,857	1,428,941	215,512	144,673	360,185	9,400	118,808	128,208
2 Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux..	—	35,594	35,594	—	598	598	—	7,380	7,380
3 Kings.....	—	5,928	5,928	—	121	121	—	3,019	3,019
4 Queens.....	—	22,772	22,772	—	430	430	—	2,020	2,020
5 Prince.....	—	6,894	6,894	—	47	47	—	2,341	2,341
6 Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	428,040	367,944	795,984	215,512	131,557	347,069	9,400	76,594	85,994
7 Richmond.....	—	12,356	12,356	—	13,885	13,885	—	—	—
8 Cap Breton.....	2,568	15,453	18,021	5,531	694	6,225	—	—	—
9 Victoria.....	—	23,774	23,774	—	11,763	11,763	—	—	—
10 Inverness.....	11,826	11,921	23,747	12,652	1,244	13,896	202	3,037	3,239
11 Cumberland.....	—	136	136	—	83	83	—	96	96
12 Colchester.....	—	181	181	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Pictou.....	—	437	437	—	—	—	—	547	547
14 Antigonish.....	—	615	615	—	95	95	—	2,100	2,100
15 Guysborough.....	233	57,441	57,674	252	8,743	8,995	—	1,986	1,986
16 Halifax.....	65,256	50,125	115,381	136,977	18,681	155,658	834	5,167	6,001
17 Hants.....	—	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Lunenburg.....	305,120	27,717	332,837	38,820	6,210	45,030	3,565	1,694	5,259
19 Queens.....	11,861	22,936	34,797	8,405	5,980	14,385	1,086	2,000	3,086
20 Shelburne.....	17,768	84,968	102,736	11,869	25,750	37,619	2,915	8,547	11,462
21 Yarmouth.....	13,006	23,616	36,622	625	1,299	1,924	798	2,449	3,247
22 Digby.....	402	32,077	32,479	381	34,959	35,340	—	48,312	48,312
23 Annapolis.....	—	1,960	1,960	—	1,336	1,336	—	636	636
24 Kings.....	—	2,145	2,145	—	835	835	—	23	23
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux....	—	133,884	133,884	—	12,518	12,518	—	34,834	34,834
26 Charlotte.....	—	20,002	20,002	—	7,462	7,462	—	21,466	21,466
27 Saint John.....	—	2,355	2,355	—	1,118	1,118	—	1,525	1,525
28 Albert.....	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Westmorland.....	—	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Kent.....	—	1,599	1,599	—	—	—	—	7,199	7,199
31 Northumberland.....	—	1,397	1,397	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Gloucester.....	—	108,031	108,031	—	3,889	3,889	—	4,599	4,599
33 Restigouche.....	—	409	409	—	49	49	—	45	45
34 Québec—Totaux.....	—	460,731	460,731	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Bonaventure.....	—	32,421	32,421	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Gaspé.....	—	278,173	278,173	—	—	—	—	—	—
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	—	59,189	59,189	—	—	—	—	—	—
38 Saguenay.....	—	86,179	86,179	—	—	—	—	—	—
39 Matane.....	—	360	360	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 Rimouski.....	—	4,409	4,409	—	—	—	—	—	—
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux..	44	2,704	2,748	—	—	—	—	—	—
42 District n° 1.....	—	2,702	2,702	—	—	—	—	—	—
43 District n° 2.....	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44 District n° 3.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

14. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1932

Gade			Barbotte			Flétan			
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	
qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
18,077	59,552	77,629	446	224	670	168,364	25,481	193,845	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
18,077	41,343	59,420	446	224	670	13,072	9,624	22,696	6
-	90	90	-	-	-	-	17	17	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,286	478	2,764	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	138	9
526	-	526	9	-	9	174	30	204	10
-	60	60	-	-	-	-	9	9	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	542	542	-	-	-	332	202	534	15
11,787	7,270	19,057	401	6	407	1,395	3,537	4,932	16
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	17
2,625	811	3,416	-	-	-	3,560	245	3,805	18
16	790	806	31	-	31	1,842	87	1,929	19
69	2,689	2,758	5	218	223	2,561	1,979	4,540	20
3,074	7,741	10,815	-	-	-	908	2,205	3,113	21
-	19,053	19,053	-	-	-	14	582	596	22
-	1,433	1,433	-	-	-	-	21	21	23
-	862	862	-	-	-	-	91	91	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	18,269	18,269	-	-	-	-	129	129	25
-	18,209	18,209	-	-	-	-	105	105	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,173	2,173	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	90	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,033	2,033	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	155,292	13,555	168,847	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,883	11,883	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	155,292	-	155,292	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,672	1,672	44

14. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1932—suite

Province et comté ou district	Plaire, barbue et plie			Raie			Sole		
	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	totale
	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1 Canada—Totaux.....	1,595	5,958	7,553	879	1,087	1,966	5,292	4,391	9,683
2 Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	1,595	3,087	4,682	879	92	971	5,292	86	5,378
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Cap Breton.....	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	770	-	770	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Cumberland.....	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Guysborough.....	-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Halifax.....	133	225	358	669	-	669	5,292	86	5,378
17 Hants.....	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	351	25	376	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Queens.....	29	10	39	210	-	210	-	-	-
20 Shelburne.....	247	2,570	2,817	-	61	61	-	-	-
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Digby.....	-	15	15	-	31	31	-	-	-
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Nouveau Brunswick—Totaux....	-	1,636	1,636	-	118	118	-	-	-
26 Charlotte.....	-	643	643	-	118	118	-	-	-
27 Saint John.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	700	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Québec—Totaux.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux..	-	1,235	1,235	-	877	877	-	4,365	4,365
42 District n° 1.....	-	1,117	1,117	-	753	753	-	3,204	3,204
43 District n° 2.....	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District n° 3.....	-	80	80	-	124	124	-	1,101	1,101

14. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs-suite

Morue noire			Morue lingue			Morue rouge et morue de roche			Espadon		
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
2,291	4,110	6,401	55	39,905	39,960	5	2,731	2,736	3	10,356	10,359
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10,356	10,359
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,097	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,838	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
2,291	4,110	6,401	55	39,905	39,960	5	2,731	2,736	-	-	41
-	3,047	3,047	-	24,432	24,432	-	1,957	1,957	-	-	42
2,291	-	2,291	55	-	55	5	49	54	-	-	43
-	1,063	1,063	-	15,473	15,473	-	725	725	-	-	44

14. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes ou plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1932—fin

Province et comté ou district	Phoque à fourrure			Tous autres poissons	Total ¹		
	Nombre pris au large	Nombre pris sur les rives	Prise totale	Prise sur les côtes	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
Canada—Totaux.....	12	1,175	1,787	5,260,733	850,003	6,678,866	7,528,869
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	-	-	-	193,796	-	237,368	237,368
Kings.....	-	-	-	47,212	-	56,280	56,280
Queens.....	-	-	-	57,135	-	82,357	82,357
Prince.....	-	-	-	89,449	-	98,731	98,731
Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	-	-	-	623,913	692,316	1,264,820	1,957,136
Richmond.....	-	-	-	24,981	-	51,612	51,612
Cap Breton.....	-	-	-	40,192	10,450	62,914	73,364
Victoria.....	-	-	-	24,138	-	62,651	62,651
Inverness.....	-	-	-	32,029	26,159	48,261	74,420
Cumberland.....	-	-	-	28,730	-	29,122	29,122
Colchester.....	-	-	-	4,343	-	4,526	4,526
Pictou.....	-	-	-	37,049	-	38,033	38,033
Antigonish.....	-	-	-	24,817	-	27,727	27,727
Guysborough.....	-	-	-	74,475	817	143,987	144,804
Halifax.....	-	-	-	63,574	222,744	148,831	371,575
Hants.....	-	-	-	3,188	-	3,293	3,293
Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	59,490	354,021	96,218	450,239
Queens.....	-	-	-	20,960	23,480	52,777	76,257
Shelburne.....	-	-	-	44,176	35,437	170,958	206,395
Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	59,845	18,411	97,613	116,024
Digby.....	-	-	-	51,399	797	186,428	187,225
Annapolis.....	-	-	-	25,196	-	30,582	30,582
Kings.....	-	-	-	5,331	-	9,287	9,287
Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux.....	-	-	-	811,590	-	1,012,918	1,012,918
Charlotte.....	-	-	-	297,790	-	365,795	365,795
Saint John.....	-	-	-	45,038	-	50,037	50,037
Albert.....	-	-	-	41	-	45	45
Westmorland.....	-	-	-	61,878	-	62,665	62,665
Kent.....	-	-	-	107,472	-	116,550	116,550
Northumberland.....	-	-	-	85,943	-	87,340	87,340
Gloucester.....	-	-	-	178,559	-	295,114	295,114
Restigouche.....	-	-	-	34,869	-	35,372	35,372
Québec—Totaux.....	-	-	-	383,597	-	846,501	846,501
Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	81,350	-	113,771	113,771
Caspé.....	-	-	-	65,693	-	343,886	343,886
Iles-de-la-Madeleine.....	-	-	-	196,004	-	255,283	255,283
Saguenay.....	-	-	-	15,892	-	104,104	104,104
Matane.....	-	-	-	6,135	-	6,525	6,525
Rimouski.....	-	-	-	18,523	-	22,932	22,932
Colombie Britannique—Totaux.....	12	1,775	1,787	3,247,837	157,687	3,317,259	3,474,946
District n° 1.....	-	-	-	288,443	-	337,538	337,538
District n° 2.....	12	76	88	773,522	157,687	773,609	931,296
District n° 3.....	-	1,699	1,699	2,185,872	-	2,206,112	2,206,112

¹ Excepté les phoques à fourrure.

