

DOMINION OF CANADA

SIXTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

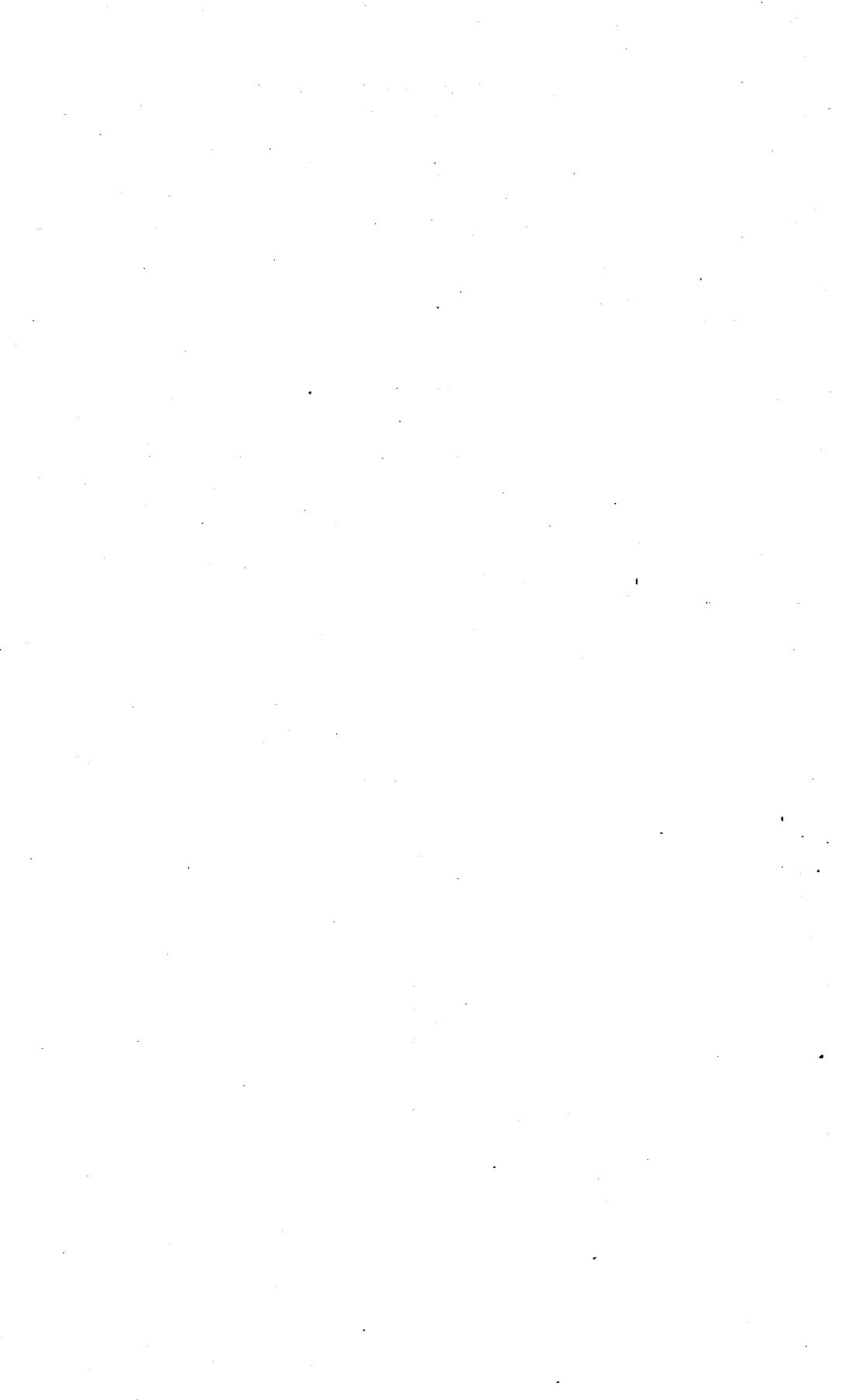
Department of Marine and Fisheries

FOR THE YEAR

1928-29



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., 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 Sixty-second Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

P. J. ARTHUR CARDIN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, July, 1929.

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the department, which is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, and is my first report as Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

The following subjects are dealt with in the report:—

- Review of the Fisheries of the calendar year 1928.
- Operation of the Fish Inspection Act.
- Inspection of Canneries and Canned Fish.
- Marine Biological Board.
- Fisheries Intelligence Service.
- Fishing Bounty.
- Fish Collection Services.
- Fish Culture.
- Oyster Development, Prince Edward Island.
- Scallop and Oyster Investigations.
- Royal Commission on Atlantic Fisheries.
- North American Committee on Fishery Investigations.
- International Halibut Commission.
- Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Treaty.
- Gloucester County Fishermen's Association.

Appendices to the report include:—

- Reports of the Supervisors of Fisheries.
- Report on the Work of the Biological Board.
- Report of the Director of the Fish Culture Division.
- Report on Scallop Investigations.
- Report of the Fisheries Engineer.
- Report on Oyster Development in Prince Edward Island.
- Statement of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue, 1928, and statement of Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue by provinces, 1867-1928.
- Summary of Licenses Issued.
- Return showing Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act.
- Entries of United States Fishing Vessels on the Pacific Coast and on the Atlantic Coast.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1928

Canada's fisheries production in the calendar year 1928 reached a total of \$55,050,973 in marketed value, or \$5,927,364 above the total for 1927. Only once before, save in 1918 and 1919 when the inflated prices of the war era prevailed, have the Dominion's fisheries yielded a larger sum than in 1928. That exception was in 1926 when unusually favourable weather conditions greatly aided the fishermen and the marketed value of the production amounted in all to \$56,360,633, or \$1,309,660 more than in 1928.

During 1928 there were increased catches both on the Atlantic coast—that is, in the sea fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec—and on the Pacific coast. The catches in the inland waters showed a slight net decrease, attributable

to smaller landings in Ontario and Manitoba. The marketed value of the sea fisheries production was \$46,669,222, as compared with \$41,547,697 in the previous calendar year. In the case of the inland fisheries the marketed value of the production amounted to \$8,381,751, an increase of \$805,839 over the figures for 1927.

On the whole, prices were somewhat better in the fisheries trade in 1928 than they had been in the previous year and this condition, together with the increase in catch, made the year a more prosperous one for the fishermen than its predecessor had been. Export business showed substantial growth. Canadian fish and fish products were sold in some 100 foreign markets and the total exportation had a value of \$38,096,245, as against \$34,814,448 in 1927. The 1928 balance of trade in Canada's favour on fisheries account was \$34,028,171.

The number of men employed in the catching and landing of fish—the primary operations of the fisheries—was 62,785, as compared with 63,415 in the preceding year, and in the fish canning and curing establishments 15,434 persons were employed, as against 16,697 the year previously—a total personnel of 78,219 directly engaged in the fishing industry, or 1,893 fewer than in 1927.

Capital investment showed some increase. It amounted to \$58,072,371, which was \$1,765,910 greater than in 1927. Capital represented by the fish canning and curing establishments was \$26,941,283, or an increase of \$2,486,801, despite a net decrease in the number of plants operated. There was a decrease in the number of lobster and salmon canneries, but their combined output was larger than in the year before. More clam canneries and fish curing plants were in operation than in 1927. The number of fish reduction plants was also larger. In the primary operations the value of the vessels, boats, and gear in use was \$31,131,088, as compared with approximately \$720,000 more than that in the preceding year.

The interesting point will be noted that though there was a decrease in the number of persons engaged in the industry in 1928 as compared with 1927 the catch and marketed value for the Dominion as a whole were both larger in 1928 than they had been in the previous year. Increasing use of powered craft and mechanical equipment in the fisheries is enlarging the productive capacity of the individual worker in the industry. The widening application of power in the fisheries is a factor which must be taken into the reckoning in any analysis of the changes from year to year in the size of personnel engaged in the industry.

It is also to be noted that while there was some increase in the capital investment in the industry in 1928, the indications are that there will be a further increase in the ensuing year. On the Atlantic coast, for instance, greater investment is being made in the facilities for primary operations. During the winter no less than 155 new fishing boats have been under construction at Maritime Province points, the greater number of them in Nova Scotia. There has been more activity in this regard in the Maritime Provinces during the past winter than for some years—a condition partly attributable to the greater success met with by the fishermen during 1928 and partly, it is indicated, to the establishment by the department of fish collection services—referred to elsewhere in this review, which, by widening the marketing opportunities of the fishermen, are encouraging them to increase their facilities for fishing.

Reckoning in terms of marketed value, forty-eight per cent of the Dominion's fisheries production for 1928 is to be credited to British Columbia. The Maritime Provinces accounted for thirty-two per cent, Ontario for seven per cent, the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory, together, for seven per cent, and Quebec for six per cent. Only in the case of one of the provinces, Prince Edward Island, was there a decrease (\$171,126) in marketed value as compared with 1927.

From the standpoint of marketed return, the salmon fishery was first in importance during the year and the total production from this fishery, increasing by some \$3,000,000 as compared with the year before, had a value of \$17,867,053. The cod fishery ranked next with a production valued on the markets at \$6,285,777. The lobster fishery was third in marketed value—\$5,183,988. In the case of both halibut and herring the year's production amounted to more than \$3,000,000. Pilchard production was above the \$2,000,000 mark and the marketed value of the catch of whitefish, most important among the inland fish from the standpoint of marketed return, was also more than \$2,000,000. The haddock, pickerel, sardine, smelt, and trout fisheries, respectively, yielded marketed values of over \$1,000,000.

Table I below shows the marketed value of the year's production by provincial totals as compared with the three preceding years, and table II the marketed value of sea and inland production by provinces for 1928.

TABLE I

	1928	1927	1926	1925
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	11,681,995	10,783,631	12,505,922	10,213,779
New Brunswick.....	5,001,641	4,406,673	5,325,478	4,798,589
Prince Edward Island.....	1,196,681	1,367,807	1,358,934	1,598,119
Quebec.....	2,996,614	2,736,450	3,110,964	3,044,919
Ontario.....	4,030,753	3,670,229	3,152,193	3,436,412
Manitoba.....	2,240,314	2,039,738	2,328,803	1,466,939
Saskatchewan.....	563,503	503,609	444,288	494,882
Alberta.....	725,050	712,469	749,076	458,504
British Columbia.....	26,562,727	23,264,342	27,367,109	22,414,618
Yukon Territory.....	51,665	12,090	17,866	15,370
Total.....	55,050,973	49,497,038	56,360,633	47,942,131

TABLE II

	Sea	Inland	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	11,681,995	.....	11,681,995
New Brunswick.....	4,973,562	28,079	5,001,641
Prince Edward Island.....	1,196,681	.....	1,196,681
Quebec.....	2,254,257	742,357	2,996,614
Ontario.....	.....	4,030,753	4,030,753
Manitoba.....	.....	2,240,314	2,240,314
Saskatchewan.....	.....	563,533	563,533
Alberta.....	.....	725,050	725,050
British Columbia.....	26,562,727	.....	26,562,727
Yukon Territory.....	.....	51,665	51,665
	46,669,222	8,381,751	55,050,973

NOVA SCOTIA

In Nova Scotia the year's production of \$11,681,995 was nearly \$900,000 above the total for 1927 and was only \$823,927 under the figure for 1926, which, as has been noted, was a year of unusually favourable natural conditions. In the cod fishery there was an increase of almost 14,000,000 pounds in catch and of slightly more than \$950,000 in marketed value. There were also increases in the catch and marketed value of haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, and swordfish among the other principal sea fish and an increase in the marketed value of mackerel, but decreases, on the other hand, in the case of halibut, herring, lobsters, and salmon. The scallop catch fell off sharply as compared

with 1927, but was substantially larger than it had been in any other previous year. There was some gain in the landings and marketed value of clams and quahaugs. Favourable prices in the dried fish markets were an important factor in increasing the total value of the provincial production for the year. The total catch of the Lunenburg fleet, which operates chiefly for the dried fish trade, was 717,225 hundredweight of green fish as compared with 682,770 hundredweight in 1927, though the number of vessels operating, seventy-five, was eight less than in the previous year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The year was a very successful one for the New Brunswick fishing industry and the total marketed value of the provincial catch, \$5,001,641, was nearly \$600,000 greater than the 1927 return. The sardine fishery, which is of steadily growing importance and in which there was a catch during the year of 55,869,800 pounds with a marketed value of \$1,284,771, accounted for more than \$238,000 of the 1928 gain in the value of the provincial fisheries as a whole. Similarly, smelt production was more valuable by over \$225,000 than it had been in the previous year when a catch of 4,618,400 pounds had a marketed value of \$686,163 as compared with a marketed value of \$912,055 for a catch of 5,986,600 pounds in the year under review. There was a very large increase relatively in the catch of pollock and the marketed value of \$55,297 was \$41,000 above the 1927 total. Mackerel catch was double that of the previous year while there was substantial increase in catch and value in the cod fishery as well as in the lobster fishery. On the other hand, production fell off in the alewives, herring, and salmon fisheries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In the case of Prince Edward Island the mackerel fishery was more successful in 1928 than it had been in the preceding year, both in point of size of catch and its value when put upon the market, and while the herring catch was smaller by some 400,000 pounds than in 1927 it brought in a slightly larger amount in marketed value. The oyster landings increased by nearly 700 barrels but marketed value was not quite as large as in the year before. There was a decrease of \$103,794 in the value of the lobster marketings although the catch of 6,561,300 pounds was 281,300 pounds above the 1927 total. Smelt and cod landings fell off somewhat and in the case of each fishery there was a substantial decline in marketed value.

QUEBEC

Of the total gain of \$260,164 in the marketed value of the Quebec production, \$132,001 is to be credited to the sea fisheries and \$128,163 to the inland fisheries. On the sea fisheries side the catch of haddock more than doubled while the lobster catch increased by some 184,000 pounds. The cod catch was also heavier than in 1927, and there were increases in one or two other instances. Catches of herring and smelt both showed a falling off and the landings of mackerel were only a third as heavy as in 1927. In the inland fisheries there were increases both in catch and marketed value in the case of all save one or two of the commercial fisheries. The largest single increase was in the production of eels and the marketed value of this catch rose from \$110,778 in 1927 to \$189,905.

ONTARIO

The increases of \$360,524 in the marketed value of the Ontario production was chiefly due to larger returns from the pickerel and perch fisheries. The

catch of pickerel was less than in 1927 and the marketed value of the fish was \$420,252 as compared with \$300,529, while perch value was over three times the 1927 figure—\$704,025 as against \$211,352. Herring, trout, and whitefish fisheries were less successful than in the preceding year.

MANITOBA

In Manitoba there was a decrease in total catch but better market conditions resulted in an increase of \$200,576 in the value of the production. In the case of whitefish there was a slight increase in catch and a proportionately greater increase in marketed value. Tullibee catch dropped off over a million pounds but the marketed value of the catch was \$65,000 above the 1927 figure. Pickerel fishermen did better than in the preceding year both as regards catch and marketed value. A smaller quantity of pike was landed than in 1927 but yielded a larger sum on the market. Goldeye catch fell away slightly and the marketed value was only \$66 less than in 1927. Trout catch and value declined somewhat.

SASKATCHEWAN

Total catch in Saskatchewan was 413,100 pounds more than in 1927 and on the market value side there was an increase of approximately \$60,000. The whitefish production in the province, 4,366,700 pounds, was 234,400 pounds above the 1927 catch and was marketed for almost \$50,000 more. The pike and mullet catches increased, while there were decreases in the case of trout, pickerel, and tullibee. The catch of goldeyes was practically the same as in 1927.

ALBERTA

The greater production of trout in 1928 was chiefly responsible for the increase in the market value of the total provincial catch of fish. Trout landings of nearly 2,000,000 pounds were not far short of being twice as large as the 1927 catch and their market value was \$222,312, as compared with \$126,955 in the previous year. There were gains of various size in the catches of perch, pickerel, and tullibee, respectively, but decreases in the case of mullets, pike, and whitefish. The whitefish catch was 533,500 pounds under the 1927 total.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A very large increase in the salmon catch and large increases in the catch of halibut and the catch of pilchards were features of the year in the British Columbia fisheries, and contributed the major part toward the rise of nearly \$3,700,000 in the marketed value of the provincial production. Only in the war year 1918 and in 1926 did the British Columbia fisheries have greater value than in 1928. The salmon catch for the year was 225,745,500 pounds, or about 76,700,000 pounds more than the 1927 catch, and it had a marketed value of \$17,245,670, as compared with \$14,253,803 in the previous year. The landing of halibut at British Columbia ports during the year exceeded the 1927 landings by about 3,146,600 pounds, but the marketed value in 1928 showed a drop of about \$97,000. The pilchard catch increased by 24,167,000 pounds. The herring catch was somewhat below the 1927 catch but the marketed value slightly greater.

YUKON TERRITORY

A remarkable increase took place in the value of the fisheries of the territory during the year, the marketed value of the catch reaching \$51,665, which was \$39,575 greater than in 1927. Increase in the salmon value to \$17,320, as compared with \$8,050 in the year before, was recorded, a \$13,000 increase in trout value, and an increase of almost \$12,000 in the case of whitefish.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES

In the Atlantic coast fisheries 521,971,600 pounds of sea fish were landed during 1928, the catch by provinces being as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	269,589,500 pounds
New Brunswick.....	149,559,400 "
Prince Edward Island.....	20,476,300 "
Quebec.....	82,346,400 "

The total marketed value of the sea fisheries production of the four provinces were \$20,106,495.

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Cusk, and Pollock.—Taken together, the catches of these five varieties of fish on the Atlantic coast made up a quantity very considerably above the 1927 total and their combined marketed value showed an increase of \$1,834,136. In 1928 the catch of these fish reached 294,822,100 pounds, with a marketed value of \$8,493,938, and in the year before the catch had been 261,274,300 pounds and its marketed value was \$6,659,802.

The production of smoked fish and smoked fillets from the 1928 catch of these fish was 11,132,700 pounds, or very slightly less than the production in the preceding year. The case was otherwise, however, as regards the production of fresh fish and fresh fillets and of dried and boneless fish from the catch in this group. The marketings of fresh fish and fresh fillets totalled 37,904,800 pounds, as against 33,417,500 pounds in 1927, and the production of dried fish and boneless fish was 57,468,200 pounds, as compared with 52,379,400 pounds in the earlier year.

The improved showing in regard to the catch and marketed value in the case of this group of fish was due to large gains in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and a substantial gain in Quebec. In Prince Edward Island the 1927 catch of 6,191,300 pounds dropped to 4,977,300 pounds and marketed value from \$149,397 to \$125,444. So far as catch alone is concerned, Prince Edward Island showed a slight gain in the case of hake and cusk, a small decline in haddock landings, and a larger decrease in cod catch. Pollock are not taken by Prince Edward Island or Quebec fishermen.

Quebec's catch of cod was 46,992,400 pounds, or 815,200 pounds above the 1927 total. The provincial haddock catch of 588,400 pounds represented a gain of better than a hundred per cent. The hake and cusk catch increased nearly four-fold from 83,000 pounds in 1927 to 380,400 pounds in the year under review.

In New Brunswick there was a smaller haddock catch than in the year previous—2,887,800 pounds in 1928 as against 3,383,400 pounds—but there was distinct improvement in the cod fishery and the hake and cusk fishery. The cod landings for the year were 17,287,400 pounds, compared with 13,677,300 pounds in 1927, and landings of hake and cusk mounted to 7,872,600 pounds, an increase of over 3,200,000 pounds. The increase in pollock catch was relatively very large, 3,411,800 pounds being landed as compared with only 769,300 pounds in the year before.

Nova Scotia fishermen made larger catches of all these fish than in 1927. The cod catch was 147,017,200 pounds, as compared with 133,187,300 pounds, the haddock catch 44,595,000 pounds, as compared with 38,420,700 pounds, the catch of hake and cusk 15,874,400 pounds, as compared with 11,943,100 pounds, and the catch of pollock 3,057,300 pounds, as against 2,735,700 pounds.

Mackerel, Herring and Sardines.—Combined landings of herring, mackerel, and sardines were larger by 5,183,800 pounds than in 1927, but this was due to an increase of over 22,200,000 pounds in sardine catch for there was a 13,572,300 pounds decrease in herring landings, and mackerel catch was 3,502,900 pounds under the figures for the earlier year.

The smaller total for mackerel landings—12,376,800 pounds, as compared with 15,879,700 pounds—was due to the poorer success of the Quebec men engaged in this fishery. The Nova Scotia mackerel catch of 7,144,000 pounds was very little under the 1927 catch while the New Brunswick catch of 1,861,100 pounds more than doubled the landings for the previous year, and in Prince Edward Island the catch was 1,019,700 pounds, as compared with only 645,500 pounds in 1927. In Quebec the mackerel fishermen landed only 2,352,000 pounds, while in 1927 their catch had amounted to 7,076,500 pounds.

Herring catches were considerably below the 1927 figures in all four provinces. In New Brunswick the decrease was 7,700,000 pounds, in Nova Scotia 4,816,200 pounds, in Quebec 617,800 pounds, and in Prince Edward Island 438,300 pounds.

The year was a very successful one for the sardine fishery of New Brunswick and the catch was 55,869,800 pounds, as against 34,928,000 pounds in the year preceding. The increase in marketed value of the catch was \$238,521. The pack of sardines in the province was 257,881 cases. In 1927 the pack was 240,091 cases.

Other Sea Fish.—In 1928 the catch of halibut, which had been greater by 367,000 pounds on the Atlantic coast in 1927 than in the year previously, dropped 140,700 pounds below the 1927 total. The 1928 landings in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec (the New Brunswick catch is small) totalled 2,710,300 pounds. Quebec's catch was 126,900 pounds, as compared with only 84,800 pounds in 1927, but the Nova Scotia catch decreased by some 178,300 pounds and there was also a decrease in the case of the New Brunswick catch. Swordfish, taken by Nova Scotia fishermen only, made up a catch of over 808,000 pounds, as compared with 729,900 pounds in the previous year. The catch of tomcods, which are taken chiefly in New Brunswick, fell to 1,960,100 pounds, or some 314,000 pounds less than in 1927. There was a large decrease also in the landings of flounders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the total catch standing at 347,400 pounds, as against 938,300 pounds in the year before. The Nova Scotia flounder catch, which had been 819,500 pounds in 1927, was only 248,800 pounds in the year under review.

Lobsters.—In the four Atlantic provinces, together, the lobster catch increased by more than 500,000 pounds, reaching a total of 32,243,700 pounds. Prices, however, were not so good as in 1927 and the marketed value of the catch, \$5,053,699, was some \$372,000 under the figure for the previous year. The following tables show the catch, by provinces, for 1928 and 1927, the forms in which the catch was marketed in each year, and the marketed values; it may be noted that in 1928 the percentage of the catch shipped in shell was slightly greater than in 1927:—

CATCH

	1928		1927	
	Cwt.	Marketed value \$	Cwt.	Marketed value \$
Nova Scotia.....	172,409	3,048,255	179,673	3,255,627
New Brunswick.....	57,970	1,037,195	49,752	955,053
Prince Edward Island.....	65,613	752,123	62,800	855,917
Quebec.....	26,445	216,126	24,606	359,579
Totals.....	322,437	5,053,699	316,831	5,426,176

MARINE AND FISHERIES

QUANTITY SHIPPED IN SHELL

Nova Scotia.....	66,239	1,525,674	67,651	1,492,350
New Brunswick.....	24,384	583,833	16,162	431,870
Prince Edward Island.....	6,791	99,137	1,847	40,817
Quebec.....	492	6,708	1,147	14,022
Totals.....	97,906	2,215,352	86,907	1,979,059

QUANTITY CANNED

	Cases	Marketed value	Cases	Marketed value
		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	55,277	1,465,239	55,771	1,727,105
New Brunswick.....	19,468	451,165	18,866	522,162
Prince Edward Island.....	25,077	635,427	27,896	801,542
Quebec.....	12,164	332,091	11,404	342,289
Totals.....	111,986	2,883,922	113,937	3,393,098

TOMALLEY

Nova Scotia.....	3,226	38,322	2,536	31,838
New Brunswick.....	197	2,497	103	1,021
Prince Edward Island.....	799	10,759	630	9,558
Quebec.....	645	7,616	280	3,028
Totals.....	4,867	58,894	3,549	45,445

Other Shellfish.—The production of clams and quahaugs increased in all four of the provinces, save New Brunswick, and totalled 46,486 barrels, or a gain of 3,193 barrels. The greatest production is in New Brunswick, which accounted for 30,058 barrels. Scallop production, 12,331 barrels less than in 1927, was 26,304 barrels. The oyster catch showed a slight decrease in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, taken together, for while the Nova Scotia catch and the Prince Edward Island catch, at 1,944 barrels and 4,756 barrels, respectively, were larger than the 1927 figures, the New Brunswick catch of 12,383 barrels was 1,191 barrels less than the year before.

River Spawning Fish.—There was a large decrease, taking the catch in the four provinces as a whole, in the landings of river spawning fish—alewives, salmon and smelt—although the smelt figures were larger than for the preceding year. The catch of alewives in Nova Scotia dropped from 1,468,000 pounds to 1,195,400 pounds, and in New Brunswick from 3,943,400 pounds to 2,361,000 pounds. In Prince Edward Island, where no alewives were reported as landed in 1927, there was a small catch of 15,000 pounds in 1928. Market conditions in the alewives trade, chiefly a trade in the salted fish, continued unsatisfactory, as in the previous year. The total decrease in the salmon catch was 2,239,800 pounds, the combined landings in the four provinces amounting to only 2,671,500 pounds, as against 4,911,300 pounds in 1927. There was a decrease in the catch in each of the four provinces. In the smelt fishery, New Brunswick, the chief producer, showed an increase of 1,368,200 pounds, the total landings in the province being 5,986,600 pounds, but the other three provinces all showed decreases.

INLAND FISHERIES GENERALLY

The inland fisheries are prosecuted in New Brunswick, where they are relatively unimportant as compared with the sea fisheries, and in Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and the Yukon Territory. Compared with 1927, the

year under review brought a gain in inland production value of slightly more than \$800,000, the figures covering marketed value for the two years standing at \$7,575,912 (1927) and \$8,381,751 (1928). The catches of the principal varieties of fish taken in inland waters in 1928 and 1927 were as follows:—

	1928	1927
	lbs.	lbs.
Whitefish.....	18,069,500	18,566,400
Pickarel or dore.....	14,261,000	14,001,900
Tullibee.....	10,414,500	12,176,400
Trout.....	9,007,500	8,990,400
Pike.....	6,270,100	7,047,300
Herring.....	5,999,300	6,320,100
Perch.....	5,175,100	3,318,900
Eels.....	2,324,000	1,455,200
Pickarel, blue.....	2,149,600	3,117,300
Mullets.....	1,606,500	1,590,600
Carp.....	1,349,700	1,275,800
Goldeyes.....	1,071,300	1,148,500

There were increases in the respective catches of bass, catfish, salmon, saugers, shad, sturgeon, and mixed fish. Alewives catch, maskinonge catch, and the catch of smelt were under the 1927 figures.

The largest catch of whitefish was in Ontario, 5,823,500 pounds, but this total was smaller by some 342,000 pounds than the 1927 catch. The catches in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively, were somewhat larger than in 1927, but Alberta landings fell off. Quebec showed some gain.

Manitoba, the principal pickarel producer, had a larger catch than in 1927 and 10,187,000 pounds were landed, as against 9,981,300 pounds in the previous year. Ontario's catch of 2,001,200 pounds was not quite as large as the 1927 total. Saskatchewan's catch, 305,400 pounds, was slightly less than the catch for the year before, but Alberta, with 849,900 pounds to its credit, did better by over 175,000 pounds than in the previous year.

All the blue pickarel landed were taken in Ontario. The catch in 1928, as will be noted from the foregoing table, showed a decrease, but marketed value an increase.

Manitoba continued the chief producer of pike but its catch was about 380,000 pounds less than in 1927 when 4,016,600 pounds were brought ashore. There were larger catches in Quebec and Saskatchewan than in 1927 but smaller catches in Ontario and Alberta.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE FISHERY

On the whole, conditions in the fishing industry in the Prairie Provinces were better in 1928 than they had been in 1927, notwithstanding that unfavourable weather interfered with the winter fishing. In Manitoba, for instance, while commercial production showed a decrease, there was an increase in the marketed value of the catch. In Saskatchewan there was an increase of over 400,000 pounds in the commercial production. The winter fishery in Alberta showed a considerable drop in catch but the summer fishery a much greater increase so that there was a net gain of more than 450,000 pounds, and prices, taken as a whole, were satisfactory; summer fishery prices ran from fair to average and winter prices were good. There was an increase in the number of men engaged in the industry in the three provinces, and it is noteworthy that the trend was distinctly toward expansion, as indicated by increased equipment. In Saskatchewan the equipment in use was valued at \$26,660 more than in 1927, the number of gill-nets, for instance, increasing by 2,926. In Alberta the value of equipment advanced to \$416,185. Manitoba fishermen, unfortunately, met with heavy loss in equipment during the year as a result of adverse weather conditions; in several cases gangs lost their entire outfits and it is estimated that the total loss in nets reached \$42,600.

Increased angling featured the year in all three provinces. In Alberta the number of angling permits reached a new high level. The amount of fish taken by anglers in Alberta in 1928 was almost twice as great as in the preceding year. Anglers in Saskatchewan numbered more than in 1927 but their total catch was smaller. In Manitoba, where the number of anglers reached 6,113 and the total catch was estimated at 293,500 pounds, an outstanding feature was that the number of non-residents taking out licenses was more than double the 1927 total, reaching 1,113.

Improvement in angling in the Prairie Provinces was the result, in large part, of the action of the department in stocking various waters with trout and other fish in recent years. Good catches were reported in streams which had previously been stocked with trout. Thousands of perch were taken from Mayatan lake, Alberta, where, in 1922, the department placed only forty-two adult fish. Great numbers of young perch were to be seen in other Alberta lakes which were stocked with adult perch as recently as 1925, while perch fingerlings which were placed in Whitewood lake in that year had grown by 1928 to more than half a pound in weight. Similar results were seen in 1928 from the placing of pickerel in other waters. In Saskatchewan a number of waters which had been stocked some years ago afforded good angling, and, generally, in all three provinces the results of this policy of stocking waters from the Government hatcheries have been satisfactory, leading to better angling year by year.

Further development of the fishery in lake Athabaska, in the extreme north of the Prairie Provinces, was a noteworthy advance of 1928, indicative of the possibilities of the future in the Dominion's northern areas. The fish taken from lake Athabaska are being marketed in increasing quantities as the fishery is developed by energetic and progressive methods. During 1928 improved equipment was put in operation in the Athabaska fishery with resultant improvement in the attractiveness of the product sent to market. Trout carefully sliced by machinery, frozen, and packed in attractively-branded wax paper were sent to distant urban markets with satisfactory result. Addition of two new steam tugs and two refrigerator barges to the fishing equipment evidenced the expansion of the fishery on the lake.

Establishment of a co-operative "Fish Pool" in Manitoba was an important step in the Prairie Province fishery during 1928. Establishment of the pool, which is known officially as the Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries and is incorporated under the Manitoba Co-operative Societies Act, was the culmination of discussion which had been going on for several years among Manitoba fishermen and independent dealers. Organization was completed in the mid-summer of 1928 and up to January 28, 1929, the pool had handled 3,326,255 pounds of fresh and frozen fish from the winter production. At the end of last January the pool membership was 515 which was estimated to represent from 1,000 to 1,200 men out of a total of some 4,100 men engaged in the Manitoba fishery.

An interesting development in connection with the fishing industry in these provinces is the effect of mining progress and railway extension in making for the expansion of the fishery in some of the more remote waters already under operation and in opening up new waters. For example, the completion of the railway to the Flin-Flon mine in northern Manitoba has made it possible for fishermen operating in the area of the Churchill waters between Pelican narrows and Island falls, the centre of the main sturgeon fishery of the Churchill, to put their catch at rail-head in one day, with the shipments reaching The Pas on the following day, whereas, formerly, a twenty-day round trip with teams was necessary. Similarly, an extension of that railway northward from Cranberry portage to the location of the Sherritt-Gordon mining properties at Cold lake, which is now under way, will bring virtually all the waters along the western part of these northern areas of Manitoba within comparatively easy reach of

railway transportation. In Saskatchewan a railway survey line projecting from Nipawan has already established a trail for fishermen to Big Bear, Ballyntyne, and Deschambault lakes. This new railway will open up a number of important fishing lakes and with other proposed railways will bring valuable fisheries within a reasonable distance of rail transportation.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES

The major feature of the British Columbia fishery is export business in canned salmon, which, in 1928, was done with more than twenty-five different countries. The largest trade was with France, which took about 333,670 cases out of the total pack of 2,035,637 cases. Australasian purchases reached some 269,000 cases and the United Kingdom was third among the customers in point of quantity purchased, taking approximately 258,000 cases. Shipments to continental Europe, apart from those to France, amounted to almost 150,000 cases, with Belgian buying accounting for more than one-third of the quantity. Consignments to the Atlantic coast of the United States totalled slightly more than 14,500 cases. Exports to South Africa and West Africa made up a total of more than 63,000 cases, while other countries to which shipments were made included Central and South American states, Ceylon, China, the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Fiji, India, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, and the West Indies.

The drop in the sockeye production in 1928 to 203,541 cases—more than 100,000 cases below the average pack for the five-year period, 1924-25—prevented the record salmon pack of 1926 from being exceeded. As it was, however, the total pack was less than 30,000 cases under the 1926 figures. Both in pinks and chums the former records (1926) were broken in 1928. The pack of pinks was 792,362 cases, or 19,369 cases above the former record, and the pack of chums mounted to 161,294 cases above the old record and reached 863,256 cases. The 1928 pack of cohoes was 150,684 cases and the pack of springs 18,856 cases, but an increasing quantity both of springs and cohoes is being used each year in the fresh and frozen fish trade.

The runs of pinks and chums were exceptionally large, taking the province as a whole, and, at the same time fishery officers reported that in the course of the season they saw both these varieties of salmon in streams in which the fish had not been known to be seen before. The decline in the sockeye pack was chiefly due to the falling off in production of the Fraser and Skeena rivers. In both the two preceding years very late runs of sockeye helped to swell the total pack on the Fraser, but in 1928 there was no such late run. In the Skeena area the small pack was partly attributable to the establishment, during the sockeye season on these waters, of a weekly closed period of sixty hours—a step taken with a view to greater conservation, and taken, the evidence indicates, with excellent results. Operations in the Barclay sound area during the year indicated that the fish cultural program and restriction of fishing in this area in recent years have had beneficial effect, as evidenced by an excellent run of sockeye.

Improved standard of pack was noted during the year, and a continuance of this improvement should result in an increasing and more satisfactory market. The improvement in standard is regarded as traceable, in large part, to two causes. First, there was the reduction in the number of purse seines in use, a reduction flowing from the action of the department in influencing those concerned to bring about an agreement to this effect. Following on this agreement, purse seine fishing was confined, for the most part, to waters within reasonable distance of the canneries supplied by the seines and the salmon thus were brought to the canning plants fresher and in better condition than would otherwise have been the case. The second factor making for the improvement

in the standard of the pack was the enactment of regulations requiring that fish that were to be transported over open water areas, where delays in navigation were liable to occur, must be gutted and packed in ice immediately after being caught.

Two other developments of interest and importance in the Pacific coast fishery during 1928 were the increase in the production of dry-salted herring and the increase in the production of fish meal and oil. Practically all of the yearly production of dry-salted herring is exported to China, and in 1928 the output reached a new high level—107,218,800 pounds—though disturbed Chinese conditions brought some difficulties to the marketing problem. The production last year was 2,399,800 pounds greater than the output in 1927.

In 1928 the fish oil manufactured in British Columbia totalled 5,047,338 gallons, as compared with 3,657,627 gallons in 1927. The production of fish meal and fertilizer (including also some whalebone) was 20,119 tons, as against 17,655 tons in the year previous. The great increase was in the production from pilchards, oil manufacture rising from 2,673,876 gallons to 3,995,806 gallons and the production of meal and fertilizer increasing to 14,500 tons, as compared with 12,169 tons in 1927. Canning of pilchards also reached high figures during 1928, when 65,097 cases were produced, the largest total for any year since 1920.

Some increase in the proportion of Canadian landings at Prince Rupert was apparent in the halibut fishery in 1928, although the quantity of fish landed at that port by American vessels was still much greater than the catch brought ashore there by Canadian schooners. The total quantity of halibut landed at British Columbia ports during the year was 30,282,000 pounds. This was more than 3,146,000 pounds greater than the total of the 1927 landings but was below the average for the 1923-26 period.

A large increase in the number of fur seals taken off the British Columbia coast by Indians was shown in 1928, and there was also an increase in the catch of whales. The Indians, who have the right under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty to take seals, landed 2,090 skins, as compared with only 1,476 in 1927. The catch of whales made by six steamers operating from the two stations maintained during the year was 305, as against 258 in 1927 and 269 in 1926.

Continuing the departmental program of endeavouring to improve the sport fishery of the province, 201 plantings of eggs and fry were made in the course of 1928 and careful inspection of lakes and streams was carried on by the fishery officers. Useful results are believed to be flowing from these activities.

INSPECTION OF FISH

Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, inspection of certain kinds of fish and the packages in which they are marketed was carried on during the season of 1928-29. The provisions of the Act apply to salted herring, mackerel, alewives, salmon, and smoked round herring.

Under the authority of the Act and regulations, standards of size and quality have been established for dried and boneless cod and such like fish, and provision has been made for the inspection of such fish, in the event of a seller and buyer deciding to make a contract on the basis of the established standards.

The chief purposes of the Act are to require that all fish which come under its provisions shall be well cured and in accordance with the standards laid down in the regulations; that such fish shall be packed in barrels or other packages of a standard size and type; that the barrels and other packages shall contain the proper weight of fish, and that the fish contained therein shall be as the marks on the package represent them to be.

A few years ago it was a rather difficult matter to persuade fishermen and packers generally that submitting their fish to the provisions of the Fish Inspection Act would result in benefit to them. A judicious and tactful administration of the Act, however, has secured the goodwill and co-operation of the trade to such a degree that most buyers of both barrels and fish insist on an official inspection being part of the contract.

On the Atlantic coast during the year under review 28,281 barrels of various kinds containing cured fish were inspected; 77,055 boxes of smoked herring were also inspected before being shipped. Furthermore 39,902 empty barrels were inspected before being taken over by dealers and packers for the packing and marketing of pickled fish.

On the Pacific coast 269,070 boxes of dry salted herring, each containing four hundred pounds, were inspected before shipment to the Orient.

INSPECTION OF CANNERIES AND CANNED FOOD

The inspection of fish canneries of all kinds throughout Canada, the raw material to be used therein, the whole process of canning, the canned products and the labelling and marking of the cans, was carried on during the year under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. This inspection is conducted by the department's staff of fishery overseers as part of their regular duties. It has for its object

- (1) the extension of trade by improving the quality of the product, and
- (2) the protection of the public by preventing the packing of unsound fish and insisting on the correct labelling of cans of fish.

On the Atlantic coast there are operated 378 lobster canneries, 28 clam canneries and 36 other fish canneries in which there are canned sardines, salmon, haddock, cod, mackerel and crabs.

On the Pacific coast there are operated 86 salmon canneries, in some of which clams and pilchards are also canned.

A number of the canneries on the Atlantic coast are small and operated by individuals who have very little capital at their disposal, and the task of bringing such canneries into line with all the requirements of the Act and the regulations has not been a very easy one. A very marked improvement has been secured, however, in recent years, not only in the conditions under which operations are carried on from a sanitary point of view, but in the quality of the canned product. Defects in buildings and equipment are being continually noted and corrected at the instigation of the inspecting officers.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD

The Marine Biological Board, which operates under the control of the minister, was created in 1912 by an Act of Parliament. For ten years the membership of the board consisted entirely of scientists, two of which were nominated by the minister, and the others by universities in which biological research was being carried on. In 1923 the Act was amended with a view to bringing the board into closer contact with the department and the practical problems of the fishing industry. Under the amended Act the board now consists partly of scientific men, partly of departmental officers, and partly of men from the industry.

With this new organization, there is in operation on both coasts a station at which purely scientific researches are carried on, and another at which the results of previous and current scientific researches are applied to the everyday economic problems of those engaged in the industry, which latter are known as Fisheries Experimental Stations. These are designed to do all for the Fisheries that Fisheries Experimental Farms can do for agriculture.

The Atlantic stations are located at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the Pacific ones at Nanaimo, B.C., and Prince Rupert, B.C., respectively.

In addition to conducting the ordinary work of the stations, the board undertook to continue giving the six weeks' course of instruction to fishermen at the Halifax Station. Arrangements also were made to give a six weeks' course of instruction to fishery officers in order to determine which of them would be capable of undertaking advanced work, and to equip them to undertake the duties connected with the inspection of fish and instruction to fishermen.

Furthermore, it has built and equipped a marine laboratory at the mouth of Halifax harbour for the training of students at Dalhousie or any other university, who desire to take a course in fisheries science with a view to securing a B.Sc. "Fisheries" degree.

The board has further provided itself with a fully qualified staff at the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax to co-operate in the university courses.

The composition of the board and its various committees during the year was as follows:—

- Prof. J. P. McMurrich, University of Toronto, chairman.
- J. J. Cowie, Esq., Department of Marine and Fisheries, secretary-treasurer.
- Prof. A. T. Cameron, University of Manitoba.
- Prof. C. J. Connolly, St. Francis Xavier University.
- Prof. P. Cox, University of New Brunswick.
- John Dybhavn, Esq., Prince Rupert.
- Prof. J. N. Gowanloch, Dalhousie University.
- Very Rev. Canon V. A. Huard, Laval University.
- Prof. A. T. Hutchinson, University of British Columbia.
- Prof. W. T. MacClement, Queen's University.
- Prof. Marie-Victorin, University of Montreal.
- Prof. E. E. Prince, Ottawa.
- J. A. Rodd, Esq., Department of Marine and Fisheries.
- Prof. W. P. Thompson, University of Saskatchewan.
- A. H. Whitman, Esq., Halifax.
- Prof. A. Willey, McGill University.

The members of the board receive no pay, but are allowed travelling expenses in connection with the board's work and its meetings.

The Central Executive Committee consisted of:—

- Prof. J. P. McMurrich
- Prof. W. T. MacClement
- J. J. Cowie
- Prof. E. E. Prince
- Prof. A. Willey
- Prof. Marie-Victorin

The Atlantic Sub-Executive Committee consisted of:—

- A. Handfield Whitman, chairman
- Prof. J. N. Gowanloch
- Prof. C. J. Connolly

The Pacific Sub-Executive Committee consisted of:—

- John Dybhavn, chairman
- Prof. A. T. Hutchinson
- Prof. A. T. Cameron

The Research Committee on Fish Culture consisted of:—

Dr. A. G. Huntsman, chairman
Dr. W. A. Clemens
Dr. A. H. Leim
Prof. A. T. Cameron
Mr. J. A. Rodd
Dr. R. E. Foerster, secretary.

A detailed report on the work of the board's staff during the year will be found as Appendix No. 2 of this publication.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Radio distribution of weather, bait, and ice reports was an important additional step in the Fisheries Intelligence Service in 1928. Throughout the year weather reports were broadcast twice daily from Halifax, Louisburg, and Saint John, and, from April 24 to November 30 broadcasts of reports as to bait and ice supplies from upwards of twenty points, ice conditions along the coast, and prevailing local prices for dried and slack-salted fish were sent out twice a day from Halifax and Louisburg. Included in these latter broadcasts from time to time were items of current news and important messages for fishermen at sea. The various broadcasts cover the Grand Banks and other fishing grounds and as most of the vessels engaged in the fishing industry are now equipped with wireless receiving sets the service was of very considerable value.

Collection of monthly statistics covering the sea fisheries, and their distribution in summarized form through the press and by other means, and the publication of a quarterly bulletin giving the statistics in detail, were continued during 1928. Practically all of the statistics are collected by the fishery officers as part of their regular duty, and compilation and distribution are looked after at Ottawa. The daily collection of information as to supplies of bait along certain sections of the coast was also carried on during the spring and summer months. The facts necessary to the operation of this part of the intelligence service are obtained by fisheries officers and are sent by telegram, daily, to a number of ports where they are posted up for the information of masters of fishing vessels and others who may be seeking bait.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands steps were taken during the year toward the establishment of a Fisheries Intelligence and Publicity Division within the department. Shortly before the end of the fiscal year the appointment of a Director of Fisheries Intelligence and Publicity was made by the Civil Service Commission. Plans for expanding and improving the collection and distribution of statistical, market, and other information in connection with the fisheries are now being proceeded with by the new division.