15. Valeur totale, par comtés et districts, du poisson pêché et mis en vente durant les années 1930, 1931 et 1932

Province et comté ou district	Pêcheries maritimes					
	1930		1931		1932	
	Valeur totale du poisson pêché	Valeur totale du poisson et des produits du poisson mis en vente	Valeur totale du poisson pêché	Valeur totale du poisson et des produits du poisson mis en vente	Valeur totale du poisson pêché	Valeur totale du poisson et des produits du poisson mis en vente
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux.....	843,618	1,141,279	765,043	1,078,901	713,552	988,919
Kings.....	241,398	352,138	191,626	306,374	182,671	294,045
Queens.....	267,466	375,784	197,832	312,124	211,626	262,348
Prince.....	334,754	413,357	375,585	460,403	319,255	432,526
Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	6,842,953	10,411,202	4,833,900	7,986,191	3,856,255	6,557,943
Richmond.....	148,456	176,168	100,580	131,334	102,704	127,207
Cap Breton.....	301,591	595,002	254,790	580,461	172,283	335,487
Victoria.....	238,985	301,496	179,647	214,888	95,108	201,332
Inverness.....	263,808	655,788	170,640	411,878	157,252	351,638
Cumberland.....	161,814	212,541	149,644	225,211	133,771	210,263
Colchester.....	17,954	21,560	16,962	20,880	16,421	23,035
Pictou.....	187,134	452,626	168,812	461,122	183,701	482,986
Antigonish.....	138,639	205,172	106,466	175,646	114,603	181,001
Guysborough.....	452,705	692,101	355,711	575,192	309,798	556,813
Halifax.....	1,241,869	2,250,989	778,026	1,757,010	628,509	1,290,716
Hants.....	5,782	8,270	5,620	7,604	5,476	9,442
Lunenburg.....	1,318,069	1,442,847	775,298	837,117	551,334	735,378
Queens.....	311,553	512,709	231,720	326,150	149,956	184,424
Shelburne.....	852,635	1,197,363	592,490	976,423	470,392	807,199
Yarmouth.....	703,917	853,796	610,716	679,726	486,011	563,242
Digby.....	393,875	706,409	264,352	525,357	205,039	436,335
Annapolis.....	77,084	99,282	52,020	59,790	53,704	41,249
Kings.....	27,083	27,083	20,405	20,405	20,193	20,196
Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux.....	2,486,101	4,819,396	1,975,953	4,138,939	1,476,651	2,944,130
Charlotte.....	506,020	1,701,848	329,958	1,450,097	225,828	793,365
Saint John.....	165,669	243,812	122,578	244,853	73,949	184,031
Albert.....	554	554	696	696	180	180
Westmorland.....	207,509	571,917	248,992	521,811	185,673	482,302
Kent.....	373,607	515,170	331,504	457,009	231,914	303,020
Northumberland.....	561,563	887,153	348,083	595,943	289,890	414,800
Gloucester.....	560,301	746,792	454,391	633,109	347,610	478,346
Restigouche.....	110,878	152,150	139,751	235,421	121,607	289,086
Québec—Totaux.....	1,673,074	1,976,798	1,153,359	1,469,677	999,219	1,362,979
Bonaventure.....	185,474	203,523	112,946	137,231	116,691	151,313
Gaspé.....	677,828	788,630	467,860	596,742	378,551	519,340
Iles de la Madeleine.....	463,238	620,414	305,214	444,611	237,197	394,738
Saguenay.....	250,975	267,978	116,729	129,825	133,952	157,900
Matane.....	11,767	12,461	40,738	51,396	8,985	15,845
Rimouski.....	83,792	83,792	109,872	109,872	123,843	123,843
Colombie Britannique—Totaux.....	12,873,331	23,103,302	5,880,985	11,108,873	4,731,805	9,909,116
District n° 1.....	2,881,292	3,983,673	1,046,191	1,985,263	1,307,179	2,208,622
District n° 2.....	6,653,302	13,135,648	2,549,334	5,377,379	2,140,539	5,364,251
District n° 3.....	3,338,737	5,983,981	2,285,460	3,846,231	1,284,087	2,336,243

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1932

Opérations primaires	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$
1 Chalutiers à vapeur.....	-	-	7	250,000
2 Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	-	-	1	2,000
3 Bateaux à voiles et à gazoline.....	5	2,700	302	1,011,880
4 Barques à voiles et à rames.....	802	7,636	4,796	102,013
5 Barques à gazoline.....	1,614	403,450	5,511	1,479,227
6 Pinasses et chalands.....	7	5,000	150	197,500
7 Filets à mailles.....	2,602	21,812	41,233	446,096
8 Filets à saumon, trainants.....	-	-	147	14,170
9 Filets à saumon, pièges.....	-	-	311	79,452
10 Autres filets à pièges.....	9	5,400	511	224,060
11 Filets à éperlan.....	3,872	26,072	4,481	40,730
12 Filets à parc.....	-	-	-	-
13 Nasses.....	-	-	99	21,980
14 Seines.....	-	-	254	29,270
15 Tessures de filets.....	-	-	1,111	17,211
16 Chaluts.....	575	11,500	23,041	152,971
17 Lignes à main.....	1,890	3,780	22,581	25,418
18 Pièges à crabes.....	-	-	100	100
19 Pièges à anguilles.....	-	-	449	1,062
20 Pièges à homards.....	347,972	347,972	980,984	1,205,954
21 Pares à homards.....	1	1,200	35	20,575
22 Râteaux à huîtres.....	347	1,041	329	950
23 Râteaux à pétoncles.....	-	-	295	6,122
24 Râteaux à mactres.....	19	57	-	-
25 Quais et môles.....	36	62,800	1,058	480,455
26 Glacières.....	26	1,370	226	60,800
27 Fumeries.....	299	14,870	3,595	269,796
28 Valeur totale.....	-	916,660	-	6,139,792