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 \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty by the Department of Marine and Fisheries amongst fishermen and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic coast, under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1928, 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, \$7.50 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.50 each.

There were 9,390 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,609 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid was \$151,411.20, allocated as follows:—

To 553 vessels and their crews	\$ 41,099 50
To 8,837 boats and their crews	110,311 70

BOUNTY EXPENDITURE FOR 1928-29

County	Boats	Men	Amount	Vessels	Tons	Avg-Tons	Men	Amount	Total Amount
<i>Nova Scotia</i>									
			\$ cts.					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis.....	142	256	1,806 00	1	15	15	5	52 50	1,858 50
Antigonish.....	115	167	1,200 50						1,200 50
Cape Breton.....	281	506	3,554 20	33	524	16	137	1,551 50	5,105 70
Cumberland.....	3	4	29 00						29 00
Digby.....	300	504	3,576 00						3,576 00
Guysboro.....	512	847	6,017 50	29	513	18	148	1,623 00	7,640 50
Halifax.....	831	1,080	7,851 60	72	1,105	15	272	3,145 00	10,996 60
Inverness.....	246	519	3,619 90	6	68	11	27	270 50	3,890 40
Kings.....	31	45	323 50						323 50
Lunenburg.....	406	501	3,662 50	128	6,868	54	1,706	19,663 00	23,325 50
Pictou.....	20	30	215 00						215 00
Queens.....	111	188	1,333 00	17	266	16	71	798 50	2,131 50
Richmond.....	337	605	4,269 70	8	124	16	32	364 00	4,633 70
Shelburne.....	450	822	5,793 20	26	535	21	179	1,897 50	7,690 70
Victoria.....	270	426	3,039 00	10	135	13	37	412 50	3,451 50
Yarmouth.....	118	251	1,749 50	12	472	39	105	1,259 50	3,009 00
Total.....	4,173	6,751	48,040 10	342	10,645	31	2,719	31,037 50	79,077 60
<i>New Brunswick</i>									
Charlotte.....	266	451	3,191 70	2	22	11	5	59 50	3,251 20
Gloucester.....	295	727	5,021 60	191	3,154	16	828	9,365 50	14,387 10
Kent.....	90	160	1,130 00	6	63	10	11	145 50	1,275 50
Northumberland..	5	7	50 50	3	38	12	10	113 00	163 50
Restigouche.....	2	4	28 00	1	10	10	3	32 50	60 50
Saint John.....	29	34	250 00						250 00
Total.....	687	1,383	9,671 80	203	3,287	16	857	9,716 00	19,387 80
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>									
Kings.....	202	284	2,047 40	1	10	10	2	25 00	2,072 40
Prince.....	461	774	5,494 70	2	23	11	5	60 50	5,555 20
Queens.....	120	244	1,706 70						1,706 70
Total.....	783	1,302	9,248 80	3	33	11	7	85 50	9,334 30
<i>Quebec</i>									
Bonaventure.....	545	966	6,821 20	1	11	11	3	33 50	6,854 70
Gaspe.....	2,246	4,502	31,426 30	4	62	15	22	227 00	31,653 30
Matane.....	58	73	533 00						533 00
Saguenay.....	345	648	4,570 50						4,570 50
Total.....	3,194	6,189	43,351 00	5	73	14	25	260 50	43,611 50
Grand Total.....	8,837	15,625	110,311 70	553	14,038	25	3,608	41,099 50	151,411 20

FISH COLLECTION SERVICES

Expansion of fish collection service was carried out on the Atlantic coast during 1928 with satisfactory results. In some cases, it has been testified by fishermen, the operation of fish collection boats "turned what had every appearance of a failure in the fisheries to a successful year for our fishermen." Under the collection plan, boats chartered by the department ply along specified routes, where buyers undertake to purchase the catches of the fishermen, collect the fish purchased at the various places and deliver them at such central points as may be agreed upon. A charge of ten cents a hundredweight is made for collecting and delivering the fish.

The first collection service was established in 1927 on the coast between Port Bickerton and Canso, Nova Scotia. The usefulness of such services as factors in promoting fisheries expansion is indicated by the fact that the quantity of cod and haddock carried by the Port Bickerton-Canso collection boats during 1928, a total of 3,213,056 pounds, was greater by slightly more than 1,000,000 pounds than the quantity carried in 1927. All told, four collection services were operated during 1928, though the new services could not be put regularly in operation until after the fishing season had been in progress for some time. The four services carried on during the year were as follows: Eastern Cape Breton-Canso; Port Bickerton-Canso; Sonora-Halifax; and a service on the Shelburne county shore. Together they served over thirty fishing ports and the total quantity of fish of all kinds which was carried for the fishermen was 5,311,481 pounds, these figures including some collections made during the first ten days of 1929. The services have proved of much benefit in enabling the fishermen to sell their catches promptly and for cash and in making it possible for them to devote to the actual work of fishing the time which, previously, they were often compelled to employ in preparing their fish for the dried and cured fish markets.

FISH CULTURE

The fish cultural operations of the Fisheries Branch during the calendar year 1928 were devoted almost entirely to the propagation of the more important fresh water and anadromous food and game fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and speckled trout in the Maritime Provinces, whitefish, pickerel and game trout in the Prairie Provinces, and Pacific salmon and game trout in British Columbia, but in response to an annually increasing public demand, greater attention was paid to the propagation of game trout. Increased facilities for retaining and feeding fry so as to afford a longer season for distribution were provided at several establishments where such development was feasible. The total distribution for 1928 was over 59 per cent larger than it was during the preceding year, being increased from 295,283,782 to 470,302,380, an increase of 175,018,598.

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, twenty-six lakes and streams received allotments of fry or older fish from other bodies of water. This work was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces where there are many districts which are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries. It involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for considerable distances, of 44,932 fish, comprising seven different species.

The seeding of remote and isolated waters (to which it is not feasible to transfer fry from existing hatcheries) with eyed eggs was continued in British Columbia, and 13,013,000 sockeye salmon eggs collected in the Pemberton district below Hell's Gate on the Fraser were planted in the one time spawning beds of such important areas as Stuart, Francois and Quesnel lakes in the Upper Fraser above Hell's Gate.

Examinations and inspections were continued in the different provinces with a view to locating waters where fish eggs might be obtained in sufficient quantities for hatchery purposes and with a view to locating sites where the fish cultural service might be advantageously extended by the construction of new establishments in districts that are not readily accessible from existing hatcheries.

As opportunity offered the general inspection of waters throughout the country was continued by officers and employees of the fish cultural and fishery services.

The Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Kettle Valley Railway, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company 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 statement:—

Railway	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage Baggage car permit			Number cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.	19,222	180	10,555	13,127	23,682	876	869	1,745	181
C.P.R.	17,524	118	9,516	10,363	19,879	559	564	1,123	136
D.A.R.	2,366	31	1,407	1,407	2,814	123	123	246	37
E. & N. R.	672	12	343	343	686	41	41	82	12
K.V.R.	296	1	296	.....	296	3	.....	3	1
P.G.E.R.	178	4	89	89	178	6	6	12	4
	40,258	346	22,206	25,329	47,535	1,608	1,603	3,211	371

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, either by permit, special authority or free transportation without a permit form.

The branch participated with assortments of hatchery products in several exhibits for portraying natural resources. These exhibits were of considerable educational value and aroused great interest.

Gratifying reports regarding the results that are apparent from the distribution of hatchery products continue to accumulate from all districts where fish cultural operations are carried on.

Considerable expansion was made in the provinces in which the fisheries are administered by the Dominion Government. Large salmon and trout hatcheries were constructed in Antigonish and Yarmouth counties, Nova Scotia. The pond facilities for fry and brood fish were improved and slightly extended at several hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces. A pickerel hatchery was constructed on Swan creek, lake Manitoba. A large whitefish and pickerel hatchery was constructed on Lesser Slave lake and a trout hatchery in Waterton Lakes park, Alberta. A detailed description of the new construction and the more important repairs appears in the report of the Fisheries Engineer.

At the close of 1928 the Fisheries Branch had the following fully equipped establishments, all of which, with the exception of the newly constructed pickerel hatchery on lake Manitoba, had been in operation that year, viz: thirty main hatcheries, ten subsidiary hatcheries, four salmon retaining ponds, and several egg collecting stations. The output from these establishments for the calendar year 1928 was 470,302,380 as shown by species in the following statement:—

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH
DURING 1928—*Concluded*

British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon.....	890,070	
Coho salmon.....	499,380	
Cutthroat trout.....	221,329	
Kamloops trout.....	2,158,292	
Kennerly's salmon.....	205,000	
Rainbow trout.....	318,142	
Sockeye salmon.....	88,640,982	
Speckled trout.....	501,903	
Spring salmon.....	1,075,577	
Steelhead salmon.....	176,843	
Whitefish.....	4,780,000	
Total.....		99,467,518 470,302,380

Full particulars regarding the extent and scope of this service appear in the Annual Report on Fish Culture for 1928, which appears as Appendix No. 3 herewith. Copies of the report on Fish Culture may be obtained on application to the Fisheries Branch.

OYSTER DEVELOPMENT, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

On April 3 last an agreement entered into with the Premier of Prince Edward Island to enable the Fisheries Branch to encourage the development of oyster and other mollusk production was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Under this agreement the divided jurisdiction in connection with the oyster industry that had existed since the Privy Council decision of 1898 was ended by placing in the hands of this branch complete control. The branch, on the other hand, undertakes to carry out investigations with a view to ascertaining the best methods of developing the industry and to take such measures towards that end as it may deem proper and advisable.

The possibilities of the oyster industry in Prince Edward Island, and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as well, are vastly greater than is generally realized. The Fisheries Branch is satisfied that by the application of proper methods the oyster industry of Prince Edward Island can be made more valuable than are the whole fisheries of that province at the present time. No great oyster industry, however, can be built up and maintained by relying on public beds alone. Experience in all countries that have important oyster fisheries bears this out. It is also a fact that extensive oyster farming tends to improve the fishing on adjacent public beds by the increased amount of spat that is likely to find its way to them. Relying on public beds alone is obviously wrong in principle as it involves attempting to save a fishery by restriction rather than by wise use and expansion, which are the result of intelligent oyster farming.

Richmond bay, which was at one time by far the greatest oyster producing area in Prince Edward Island, is now barren owing to an epidemic that broke out amongst the oysters there and ended only with their final destruction. Hence this area is now lying fallow and is entirely suitable for a large oyster farming industry. The branch, however, realizes that while oyster farming is entirely practicable and desirable there is much to learn regarding it in our areas, as conditions may be largely different from those prevailing in other countries where oyster farming is such an important industry. Consequently before active measures are taken to encourage private enterprise to go into the industry the branch decided that the best thing to do was for it to have a study made of the situation in connection with which demonstration oyster farms would be built up. To that end the services of an experienced and competent oyster farmer from Rhode Island were secured. He was given the necessary facilities to make a thorough examination of the local conditions in Richmond

bay and tributary waters and was instructed that when this was done he should select one or two areas which should be developed as oyster farms. Two areas were selected by him—one of approximately fifty acres near Curtain island in the bay itself, and the other of about ten acres off Gillis point in Grand river. Preparatory work was done on both areas, and in addition to procuring oysters of different sizes from other areas and laying them down for the winter on the Gillis point area to be transferred next spring to the Curtain island area, a successful effort in spat collection was made in Bideford river, where a small quantity of parent oysters still exist. The report of this officer, Mr. David R. Dodge, forms Appendix No. 5 to this report.

Arrangements have also been made with the Biological Board to secure the services of a properly trained man who will devote himself to a scientific study of the oyster. He will work in co-operation with the officer in charge of building up the demonstration farms. It is anticipated that in a very few years the department will have the necessary information to enable it to take such measures as may be necessary to encourage the building up of a large industry in oyster farming.

The yield of oysters on cultivated beds of course varies greatly according to the local conditions. In the state of Connecticut good areas have yielded over 2,000 bushels per acre in a year. This is exceedingly high, but yields of from 200 to 500 bushels per acre should reasonably be expected. What this means will be realized if the Malpeque bay situation alone is considered. That bay contains about 30,000 acres. Probably about 3,000 acres have in the past produced oysters. The late Dr. Julius Nelson, who was a distinguished oyster investigator, and who examined conditions there a number of years ago, stated that there was good possibility that a quarter of the bay could be made productive. He added: "We wish to emphasize the necessity of pushing the practice of raising oysters from the seed, by artificial culture, insistently, persistently, consistently, and intelligently and scientifically, as the only way to restore the bay to its original productiveness, or even to keep its beds from ultimate destruction. But if the practice of scientific oyster culture be encouraged and developed, there is no reason for doubting that the maximum production formerly exhibited by this bay, under nature, and by fishing methods, can be increased very much."

What is possible in Richmond bay is in more or less measure possible and probable in Bedeque bay and various other areas about the province. It is proposed to push forward investigations and the development of the demonstration oyster farms during the coming year to as great an extent as can feasibly be done.

SCALLOP AND OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the work in connection with the oyster resources of Prince Edward Island, further examination of the oyster beds at Wallace, N.S., and scallop resources at Mahone bay, N.S., Country and Isaac's harbours, N.S., and off Prince county, P.E.I., respectively, was carried on by the Fisheries Branch during the year. These investigations were made by Mr. Andrew Halkett, naturalist of the branch.

Mr. Halkett found that there are no scallop resources of importance at Country harbour or Isaac's harbour. At Mahone bay he found that there is steady improvement in the condition of the scallop. His investigations in the gulf of St. Lawrence, off Prince county, P.E.I., which augmented an exploration made in 1927, showed the best scallop beds to be in the waters between Alberton and cape Kildare, with scallops obtainable in fair quantity in other beds off Tignish. A summary of Mr. Halkett's reports appears as Appendix No. 4 of this report.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Completion of the inquiry and report of the Royal Commission investigating the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands was an event of outstanding importance of the early part of 1928. The commission, which was appointed by the Dominion Government in October, 1927, held 49 hearings, many of them extending over several days, heard 823 witnesses in fishing and distributing centres, and received a number of written statements touching the questions which came before it. Hon. A. K. Maclean, President of the Exchequer Court, Ottawa, was the chairman of the commission, and the other commissioners were H. R. L. Bill, Esq., of Lockeport, N.S., Hon. J. G. Mombourquette, of L'Ardoise, N.S., Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, of Montreal, P.Q., and J. G. Robichaud, Esq., of Shippigan, N.B. By the Order in Council covering their appointment the commissioners were directed to inquire into and report upon the general condition of the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalens, how existing conditions of the fisheries and fishermen might be improved, and how the industry might be further developed with expedition and efficiency. More particularly, they were directed to inquire into:

What should be done to increase the demand for fish both in the home and foreign markets; whether the spread in the price of fish between the producer and the consumer is excessive, and if so, what should be done to remedy the condition; what should be done to develop the inshore fisheries to their capacity; whether there should be any further restriction on steam trawlers operating from Canadian Atlantic ports, and, if so, what they should be; whether, keeping in view that no exceptional privileges are available to Canadian fishing vessels visiting United States ports, the so-called *modus vivendi* privileges, or any of them, should be renewed; whether or not the amount now annually distributed as fishing bounty should be continued on the present basis; whether there should be an inspection of fresh fish of all kinds as landed, as placed in storage, and as shipped from the coastal points; whether there should be an inspection and grading of dried fish; and whether there should be any modifications in the lobster fishery laws and regulations.

The report was issued in printed form, obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, and it is, therefore, not necessary to make detailed reference here to all the commission's many findings and recommendations. Generally, the importance of the Atlantic coast fisheries was emphasized by the commissioners and continued and energetic state effort to further the operations of the fishermen and the fishing industry was justified and advocated. Throughout the report stress was laid upon the importance of continued attention to the task of setting and maintaining high standards of product quality. Strict enforcement of regulations and thorough inspection were urged as essential in the interests of the fishermen and all others connected with the industry. Outside the field of Dominion regulation, the commissioners recorded their "emphatic view that, in the interests of retailer and consumer alike, all retail fish shops should be subject to municipal regulation."

Dealing with the administration of the fisheries and departmental organization, the commission recommended the establishment of a separate Department of Fisheries, under a Minister of Fisheries, and reported a widespread feeling in the Maritime Provinces in approval of the action of Parliament in 1927 in authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Appointment of the Deputy Minister of Fisheries was made by the Government, effective from July 1, 1928, and announcement has been made by the Prime Minister that a separate Department of Fisheries, under a Minister of Fisheries, will be created. Other recommendations made by the commission in this regard included one for the establishment of a Fisheries Intelligence Division and increasing attention to gathering, compiling, and distributing accurate and complete statis-

tical information concerning the fisheries. As has been noted above, a Fisheries Intelligence and Publicity Division has now been established in the Fisheries Branch and has in hand both the work of expanding and improving the statistical and intelligence services previously undertaken and plans for the development of an adequate service covering conditions, supply and demand, and prices in the domestic and foreign markets. Suggestions made by the commission as to steps to widen and increase the usefulness of fishery officers are being followed up. In this connection there has been an expansion of the Fisheries Branch plan of giving special educational courses to fishery inspectors and overseers at the Halifax Experimental Station of the Biological Board. Two six-weeks courses were arranged with a view, particularly, to qualifying overseers as competent inspectors of fish treated by the various methods in preparation for market and qualifying them to impart effectively to fishermen instruction in the newest and best methods of handling and preparing for market by the different processes that must be employed. In this way the efficiency of the overseer and inspection service will be increased, surer guarantee will be given of the quality of the fish marketed, and greater assistance will be available to the fishermen in the efficient preparation of their catch and, therefore, in obtaining larger returns from their time and labour. One of these courses began in March, 1929, the other in April.

So far as the bounty system is concerned, the commissioners found that the present basis and method of distribution are, on the whole, satisfactory.

No grounds were seen, the commission reported, for recommending any modifications of the present Canadian policy as regards the *modus vivendi* privileges, which have not been granted United States vessels since 1924.

As to the Halifax Award, the commission recommended that the interest on the Award for 1879, 1880, and 1881 should be appropriated and applied for useful purposes in connection with the Atlantic fisheries or fishermen, such as assistance in the construction of rapid freezing plants, fish meal plants, bait and cold storage plants for organized groups of fishermen.

In regard to cold storage requirements and facilities, the commissioners reported that "for the present it would seem that the Cold Storage Act fairly well meets public requirements." Touching the question of departmental assistance toward the establishment of bait freezers, the recommendation of the commission was that aid be given—where necessity exists to departmental satisfaction—when and where the fishermen have organized for co-operative effort. The Experimental Station at Halifax, it was advised, should design a suitable brine freezer for bait and give necessary advice and instruction to any fisherman or group of fishermen desiring to make use of such a freezer. Plans for such a freezer have now been designed by the Experimental Station. Plans have also been prepared for a salt-and-ice freezer suitable for use by a fisherman or a group of fishermen.

In various sections of their report the commissioners laid emphasis upon rigorous enforcement of regulations for the conservation of the fisheries and for the maintenance of satisfactory standards of production, and upon the importance of continued effort by fishermen and curers and canners to ensure high quality in products sent to market. For instance, in referring to the lobster industry the commissioners urged "rigorous and impartial enforcement" of regulations, more careful manufacture, and strict inspection of plants and product. Standardization and branding of oyster shipments were recommended. New and definite grading of smelts, fixed by regulation, was advised, grading and inspection of dried fish for export, rigid inspection of pickled herring, extension of inspection to canned, frozen, and smoked fish, and the training of fishery overseers to inspect all kinds of fish. Expansion of the departmental policy of making instruction available to fishermen through travelling instructors was also recommended. Action in a number of these cases has been taken by the

Fisheries Branch, as, for example, the training of overseers to inspect fish of all kinds. Similarly, the further study of various problems and possibilities of the fishing industry, which was recommended by the commission, is being undertaken by the Fisheries Branch, through the Biological Board and otherwise.

In the case of the lobster industry the commission found that the number of canneries in the Maritime Provinces is "far in excess of the requirements of the industry" but that consumption in Canada can be increased by careful manufacture and by co-operative action by the canners in ensuring quality production and in marketing. Specific recommendation was made that all regulations bearing on closed seasons for lobster fishing be fixed by statute, and legislation touching this point—and likewise the establishment of statutory smelt fishing seasons—was submitted to Parliament at this year's session.

Exploratory surveys of Maritime Province waters with a view to determining the extent of the scallop resources, and further study of the scallop, were advised. A survey was also recommended to ascertain, if possible, the cause of oyster depletion in certain Maritime Province areas, to devise means of re-establishing these areas and to create new areas, to determine upon the best methods of cultivation, and to formulate plans for the instruction of fishermen or dealers in these methods. Exploratory surveys and study in regard to the scallop were begun by the Fisheries Branch prior to 1928 and the work has been continued from year to year with results that have already been useful. Oyster surveys have also been carried on by the Fisheries Branch from time to time; work of the kind, for example, was in progress during 1928; but difficulty in dealing with the oyster industry has existed because of conflict on the question of proprietorship of the oyster beds by the provincial Governments or the Dominion Government, and that conflict still exists in the case of beds in Nova Scotia and beds in New Brunswick. Further reference to the work of the Fisheries Branch, in connection with the conservation and cultivation of oyster resources will be found on page 212 of this volume.

Extended analysis of the facts entering into the price-spread between the fishermen and the consumers in Central Canada was made by the commission. Between the producer and the consumer, the report pointed out, there intervene a number of persons or organizations such as fish buyers or shippers, carriers, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, all of whom, of course, must be paid for their services. It is also to be kept in mind when comparing retail market prices with the prices paid to the fishermen, the commissioners noted, that there is a loss in weight when the heads of fish are removed or when the fish is filleted; when the head of a cod is removed 27 per cent of the weight of the fish in the round is lost and when a fish is filleted from 55 to 67 per cent, and "it is evident, therefore, that the prices of headless or filleted fish must reflect these losses." The cost of services rendered in delivering the fish from the shipper at the coast to the wholesaler in Montreal or Toronto, the commission found, is not excessive. The largest part of the price-spread apparently occurs between the retailer and the consumer. "It is said that a charge of 3½ cents per pound represents the average cost to the retailer for delivery to a household and that his general overhead expenses average 25 to 35 per cent on his annual turnover."

Emphasis was put by the commission upon the probable great gain to the fishing industry from development of the rapid-freezing process for marketing fresh fish. Treated by this process, which has been the subject of experimentation and testing by the Biological Board at the Halifax Experimental Station, the commission reported, fish are to all intents and purposes indistinguishable from unfrozen, freshly-caught fish, even after storage for six months under ordinary cold storage conditions. Consumers do not yet distinguish between air-frozen fish and rapidly frozen fish, the report went on, and departmental assistance may properly be given to advertising designed to convince the public of the improved quality of the rapidly-frozen product. "With judicious adver-

tising and demonstrations, we believe that this new form of package fish will soon win the favour of the Canadian consumer and will bring about a great and advantageous change in the fresh fish industry, with benefit alike to consumer and producer."

Divided opinion was reached by the members of the commission in regard to restriction or prohibition of steam trawling. Messrs. Bill, MacMillan, Mombourquette and Robichaud presented a report recommending that trawlers be prohibited from landing their fish and obtaining supplies at Canadian ports. Chairman Maclean disagreed with this finding. In the majority report as to the trawler it was recommended that the Government take action looking to the formulation of international agreements for regulating all vessels fishing on the North Atlantic banks, "particularly for the protection of fishermen's gear and for the more complete conservation of the fisheries in those areas." Hon. Mr. Maclean recommended that the Government seek to bring about a conference of the nations whose vessels fish the North Atlantic with a view to the enactment of international regulations governing the operations of trawlers in these waters; and to bring about also the creation of an international body to study the life history and migration of cod and haddock, how trawlers may be regulated, whether any fishing grounds should be closed to trawlers, and whether certain grounds cannot withstand unregulated trawler fishing. Legislation touching trawlers was submitted to Parliament at its 1929 session.

Formulation of an adequate plan of fishery education and a plan for departmental assistance in the establishment of co-operative fishermen's organizations was recommended by the commission. The educational plan, it was advised, should be formulated by the Biological Board in consultation with the department, the Director of the Halifax Experimental Station, the Provincial Education Departments, and representatives of the Dalhousie University School of Fisheries. A skeleton form of organization for the suggested co-operative undertaking was outlined by the commission, with the appointment of an organizer by the department and a survey of the fishing communities as the initial steps proposed.

At the present time there are already a number of fishermen's unions in the Maritime Provinces; in Nova Scotia the several local units of the union or federation have a total membership of upwards of 2,000. In some cases these local unions have undertaken co-operative action in the purchase of supplies, but co-operative marketing has not been tried except in one or two instances. Certain advantages, it is recognized, would follow from the application of co-operative sales methods as suggested by the commission, but the organization and operation of a large-scale co-operative sales movement among the fishermen of the Atlantic coast would be a complex undertaking, with a careful and thorough study of the subject a vital prerequisite. Organization of the co-operating units would probably not in itself be difficult, after an intelligently-conducted campaign of education; nor would there be exceptional difficulty in working out a plan for the co-operative purchase of goods by the local unions. It seems likely, however, that the devising and successful operation of a system for the co-operative marketing of fish would be an intricate and very difficult task. Such a system would involve the creation of market connections which the fishermen themselves do not now have; the establishment of extensive facilities for handling and storing fish; the ability of the co-operatives to guarantee steady supply at all times to the markets which entered into relations with them; and important and, often, complicated questions of finance, not only questions in connection with the establishment and maintenance of facilities and marketing agencies but questions created by the fluctuations which are inevitable in market conditions when the field of sale and competition is virtually the world and the product is perishable. It is such considerations as these

which make it imperative that any survey such as is recommended by the commission should be made with the utmost care and that any plans devised should be subjected to the most searching analysis before they are put to the trial of actual operation. This care and analysis are imperative in the interests of all concerned, and, above all, from the standpoint of the welfare of the fishermen who would be most affected by the faulty operation of any plan too hastily evolved and put into effect.

It is apparent, however, that thorough organization of the fishermen to enable them in a collective way to consider their problems, make their purchases, improve their methods of production by co-operative effort, etc., as well as to enable the department to have a ready means of contact with them as a body, is eminently desirable. Measures to this end are under consideration. Marketing of their products in a co-operative way could probably best be developed through such organization.

NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

This committee, which forms a medium for the correlation of investigations by Canada, the United States, Newfoundland and France in connection with the fisheries of North American waters, has been in existence since 1921 and has in the indirect fashion in which it operates (it expends no funds whatever) been extremely effective in forwarding the solution of important problems in Canada's fisheries. During the year 1928 two meetings were held, one at Boston, Mass., on June 2, and the other at Toronto, Ont., on October 22. The Canadian representatives on this committee are Prof. J. P. McMurrich, chairman of the Biological Board, Prof. A. G. Huntsman, Senior Director under the board, and the undersigned.

The committee issues no publications, the results of investigations, with which it deals, being made public through other agencies. It is, however, sponsoring a series of publications on the fisheries, the second of which has been released during the year, entitled "Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters," by A. W. H. Needler, and is being published by the several countries concerned. A study of the available statistics collected by the Governments of the United States and of Canada reveals a steady and rapid increase in the haddock catch since 1921. So rapid has been the recent increase that the total catch is now far ahead of that of former years, and is approximating twice the amount of the catch in the early years of the century. This change has been caused by the increases in the numbers and in the total landings of the New England otter trawlers, of which landings haddock form eighty per cent. On the other hand the Canadian catch shows no increase. The catch rose during the war to the greatest figure on record, that of seventy-eight million pounds in 1917, but there was a severe post bellum depression, culminating in 1921 in the lowest figure on record, that of twenty-seven million pounds. There has not yet been sufficient recovery from this condition for the catch to equal what it was even before the war. In the Canadian fishing area the inshore catches are greatest near Digby, Canso, and Ingonish, N.S., while the offshore catches are chiefly on Brown's and Sable island banks. The offshore catches showed a greater post bellum depression than did those inshore, but they recovered more quickly, so that the net result has been a relative gain for the offshore catches attributable largely to the otter trawl fishery.

There is very definitely an increasing demand on this continent for haddock, and the committee views with very considerable concern the increasing intensity of the haddock fishing, and sees as the only possible result that the haddock will be increasingly more difficult to obtain, and that the average size will drop, and it has requested the Governments concerned to at once make every effort to investigate the situation thoroughly.

The cod fisheries of the western North Atlantic, in which, next to Newfoundland, Canada has the greatest interest, are being carefully followed so that any unfavourable trend may be quickly discerned. Very considerable co-operative tagging has been accomplished by the United States and Canada, which has shown that there is a very complex arrangement of more or less local races with quite diverse habits of migration. None of the diverse schools that summer in the vicinity of cape Cod have as yet been found to reach the Canadian coast or offshore banks, but those in the western part of the gulf of Maine and on the Maine coast not infrequently cross to Nova Scotian waters, as do those from Brown's bank in contrast with those from Georges.

On the other hand the fish, that in the summer are in the vicinity of cape Sable, N.S., move on the whole eastward, during the latter part of the year, some as far as Halifax, but a few migrate westward past cape Cod and as far as Long island. Cape Breton fish do not move coastwise to any great extent, but retreat during winter to the offshore banks such as Banquereau and Sable island. Occasional ones may cross over to St. Pierre bank off the Newfoundland coast, or in summer penetrate the gulf of St. Lawrence as far as the coast of Gaspé.

Tagging of the mackerel has also been carried on and it has been found that the school striking the eastern end of Nova Scotia in the spring and that in part migrates into the gulf as far as Prince Edward Island during the summer, retreats to the Atlantic during the winter, but some may go no farther than Sable island bank by January. Growth in this fish is, at first, extremely rapid, as a length of about ten inches is attained by the end of the first year, but at the end of the third year the length is only about fourteen inches and there is very little growth thereafter.

The committee is furthering plans for a better knowledge of water conditions in the Atlantic. There is now established a series of stations along the coasts of the United States and of Canada for regular observation of the temperature of the water throughout the year, with the object of determining the influence of temperature on the various fisheries. The study of the movement or circulation of the waters of the ocean by means of drift bottles has recently been confined to the north from the estuary of the St. Lawrence to Hudson strait. In the gulf of St. Lawrence a pronounced movement from the Gaspé coast to the west side of Newfoundland has been demonstrated, and the water issuing from Hudson strait and passing southward along the coast in the Labrador current has been found to cross the Atlantic to the British Isles and Iceland at the particularly rapid rate of from ten to twelve miles per day, which is half again as fast as has been shown for the water off the Nova Scotian banks.

The committee has had under consideration the matter of the proposed damming of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook bays on the international border between the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine by the Dexter P. Cooper Company for power purposes. This district furnishes the greatest and most valuable shore fishery of the whole coast, and it seemed probable that that fishery might be irreparably damaged by the installation of the dams. From a detailed study of the matter, for which the chief basis consisted in the results of many investigations made by various scientists at the Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, N.B., Dr. Huntsman, the Director of the Station, had made and published predictions of the various effects that would follow the installation of the dams. The chief of these was the prediction that the most important fishery of the district, namely that for the large and small herring, the latter being canned as sardines, would be virtually wiped out as the result of the interference with a tremendous mixing mechanism at the mouths of the bays concerned, by which widespread effects on the temperatures of the

water and air, on the fertility of the water, and on the growth of plants and animals in the water, are produced. A sub-committee was appointed to proceed to the district to examine into conditions there, to consider the plans of the power company, and to study all available information bearing upon the predictable effects of the project on the fisheries of the region. The sub-committee procured the services of several Canadian and United States engineers with tidal and hydraulic experience for expert opinion on certain phases of the problem. The sub-committee finally reported to the two Governments concerned, namely those of Canada and of the United States,—

(1) That in its opinion, if the proposed construction is carried out, the weir fisheries for herring inside the dams will be almost wholly eliminated.

(2) That it recognizes that the effects on the fisheries outside the dams predicted in the report on the subject presented by Dr. Huntsman may follow, but the committee as a whole is not prepared to forecast whether these results will or will not follow, believing that a fuller investigation is needed.

INTERNATIONAL HALIBUT COMMISSION

During the year further material necessary to a continuous record of the past and present of the Pacific halibut fishery was collected by the staff of the International Commission created under the Pacific Halibut Convention between Canada and the United States and laid what is believed to be a secure statistical foundation for carrying on adequate future observation. Under the convention the commission is charged with the duty of making thorough investigation into the life-history of the Pacific halibut and of making recommendations to the two Governments for such regulation of the fishery as may seem desirable for its preservation and development.

Collection and analysis of records of the fishery have been extended as far back as material is available. In the matter compiled there has been included analysis of the total landings of the vessels and the returns per standardized unit of gear in each case. So far as possible, this analysis has been made according to the several divisions of the banks which are to be regulated. From this foundation the future history of the fleet, of the landings, and of the abundance can be safely carried on.

In the main, the biological work done under the commission during the year has been the preparation for publication of material previously collected. Certain facts as to the migration and the segregation of halibut were confirmed and elaborated. It has been shown that the stock on the banks, particularly in British Columbia waters, is relatively stable, but this stock in British Columbia waters is largely immature and it has been found that the more mature halibut population in the gulf of Alaska is more migratory. At the same time, even the mature fish show a degree of segregation according to area, and the further investigation of facts in this connection has made it evident that regardless of what action may be taken in segregating areas for purposes of differential regulations, the degree of inter-dependence of the fish populations will qualify the application and effectiveness of any regulations.

In connection with this phase of the work it would seem that the migration of those fish which are of a size suitable for the commercial fishery is of primary importance. It is by the depletion of those sizes that the ill-effects on the fishery have been produced. It follows that action to conserve the different stocks in these areas, so that each such stock will yield its quota of eggs, should serve the immediate purpose of conservation.

Field work at sea was continued during the year, since it was realized that the work upon the mature halibut was still deficient, and the study of stocks farther westward incomplete, and because the history of the eggs and larvæ is very important from the standpoint of the inter-dependence of the stocks of fish. With a view to determining the relative amount of spawn, and to make sure that spawners were actually absent from British Columbia waters where it had been impossible to find any considerable stock of spawning fish, a series of hauls with silk plankton nets were made in these waters where the persistence of the fishery has seemingly been due to extensive drift of eggs and larvæ. Other net hauls were made in January and February in order to capture later stages of larvæ than had been taken in hauls the previous year and to determine their location. Search for post-larval stages was made in British Columbia and Alaska waters by means of otter trawls. In investigating the duration of larval life hydrographic data collected in 1927-28 was worked up during the past year and a new series of sections was made in the gulf of Alaska to check and perfect previous work of the kind. It is believed by the Director of Investigations that the net hauls and hydrographic work that have been carried on should lead to conclusions upon the drift and rapidity of development of the very early stages.

FRASER RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON TREATY

Negotiations which continued throughout the year for the consummation of a treaty between Canada and the United States looking to the restoration and future protection of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser river system under the joint auspices of the two countries came to a successful close on March 27 when the treaty was signed at Washington, subject to approval by the Canadian Parliament and the United States Senate. Under this treaty, which is to be effective for at least sixteen years, a commission of six members, equally representative of the two countries, is to be set up and will make thorough investigation of the sockeye fishery, supervise fish cultural operations for restocking the Fraser river, and, acting within certain defined limits, will regulate sockeye fishing and fishing seasons.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that as the first treaty to be signed by a Canadian minister alone in behalf of His Majesty was one having to do with the fisheries, the Pacific halibut convention of 1923, so the sockeye salmon treaty of 1929 was the first treaty to be signed by Canada's Minister to the United States. The signing of this latter treaty is also one more recognition of the fact that several of the Canadian fisheries must be regarded from a North American standpoint if they are to be properly utilized and conserved.

The Fraser river system, which includes the gulf of Georgia and Juan de Fuca strait as well as the Fraser river, is potentially the greatest sockeye-producing area in the world. In 1913 it yielded a pack of 2,357,695 cases, or 113,169,360 pounds, which, at to-day's prices, would be worth approximately \$42,500,000. Since that time a combination of causes has enormously lessened the catch so that in 1928 the pack was only 86,611 cases, or 4,157,328 pounds, with a marketed value of approximately only \$1,500,000. It is believed that the restoration of the diminished fishery can be accomplished by means of intelligent fish cultural operations and strict enforcement of carefully considered protective regulations, but action in this case, to be effective, must obviously be taken jointly by Canada and the United States since some of the waters in the Fraser system are Canadian and others are United States waters. Equally obviously, the restoration of the fishery is an undertaking of vast economic importance, and the provisions of the treaty and a general statement as to the facts of the Fraser situation may very well be included in this report.

The Fraser river sockeye is predominantly a four-year fish; that is, it reaches maturity, spawns, and dies when it is four years old. The run in any year, therefore, depends on the extent of reproduction four years previously. The sockeye reproduces, moreover, not only in the same river system in which it was hatched but in the very tributary of the system. If for any reason spawning sockeye are prevented from reaching the particular area in which they were hatched, the fishery will be depleted by that much, even though other spawning grounds in the same river system were accessible to the fish. Years ago there existed in the Fraser river a peculiar phenomenon in that there was an enormous run of sockeye every fourth year, with much smaller runs in the intervening years; it was this condition that led to the use of the terms "big years" and "off years" in connection with this sockeye fishery. The explanation of the phenomenon is only conjectural but the theory commonly held is that at some time there was a rock slide which, for three successive seasons, prevented the fish from ascending the river to spawning grounds above Hell's Gate, the narrow gorge which is the mouth through which the turbulent waters of the Fraser find their outlet from the Great canyon formed by the Cascade and Coast mountains. By the fourth season, according to this commonly held theory, the action of the water had sufficiently cleared away the obstruction to permit the salmon to make their way through and the phenomenon of one "big year" in every four resulted.

Nineteen hundred and thirteen was a "big year" but, disastrously, before the time for the sockeye run quantities of rock that tumbled into the river as a result of the construction of the Canadian Northern railroad along the left wall of the canyon made the ascent of salmon through certain parts of the canyon impossible. This condition was not foreseen by anyone before the sockeye run began as there was no apparent reason for supposing that the rock thrown into the river by the blasting had so obstructed the waters that salmon would not be able to pass. It developed, however, that sockeye making for spawning grounds which lay above Hell's Gate could not reach them and reproduction was practically confined to the lower areas which made up only about twenty-five per cent of the spawning grounds of the river. Early in the following year a rock slide from the mountain side still further obstructed the canyon. Action toward the removal of both obstructions was initiated promptly by the Fisheries Branch and was carried through as quickly as possible, but the work could not be accomplished in time to meet the needs of the 1913 run of fish. As already noted, 1913 was a "big year" but since that season, with its obstruction of Hell's Gate canyon, there has been no "big year" which has been at all comparable in catch to those which had gone before, and, moreover, the catch has continued to decline. In the three seasons since 1913 which, chronologically, were "big years"—that is, 1917, 1921, and 1925—the packs of sockeye in the Fraser system were 535,152 cases, 138,867 cases, and 137,587 cases, respectively. Practically, the "big years" have ceased to occur. To-day, it may be noted, conditions in the river are as favourable, so far as freedom of ascent for the salmon is concerned, as they were prior to 1913 and restocking of the depleted areas under a fish cultural program would be followed in due course, it is believed, by a restoration of the fishery to its former productivity.

The sockeye salmon fishery, in a commercial way, began on the Canadian side in 1876 and in the United States waters of the Fraser system in 1877. Under intensive fishing the catch in the "off years" declined, but the "big year" runs continued enormous, without sign of depletion, until after 1913. Coming in from the ocean the sockeye, for the most part, pass through the waters on the United States side of Juan de Fuca strait and the gulf of Georgia, presumably because the waters of the Fraser flow outward on that side. One result of this condition has been that the fishermen of the state of Washington

have had first opportunity in the fishing when the sockeye runs set in and with their traps and seines they have been taking the major part of the catch. Last year, for example, the pack of sockeye on Puget sound was 60,081 cases and on the Fraser river it was only 26,530 cases; in other words, while the sockeye reproduction takes place in a Canadian river the greater part of the sockeye catch has been taken by United States fishermen in United States waters, and this point is made still clearer by a statement covering the period from 1902 to 1928, inclusive, which appears on page 116 of this report. That this condition is lacking in fairness was recognized in the negotiations leading up to the drafting of the new treaty and an article was incorporated—Article VII—under which the commission is required so to regulate fishing that, as nearly as may be possible, half the catch will be taken by the Canadian fishermen and half by United States fishermen.

The 1929 treaty is an expression of the third effort to meet the situation by international action and restore and protect the sockeye fishery. The treaty of 1908 for the regulation and protection of the fisheries in all waters adjacent to the international boundary line partly covered the sockeye fishery but though the necessary action in this connection was taken by Canada the regulations drawn up under the treaty were not approved by the United States Senate. For several years Canada continued to urge that the regulations be approved by the United States but in 1914, when it was evident that this approval was not to be given, the Dominion resumed liberty of action from the treaty. The Fraser river question was also among the subjects referred to the International Fisheries Commission of 1918 which recommended, unanimously, that a treaty be entered into looking to the re-establishment and protection of the sockeye fishery. A treaty as suggested by the commission was drafted and was signed in 1920, but it was not approved by the United States Senate.

The text of the treaty of 1929 is as follows:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the United States of America, recognizing that the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser river system are of common concern to the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America; that the supply of this fish in recent years has been gravely depleted and that it is of the utmost importance in the mutual interest of both countries that this source of wealth should be restored and maintained, have resolved to conclude a convention and to that end have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty, for the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Charles Vincent Massey, P.C., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America;

Mr. Frank D. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The provisions of this convention and the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall apply to the Fraser river and the streams and lakes tributary thereto and to all waters frequented by sockeye salmon included within the following boundaries:—

Beginning at Carmanah lighthouse on the southwest coast of Vancouver island, thence in a straight line to a point three marine miles due west astronomic from Tatoosh lighthouse, Washington, thence to said Tatoosh lighthouse, thence to the nearest point of cape Flattery, thence following the southerly shore of Juan de Fuca strait to point Wilson, on

Quimper peninsula, thence in a straight line to point Partridge on Whidbey island, thence following the western shore of the said Whidbey island to the entrance to Deception pass, thence across said entrance to the southern side of Reservation bay, on Fidalgo island, thence following the western and northern shore line of the said Fidalgo island to Swinomish slough, crossing the said Swinomish slough, in line with the track of the Great Northern railway, thence northerly following the shore line of the mainland to Atkinson point at the northerly entrance to Burrard inlet, British Columbia, thence in a straight line to the southern end of Bowen island, thence westerly following the southern shore of Bowen island to cape Roger Curtis, thence in a straight line to Gower point, thence westerly following the shore line to Welcome point on Seechelt peninsula, thence in a straight line to point Young on Lasqueti island, thence in a straight line to Dorcas point on Vancouver island, thence following the eastern and southern shores of the said Vancouver island to the starting point at Carmanah lighthouse as shown on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart number 6300, as corrected to October 20, 1924, and on the British Admiralty Chart number 579.

The high contracting parties engage to have prepared as soon as practicable charts of the waters described in this article, with the above described boundaries and the international boundary line indicated thereon. They further agree to establish within the territory of the Dominion of Canada and the territory of the United States such buoys and marks for the purposes of this convention as may be recommended by the commission hereinafter authorized to be established, and to refer such of these recommendations as relate to points on the boundary to the International Boundary Commission, United States-Alaska and Canada, for action pursuant to the provisions of the treaty respecting the boundary between Canada and the United States signed February 24, 1925.

ARTICLE II

The high contracting parties agree to establish and maintain a commission to be known as the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, hereinafter called the commission, consisting of six members, three on the part of the Dominion of Canada, and three on the part of the United States of America.

The commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada shall be appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council. The commissioners on the part of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and the Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States shall be one of them.

The commission shall continue in existence so long as this convention shall continue in force, and each high contracting party shall have power to fill and shall fill from time to time vacancies which may occur in its representation on the commission in the same manner as the original appointments are made. Each high contracting party shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own commissioners, and the joint expenses incurred by the commission shall be paid by the two high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE III

The commission shall make a thorough investigation into the natural history of the Fraser river sockeye salmon, into hatchery methods, spawning ground conditions and other related matters. It shall conduct the sockeye salmon fish cultural operations in the area described in Article I, and to that end it shall have power to improve spawning grounds, acquire, construct, and maintain hatcheries, rearing ponds and other such facilities as it may determine to be necessary for the propagation of sockeye salmon in the waters covered by this

convention, and to stock the waters with sockeye salmon by such methods as it may determine to be most advisable. The commission shall also have authority to recommend to the two Governments the removal of obstructions to the ascent of sockeye salmon in the waters covered by this convention, that may now exist or may from time to time occur, and to improve conditions for the ascent of sockeye salmon, where investigation may show such to be desirable. The commission shall report annually to the two Governments what it has accomplished and the results of its investigations.