Opérations primaires	Ontario		Manitoba	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$
29 Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	97	651,800	21	135,819
30 Bateaux à voiles et à gazoline.....	-	-	-	-
31 Barques à voiles et à rames.....	1,075	51,034	439	11,000
32 Barques à gazoline.....	865	581,199	107	96,600
33 Pinasses et chalands.....	6,230,275 ¹	710,609	48,455	392,733
34 Filets à mailles.....	-	-	-	-
35 Filets à saumon, trainants.....	-	-	-	-
36 Filets à saumon, pièges.....	-	-	-	-
37 Seines à poches, pour saumon.....	-	-	-	-
38 Seines de fond, pour saumon.....	-	-	-	-
39 Autres seines.....	203	24,106	-	-
40 Traîneurs de nasses.....	-	-	-	-
41 Tessures de filets.....	-	-	-	-
42 Filets à éperlan.....	-	-	1	250
43 Filets à parcs.....	1,075	535,180	2	40
44 Filets tubulaires.....	755	29,862	33	90
45 Filets à rouleaux.....	94	544	-	-
46 Filets à oulachon.....	-	-	16	64
47 Lignes à main.....	574	6,305	-	-
48 Pièges à crabes.....	55	341	-	-
49 Dards.....	-	-	-	-
50 Roues à poisson.....	-	-	-	-
51 Pares à huîtres et outillage.....	338	91,218	51	39,100
52 Quais et môles.....	480	238,220	89	132,802
53 Glacières.....	-	-	78	31,600
54 Fumeries.....	-	-	-	-
55 Autres filets.....	-	-	-	-
56 Valeur totale.....	-	2,920,418	-	840,198

¹ Les filets à mailles pour Ontario sont démontrés en verges.

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1932—suite

Nouveau-Brunswick						Québec					
Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total pêcheries		Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total pêcheries	
Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
338	289,800	-	-	338	289,800	42	22,650	-	-	42	22,650
4,961	158,775	370	2,009	5,331	160,784	2,702	92,525	1,118	35,154	3,820	127,679
2,660	780,170	2	500	2,662	780,670	3,230	978,500	208	45,965	3,438	1,024,465
343	211,380	-	-	343	211,380	10	5,000	-	-	10	5,000
11,587	117,464	730	7,082	12,317	124,546	15,125	366,090	1,180	45,957	16,305	412,047
6,904	128,462	-	-	6,904	128,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
351	150,810	-	-	351	150,810	120	40,860	-	-	120	40,860
28	841	-	-	28	841	150	89,800	-	-	150	89,800
6,678	291,835	-	-	6,678	291,835	1,534	33,275	-	-	1,534	33,275
78	12,400	-	-	78	12,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	185,027	-	-	201	185,027	4	80	1,136	113,394	1,140	113,474
249	49,300	-	-	249	49,300	192	28,555	-	-	192	28,555
10	100	-	-	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,457	17,452	-	-	1,457	17,452	4,651	60,321	-	-	4,651	60,321
10,035	9,387	-	-	10,035	9,387	22,054	23,945	1,930	12,861	23,984	36,806
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	75	60	120	66	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
395,391	461,526	-	-	395,391	461,526	109,342	117,692	-	-	109,342	117,692
18	51,650	-	-	18	51,650	2	890	-	-	2	890
1,142	4,038	-	-	1,142	4,038	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	1,499	-	-	81	1,499	17	2,620	-	-	17	2,620
946	859	-	-	946	859	-	-	-	-	-	-
405	170,117	-	-	405	170,117	258	42,942	-	-	258	42,942
123	108,900	-	-	123	108,900	207	56,960	186	16,853	393	73,813
1,078	439,442	-	-	1,078	439,442	2,275	142,340	72	4,298	2,347	146,638
-	3,641,309	-	9,711	-	3,651,020	-	2,105,045	-	274,482	-	2,379,527

Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique		Yukon	
Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur	Nom-bre	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	2	20,000	1	35,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	245	2,384,060	-	-
4	90	73	2,640	2,256	172,310	20	1,095
17	12,375	104	35,300	5,031	3,340,755	24	11,740
4,813	55,647	2	10,250	158	134,500	-	-
-	-	4,103	76,000	59	4,260	100	2,000
-	-	-	-	5,147	867,788	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	60,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	149	239,150	-	-
-	-	-	-	42	15,840	-	-
-	-	-	-	59	127,075	-	-
-	-	-	-	36	4,425	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,671	19,010	-	-
-	-	-	-	58	1,655	-	-
58	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	21	630	-	-
-	-	-	-	12,909	84,918	-	-
-	-	-	-	6,407	22,855	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,350
3	2,130	61	23,245	1	21,208	-	-
3	3,300	55	17,260	15	26,000	-	-
1	1,000	23	19,350	3	15,400	1	50
-	-	-	-	36	50,700	1	10
-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
-	75,122	-	204,045	-	7,628,039	-	16,245

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1932—suite

Etablissements	Ile du Prince-Edouard	
	Nombre	Valeur
		\$
1 Homarderies.....	91	174,225
2 Saumoneries.....	-	
3 Etablissements de préparation des mollusques.....	2	-
4 Sardineries et autres poissonneries.....	-	15,750
5 Saurisseries.....	5	
6 Glacières.....	1	-
7 Huileries.....	-	-
8 Total.....	99	189,975

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1932

	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick		
			Maritimes	Intérieures	Total
	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre
9 Hommes employés sur les bateaux, embarcation, etc.....	3,018	16,258	12,874	537	13,411
10 Personnes employés dans les saurisseries...	1,550	3,849	2,546	-	2,546
11 Total.....	4,568	20,107	15,420	537	15,957

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1932—fin

Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick		Québec		Colombie Britannique	
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$
107	726,649	108	515,989	51	87,336	—	—
1	16,693	—	—	14	15,979	44	7,377,212
3		9	48,231	—	—	2	42,726
5	184,827	3	1,239,887	—	—	2	
65	1,877,844	34		25	318,958	27	2,357,494
5	237,289	1	282,795	4	3,400	2	
4	111,077	2		—	—	12	1,408,851
190	3,154,379	157	2,086,902	94	425,673	89	11,186,283

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1932—fin

Québec			Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Colombie Britannique	Yukon	
Maritimes	Intérieures	Total							
Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	
11,666	1,952	13,618	3,816	2,868	686	676	10,116	38	9
1,073	—	1,073	—	—	—	—	4,706	—	10
12,739	1,952	14,691	3,816	2,868	686	676	14,822	38	11

Primes

En vertu d'une "Loi pour encourager le développement des pêcheries maritimes et la construction des navires de pêche", une somme de \$100,000 est donnée en primes chaque année, par le Gouverneur en conseil. Sous le nom de primes de pêche, elles sont distribuées par le ministère des Pêcheries parmi les pêcheurs et les propriétaires de navires de pêche et de barques de pêche du littoral de l'Atlantique selon les règlements édictés de temps à autre par le Gouverneur en conseil.

Les versements en 1932 ont été effectués sur les bases ci-après:

Aux propriétaires de navires de pêche ayant le droit à cette prime—\$1 par tonne enregistrée; avec un maximum de \$80 par navire;

A chaque membre de l'équipage ayant droit à la prime—\$6.40.

Aux propriétaires de barques mesurant au moins 12 pieds de quille, \$1 par embarcation.

A chaque pêcheur d'une barque ayant droit à une prime, \$5.50.

En tout, le nombre de primes versé est de 12,292 en 1932 comparativement à 11,157 l'année précédente.

Le montant payé en 1932 est de \$159,780.65, réparti comme suit:

A 586 propriétaires de navires et leurs équipages.. \$ 31,184 80

A 11,706 barques et leurs équipages..... 128,595 85

Commerce extérieur

Exportations.—Les exportations canadiennes de produits poissonniers en 1932 ont une valeur de \$18,752,107, les articles les plus importants par ordre de valeur étant: saumon en boîte, \$4,467,596; homard en boîte, \$2,469,550; homard frais, \$1,854,392; morue séchée, \$1,604,378. Les Etats-Unis sont le principal débouché extérieur pour le poisson canadien, en ayant acheté en 1932 pour la valeur de \$8,650,853, et le Royaume-Uni vient en second avec des achats de \$4,220,655. De grandes quantités de poisson canadien vont aussi à l'Australie, aux Antilles anglaises, au Japon, à la France, à l'Italie, à Puerto Rico, à l'Allemagne, à la Suède et à la Nouvelle-Zélande. La valeur des exportations de 1932 montre une diminution de \$7,096,478, ou 27 p.c. sur l'année précédente.

Importations.—Les importations canadiennes de poisson et de produits poissonniers en 1932 donnent une valeur de \$1,862,337, une diminution de \$791,557, ou 30 p.c., sur l'année précédente. Les principaux articles d'importation sont les huîtres et les sardines.

Revue rétrospective

Les cinq tableaux suivants présentent une revue rétrospective de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada dans les années passées. En ce qui concerne la production, les données sont établies par provinces et par années et remontent jusqu'à 1870. Quant au nombre et à la valeur des navires, barques, etc., les chiffres partent de l'année 1880; le personnel occupé à cette industrie nous est révélé depuis 1895.

18. (a) Revue rétrospective—Valeur totale des pêcheries dans les différentes provinces du Canada depuis 1870 jusqu'à 1932 inclusivement