The cost of all such work shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and the said Governments agree to appropriate annually such money as each may deem desirable for such work in the light of the reports of the commission.

ARTICLE IV

The International Salmon Fisheries Commission established pursuant to Article II of this convention is hereby empowered, between the first day of June and the twentieth day of August in any year, for the whole or any part of the aforesaid period, to limit or prohibit the taking of sockeye salmon in respect of all the waters described in Article I of this convention, or in respect of Canadian waters and waters of the United States separately, provided, that when any order is adopted by the commission limiting or prohibiting the taking of sockeye salmon in regard to Canadian waters or waters of the United States separately, it shall extend to all of the Canadian waters or waters of the United States to which this convention applies, and provided further, that no order limiting or prohibiting the taking of sockeye salmon adopted by the International Salmon Fisheries Commission shall be construed to suspend or otherwise affect the requirements of the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of the state of Washington as to the procuring of a license to fish in the waters on their respective sides of the boundary line. Any order adopted by the commission limiting or prohibiting the taking of sockeye salmon in said waters during said period, or any part thereof, shall remain in full force and effect unless and until the same be modified or set aside by the commission. The taking of sockeye salmon in said waters during said period in violation of the orders of the commission adopted from time to time is hereby prohibited.

ARTICLE V

In order to secure a proper escapement of sockeye salmon during the spring or chinook salmon fishing season, the International Salmon Fisheries Commission may prescribe the size of the meshes in all fishing gear and appliances operated in the waters described in Article I of this convention which are frequented by sockeye salmon.

Whenever the taking of sockeye salmon in said waters during said period between the first of June and the twentieth of August in any year is permitted under the orders adopted by the commission in respect of Canadian waters any fishing appliances authorized by the laws of the Dominion of Canada may be used in such waters by any person thereunto legally authorized, and whenever the taking of sockeye salmon in said waters during said period is permitted under the orders adopted by the commission in respect of waters of the United States, any fishing appliance legally authorized by the state of Washington may be used in such waters by any person thereunto authorized by that state.

ARTICLE VI

No action taken by the commission under the authority of Articles IV and V of this convention shall be effective unless it is affirmatively voted for by at least two of the commissioners from each country.

ARTICLE VII

Inasmuch as the purpose of this convention is to establish for the high contracting parties, by their joint effort and expense, a fishery that is now largely non-existent, each of the high contracting parties should share equally in the fishery. The commission shall, consequently, in regulating the fishery do so with the object of enabling, as nearly as they can, an equal portion of the fish that is allowed to be caught each year to be taken by the fishermen of each high contracting party.

ARTICLE VIII

Each high contracting party shall be responsible for the enforcement of the regulations provided by the commission in the portion of their respective waters covered by the convention, and to this end they agree to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this convention, with appropriate penalties for violations thereof.

ARTICLE IX

The present convention shall be ratified by His Majesty in accordance with constitutional practice, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and it shall become effective upon the date of the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible and shall continue in force for a period of sixteen years, and thereafter until one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

An interesting step among New Brunswick fishermen during the fiscal year was the organization of the Gloucester Fishermen's Association, incorporated by an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, for the purpose of "the fostering of team work among the fishermen of the county of Gloucester for the betterment of their general economic status." The program of the association includes in the effort to better the economic status of its members, "improving the actual quality and standard of same (fish) product already prepared for the market, finding new markets, mainly improving actual market conditions, sales organizations, and methods." When the first general meeting of the association was held on March 27, following a series of organization meetings in different sections of the county, 690 members had been enrolled. Mr. L. Bérubé, who was employed by the Fisheries Branch, and Mr. J. G. Robichaud, of Shippigan, N.B., who was a member of the Royal Commission which made investigation into the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen islands in 1927 and 1928, assisted in the organization meetings, but the point stressed on all occasions was that responsibility for the work of the association and for its success or failure would rest upon the members themselves. Under its act of incorporation the association is empowered to own real estate not exceeding \$50,000 in value; to build, own, operate, lend, let or sell fishing boats; to organize, manage and, if necessary, finance any system to give credit facilities or advances of money to its members for building fishing boats or buying fishing rigging or supplies; and to organize, under the federal laws, and manage and finance mutual life and accident insurance among its members and mutual insurance on boats and fishing rigging or buildings owned by its members. If so desired, the association may carry such insurance for its members with any insurance company registered in Canada. An important section of the charter authorizes

the association to organize a business department to take charge of buying rigging or supplies, marketing fisheries products, and carrying on a general fish trade on behalf of such members as wish to take advantage of this service. Under the charter the association, when it deems such action desirable, may convert the business department into "definite commercial co-operative organizations . . . but, for the present, the operations of such department are for the service and at the risk of such members only of the association as desire to avail themselves of it."

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. FOUND,

Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 1

REPORTS OF SUPERVISORS OF FISHERIES

REPORT OF ACTING CHIEF SUPERVISOR SHREVE,

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1928

Only once since 1921 has the product of the fisheries of Nova Scotia had a larger value than that of the year 1928. While it is true that during recent years the value for the year 1926 exceeded the value for the year under review, it must be considered that 1926 was an exceptional one. The values recorded during the war years of 1917 and 1918, as well as the post-war years of 1919 and 1920, were in excess of the values obtained this year, but, of course, inflated prices prevailed during those years and therefore a comparison from a monetary standpoint is scarcely fair.

Omitting the war years of 1917 and 1918 and the post-war years of 1919 and 1920, the year 1928 ranks second in the history of the province, only having been exceeded by the year 1926. Therefore the operations for the 1928 season may be considered as successful.

The marketed value for 1928 was \$11,681,995.

The value of the fisheries to the province of Nova Scotia for the past six years has been as follows:—

1923.....	\$	8,448,385
1924.....		8,777,251
1925.....		10,213,779
1926.....		12,505,922
1927.....		10,783,631
1928.....		11,681,995

The cod fishery as usual maintained first position, followed by the lobster fishery, the haddock fishery ranking third in importance.

The fresh fish trade continued to expand and the future outlook is promising. Improved brine freezing methods will undoubtedly be further developed, and open up more avenues of trade. There was a considerable increase in the output of fresh fillets, both haddock and cod, as well as hake and cusk. Smoked fillets were also in good demand, and the production was increased considerably. Dried cod is the most important feature of the cod fishery, and this phase of the industry also showed considerable expansion. Boneless fish were also put up in larger quantities.

The catch of the chief commercial varieties such as cod, haddock, hake, cusk, pollock and swordfish also showed increased landings. The lobster fishery, which is one of the most important of all, records a decrease, as did the halibut, herring, mackerel, salmon, smelt and scallop fisheries, as compared with the year of 1927.

COD

The catch for 1928 shows an increase of 138,299 cwt. over the previous year. The catch was 1,470,172 cwt., having a landed value of \$2,822,472 and a marketed value of \$4,398,019, as compared with a catch of 1,331,873 cwt., with a landed value of \$2,433,699 and a marketed value of \$3,455,772 for the year 1927. The marketed value was increased by \$942,247. While there was

a slight shrinkage in the amount of cod used fresh, the quantity converted into fresh fillets, green salted, canned, smoked, smoked fillets, dried, and boneless, shows a substantial increase in each case. The output of fresh fillets almost doubled that of 1927. There was also a considerable increase in the amount of boneless cod prepared.

LOBSTERS

The lobster catch fell off from the preceding year by 7,264 cwt., and there was consequently a shrinkage in both the landed and marketed values. The total catch for 1928 was 172,409 cwt., having a marketed value of \$3,048,255, as compared with 179,673 cwt., with a marketed value of \$3,255,627, for 1927.

At the opening of the season on the west coast of the Island of Cape Breton the weather was very favourable for fishing and no drift ice appeared. It is claimed that this was the first season in thirty-seven years that this coast was free of drift ice at the opening of the season. Lobsters were plentiful at the start, but a severe gale took place on May 24 and 25, completely upsetting the industry for a week or ten days, and after the gale subsided lobsters were not so numerous.

The catch in the eastern mainland section of the province was above that of last year. This section, until a few years ago, was devoted entirely to the canned lobster trade, but of late the fresh lobster trade has opened up and is developing more and more each year. Fresh shipments are increasing from year to year. This is particularly true of Pictou and Antigonish counties. For the first time a lobster pound was operated at Pictou, to take care of shipments brought in from the late season in the Magdalen Islands.

The catch in the western section suffered a considerable drop.

The pack likewise shows a drop, as 494 cases less were packed this year than last.

The total pack for 1928 was 55,277 cases, as compared with 55,771 cases during 1927. The value of the pack naturally suffered. For 1928 the value of the pack amounted to \$1,465,239, as compared with \$1,727,105 for the previous year.

While indications are that the world consumption of canned lobsters was greater this year than in 1927, prices received were comparatively low. The re-entry of the Newfoundland pack on the market, after a closed season of four years, made available a considerable increased quantity of canned lobsters, and caused a decided drop in prices, and the general selling levels were reduced.

Both English and American buyers early in the season were hesitant in placing orders, but eventually canned lobsters were sold to about the same extent as formerly. The continental market was very dull. Japanese crab meat, offered at very attractive prices, especially to the continental market, caused serious interference with the operators in the canned lobster trade.

HADDOCK

The haddock fishery registers an increase of 61,743 cwt. The landings this year were 445,950 cwt., as compared with 384,207 cwt. during the previous year. The landed value for the year was \$917,404, and the marketed value \$1,654,977, as compared with a landed value of \$660,669 and a marketed value of \$1,402,135 for 1927. Large landings were made at Halifax, Ingonish, Petit de Grat, Port Hawkesbury and various ports in western Nova Scotia.

HAKE AND CUSK

The landings of hake and cusk amounted to 158,744 cwt., having a marketed value of \$268,577, as compared with a catch of 119,431 cwt. and a value of \$153,840 for the year 1927. Increased landings were made along all portions of the coast. The increased catches in the western part of the province were particularly noteworthy. The increase of the catch for the province was 39,313 cwt., while the marketed value was \$114,737.

MACKEREL

The only portion of the coast of the province to show an increase in the catch of mackerel was the western section. The total catch for the province was lower than last year. During 1927 the catch was 72,306 cwt., as against 71,440 for 1928. The landed value for 1927 was \$236,796 and the marketed value \$338,851, as compared with a landed value of \$244,916, and a marketed value of \$369,752 for the year under review. Better prices prevailed this year, and in spite of the lower catch, the market value registers an increase of \$30,901 over the previous year.

HERRING

The herring catch fell off to a great extent. While larger landings were made in the Island of Cape Breton, greatly decreased catches were secured in Western Nova Scotia. The catch was 166,398 cwt., with a landed value of \$167,831, and a marketed value of \$368,221, as compared with 214,560 cwt., having a landed value of \$225,175, and a marketed value of \$482,378 during 1927.

Spring herring were unusually plentiful in the waters of Cape Breton Island. The July run, however, was a failure. There was a general scarcity of spring and summer herring along the eastern coast of the mainland, although in October a heavy run entered the waters of Western Halifax county.

HALIBUT

There was a decrease in the halibut catch, as compared to the previous year, of 1,783 cwt. The landings during 1928 were 25,768 cwt., having a landed value of \$297,703, and a marketed value of \$434,110, as compared with a catch of 27,551 cwt. with a landed value of \$342,391, and a marketed value of \$468,679 for 1927. The decrease in the marketed value amounted to \$34,569. All sections of the coast show decreased landings, as compared with the previous year.

SALMON

The salmon fishery was disappointing and shows a decrease of 5,760 cwt., as compared with the landings in 1927. All sections of the coast showed decrease. The catch of Cape Breton island was roughly about half of that of last year. The eastern section of the mainland catch dropped over 2,000 cwt., while Western Nova Scotia shows a loss of over 1,100 cwt. The landings in the western portion of the province were less than half of the landings of last year.

The total quantity of salmon taken in the province was 7,059 cwt., as compared with 12,819 cwt. during 1927. The comparative landed values were \$112,340 and \$181,583, respectively. The marketed value for this year was \$138,681, while in 1927 it was \$233,189.

SCALLOPS

The scallop fishery suffered quite a severe decline, as compared with the previous year. However, it must be taken into consideration that 1927 was a record year, when 37,607 barrels were produced. During 1928 the production was 24,533 barrels, which is much in advance of the catch for any previous year, with the exception of 1927. The catch for the past six years has been as follows:—

	Barrels
1923.....	11,839
1924.....	7,504
1925.....	12,404
1926.....	19,918
1927.....	37,607
1928.....	24,533

It will therefore be seen that the apparent decline in 1928 is not nearly as serious as would appear at first glance.

The marketed value was also in excess of that for any of the years above referred to as will be seen from the following:—

1923.....	\$	72,547
1924.....		51,793
1925.....		76,025
1926.....		138,472
1927.....		212,838
1928.....		156,188

The catch in Lunenburg county was about half of that of last year, while decreases took place in the large scallop producing areas of Digby and Annapolis counties. However, the fishery, compared on the average with previous years, was quite successful.

SMELTS

The total catch for the year was 6,089 cwt., having a marketed value of \$103,535, compared with a catch of 7,110 cwt., valued at \$124,653 during 1927. At the opening of the season mild weather prevailed and the fishery was not prosecuted as vigorously as usual, as the fishermen were afraid they could not get their catches to market in good condition.

OYSTERS

The oyster catch for the province shows a slight increase over that of the previous year. The catch was 1,944 barrels, having a marketed value of \$15,935, as compared with 1,817 barrels, with a marketed value of \$16,109 for 1927. The largest landings, made in Cape Breton Island, were as follows:—

	Barrels.
Dennys Basin and Orangedale.....	697
Nyanza Bay.....	200
Estmere.....	86
Washabuck.....	73

The greatest increase in the catch took place at Nyanza bay, where 200 barrels were landed, compared with 102 barrels in 1927. The oyster fishery along the shores of the mainland bordering on Northumberland straits is becoming depleted, and some work must be done on the beds if the fishery is to be saved.

SWORDFISH

Swordfish were more plentiful along the coast, and larger catches were made than during the previous year. The landings for 1928 were 8,088 cwt., having a marketed value of \$132,345, as compared with a catch of 7,299 cwt. having a marketed value of \$120,692 last year. Good landings were made at Louisburg, Glace Bay, North Sydney and Petit de Grat. Heavier catches were also made in Guysboro county waters.

The following reports by districts will be of interest, showing the local conditions with respect to catches and values:—

DISTRICT No. 1, CAPE BRETON—INSPECTOR McLEOD

The outstanding features of the year, compared with 1927, are decreases in the quantities landed and values of lobsters, mackerel, halibut, salmon, pollock, and alewives; and increases in the quantities landed and values of cod, haddock, swordfish, herring, smelts and hake.

Lobsters.—The total catch was 40,403 cwt., marketed value, \$499,523, as compared with 42,524 cwt. with a marketed value of \$565,442 for 1927.

The largest catches were landed at Mainadieu, 3,006 cwt.; Port Hood Island, 2,070 cwt.; Petit de Grat, 1,827 cwt.; Port Morien, 2,344 cwt.; and Cheticamp, 1,682 cwt.

Cod.—The total catch was 153,780 cwt., marketed value \$343,755, as compared with 139,096 cwt. with a marketed value of \$292,061 for 1927. Increases compared with the preceding year are 14,684 cwt. in the catch and \$51,694 in landed value. On account of the low prices that prevailed for this fish during the previous year, the fishermen had no ambition to prosecute this branch of the industry at the opening of the season, as the price offered by fresh fish buyers was considered entirely too low. It was not until late in the season, when prices advanced, that the fishermen operated with any degree of vigour. However, cod were quite abundant during the whole season and the weather very favourable, except during October and November.

The largest catches were landed at North and South Ingonish, 23,832 cwt.; North Sydney, 33,685 cwt.; New Haven and Neil's Harbour, 14,873 cwt.; Petit de Grat, 12,658 cwt.; Cheticamp, 12,624 cwt.; Port Hood Island, 8,938 cwt.

Swordfish.—The total catch was 5,856 cwt., marketed value \$80,958, as compared with 5,376 cwt. with a marketed value of \$66,601 for 1927.

An increase of 480 cwt. in the catch, and 14,357 in the value is shown, as compared with the preceding year. The increase is due to the fish being more plentiful and weather conditions quite favourable. Increases were recorded at the ports of Fourchu, L'Ardoise, Gabarus, Petit de Grat, Louisburg, North Sydney and Ingonish.

Largest landings were as follows: Louisburg, 2,923 cwt.; Glace Bay, 1,120 cwt.; North Sydney, 768 cwt., and Petit de Grat, 520.

Haddock.—The total catch was 57,500 cwt., marketed value \$138,913, as compared with 68,344 cwt. with a marketed value of \$132,485 for 1927.

A decrease of 555 cwt. at L'Ardoise was due to the fact that none were caught in fish traps, as these fish kept farther off shore than usual, while at Petit de Grat an increase of 5,238 cwt. is noted, where most of the fish was caught in trap-nets. Louisburg shows an increase in the catch of 450 cwt. due to the fishermen of this port operating later in the fall than usual as a result of the better prices offered for the catch and improved transportation facilities, the Fisheries Branch having operated a Fish Collection Service on this section of the coast during the fall months.

An increase of 1,814 cwt. is shown at Ingonish, due to these fish being fairly plentiful in the spring when large catches were taken in the trap-nets at Middle Head. The fall run was not nearly as large as usual.

Mackerel.—The total catch was 27,810 cwt., marketed value \$103,613, as compared with 29,832 cwt. with a marketed value of \$122,425 for the 1927 season.

It is remarkable that the fall mackerel can be caught only with a jig in the district from Pleasant bay to Broad cove, on the northern coast of Inverness county, while on other sections of the Cape Breton island coast they are caught, principally, in gill-nets. Though fall mackerel in past years used to frequent the waters of Port Hood island, for some unaccountable reason they have not put in an appearance in any quantities for the past five or six years.

Halibut.—The total catch was 4,748 cwt., marketed value \$64,113, as compared with 4,772 cwt. with a marketed value of \$92,194 for the 1927 season.

The port of North Sydney shows an increase of 1,333 cwt., which is attributable to a larger number of bankers calling at this port for bait and disposing of their catch; also, more of the North Sydney fleet engaged in this branch of the industry during the spring months, owing to the good prices prevailing. On other sections of the coast, however, these fish were scarce, which accounts for the net decrease in the catch.

The largest landings were at North Sydney, 3,173 cwt., Hawkesbury, 247 cwt.; Scatarie, 201 cwt.; and Port Morien, 199 cwt.

Salmon.—The total catch was 2,498 cwt., marketed value \$39,922, as compared with 4,897 cwt. with a marketed value of \$78,436 for the 1927 season.

The decrease is due altogether to scarcity, as fine weather prevailed during the fishing season. From Pleasant bay to Broad cove, on the northern coast of Inverness county, a decrease of 953 cwts. is noted; from Inverness to Hawkesbury, a decrease of 193 cwt.; from Lingan to Point Aconi, a decrease of 25 cwt.; from Big Bras d'Or to Smoky, a decrease of 83 cwt.; from Ingonish to bay St. Lawrence, a decrease of 60 cwt. As a matter of fact this was the poorest season the salmon net fishermen have experienced for a great many years. In July fairly good catches were made by a few of the nets at Margaree and Broad cove, but at the same time the fishermen at Pleasant bay and Cheticamp ceased operating because of the small catches being taken. From Broad cove to Hawkesbury the fishermen scarcely paid expenses, but it is remarkable that a fisherman operating one net at Inverness made over \$900.

The largest catches were at Margaree, 394 cwt.; Little Loraine, 203 cwt.; Aspy bay, 159 cwt.; and Pleasant bay, 158 cwt.

Herring.—The total catch was 37,999 cwt., marketed value \$67,515, as compared with 26,604 cwt. with a marketed value of \$43,221, showing increases of 11,395 cwt. in the catch and 24,294 in value.

Largest landings were as follows: North Sydney, 11,540 cwt.; Hawkesbury, 3,790 cwt.; Petit de Grat, 2,251 cwt.; Cheticamp, 2,100 cwt.; Port Hood island, 1,686 cwt.; and St. Ann's, 1,620 cwt.

Smelts.—The total catch was 1,636 cwt., marketed value \$23,288, as compared with 1,727 cwt. with a marketed value of \$26,427 for 1927, showing decreases of 91 cwt. in the catch and \$3,139 in the marketed value.

Largest catches were as follows: Mabou Harbour, 296 cwt.; West Arichat, 150 cwt.; Louisdale, 144 cwt.; and Port Royal, 140 cwt.

Oysters.—The total catch was 1,265 bbl., marketed value \$9,230, as compared with 1,224 bbl. with a marketed value of \$10,347 for 1927, showing an increase of 41 barrels in the catch and a decrease of \$1,117 in the marketed value.

Hake and Cusk.—The total catch was 7,658 cwt., marketed value \$9,710, as compared with 3,663 cwt. with a marketed value of \$4,376 for 1927, showing an increase of 3,995 cwt. and \$5,334 in marketed value.

The increase in the catch is attributable to larger catches taken by the fishermen of Port Hood island and larger quantities landed by steam trawlers at Port Hawkesbury.

Largest landings were as follows: Port Hood island, 7,010 cwt.; Hawkesbury, 218 cwt.; Margaree harbour, 60 cwt.; and Cheticamp, 38 cwt.

Squid.—The total catch was 1,085 barrels, marketed value \$2,215, as compared with 684 barrels with a marketed value of \$2,977 for 1927, showing an increase of 80 cwt. in the catch and a decrease of \$762 in the marketed value.

Largest landings were as follows: Cheticamp, 700 barrels; Margaree harbour, 105 barrels; Grand Etang, 150 barrels; and Port Hood island, 25 barrels.

Flounders.—The total catch was 664 cwt., marketed value \$3,627, as compared with 1,846 cwt. with a marketed value of \$9,227, showing a decrease of 1,182 cwt. in the catch and \$5,600 in the marketed value. The entire catch was landed by trawlers at Port Hawkesbury.

Eels.—The total catch was 178 cwt., marketed value \$926, as compared with a nil catch and value for 1927. Nearly all these fish were landed at Louisdale.

DISTRICT No. 2—COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF HALIFAX, GUYSBORO, PICTOU, COLCHESTER, CUMBERLAND AND HANTS—INSPECTOR SUTHERLAND

The total quantity of all varieties landed was 729,789 cwt., marketed value \$4,199,173, as compared with 692,072 cwt. in 1927 valued at \$4,010,258. This is an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds in the catch, with a corresponding increase in value of \$188,915. Heavier landings in Halifax county west are responsible for about 90 per cent of the increase and Guysboro county shows a slight increase. Somewhat larger catches were made in Cumberland county northwest and the Bay of Fundy section.

Of the varieties taken, cod and haddock have increased over 11,000,000 pounds, while the lobster catch is greater by about half a million. The most serious decreases are those of herring, 500,000 pounds, and salmon, about 200,000 pounds. The increased values are in part due to higher prices paid for ground fish than in the previous year. The prices offered for lobsters were considerably lower.

Cod.—The total catch was 276,013 cwt., with a marketed value of \$1,126,858, as compared with a catch of 212,876 cwt. with a marketed value of \$930,038 for 1927, showing an increase of 63,137 cwt. in the catch and \$196,820 in the marketed value. However, as 35,800 cwt. of cod were brought into this district from outside points, the actual marketed value of the catch would be about \$71,600 less than the amount shown above, or about \$1,055,258.

The increased catch is due to Halifax county west, where 44,490 cwt. more were landed than in 1927, and Guysboro county, where the increase was about 20,000 cwt.

Of the total catch 112,379 cwt. were taken offshore, compared with 100,865 cwt. in 1927.

Prices were considerably better than during the previous year, and the fishermen between Halifax and Sonora had, by the collecting service, an opportunity to dispose of their catches in the fresh state. However, the prices for dried fish were so attractive that most of the fishermen in Halifax county east followed their usual custom and salted the catch.

Haddock.—The total catch was 241,502 cwt. with a marketed value of \$1,023,977, as compared with 191,934 cwt. with a marketed value of \$884,238 for 1927, showing an increase of 49,568 cwt. in the catch and \$139,739 in the marketed value. As in cod, considerable quantities of haddock were brought into this district, 12,168 cwt. in all, which would make the actual marketed value about \$24,336 less than that shown above, or about \$999,641.

The increase is due to heavier landings in Halifax county west, where the catch increased 48,103 cwt., while in Guysboro county east, due to fewer steam trawlers, the decrease was 3,986 cwt. Slight increases were also made in Halifax east and Guysboro west.

Of the total catch, 214,686 cwt. were taken offshore, as compared with 173,363 cwt. in 1927.

Hake and Cusk.—The total catch was 7,658 cwt. with a marketed value of \$23,143, as compared with 5,391 cwt. with a marketed value of \$12,955 for 1927. The increase is due to the Halifax county catch, which was 2,227 cwt. greater than in 1927, as 1,991 cwt. were taken offshore, as compared with 342 cwt. the previous year. Prices were as follows: Landed, \$0.75-\$1. Marketed—dried, \$5; green salted, \$3; smoked fillets, \$10-\$11; fresh fillets, \$10.

Pollock.—The total catch was 6,232 cwt. with a marketed value of \$12,709, as compared with 8,180 cwt. with a marketed value of \$12,694 for 1927, showing a decrease of 1,948 cwt. in the catch and an increase of \$15 in the marketed value. Of the catch, 4,507 cwt. were taken offshore, compared with 5,399 cwt. in 1927. Prices to the fishermen were \$1 and marketed price about the same as for hake.

Halibut.—The total catch was 7,051 cwt. with a marketed value of \$162,095, as compared with 7,240 cwt. with a marketed value of \$146,871 for 1927.

While the catch is about the same as for 1927, there is an increased marketed value of \$15,224. This is due in part to better prices, but mostly on account of 1,187 cwt. brought into this district. The offshore catch was 4,403 cwt., compared with 5,754 cwt. in 1927.

Large catches were made in Halifax county west and smaller catches in Guysboro east.

Herring.—The total catch was 50,241 with a marketed value of \$117,205, as compared with 54,609 cwt. with a marketed value of \$163,140 for 1927.

The catch is the smallest for the past five years. There was a general scarcity of spring and summer herring on the Atlantic coast of this district, but in October a heavy run entered Halifax bay and the western coast waters of Halifax county, where substantial catches were made by the fishermen. Bait was scarce throughout the season, which was a great hardship to the fishermen.

Mackerel.—The total catch was 29,582 cwt. with a marketed value of \$170,201, as compared with 34,003 cwt. with a marketed value of \$160,908 for 1927, showing a decrease of 4,421 cwt. in the catch and an increase of \$9,293 in the marketed value. This is the smallest catch for the past seven years, and the decrease most pronounced in Guysboro county, where 13,216 cwt. less were taken than in 1927; while in Halifax county west these fish were more plentiful, 17,962 cwt. being taken, as compared with 8,125 cwt. in 1927.

Prices to the fishermen were more satisfactory than in other years. Market prices were: \$8, fresh; \$8.50-\$9, salt (spring); \$18-\$20, salt (fall).

Salmon.—The total catch was 3,676 cwt. with a marketed value of \$77,374, as compared with 5,886 cwt. with a marketed value of \$113,971 for the 1927 season.

The decrease was general, excepting in the bay of Fundy, where there was a considerable increase. Antigonish and Pictou county east, where there is a valuable trap-net fishery, suffered the most, the catch falling off 50 per cent or 1,655 cwt. and \$14,207 in value. As the fish were scarce, the fishermen enjoyed the highest prices for some years past.

Albacore.—The total catch was 875 cwt. with a marketed value of \$8,750, as compared with 1,575 cwt. with a marketed value of \$15,750 for 1927.

This fishery is confined to St. Margaret's bay where albacore are taken by trap-nets and harpooning. The catch for 1928 is about an average, although it shows a considerable decrease from 1927, which was the largest catch since 1923.

Swordfish.—The total catch was 2,100 cwt. with a marketed value of \$49,429, as compared with 1,715 cwt. with a marketed value of \$30,795 for 1927, showing an increase in the catch of 385 cwt. and \$18,634 in the marketed value. This is due in part to shipments of 797 cwt. brought into this district. Heavier catches were made in Guysboro county.

Flounders, Skate and Soles.—Flounders decreased 5,135 cwt., while soles increased 1,743 cwt., the catches being 1,187 and 14,180 cwt., respectively. All of the latter were taken offshore, and 727 cwt. of flounders. The catch of skate was 2,163 cwt., as compared with 7,011 cwt. in 1927. However, this does not include large quantities of skate landed by steam trawlers at Halifax for reduction purposes.

DISTRICT No. 3—COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEENS, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH, DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KINGS—INSPECTOR MARSHALL.

The total amount of all kinds of fish for the year was 1,538,476 cwt. and 40,720 barrels of shellfish, with a total marketed value of \$5,970,206, as compared with 1,481,730 cwt. valued at \$5,300,749, which shows an increase of 56,746 cwt., and an increase in value of \$669,457.

Cod.—The catch of cod was 1,040,379 cwt. valued at \$2,927,406, as compared with 979,901 cwt. valued at \$2,233,673 for 1927. This shows an increase of 60,478 cwt. with an increase in value of \$693,733 for the year 1928.

Haddock.—This fishery shows an increase of 23,019 cwt., and an increase in value of \$106,675 over the preceding season.

Hake and Cusk.—A decided increase is shown of 33,051 cwt., and value of \$99,215.

Halibut.—The season was not as successful as last season, as a decrease is shown in catch and value of 1,570 cwt. and \$22,239.

Herring.—The catch of herring was 78,158 cwt. with a marketed value of \$183,501, as compared with 133,347 cwt. valued at \$276,047 for 1927. This shows a decrease of 55,189 cwt., and a decrease in value of \$92,547.

Mackerel.—This fishery shows an increase of 5,577 cwt. and an increase in marketed value of \$40,420.

Salmon.—The catch of salmon for 1928 was 885 cwt. with a value of \$21,385, as compared with 2,036 cwt. valued at \$40,782 for the season of 1927, showing a decided decrease of 1,151 cwt. and a decrease in value of \$19,397.

Scallops.—This fishery shows a decrease of 13,046 barrels, and a decrease in value of \$56,510.

Lobster.—This fishery shows a decrease in the catch of 9,921 cwt., and a decrease in the value of \$106,790.

BAIT REPORTING SERVICE

Most of the vessels engaged in the fishing industry of the province are now equipped with radio sets. A new wireless broadcasting service was inaugurated last April for the purpose of furnishing the fishermen and others interested in the industry with information in connection with the following items:—

1. Weather reports.
2. Bait reports daily from the Magdalen Islands, Canso, Port Hawkesbury, North Sydney, Halifax, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Lockeport, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Queensport, Port Hood, and other points, showing the quantity of frozen bait in storage and the quantity of fresh unfrozen bait available as well as the ice supplies on hand.
3. Ice conditions prevailing along the coast.
4. Prevailing local prices of dried fish.
5. Prevailing local prices for slack salted fish, including, where possible, Boston and Gloucester quotations.
6. New items covering catches of vessels arriving from the banks, and any outstanding fishery incidents such as loss of life, or damage or loss of vessels, or other unusual events that would be of interest to the fishermen, including urgent information as to the families of the fishermen.

The information involved was collected and compiled by the Halifax office, and was broadcast twice daily from the Louisburg Marconi Station and the Halifax Lightship. Many favourable comments have been received on the ser-

vice, and it is considered a distinct step in the right direction. The general opinion is that it has been of great advantage to the fishermen and the fishing industry as a whole. The service will undoubtedly become more popular and beneficial as time goes on and better and more receiving sets are installed on the vessels.

The first broadcast message was sent forward on April 23, and the service was discontinued for the season on November 30.

THE STEAM TRAWLER

During 1928 eleven trawlers operated from this province, while in 1927 fourteen were employed. The trawlers operating in 1928 are as shown below:—

Name of Vessel	Port Operated from	Time engaged
<i>Venosta</i>	Halifax.....	January-December
<i>Lemberg</i>	".....	"
<i>Good Hope</i>	".....	"
<i>Viernoe</i>	".....	"
<i>Cape Agulhas</i>	".....	(January-April November-December
<i>St. Cuthbert</i>	".....	November-December
<i>Loubyrne</i>	Halifax and Port Hawkesbury	January-December
<i>Rayon d'Or</i>	Canso.....	January-December
<i>Bonthorpe</i>	".....	January-May 1st
<i>Steaford</i>	".....	"
<i>Offa</i>	".....	January-March

In addition, the baby trawler *Geraldine* was built at Lunenburg, and operated from that port from June 30 for the Lunenburg Sea Products and Cold Storage Company, Limited. Her dimensions are: length, 108 feet; beam, 28 feet; draught, 10 feet, and she is equipped with crude oil engines having a motive power of 200 horse-power.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DANISH SEINER

An interesting experiment was made when the Nova Fisheries Limited, of Halifax, equipped a vessel, the *Nova I*, for Danish seining. She was constructed at Mahone Bay, N.S., and her dimensions are: length, 61 feet; beam, 17.6 feet; draft, 9 feet; hold, 8½ feet. She was powered with a 50-horsepower Diesel engine and equipped with a Danish seine hauler.

This was an introduction of an entirely new method of fishing in these waters. The *Geraldine* left on her first trip on November 1, but was handicapped in her operations by extremely bad weather. Her operations, in more moderate weather, will be watched with interest.

THE LUNENBURG FLEET

The year 1928 brought success to the Lunenburg fleet and in many instances records were eclipsed. The value of the deep-sea catch registered an increase of half a million dollars over the catch of the previous year.

From a financial standpoint the year may be considered as a distinct success. While last year eighty-three vessels were operated, this year the number was seventy-five. The decrease in the number of vessels in commission was eight although the monetary gain was outstanding over the year 1927.

Better prices prevailed than last year. The fish from the frozen bait trip were cured and sold at \$7.50 per quintal, a considerable advance over the price received from that trip last year.

Sixty-nine vessels participated in the second trip and their catch sold for \$8 per quintal. The vessels on these two trips were handicapped by extremely rough weather, resulting in decreased fares.

Fine weather prevailed for the most part during the summer trip, and good catches were made. The catch was sold two months earlier than in the previous year and brought \$9 per quintal.

Two vessels, the *J. H. Sinclair* and the *J. W. Margeson* were lost at the beginning of the summer trip. On the fall trip the *Andrava* was sunk in collision at Sydney Harbour. The crews fortunately, in all three cases, were saved. During the earlier trips quite a few vessels suffered damage due to prevailing rough weather, but the losses were comparatively slight, compared to former years.

Encouraged by good prices, and ready markets, eighteen vessels sailed on the fall trip. The fall trip is not a general one, but the results were encouraging, as the catch was good and the prevailing prices much in advance of previous years.

Each year shows an increased number of Newfoundland fishermen manning the Lunenburg fleet, and the year under review was no exception. A number of vessels during the past few years have been manned almost entirely by men from the ancient colony.

Practically the whole fleet is equipped with radio, and the broadcast service in connection with the bait and ice reports was very favourably commented upon by various captains interviewed.

The captains and fishermen, as a whole, were loud in their praise of the valuable service rendered by the C.G.S. *Arras* as a hospital ship on the banks.

DESTRUCTION OF HAIR SEALS

In view of the harmful activities of hair seals, especially to the salmon and smelt fisheries, the Fisheries Branch decided last year to pay a bounty of \$3.50 for each seal destroyed, on production of proper evidence of destruction. The bounty was repeated this year, but was discontinued in July, as the number of bounty claims received was so great that the amount provided by Parliament for bounty became exhausted. The amount expended in Nova Scotia until the end of July was \$10,570. This represents a destruction of 3,020 seals.

If funds had been available for the continuation of the bounty, naturally a great many more seals would have been destroyed. The best months for killing are June, July and August. It should be understood that a great many seals are destroyed on which no bounty is paid. It is impossible to estimate the number, but probably ten per cent of the seals killed are lost before the bodies can be recovered to secure the snouts which must be presented as evidence of destruction by the persons claiming the bounty.

More claims were paid in western Nova Scotia than in any other section of the province. The western counties of the mainland accounted for 1,345 claims, eastern counties for 1,190 claims, and the Island of Cape Breton for 485.

A great many hair seals are procurable in this province, and it is in the interest of the fishermen that they be destroyed, owing to their destructive tendencies towards the valuable salmon and smelt fisheries. If a good market for the skins can be secured, at an attractive price, the destruction will naturally be larger. Up to the present, it appears that a great many of the fishermen destroying seals have not saved the skins. This procedure will undoubtedly be corrected if the fishermen and others killing seals can be assured of a ready paying market for the skins.

FISH COLLECTION SERVICE

A Fish Collection Service was inaugurated and was put in operation along the southern shore of Cape Breton Island, between Main-a-dieu and Fourchu. The ss. *Mary Patricia* began operating on August 27, the *Pearl Cann* on August

28, the *Pollyanna* on October 11, and the *Comfort 2nd* on October 19. The *Mary Patricia* ceased operating on January 1, the *Pearl Cann* on December 3, the *Comfort 2nd* on January 6, and the *Pollyanna* on December 18.

The *Pollyanna* collected fish at Main-a-dieu, Big and Little Lorraine, and the *Comfort 2nd* collected fish at Fourchu and Gabarus, both boats conveying their cargoes to Louisburg where they were transferred to the *Mary Patricia* and *Pearl Cann*. The *Mary Patricia* and *Pearl Cann* plied direct between Louisburg and Canso, conveying the cargoes transferred from the *Pollyanna* and *Comfort 2nd* as well as the catch taken by the fishermen at Louisburg.

The following is a statement of the weight of fish taken at the several ports:—

Main-a-dieu	Louisburg	Gabarus	Fourchu	Big Lorraine	Little Lorraine
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
67,664	434,238	20,922	72,272	36,147	84,660

The fishermen along this section of the coast greatly appreciated the efforts put forth by the Fisheries Branch to give them better transportation facilities. Had it not been for this service the catch would have been less than half as large, for in the past fishermen ceased operating early in the fall on account of the poor prices prevailing and no boats to convey their catches to market. The weather was very stormy during the months of October and November, which greatly interfered with fishing operations. Had the weather been fine the catch would have been doubled.

The collection service which was inaugurated on the eastern part of the mainland in 1927, between Port Bickerton and Canso, was continued successfully in 1928. A new service was started between Sonora and Halifax.

The two collection services in eastern Nova Scotia carried a total of 4,262,053 pounds.

In western Nova Scotia a collection service was inaugurated, operating between Port LaTour, Shelburne and Lockeport.

RIVER AND INLAND FISHERIES

Nova Scotia is famous for its sport fishing rivers and lakes, and more and more tourists are being attracted to the province every year on account of the splendid angling opportunities which prevail. Of course, the sport is also extensively engaged in by citizens of the province. It is absolutely essential that our salmon and trout be afforded all protection possible, and every effort is being made in this direction. The salmon and trout fisheries are a distinct asset to the province, from an economic standpoint, and attract many visitors.

A number of fish and game protective associations have been organized in various sections amongst the local sportsmen for the purpose of affording all protection possible to our game fish. Our own officers have been zealous in their efforts to prevent illegal fishing.

The Margaree river was visited by a larger number of tourists than ever before. The largest salmon caught on the rod weighed thirty-two pounds, and the largest number taken by a visiting angler was twenty-seven. The largest salmon landed by an angler in the Margaree river last year weighed 52½ pounds.

On the Cheticamp river twenty-eight salmon were landed by a visiting angler, and curiously enough the largest fish weighed twenty-eight pounds.

The salmon angling yield in these two rivers for the last four years has been as follows:—

Year	Margaree River	Cheticamp River
1925.....	363	69
1926.....	489	100
1927.....	868	138
1928.....	509	121

On the Maccan river, Cumberland county, an unusual feature occurred in a heavy run of small salmon which took place in late July. This river usually supports a good run of spawn fish in September and later, but this year the salmon referred to were in the river in good condition until the latter part of August. The water was not high at the time, and it was only by the best efforts of the officers that large numbers were not destroyed by poachers. A number were taken by sport fishing with dry flies. The fact that salmon were plentiful in the headwaters of the bay of Fundy may explain this unusual run.

No salmon fly fishing is done in Colechester, Pictou, and Antigonish counties. In Guysboro county and Halifax county, due to the failure of the salmon on the coast, comparatively few entered the rivers and the sport catch was not up to normal.

During the early part of the season trout were fairly plentiful in the Margaree river. The largest trout of which there is departmental record was captured on May 19 at Long Marsh pool, Margaree river. It weighed, when landed, $6\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. It was $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a girth of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Very satisfactory catches were taken in lake Ainslie, Indian river, and river Denys, Inverness county, and Baddeck and Washabuck rivers, North Aspy river, Middle river, Clyburn's brook, and Ingonish river, Victoria county, during the early part of the season, but in July, August, and September very few were caught on account of the waters being very low and warm. In Bentinck pool, Baddeck river, fifteen trout were taken, weighing from two to four and a half pounds, in one day.

Angling in western Nova Scotia for both salmon and trout was good. An increased number of non-resident anglers visited the district. The Mersey river, Medway river, Tusket river, Annapolis river, etc., provided good sport for the anglers. The salmon fishery on the Mersey river is reported to be increasing fast, and if the new development being carried on by the Nova Scotia Power Commission on this river does not interfere too much with the ascent of salmon the fishery should continue to increase.

ERECTION OF HALIFAX COLD STORAGE PLANT

For many years past there has been a general demand for the establishment of adequate cold storage facilities at the port of Halifax. This year saw the commencement of the erection of a modern cold storage plant to meet that demand. In April, 1929, a plant costing two and a quarter million dollars will be completed at Halifax.

While the plant will handle all kinds of perishable foods, one large unit is to be devoted exclusively to the handling of fish. The facilities will be available to the public, and in the cold storage chambers there is ample storage room for holding frozen fish. The equipment includes the rapid brine freezing process—Bird's Eye method. The establishment of this plant should be of great benefit to those engaged in the fishing industry. It will undoubtedly be helpful to the shore fishermen.

The plant is known as the Nova Scotia Public Cold Storage Terminals, Limited, and is located advantageously at the south end terminals. With the facilities provided, it is to be expected that fishery production will increase.

FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

During the year twenty-nine Fishermen's Co-operative Associations were operated throughout the province. They were confined to the eastern mainland and the island of Cape Breton. The number will likely be considerably increased from year to year and stations organized in the western part of the province.

The co-operative associations, or stations, of the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia operated during the year under review were located at the following points:—

1. Canso, Guysboro county.
2. Petit de Grat, Richmond county.
3. Arichat, Richmond county.
4. Porierville, Richmond county.
5. West L'Ardoise, Richmond county.
6. Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond county.
7. Rockdale, Richmond county.
8. L'Ardoise, Richmond county.
9. L'Ardoise, Richmond county.
10. Lismore, Pictou county.
11. Fouchu, Richmond county.
12. Gabarus, Richmond county.
13. Louisburg, Cape Breton county.
14. Main-a-dieu, Cape Breton county.
15. Havre Boucher, Antigonish county.
16. Ingonish Beach, Victoria county.
17. Big Island, Pictou county.
18. Arisaig, Antigonish county.
19. Monk's Head, Antigonish county.
20. River John, Pictou county.
21. Grand Etang, Inverness county.
22. Dover, Guysboro county.
23. Margaree, Inverness county.
24. Belle Cote, Inverness county.
25. Whitehead, Guysboro county.
26. Port Felix, Guysboro county.
27. Cole Harbour, Guysboro county.
28. Little Lorraine, Cape Breton county.
29. Port Hood Island, Inverness county.

Each station elected officers such as president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee. The number of members belonging to each station ranged from fifteen to one hundred and thirty-six, and the number of meetings held by each organization from one to twenty-five.

The various associations referred to were organized primarily for the following objects:—

(a) To procure information respecting the latest improvements in boats and fishing gear of all kinds, methods of curing and preparing fish for markets, and the transportation and marketing of fish and fish products.

(b) To co-operate in the matter of purchases of fish, fishing supplies and accessories and in the canning, curing, storage, preservation, selling, marketing and export of fish.

(c) Mutual communication between the stations of such information.

(d) To take action upon matters arising in respect to the fisheries and to make representations and furnish information to the proper authorities.

(e) Generally to improve and elevate the material, intellectual and social welfare and standing of the members.