Année	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie-Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Total pour tout le Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870.....	Inconnu	4,019,425	1,131,433	1,161,551	264,982	Inconnu	Inconnu	6,577,391
1871.....	"	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872.....	"	6,016,835	1,905,459	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873.....	207,595	6,577,085	2,285,662	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874.....	288,863	6,652,302	2,685,794	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875.....	298,927	5,573,851	2,427,654	1,596,759	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876.....	494,967	6,029,050	1,953,389	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"	11,117,000
1877.....	763,036	5,527,858	2,133,237	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	"	12,005,934
1878.....	840,344	6,131,600	2,305,790	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879.....	1,402,301	5,752,937	2,554,722	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880.....	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881.....	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882.....	1,855,687	7,134,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883.....	1,372,468	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,688,192
1884.....	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885.....	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886.....	1,141,991	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,349	186,980	18,679,288
1887.....	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,839,669	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,508
1889.....	886,430	6,346,722	3,067,039	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,254
1890.....	1,041,109	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,900
1891.....	1,238,733	7,011,300	3,571,050	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,874
1892.....	1,179,856	6,340,724	3,203,922	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,169
1893.....	1,133,368	6,407,279	3,746,121	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	16,686,659
1894.....	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,526	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895.....	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,153	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896.....	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,754	1,606,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897.....	954,949	8,000,346	3,934,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898.....	1,070,202	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,832	3,713,101	613,355	20,667,121
1899.....	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,958,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900.....	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901.....	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	25,737,153
1902.....	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,198,437	21,959,433
1903.....	1,099,510	7,811,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,154	4,747,365	1,478,665	23,100,878
1904.....	1,077,546	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905.....	998,922	8,259,085	4,847,900	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906.....	1,168,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,826,475	26,279,485
1907.....	1,492,665	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908.....	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909.....	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910.....	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,216	29,965,142
1911.....	1,196,396	9,367,550	4,886,157	1,868,136	2,205,436	13,677,125	1,467,072	34,667,872
1912.....	1,379,905	7,354,055	4,264,054	1,988,241	2,842,878	14,455,488	1,074,843	33,389,464
1913.....	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,305,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	904,458	33,207,748
1914.....	1,261,666	7,630,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,137,884	31,264,631
1915.....	933,682	9,166,851	4,737,145	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,860,708
1916.....	1,344,179	10,092,902	5,656,859	2,091,624	2,658,993	14,637,346	1,826,475	39,208,378
1917.....	1,786,310	14,468,319	6,143,085	3,414,378	2,866,419	21,518,595	1,741,935	52,312,044
1918.....	1,148,201	15,143,066	6,295,990	4,577,973	3,175,111	27,882,223	2,634,180	60,259,744
1919.....	1,536,844	15,171,929	4,979,574	4,258,731	3,410,750	25,301,607	1,849,044	56,508,479
1920.....	1,708,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	22,329,161	2,108,257	49,241,339
1921.....	924,529	9,778,623	3,690,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	13,953,670	1,704,061	34,931,935
1922.....	1,612,599	10,209,258	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	18,849,658	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923.....	1,754,980	8,448,335	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	20,795,914	1,757,892	45,595,545
1924.....	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,557,587	21,257,567	2,072,935	44,534,235
1925.....	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	22,414,618	2,435,695	47,942,131
1926.....	1,358,934	12,505,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	27,367,109	3,540,033	56,560,633
1927.....	1,367,807	10,783,631	4,406,673	2,736,450	3,670,229	22,890,913	3,267,906	49,125,009
1928.....	1,196,631	11,681,995	5,001,641	2,996,614	4,030,753	26,562,727	3,580,562	55,505,973
1929.....	1,297,125	11,427,491	5,935,635	2,933,339	3,919,144	23,930,692	4,075,095	53,518,521
1930.....	1,141,279	10,411,202	4,853,575	2,502,998	3,294,629	23,103,302	2,497,231	47,804,216
1931.....	1,078,901	7,986,711	4,169,811	1,952,894	2,477,131	11,108,873	1,742,985	30,517,306
1932.....	988,919	6,557,943	2,972,682	1,815,544	2,147,990	9,909,116	1,564,915	25,957,109

18. (b) Revue rétrospective—Nombre et valeur des navires et barques de pêche du Canada et valeur des agrès de pêche et du matériel de l'industrie poissonnière pour les années 1880, 1885, 1890, 1900 et de 1925 à 1932.

Année	Navires		Barques		Valeur des filets et seines	Valeur des saurissier ¹ et conser-veries ¹	Valeur des ivers engins et outillage de pêche ²	Total du capital
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur				
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	1,181	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	—	3,936,582
1885.....	1,177	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	—	6,697,459
1890.....	1,069	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	—	7,372,641
1895.....	1,121	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	—	9,253,848
1900.....	1,212	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	—	10,990,125
1905.....	1,384	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	—	12,880,897
1906.....	1,439	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	—	14,555,565
1907.....	1,390	2,748,234	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	—	14,826,592
1908.....	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	—	15,509,354
1909.....	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	—	17,357,932
1910.....	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	—	19,019,870
1911.....	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	—	20,932,904
1912.....	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	—	24,888,459
1913.....	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	—	27,464,033
1914.....	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	—	24,733,162
1915.....	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	—	25,855,575
1916.....	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	—	28,728,962
1917.....	1,533	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	20,366,701	9,389,517	47,143,125
1918.....	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	30,334,129	9,862,241	60,221,863
1919.....	1,373	7,768,160	36,494	7,470,095	6,312,245	23,200,874	9,825,632	54,577,026
1920.....	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	20,512,265	7,019,929	50,405,478
1921.....	1,145	6,326,803	31,747	7,879,606	6,112,142	19,411,990	6,438,936	45,669,477
1922.....	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	22,116,338	6,170,843	47,764,988
1923.....	1,162	6,249,971	32,360	5,813,421	5,656,712	24,027,549	5,925,297	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211	5,612,448	34,110	6,232,613	5,530,556	20,304,785	6,176,948	43,857,350
1925.....	1,399	6,702,074	34,835	6,809,445	6,203,876	21,139,985	6,017,250	46,872,630
1926.....	1,560	8,642,596	35,564	7,431,191	6,684,269	28,868,071	6,280,557	57,906,584
1927.....	1,727	10,473,032	36,703	7,713,204	7,350,636	24,454,482	6,315,107	56,306,461
1928.....	1,577	9,652,435	35,843	8,277,605	7,074,146	26,941,283	6,126,902	58,072,371
1929.....	1,470	10,020,484	38,285	9,267,222	8,006,926	28,644,442	6,640,370	62,579,444
1930.....	1,368	9,583,739	37,160	10,051,019	7,428,507	30,827,607	6,135,425	64,026,297
1931.....	1,041	5,100,360	37,022	9,027,445	6,196,179	19,085,513	5,941,017	45,350,514
1932.....	1,061	4,805,709	38,659	8,965,692	5,393,322	17,043,212	5,606,343	41,814,278

¹ Comprend outillage de pêche avant 1917.

² Comprend les petites fumeries, les quais et môles, les pièges à homard et erabe, les seines, chaluts et autre outillage qui n'est pas donné séparément.