UTILIZATION OF FISH WASTE AND MANUFACTURE OF BY-PRODUCTS

There was one less licensed reduction plant operated in the eastern part of the province during the year under review than last year.

During the year three licensed reduction plants operated in the eastern portion of the mainland, as shown below:—

1. FASTERFAT Limited, Halifax.
2. Kendall Reduction Works and Fish Meal Plant, Halifax.
3. Robinson Glue Company, Canso.

The following licensed reduction plants were operated in western Nova Scotia:—

1. H. R. L. Bill, Lockeport.
2. A. W. Dodd, Freeport.
3. A. W. Dodd, Westport.
4. Roy Casey, Victoria Beach.
5. Parkhurst Cod Liver Oil Corporation, Tiverton.
6. M. A. Nickerson, Clark's Harbour.
7. W. H. Goudy, Lockeport.
8. H. Wall, Yarmouth.
9. Yarmouth Meal and Oil Company, Limited, Yarmouth.
10. Lewis Canning Company, Annapolis.

The Lewis Canning Company was operated from a by-product standpoint for the purpose of grinding scallop and clam shells into chicken feed. The other concerns mentioned in western Nova Scotia were engaged in the production of oil.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

The patrol boat *Mildred McColl* made her first patrol this year on April 7, after the usual overhauling, and patrolled the lobster districts in Halifax, Guysboro, and along Northumberland straits until the seasons opened. This boat did very effective work in regulating the opening of the season in the straits district by enforcing the opening hour and thus giving all fishermen an equal chance for the best grounds. This has always been a bone of contention with the lobster fishermen there, and led to many disputes in former years, when weather conditions permitted the running of lines on the opening day. Fishermen and packers, generally, appreciated the enforcement this year.

Until July 21 the *Mildred McColl* was engaged in regular patrol work in Halifax and Guysboro counties, when she was taken for scallop investigation work to Prince Edward Island and other points. She was engaged in this work until August 21, and then returned to regular patrol work, and remained in commission until January 31.

The work performed by this boat was most valuable for the proper regulation and protection of the fisheries. Captain Williams, and his crew, were most efficient and conscientious. During the absence of the *Mildred McColl* from regular patrol work, illegal fishing broke out in some sections.

The contract boat *Lulu T.*, was again engaged for the protection of the lobster boundary line at Port Philip and the closed area east of the boundary.

Captain Brownell was employed as master, and the inspector for the district reports the protection of the lobster grounds in the close season this year was most satisfactory.

The *F.P.I.* carried on satisfactory and continuous patrol throughout the season from Pubnico, Yarmouth county, to the head of the bay of Fundy.

FISHERIES CRUISER SERVICE

Both C.G.S. *Arras* and C.G.S. *Arleux* were busily occupied throughout the year. The commanding officers, Captain Barkhouse, of the *Arras*, and Captain Cousins, of the *Arleux*, deserve praise for the splendid work carried out by the vessels under their command.

The *Arras* in addition to carrying on regular patrol work along the coast during the spring, fall and winter, again proceeded to the Grand Banks as a hospital ship, with the fishing fleet, and remained on that duty during the summer. The services rendered in this connection were much appreciated by the fleet, but a boat with larger and better accommodation for hospital cases is desirable and it is hoped that such may be secured in the near future. The *Arras*, however, gave every assistance possible to the fleet, and many expressions of appreciation have been received with regard to her work.

Dr. D. R. Webster, who was employed on the vessel, reports with regard to the work on the banks as a hospital ship, as follows:—

“The season was no doubt the most successful from every viewpoint. The medical service was the largest yet experienced due in a measure to a more or less severe epidemic of influenza among the crews of the vessels. There were no deaths from illness among the fleet. The following is a summary of the work:—

Total number of new cases.....	303
Total number of calls.....	378
Total number of minor operations.....	65
Patients conveyed to St. John's or other port for home or hospital..	12”

The *Arleux* was actively engaged in patrol work throughout the year, and was instrumental in clearing many harbours of ice during the winter months. Her services were most valuable, and were much appreciated by the fishing industry. As in recent years, she acted as a mother ship to the fishing fleets of Canso, Arichat, Petit de Grat and vicinity, rendering them any assistance necessary.

LOSS OF LIFE

With deep regret there is reported the death of Mr. Thomas Burke of Bateston, Cape Breton county, who was drowned in Mira bay, Cape Breton, on May 10, while in the act of setting a herring net, and also that three fishermen were lost in eastern Nova Scotia, two in Guysboro east and one in Antigonish county.

LICENSES ISSUED

Lobster fishing.....	8,586
Lobster packing.....	112
Lobster packing extension.....	134
Lobster pound.....	17
Salmon gill-net or drift-net.....	750
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir.....	399
Salmon net permits.....	40
Smelt gill-net.....	534
Smelt bag-net.....	252
Herring weir.....	79
Drag seine.....	132
Oyster.....	281
Scallop.....	196
Reduction works.....	13
Trap-net.....	264
Cannery.....	21
Shad gill-net or drift-net.....	9
Quahaug.....	2
Angling permits.....	950
Certificates F. 12.....	313

PROSECUTIONS

There were seventy-nine prosecutions for violations of the Fishery Regulations. Thirteen took place in Nova Scotia, District No. 1, forty-two in Nova Scotia, District No. 2, and twenty-four in Nova Scotia, District No. 3. Statements showing details in connection with the prosecutions referred to appear as part of Appendix No.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR S. T. GALLANT, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND MAGDALEN ISLANDS, FOR 1928-29

The total marketed value of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island for the year 1928 was \$1,196,681. The following table gives the comparison between the catch and value for the year 1928 and that of 1927:—

Kinds of fish	1927		1928	
	Quantity caught	Value marketed	Quantity caught	Value marketed
Cod..... cwt.	49,419	\$ 128,830	36,852	\$ 98,028
Haddock..... "	1,168	3,787	996	4,254
Hake and cusk..... "	11,326	16,780	11,925	23,162
Herring..... "	51,834	88,368	47,451	94,539
Mackerel..... "	6,455	28,255	10,197	42,068
Alewives..... bbl.			150	450
Salmon..... cwt.	124	3,031	55	1,375
Smelts..... "	14,936	179,232	13,122	112,319
Trout..... "	61	646	92	1,104
Caplin..... bbl.	183	850	178	682
Eels..... cwt.	131	1,358	245	2,390
Tom cod..... "	1,823	4,195	1,936	5,370
Clams and quahaugs..... bbl.	1,174	5,760	2,549	6,167
Crabs..... cwt.	135	360	523	1,248
Lobsters and products..... "	62,800	855,917	65,613	*752,123
Scallops..... bbl.	96	240	320	1,395
Oysters..... "	4,071	48,838	4,756	47,619
Tongues and sounds..... cwt.	68	1,360		
Seals..... no.			415	1,488

*Some lobsters shipped to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and marketed value included in returns for those provinces.

COD

There was a decrease of 12,567 cwt. in the catch of cod. The catch by counties follows:—

West Prince.....	9,878 cwt.
East Prince.....	807 "
Queens.....	20,274 "
Kings.....	5,893 "

HADDOCK

The catch by counties follows:—

Kings.....	846 cwt.
Queens.....	150 "

HERRING

There was a decrease of 4,383 cwt. in the catch of herring. As the fish caught in the spring season was of very poor quality it was in demand only for lobster bait and fox food. The catch by counties follows:—

West Prince.....	17,930 cwt.
East Prince.....	6,033 "
Queens.....	7,364 "
Kings.....	16,124 "

LOBSTERS

Lobster fishing became general the first week of May and was fairly good during the entire month, but there was a decided falling off in June. The price per case was lower than last year. In the late season area, however, there was quite an increase in the catch, so that the season, on the whole, shows an increase of 2,813 cwt. The catch by counties follows:—

West Prince.....	14,534 cwt.
East Prince.....	12,342 "
Queens.....	11,096 "
Kings.....	27,641 "

At the first of the season in the late season district \$18 per cwt. was paid for live lobsters of nine inches and over, but during a period of warm weather, extending from August 16 to September 1, the price declined to \$12 per cwt.

OYSTERS

Again this year the bulk of the catch was taken from Vernon, Orwell, Seal, East and West rivers and tributaries. Weather conditions during the summer were especially favourable and the oysters grew rapidly. So large a catch was taken in the month of October that the market became glutted early in November and fishermen were obliged to cease operations. Otherwise, there would have been a large increase in the catch. The catch by counties follows:—

Queens.....	4,680 bbls.
Kings.....	17 "
East Prince.....	59 "

During the season a beginning was made to clean some of the oyster areas in Richmond bay, and seventy barrels of parent oysters were taken from East river and placed there. This should have a tendency to increase the number of spat and help propagation all over the bay. Last year some nine barrels were taken in Bideford river, a tributary to Richmond bay; this year thirty barrels were taken.

There was a tremendous set of spat in Percival river in the years 1927 and 1928, and in the near future it is hoped that this river will be as productive as in former years. A large quantity of these immature oysters were removed from shallow to deeper water in the bay and this should afford them ample opportunity to develop.

SMELTS

There was a decrease of 1,814 cwt. in the smelt catch. The season for gill-net fishing opened on October 15, and for bag-net fishing on December 1. Fish were scarce throughout the entire season; they were in good demand, however, on the Boston and New York markets and good prices were obtained. The catch by counties follows:—

West Prince.....	1,228 cwt.
East Prince.....	4,429 "
Queens.....	7,073 "
Kings.....	392 "

CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS

In clams and quahaugs there was an increase in the catch of 1,375 cwt. over that of last year. During the season a firm in Charlottetown canned a quantity of quahaugs which found a ready market at remunerative prices.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

During the season of 1928 there were six patrol boats in the Protective Service, and with their aid and that of the overseers and guardians a great many attempts at illegal fishing were successfully suppressed; in fact, illegal lobster fishing was kept down to a minimum for the first time in a number of years.

The total number of confiscations for violations of the Fisheries Regulations during season 1928, covering 92 seizures, was 44.

The total number of prosecutions was 20.

REMARKS

The fishways at Laird's, Campbell's, Dixon's and Vernon river mill-dams were in good condition for the fall run of trout which ascend the head of the streams to deposit their eggs on the natural spawning grounds. There are eighty-eight mill-ponds throughout the province and all are teeming with brook trout.

CAPITAL AND EMPLOYMENT

The total capital invested was \$940,944, which covers sail and row boats, gasolene boats, carrying smacks, gill-nets, trap and smelt nets, tubs of trawls, hand-lines, lobster traps, fishing piers and wharves, ice-houses, small fish and smoke houses, and lobster canneries.

The number of females employed was 640; the number of males 2,967.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands for the year 1928 was \$644,350, as compared with \$722,105 for 1927 a decrease of \$77,755, due principally to a failure in the mackerel and seal catch. Some fish was shipped to New Brunswick and its marketed value is included with the total for that province.

The following table gives a comparison of the catch and value for 1927 and 1928:—

Kinds of Fish	1927		1928	
	Quantity caught	Value marketed	Quantity caught	Value* marketed
Cod..... cwt.	38,894	83,238	66,000	154,016
Herring..... "	110,217	69,535	109,572	99,087
Mackerel..... "	61,885	177,046	20,820	69,348
Smelts..... "	80	240	163	968
Eels..... "	50	350	70	490
Clams and quahaugs..... bbls.	1,615	9,690	2,775	16,650
Lobsters..... cwt.	20,463	300,087	22,227	292,207
Tongues and soundls..... "	35	245		
Hair seals..... no.	50,357	56,462	1,654	3,413
Seal oil..... gal.	63,030	21,314	4,984	1,815
Cod oil..... "	6,340	2,653	7,365	3,681
Fish skins..... cwt.	284	639	100	275
Fish fertilizer..... tons	24	606	50	1,000
Halibut..... cwt.			250	1,400
Seal skins..... no.			1,654	3,413

*Some fish was shipped to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the marketed value is included in returns for those provinces.

COD

This fish was in good demand, and there was an increase in the catch of 27,106 cwt., with an increase in value of \$71,806.

HERRING

There was a small decrease in the catch of herring with an increase in value, due, no doubt, to the large quantity of smoked fish. The smoking of herring is continuously expanding in the Magdalen Islands, four additional large smokers having been built at Grindstone and Etang du Nord. The Magdalen firms appear to have a ready sale for these fish, and this industry is progressing favourably.

LOBSTERS

There was an increase in the lobster catch of 1,764 cwt., with a decrease in value of \$7,880. Some lobsters were shipped to Nova Scotia and their marketed value was included with the figures for that province. There is very little variation in the catch of lobsters from year to year, but, if anything, it is on the increase. The people of these islands are law-abiding and no illegalities of any kind occur. The lobster canneries are equipped with the most modern facilities and turn out a first-class product.

In the Magdalen Islands there is a lobster sanctuary known as "The Lagoons", which is some twenty-eight miles in length and ranges in width from one-quarter of a mile to two miles. No lobster fishing is allowed in these lagoons. This might account for the steady catch of lobsters from year to year on these islands.

MACKEREL

The run of mackerel was small in comparison with 1927, and there was a decrease of 41,065 cwt. This gave the fishermen a better opportunity of taking care of the catch and as a result a superior quality of fish was put up.

SEALS

There was a decrease in the catch of 48,703 seals.

REMARKS

Navigation opened on April 16, which was much earlier than usual. SS. *Lovatt* continues to give entire satisfaction so far as passengers and freight are concerned; the captain and crew are very obliging and attentive to their duties which makes the boat especially pleasant for the passenger service.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR J. F. CALDER, DISTRICT NO. 1,
NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1928-29

District No. 1, New Brunswick, is made up of the counties of Charlotte, St. John, and Albert, and the Bay of Fundy watershed of Westmorland county.

The following statement shows the catches and marketed values for the past year:—

		Catch	Marketed value
			\$
Cod.....	cwt.	22,158	63,917
Haddock.....	"	28,164	63,110
Hake.....	"	68,160	53,929
Pollock.....	"	34,118	55,297
Halibut.....	"	66	.....
		marketed elsewhere	
Flounders.....	"	976	2,862
Skate.....	"	142	190
Herring.....	"	160,312	223,283
Sardines.....	bbl.	279,349	1,284,771
Alewives.....	cwt.	21,505	35,280
Salmon.....	"	2,500	56,051
Shad.....	"	2,388	27,861
Smelts.....	"	365	5,467
Clams.....	bbl.	23,121	96,383
Cockles.....	cwt.	59	183
Lobsters.....	"	7,177	149,537
Scallops.....	bbl.	50	250
Winkles.....	cwt.	308	891
Dulse, dried.....	"	2,450	3,629
Hair seals.....	no.	250	875
Tongues and sounds.....	cwt.	288	1,166
Fish oil, n.e.s.....	gal.	21,005	11,780
Fish fertilizer.....	ton	98	1,180
Fish skins and bones.....	cwt.	138	296
Other products.....			672

The marketed value of the catch for 1928 was \$2,138,860, as against \$1,858,364 for last year, an increase of \$280,496, but, at the same time, slightly less than the value of the yield in 1926 and 1925, and considerably less than the total for 1924.

COD

The catch of cod was 22,158 cwts. as against 19,331 cwts. for the previous year. The value of the catch marketed was \$63,917. Most of the cod are taken in the late spring and summer months, when they are in prime condition.

HADDOCK

A very slight decline is to be noted in the haddock catch, as compared with the previous year—28,164 cwts. were taken during the present year, as against 29,735 cwts. in 1927. The average price paid for these fish was \$1.88 per cwt., which is practically the same as the average value for the previous year. However, an unfortunate feature in connection with the disposal of the catches by the fisherman is the fact that during the early summer months, when these fish were fairly plentiful and when the weather was very favourable for fishing operations, the price was down to \$1.25 per cwt. In the fall of the year, when the weather was very unfavourable for operations, the prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$4 per cwt.

HAKE

A large increase is to be noted in the catch of hake for the present year—68,160 cwts., as against 36,796 cwts. for 1927. There was a slight increase in the prices obtained.

POLLOCK

The catch of pollock was 34,118 cwt., as against 7,693 cwt. for the previous year. This increase was very gratifying as the fishermen had been afraid in recent years that the pollock fishery would become an absolute failure. The majority of the fishermen salt and dry their own catches, which were sold at very good prices. The fall run of pollock around the islands of Charlotte county are wonderfully fat fish, with very large livers. There was a ready market for fish livers at a price of about 50 cents per bucket. The liver of the individual pollock brought about five cents.

FLOUNDERS

About the usual small quantity of flounders—976 cwt.—were taken. These fish are either captured by spearing or by the use of hoop-nets. The small catch really represents the limited demand for these fish in the domestic market. There is, however, a heavy demand for flounders, at good paying prices, in the United States markets during the winter months. Some six or seven sail of American flounder druggers operated off the city of Eastport, Maine, during the latter part of 1928 and the first of 1929, and did exceptionally well. At the present time our Fishery Regulations prohibit the use of the kind of gear used by the American flounder druggers.

HERRING

The herring catch was again light in 1928, although there was a slight increase over the previous year, the catch for 1927 being 151,352 cwt., as against 160,312 cwt. during 1928. The decline in the herring fishery during the past two years is due to the very light run of large herring around Grand Manan island. While the catch was light again this year, good prices were obtained for smoked herring, and those who were lucky enough to make fairly good catches did very well.

SARDINES

A very large increase is to be noted in the sardine catch as compared with the previous year. This year 279,349 barrels were taken, as against 174,640 barrels in 1927. The marketed value of the catch for the present year was \$1,284,771, as against \$1,046,250 for 1927. There is very little to be noted in connection with any fluctuation of the prices being paid for these fish—the average price for 1927 being \$1.21 per barrel, against \$1.25 per barrel during 1928. The catch of sardines on the whole eastern portion of the State of Maine coast was light in 1928, with the result that the canners of that section were, in a very large measure, dependent on the weirs on the Canadian side for their supply. While this condition of affairs assured our fishermen a steady market for their catches, it did not have the effect of producing competition among the buyers in the purchase of their supplies, with resultant high price.

SALMON

There was a considerable falling off in the catch of salmon for the present year, as compared with the previous year and only 2,500 cwt. were taken, while the catch for 1927 amounted to 3,462 cwt. While the catch made by the fishermen was quite light, at the same time, the run of salmon which entered the rivers for the purpose of spawning was very heavy. The small catch made by the fishermen can, in large measure, be attributed to the fact that the streams were fairly high during the summer months, with the result that the salmon readily entered them and, thereby, got beyond the reach of the commercial net fishermen, whereas, during summers when the rivers are low, salmon stay out in the bay until a much later period. The run of salmon in the Pocologan and New rivers in Charlotte county was very heavy, while the run in the tributaries of the Petitcodiac river was phenomenally heavy. These fish were protected better than ever before, and if natural conditions are favourable for propagation, the fishery ought to benefit immensely from the vastly increased number of fish which spawned in the rivers during the past fall.

ALEWIVES

The alewives catch was slightly less than during the previous year; 21,505 cwt. were taken during 1928 and 23,000 cwt. in 1927. A large portion of the 1928 catch was salted, as the demand for the fresh article was limited. The salt alewives are exported, principally to Haiti. Market conditions were poor and the low prices of the previous year continued.

SHAD

There was a considerable increase in the shad catch and 2,888 cwt. were taken, as against 1,689 cwt. in 1927. A very heavy run of shad again ascended the Petitcodiac river for the purpose of spawning. In order to protect these fish while on the spawning grounds, it was necessary to put on a force of guardians. They did their work in a thorough manner and the fish were permitted to spawn and return to the sea again. There is no question that the fishery will greatly benefit from the large number which spawned in this area.

LOBSTERS

A slight increase is to be noted in the lobster catch as compared with the previous year; 7,177 cwt. were taken, as against 6,735 cwt. in 1927. The price paid, however, was not nearly so good as during the previous year, with the result that, while the marketed value of the 1927 catch was \$194,425, the catch of 1928 had a marketed value of \$149,537 only. The fishery is practically holding its own under present conditions.

FISH WASTE

A large quantity of refuse from ground fish is each year thrown away: It is believed this material could be converted into fish meal and fertilizer at a profit. However, up to the present, all of it has been thrown away. During 1928 about 9,000 cwt. of this waste was produced in the vicinity of Wilson's beach, Campobello; 7,000 cwt. at Beaver harbour; 14,000 cwt. at North head, Grand Manan; and 2,500 cwt. at Chance harbour, St. John county.

REMARKS

On the whole, the position of the average fisherman has improved somewhat during the year; and while comparatively low prices have been paid for practically all kinds of fish, there has been a strengthening of market conditions, with a better demand for the fisherman's products and slightly increased prices, in many instances. At the present time, conditions are such as to warrant a more hopeful attitude on the part of all those who are engaged in the fishing industry. The great drawback of this section is the lack of mild-curing fish establishments. Generally speaking the fish are either shipped out in a fresh condition, which, of course, means the employment of very little, if any, labour, or they are salted and sun-dried, either by the fishermen or by small fish concerns, which also means the employment of a very limited amount of labour. On the other hand, if there were a number of concerns in this section putting up fillets of all kinds, during the summer months, as well as smoked haddies, bloaters, boneless herring, etc., with the necessary cold-storage facilities, the industry would be on a very much more satisfactory basis. The sardine manufacturing plant of Connors Bros., Limited, at Black's harbour, gives employment to a large number of hands and is of great benefit, not only to that particular section but to the whole county of Charlotte as well, but, unfortunately, it is the only concern which employs labour to any considerable extent.

The following tables cover licenses, certificates and prosecutions during the year:—

Kind of license	Number
Herring weir.....	653
Lobster fishing.....	520
Lobster pounds.....	6
Permits to dig clams.....	101
Cannery.....	9
Salmon drift-net.....	91
Shad gill-net.....	50
Seine permits.....	15
Reduction works.....	4
Scallop.....	3
Confiscations.....	60
Prosecutions.....	33

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR A. L. BARRY, DISTRICT No. 2, NEW
BRUNSWICK, FOR 1928-29

District No. 2, New Brunswick, comprises the counties of Westmorland (Northumberland strait side only), Kent, Northumberland (except the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi), Gloucester and Restigouche.

The total marketed value of the fishery of the district for the year 1928 was \$2,825,076, as against a value of \$2,524,726 for 1927, an increase of \$300,350.