18. (c) Revue rétrospective—Nombre de personnes employées dans l'Industrie poissonnière en 1895, 1900 et 1905 jusqu'à 1932

Année	Employés dans les conserveries et saurisseries	Pêcheurs sur navires	Pêcheurs en barques	Pêcheurs sans bateau ¹	Total de pêcheurs	Total des employés dans l'industrie poissonnière
	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre
1895.....	13,030	9,804	61,530	—	71,334	84,364
1900.....	18,205	9,205	71,859	—	81,064	99,269
1905.....	14,037	9,366	73,505	—	82,871	96,908
1906.....	12,317	8,458	67,646	—	76,104	88,421
1907.....	11,442	8,089	63,165	—	71,254	82,686
1908.....	13,753	8,550	62,520	—	71,070	84,823
1909.....	21,694	7,931	60,732	—	69,663	90,357
1910.....	24,978	8,521	60,089	—	69,610	93,588
1911.....	25,206	9,056	56,870	—	65,926	91,132
1912.....	23,327	9,076	56,005	—	63,081	88,405
1913.....	26,893	10,525	61,251	—	71,776	98,669
1914.....	24,559	9,400	60,554	—	69,954	94,513
1915.....	27,320	9,541	65,321	—	74,862	102,182
1916.....	25,680	9,192	60,432	—	69,624	95,304
1917.....	22,732	8,946	62,700	744	72,390	95,122
1918.....	18,554	8,668	58,110	1,738	68,516	87,070
1919.....	18,356	8,908	56,280	2,616	67,804	86,160
1920.....	18,499	7,918	47,418	1,861	57,197	75,696
1921.....	14,104	6,899	46,580	1,751	55,230	69,334
1922.....	16,577	7,503	48,480	1,897	57,890	74,457
1923.....	15,447	6,694	44,482	2,341	53,517	68,964
1924.....	15,536	6,663	44,326	2,925	53,914	69,450
1925.....	16,272	7,566	47,531	3,176	58,273	74,545
1926.....	17,408	8,638	49,058	3,675	61,371	78,779
1927.....	16,697	8,851	48,800	5,764	63,415	80,112
1928.....	15,434	8,560	46,784	7,441	62,785	78,219
1929.....	16,367	7,979	48,247	7,857	64,083	80,450
1930.....	15,722	7,545	48,691	7,600	63,836	79,558
1931.....	13,071	5,574	49,803	6,455	61,832	74,903
1932.....	13,724	5,191	52,959	6,355	64,505	78,229

¹ Non classifiés séparément, antérieurement à 1917.

18. (d) Capital engagé dans l'industrie de la pêche, par provinces, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 et de 1900 à 1932

Année	Île du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	Inexistant	3,938,582
1885.....	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	378,274	809,805	"	6,097,459
1890.....	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	"	7,372,641
1895.....	479,639	3,139,968	1,710,347	804,703	831,505	2,085,435	202,251	9,253,848
1900.....	442,120	3,278,623	2,361,087	830,869	789,042	2,987,104	301,280	10,990,125
1901.....	425,589	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	750,921	3,360,082	446,888	11,491,300
1902.....	395,648	3,485,489	1,943,634	1,014,168	816,392	3,160,683	489,925	11,305,959
1903.....	464,792	3,937,428	2,005,391	1,124,848	846,368	3,256,102	606,525	12,241,454
1904.....	444,868	4,016,661	2,113,377	1,243,085	931,097	2,935,416	672,438	12,356,942
1905.....	417,951	4,361,897	2,182,059	1,138,875	960,700	3,158,145	661,270	12,880,897
1906.....	460,694	4,529,301	2,171,083	1,207,515	942,910	4,591,560	652,502	14,555,565
1907.....	488,905	4,469,041	2,332,455	1,134,315	1,099,403	4,767,863	534,610	14,826,592
1908.....	547,714	5,052,148	2,365,563	1,101,746	1,125,884	4,898,854	417,445	15,509,354
1909.....	568,828	5,014,909	2,346,467	1,097,767	1,147,075	6,823,852	359,034	17,357,932
1910.....	601,753	5,334,083	2,576,795	1,031,813	1,165,229	7,830,976	479,221	19,019,870
1911.....	641,731	5,645,276	2,894,795	1,215,532	1,170,365	8,903,000	462,205	20,932,904
1912.....	851,070	6,531,590	3,508,899	1,440,114	1,808,404	9,941,049	307,333	24,388,459
1913.....	948,667	7,110,210	3,600,547	1,445,871	1,506,581	12,489,613	362,544	27,464,033
1914.....	1,030,464	7,568,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	8,829,740	394,739	24,733,162
1915.....	1,024,268	7,899,112	3,958,714	1,464,373	1,860,732	9,141,915	506,461	25,855,575
1916.....	1,178,148	8,661,643	4,487,601	1,479,593	2,027,018	10,371,303	523,656	28,728,962
1917.....	1,770,949	11,702,311	5,733,071	3,283,218	2,331,182	21,696,345	626,049	47,143,125
1918.....	1,529,184	13,084,412	6,960,327	4,469,164	2,694,102	30,478,437	1,006,237	60,221,863
1919.....	1,528,541	13,971,628	5,878,652	3,767,293	3,039,682	25,373,497	1,017,733	54,577,026
1920.....	1,309,179	13,347,270	4,931,856	3,246,442	3,269,971	23,290,359	1,010,401	50,405,478
1921.....	970,798	12,265,465	4,436,076	2,735,617	3,151,715	21,135,723	974,083	45,669,477
1922.....	1,161,325	12,860,960	4,614,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923.....	1,278,481	12,188,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,672,650
1924.....	1,211,858	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925.....	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926.....	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684
1927.....	1,117,473	11,460,249	5,526,988	2,408,274	3,257,190	31,117,986	1,409,301	56,306,461
1928.....	940,944	11,079,262	5,655,548	2,434,693	3,432,528	32,926,325	1,603,071	58,072,371
1929.....	905,125	11,252,655	5,886,719	2,800,987	3,479,380	36,256,087	1,998,491	62,579,444
1930.....	930,037	11,244,740	5,927,643	2,886,847	3,423,012	37,661,577	1,952,441	64,026,297
1931.....	939,212	10,232,805	6,099,993	2,639,960	3,137,842	20,750,316	1,550,386	45,350,514
1932.....	1,106,635	9,294,171	5,737,822	2,805,200	2,920,418	18,814,322	1,135,610	41,814,278

18. (e) Personnel de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada, par provinces, 1895 et de 1900 à 1932

Année	Ile du Prince- Edouard	Nouvelle- Ecosse	Nouveau- Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskat- chewan, Alberta et Yukon	Colombie Britan- nique	Canada
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
1895.....	7,058	29,369	14,489	14,119	3,259	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900.....	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901.....	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902.....	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,885	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903.....	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,528	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904.....	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905.....	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,908
1906.....	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,555	89,021
1907.....	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,696
1908.....	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,768	84,823
1909.....	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910.....	7,975	26,568	22,660	12,052	3,767	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911.....	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912.....	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	3,604	3,874	15,628	88,408
1913.....	6,264	28,879	21,876	10,973	3,511	6,459	20,707	98,669
1914.....	5,832	29,364	22,034	11,012	4,076	3,867	18,328	94,513
1915.....	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916.....	6,235	28,682	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917.....	5,888	26,557	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,883	95,122
1918.....	5,684	25,368	15,712	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919.....	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,803	86,160
1920.....	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921.....	3,644	23,238	10,542	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922.....	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923.....	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924.....	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925.....	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,133	17,382	74,545
1926.....	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779
1927.....	4,136	19,747	12,344	12,144	4,156	6,263	21,322	80,112
1928.....	3,607	19,595	13,075	12,121	4,128	6,699	18,994	78,219
1929.....	3,466	19,833	14,055	11,066	4,043	7,552	20,435	80,450
1930.....	3,495	19,150	14,316	12,233	4,074	6,943	19,347	79,558
1931.....	3,805	19,259	15,161	13,866	3,865	5,007	13,940	74,903
1932.....	4,568	20,107	15,957	14,691	3,816	4,268	14,822	78,229

19. Tableau de conversion de la pesée du poisson

Dans ce tableau, dans le cas de la morue, de l'églefin, de la merluche, de l'aloise, du gasparot et du flétan (littoral de l'Atlantique) on entend par poisson frais le poisson dont on a enlevé les entrailles et non la tête. Le poids du flétan sur la côte du Pacifique est pris après l'enlèvement de la tête, de la queue et des entrailles. Dans le cas de l'espadon et de l'albacore le poids comprend le poisson après l'enlèvement de la tête, de la queue et des entrailles. Pour tous les autres poissons le terme "poisson frais" signifie le poisson tel que sorti de l'eau.

MORUE, EGLEFIN, MERLUCHE ET LOTTE OU POLLOCK

300 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de filets frais.
 160 lb de poisson frais donnent une caisse de poisson en boîte.
 200 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson salé vert.
 300 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de filets fumés.
 200 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson fumé.
 300 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl (100 lb) de poisson séché.
 400 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson sans arrêtes.

HARENG

70 lb de hareng frais donnent une caisse de hareng en boîte.
 200 lb de poisson frais donnent un qtl de hareng fumé.
 300 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de hareng saumuré.
 200 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de boëtte (frais ou salé).
 200 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de fertilisant.
 125 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de hareng salé à sec.

MAQUEREAU OU ALOSE

70 lb de poisson frais donnent une caisse de poisson en boîte.
 300 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de poisson saumuré.
 400 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de filets de maquereau salés.

GASPAROT

200 lb de poisson frais donnent un qtl de poisson fumé.
 275 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de poisson saumuré.

CLOVISSES ET MACTRES

Un baril de poisson frais donne une caisse de poisson en boîte.
 (48 boîtes de 6 onces de chair chacune).

PETONCLES

Un baril de poisson frais donne deux gallons de viande.

SARDINES

Un baril de poisson frais donne 4½ caisses de poisson en boîte.

SAUMON

84 lb de poisson frais donnent une caisse de 48 lb de poisson en boîte.
 170 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson fumé.
 125 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson salé à sec.
 150 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson fumé doux.
 150 lb de poisson frais donnent 1 qtl de poisson saumuré.

BONITE

100 lb de poisson frais donnent une caisse de poisson en boîte.

HOMARDS

200 lb de poisson frais donnent une caisse de poisson en boîte.
 (48 boîtes de 12 onces de viande chacune).
 500 lb de poisson frais donnent 100 lb de chair.

PILCHARDS

70 lb de poisson frais donnent une caisse de poisson en boîte.
 200 lb de poisson frais donnent un baril de boëtte.

CP