The following table shows the catch and marketed value of the different fisheries for the respective years 1928 and 1927:

	1928		1927		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Lobsters.....	cwt.	50,793	\$ 887,658	43,017	\$ 760,628
Smelts.....	"	59,501	906,588	45,990	684,260
Salmon.....	"	9,472	193,687	18,624	338,538
Cod.....	"	150,716	372,819	117,442	226,415
Oysters.....	bb.	12,383	107,808	13,574	100,576
Tomcods.....	cwt.	17,266	63,774	20,246	91,979
Herring.....	"	175,521	154,683	257,609	193,593
Clams and quahaugs.....	bb.	6,937	35,296	8,704	34,099
Mackerel.....	cwt.	18,611	37,899	9,271	30,303
Alewives.....	"	665	490	16,434	21,477
Hake and cusk.....	"	10,566	15,994	8,963	18,692
Haddock.....	"	714	1,690	1,099	2,335
Shad.....	"	3,723	31,434	1,031	7,594
Flounders.....	"	10	20	55	55
Mixed fish.....	"	86	86	528	528
Trout.....	"	88	1,800	172	3,998
Bass.....	"	206	3,530	482	9,338
Eels.....	"	321	4,866	32	300
Seals.....	no.	508	2,115	.....	.....

LOBSTERS

It is pleasing to note an increase in the catch of lobsters of over 7,000 cwt. There was a great decrease in the number of canneries in operation, there being 22 fewer packing licenses issued than in the previous year when 125 canneries were in operation.

During May there occurred a heavy storm which destroyed in some cases 50 per cent of the traps. Had it not been for this, there is reason to believe there would have been even a much larger catch of lobsters in the northern district. There was very little illegal fishing in the northern district after the close of the season, due to the strict patrol that was maintained and to the fact that the fishermen seem to have learned that it is more profitable to catch their lobsters during the seasons provided by law.

SMELTS

There was an increased catch of over 13,000 cwt. in the smelt fishery with a corresponding increase in value. This fishery seems to be holding its own. The market is always good and the price to the fishermen in 1928, particularly during the December fishing, was above the average, varying from ten to fifteen cents per pound. In the Miramichi system the quality of the smelts was the best for many years, many shipments running over 50 per cent extras. It is regretted there was considerable loss to the fishermen through nets being carried away by floating ice. The loss throughout the district is estimated at about \$20,000.

Some attempts were made at illegal fishing about a week before the season opened, due to the fact that there were full moon tides on November 27 and the rivers were consequently teeming with smelts. The work of the overseers and guardians during this period should be commended. At no time did they let the situation get out of hand, and practically all attempts at illegal fishing were thwarted. A number of seizures of fish and fishing gear were made.

Splendid protection to the spawn run of smelts in March and April of last year was also given with the result that there were very few shipments of illegally caught fish after the close of the season.

SALMON

Last year showed the poorest catch of salmon in recent years. It was but 50 per cent of the catch of the previous year and for this reason the price paid was higher. The decreased catch was not confined to any particular part of the district but was general throughout, and as well among the trap-net as the drift-net fishermen. This is not taken to indicate any great decline in the salmon fishery, but fishermen and dealers alike look on 1928 as an off year and it is expected that this year the salmon will come back in the usual numbers.

Very little illegal fishing took place after the close of the season, and it is reported that those who did try reaped but little fruit for their efforts. Any fish which may have been caught were disposed of locally as, owing to the strict check kept on the shipping points of the railway, it is not believed that any illegal shipments were made.

COD

There was an increase of about 33,000 cwt. over the previous year in the catch of cod, with a corresponding increase in value. The weather generally was pretty good. A stimulus was given to this fishery by the presence in Gloucester county of an instructor and demonstrator in cod splitting, packing and drying. This instructor was procured and sent as a result of one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Fisheries, and your inspector is able to report that a great improvement in the preparation of cod has already been shown as a result of the instruction given to the fishermen.

The price of cod averaged \$2.25 per cwt. more than last year, owing to better quality, due to better climatic conditions for drying. There was only 8 per cent No. 2 quality in Caraquet this year compared to 60 per cent during the year 1927.

OYSTERS

There was a decrease of about 1,100 barrels in the catch of oysters compared to 1927, but there was an increase in value, nevertheless, of nearly \$7,000. This increase in value must be attributed to the better quality of oysters raked which must also in a great measure account for the decreased catch. For the past two years, great pains have been taken by your officers to raise the standard of the quality of oysters shipped from this district. Good notice of this intent was given to the fishermen and dealers in 1926. In 1927 the enforcement of a better catch was urged but not too severely and last year, when it was felt that all the fishermen and dealers were thoroughly acquainted with what was required, a strict check up of all catches and stocks was frequently made and a number of prosecutions were instituted against both fishermen and dealers for handling undersized oysters.

More prosecutions were instituted in connection with the oyster fishery than any other but, in spite of this, both fishermen and dealers were cheerful over having the law strictly enforced and the work of your officers was commended. Where a few years ago the average price of oysters varied from \$4 to \$8 per barrel, during the 1928 season the price ranged from \$6 to \$13 with buyers always ready to pay the top-notch price for good quality stock. The decrease in the oyster catch may partly be attributed to the fact that during the latter part of October and November very strong winds prevailed with the result that fishermen were only able to fish on an average of about three days per week.

On the Miramichi bay two or three persons have staked out areas with a view to oyster cultivation, and it is expected that within the next year or two considerable of the bed of the bay will be developed along this line. Probably no district in Canada presents such a great area for oyster cultivation as the eastern coast of the province of New Brunswick with its numerous bays and

flats and the number of streams of fresh water flowing over them. With due conservation and development of suitable areas where no beds now exist, oyster fishing can be turned into a most profitable fishery, as the cost of fishing is very slight and the market insatiable.

TOMCODS

In the tomcod fishery there was a decrease of about 3,000 barrels in the catch and about \$28,000 in marketed value. The decrease is accounted for mainly by the poor market in January and February, 1928, when the price dropped to as low as 50 cents per barrel, and many fishermen gave up fishing as a result. There seems to be no falling off in this fishery.

HERRING

There was a decrease of about 82,000 cwts. in herring catch over the previous year, and a decrease in marketed value of about \$38,000.

CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS

The clam and quahaug fishery shows a decrease of about 1,700 barrels, but an increase in value of \$1,000. There are now seven canneries in operation in this district for the purpose of canning these shell-fish, as compared with two about four years ago.

MACKEREL

The catch of mackerel in 1928 was about double that of the previous year, with an increase in marketed value of \$7,500. During the spring months there was an excellent run of the very best quality of fish.

ALEWIVES

In recent years no fishery has shown such sudden decrease in catch as did the alewife fishery this year. Whereas in 1927 16,434 cwt. were taken, this year but 665 cwt. were caught. The market seemed to be off entirely for salted alewives and there is very little demand for them in the fresh state.

HAKE AND CUSK

There was an increase of over 1,000 cwt. in catch of hake and cusk, with an increase of about \$3,000 in value. Conditions for fishing were good.

HADDOCK

There was a slight decline in the haddock catch, with a corresponding decrease in the value of the fishery.

SHAD

About four times the quantity of shad were taken in 1928 than was caught in the previous year. After having been quiet for a number of years this fishery seems to be coming back, particularly to the Miramichi waters.

EELS

Although no great quantity of eels are taken in this district, the catch last year was 321 cwt., as against 32 cwt. in the year previous.

BASS

A decrease of 276 cwt. of bass were taken.

ANGLING

On account of the scarcity of salmon, salmon angling was not very good in 1928. However, considerable grilse were taken. Trout fishing was excellent throughout the district in all fresh water streams.

PROTECTION

There seems to have been better observance of the fishery laws throughout the district this year than ever before. Although the number of confiscations and prosecutions ran pretty high it was due to the vigilance of the overseers and guardians who were on the job all the time and interfered with practically all attempts at illegal fishing.

The number of confiscations would seem to show that considerable illegal activity was being carried on, but it is well known that the fishermen reaped very little benefit from such activity. Never during the past five years have the part time guardians attended to their duties as they did this year. The presence of two fast patrol boats was a great preventive of illegal fishing. In Kent county, north of the Chockpish, where during the close season of 1927 about 5,000 lobster traps were taken as a result of illegal fishing, in 1928 only 588 traps were seized. Continued co-operation in the enforcement of the lobster regulations has been forthcoming from both fishermen and dealers. In the past it has been known that in that part of District No. 8 in New Brunswick there was a considerable destruction of berried lobsters by fishermen. As the ratio of the berried lobster to the male was about 50 per cent, there was a great temptation on the part of the fishermen to brush off the berries and sell the thus brushed lobsters to the canneries and lobster pounds. Last year a drive was made against this traffic, with the result that eleven prosecutions were instituted and convictions secured. Heavy penalties were imposed which had the desired result. It is intended that there shall be no let up in the strict enforcement of this part of the lobster regulations.

SEALS

There has been less complaint than previously, from the salmon fishermen about the destruction of salmon and nets by hair seals. The bounty of \$3.50 seems to be sufficient incentive to the fishermen to engage in the destruction of these marauders. In 1928 there was \$1,988 expended in bounties in this district, and probably as much more could have been paid were the funds available. The bounty system for the destruction of seals seems to be the most effective way of getting rid of them. In addition to the amount received from bounties, some fishermen received from \$2 to \$3 for the skins of baby seals. A couple of men from the province of Quebec spent considerable time in the district engaging in the destruction themselves and buying skins from the fishermen. No move seems to have been made to market the oil.

PROSECUTIONS

Throughout 1928 there were 54 prosecutions all told, as against 63 in the year previous. There were 109 confiscations as against 130 for 1927. Prosecutions were for offences as follows:—

Offence	Prosecutions
Breaches of the Lobster Regulations.....	18
" Oyster " 	19
" Salmon " 	11
" Smelt " 	3
" Trout " 	2
Interference with an officer.....	1
	54

LICENSES

The following licenses were issued during the year:—

Class of license	No. issued
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	6,460
Lobster fishing licenses.....	1,981
Oyster fishing licenses.....	850
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	395
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	225
Salmon gill-net or drift net licenses.....	111
Lobster packing licenses.....	103 (1 cancelled)
Quahaug fishing licenses.....	85
Bass fishing licenses.....	54
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licenses.....	45
Lobster packing extension licenses.....	41
Cannery licenses.....	7
Lobster pound licenses.....	3
Total.....	10,360

The amount of fines collected for the year was \$1,101, and the amount received from the sale of confiscated property was \$435.84.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR H. E. HARRISON, DISTRICT No. 3,
NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1928-29

In District No. 3, New Brunswick, are included the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and the tidal waters of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers in Northumberland county.

Ninety miles of the Saint John river were clear of ice on April 15, but there was much ice in the river above that, and a very heavy jam just above Fredericton, most of it remaining until wasted by the sun some weeks later. Much damage was done by the up-river ice, as most of the barns and large trees on the islands were swept away. Fresh alewives were on sale in Fredericton on April 13, having been taken thirty miles below on the 10th of that month, and the freshet reached eighteen feet over low-level on April 14. On April 21 three bright salmon were caught ninety-five miles in from the bay of Fundy and sold in the Fredericton market. The Southwest Miramichi river was pretty well clear of ice on April 15. The first shad that I have record of was taken May 17 fifty miles in from the bay of Fundy, and the first taken at Grand Falls, more than 200 miles in from the bay, were on June 5. Shad were in the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers in large numbers on the first of June, but very few salmon had reached those rivers at that date. The weather, mostly, was stormy or unsettled well into June and all waters were high; therefore, alewives, shad, and salmon had good opportunity to reach all upper waters before nets could bother them much. In some respects the season's operations were exceedingly satisfactory, while in other respects the commercial fisheries were quite unsatisfactory.

The total weight and value to the fishermen of the catches of commercial fish for the years 1927 and 1928 are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	11,723	\$ 39,624
1928.....	6,235	37,835

There was thus a decrease in weight of 5,488 cwt., nearly 50 per cent, in 1928, but a decrease in value of only \$1,789, a little over 4 per cent. Had there been any reasonable demand for alewives and shad in the Miramichi district the statistics would have made a very favourable showing for 1928.

ALEWIVES

Year	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	9,144	\$ 13,432
1928.....	1,988	3,589

It would appear that the fishermen of the Miramichi area must adjust themselves, as the alewife fishermen of the Saint John river area had to do some years ago, to greatly changed conditions. While the 1927 season was considered bad, in that price was low and sales were slow, the fishermen eventually got rid of most of their pack at some price, but it is understood that the dealers had difficulty later. A decrease in 1928 of 7,156 cwt. and \$9,843, practically the whole of which was in the Miramichi district as the Saint John river area is not a heavy producer now, means considerable to the fishermen. The reason for the lack of demand in the Miramichi district is not altogether clear. It is said that other fish are taking the place of alewives in their former market, while, on the other hand, it is said that the fishermen do not pack their fish properly and exporters do not care to handle them. Whatever the cause, the effect is a serious matter for the fishermen, and to the whole community, as it was, and is yet, in the Saint John river district. It would be of great benefit if the alewife fishery could be placed on a paying basis again.

BASS

The bass fishery of the Miramichi district is nil at present, and is practically so on the Saint John river area as well.

EELS

Year.....	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	125	\$ 500
1928.....	420	1,800

The catch of eels in 1928 was gratifying and the increase over that of 1927 substantial. In the Saint John river they are taken in pots, or traps, and sold for only \$4 per cwt., while in the Northwest Miramichi river they are taken by spearing through the ice in the daytime and sold for \$7 per cwt. The Indians in Nelson reserve follow this fishery.

MULLETS

A proportionately large increase in mullet catch is recorded for 1928, 365 cwt. against 255 cwt. in 1927. Mulletts are quite a favourite dish with the Jewish population.

PICKEREL

Year	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	480	\$ 5,560
1928.....	450	5,850

While this fishery shows a decrease of 30 cwt. in 1928, it also shows a slightly increased value, indicating a very satisfactory price on the market. This fishery is not too greatly exploited.

SALMON

Year	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	633	\$ 13,075
1928.....	585	14,262

It is unfortunate to be compelled again to report a decrease in the catch of salmon in 1928, amounting to 48 cwt., with an increase in value, but the figures compared with those for the previous year do not indicate a serious condition, but when they are compared with those for some previous years the case is worthy of more comment. The Miramichi district appears to have produced about the same as it did in 1927, which is not a creditable showing

when compared with former catches, but the Saint John river is disappointing; however, it appears to have been a lean season in all parts of New Brunswick. A considerable proportion of the licensed salmon fishermen, both in the Miramichi and Saint John river districts, made no attempt to operate their stands during the past season. There is always more or less of this condition, but the number that did not operate in 1928 was much greater than usual. There are two reasons for this, one being that a number of persons always take out licenses, or permits, to operate, but seldom operate, intending only to make secure their stands for the future. Another class are those who will not go to the expense of purchasing nets, or, if they already have nets, of operating, until they hear of a neighbour making some good catches that would make it worth while setting up a stand. Conditions in 1928 did not warrant many in going to any expense. In confirmation of this statement may be cited an instance.

On the 6th of August, Overseer McNally left Meductic in a canoe at twelve o'clock (noon) and landed at Springhill at twelve o'clock (midnight), a distance of 47 miles, 43 of which is non-tidal water of the Saint John river. In this area of forty-three miles fifty-eight persons had permits to operate salmon nets and there was evidence of only twenty-three having been operated during the season. The officer stated that this was about the proportion of stands that had been in the river during the season; therefore the number of licenses and permits issued is not very good evidence, to those who do not know conditions, of the number of stands being operated. A visit to Overseer Parks' district, earlier in the season, showed a like, or greater, proportion of stands not being operated in both tidal and non-tidal waters of the two Miramichi rivers. These instances would appear to indicate that salmon were not running into the rivers in very great numbers. During the early part of the season, particularly in York and Carleton counties, indications were that there would be a large run of fish, but the run slackened off in July and in August it was very small. In Kings county conditions were somewhat reversed; whereas the catch was very light in the early part of the season, it was much better in August. The number of nets operated in the Saint John river—the river being large and the nets very small—should not jeopardise the salmon fishery of that river. While the North-west and Southwest Miramichi rivers are large to the head of tide, the nets also are very large affairs; in the non-tidal area of the Southwest the nets are exceedingly small affairs.

SHAD

Year	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	1,017	\$ 5,108
1928.....	2,015	8,056

An increase of about 1,000 cwt., or nearly 100 per cent over the catch of shad in 1927, ought to be quite satisfactory, at least to the consumers and to the department. Going into details, there are some peculiar features in connection with the shad fishery in 1928, particularly the Saint John river system part of it. After shad come from the bay of Fundy they are in the Saint John river in Kings county, but only a comparatively small proportion is taken there, and only in the uppermost portion of Kennebecasis bay and the lowermost end of that river are they taken in quantities. In 1926 the reported catch in this area (Kings county) was 320 cwt. In 1927 it was 248 cwt., less by 72 cwt.; in 1928 it was reported as 156 cwt., less again by 92 cwt. Coming into the next district above (Queens county) the Saint John river district, the catch reported in 1926 was 128 cwt., 1927, 32 cwt. and for 1928, 37 cwt., while in the Washademoak district conditions are reversed. In 1926 the reported catch was 235 cwt., in 1927 it was 348 cwt., and 1928 it is 732 cwt., an increase of more than 100 per cent in 1928 over 1927. Why shad swarmed in the Washademoak lake district in 1928 is a matter for speculation. In Sunbury county

the catch was half what it was in 1927, in York county it was double and in Victoria county it was a little better than in 1927, but the catch in the Washademoak lake region was three times what it was in all of the rest of the Saint John river system, and the total in the Saint John river system is 300 cwt. better than it was in 1927. Shad remained in the upper part of the river, at Grand Falls, very late. Officer Robertson reported that there were plenty of shad breaking water on the night of July 7 last year. That is unusual.

Some time was spent by the officers and Supervisor with Mr. Giffin, representing the Biological Board, in collecting data on the shad in the Saint John river and tributaries.

Coming to the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers the 1928 return is even more striking than is that for the Washademoak lake section. For the former area Overseer Parks gave the 1927 catch as 343 cwt., and that of 1928 as 1,040 cwt., an increase of more than 200 per cent, and he said that shad were so plentiful that they were offered for sale at 5 cents per fish and when they did not move at that low price some fishermen offered them free to any person who would take them from the nets. The fishermen could not come out of this very well financially, but consumers were supplied with an excellent, cheap food.

STURGEON

Although the sturgeon fishery of the Saint John river is not of very large proportions, it is pleasing to note that the catch went up from 24 cwt. in 1927 to 67 cwt. in 1928, and the value from \$22 to \$35 per cwt. in 1928. No caviar was secured in 1927 while 300 pounds were obtained in 1928, worth \$1 per pound. A fairly good number of very large fish were taken in 1928, while they were small the previous year.

DOMESTIC FISHERIES

All fish taken by rod and line in this inspectoral district are classed as domestic. The totals, both weight and value, show an increase in 1928, as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	Value
1927.....	598	\$ 11,115
1928.....	710	12,830

On the whole, rod and line fishing was fairly satisfactory in 1928. Both salmon and trout make a better showing than in 1927, but the increase does not appear to have been evenly distributed; for instance, while the upper water of the Southwest Miramichi river (Carleton county) shows a slightly better catch than in 1927, the central part (York county) shows a considerable decrease and the lower part (Northumberland county) a very large increase. The latter condition is explained by Officer Parks as the result of a largely increased number of early-spring anglers on Cains river, and to some extent on the Southwest Miramichi river. Cains river is leased by the provincial Government to Mr. W. H. Allen, who reports that he had 146 anglers, practically all United States citizens, on the two rivers during the 1928 fishing season. These men, and some women, stay from one to two weeks and while they retain only what fish they require for camp food, and a very few to take home with them, the total of their catch is considerable. There is no evidence that any of the fish are wasted and apparently no evidence that the fish that have been hooked and voluntarily liberated are hurt, and a large majority are liberated. These are fish that have ascended the Miramichi and Cains rivers the previous season, and remained in fresh water during the winter, and are ready to eat almost anything on their way back to salt water. The down-run fish are mostly salmon of medium to fairly large, while the up-run, or fresh-run, fish in the Southwest Miramichi are mostly grilse, two to four

pounds. More mature salmon are taken in the Northwest than in the Southwest Miramichi river, and, proportionately, the rod fishing yielded as well, or better, than the net fishing.

Sea trout fishing on these waters was excellent; said to be the best it has been for many years, and one trout of seven pounds weight was taken from the Northwest river area.

Salmon angling on the Saint John river was not good. More or less are taken between Fredericton and the mouth of the Tobique river, but the water needs to be fairly low for good salmon angling on this river, and it was too high nearly all of the 1928 season. The Tobique river catch also fell off in 1928, 47 cwt. being taken as against 86 cwt. in 1927, 65 cwt. in 1926 and 48 cwt. in 1925, and smaller quantities previous to that. It was reported on the Tobique last season that a prolific run ascended the river during the spring freshet and passed up to the head waters without stopping in the pools as they usually do. It would appear that this might have been the case as bright, or fresh-run, salmon were taken in nets in the Saint John river earlier than usual.

Landlocked salmon and trout fishing on the Saint Croix river and adjoining waters, in this district, was very satisfactory in 1928.

In connection with the operations of the Tobique Salmon club on the Tobique river, it may be pointed out that from the time of the organization of the club, nearly forty years ago, Thomas F. Allen was the superintendent of the club and gave very faithful service. When Mr. Allen first took charge of that portion of the river which the New Brunswick Government had the right to lease, consisting of water flowing through Crown lands, conditions were very bad, as the natives had been, and were, taking every possible fish by every possible means that could be taken. The first year's operations by the club netted it seven salmon. Between that time and the year 1927, with the splendid service Mr. Allen and his assistants gave, together with modern regulations applied to the Saint John river, in net fishing in the non-tidal area and a much more satisfactory protective service in the latter area, as well as on the whole river during recent years, angling grew from seven salmon taken about 1889 to 86 cwt. in 1927, representing, probably, from twelve to fifteen hundred salmon and grilse.

PROSECUTIONS

Twenty-five persons were prosecuted, before magistrates, for violations of the act and regulations during 1928. All were convicted and penalties were struck. Sixteen were required to pay fines amounting to \$355 and costs. In eight cases fines amounting to \$500 were imposed and suspended, but the defendants paid costs in each case. In one case the defendant was fined \$50 with costs against him, but he left the district immediately and has not returned yet.

SEIZURES AND CONFISCATIONS

During the year seventy-two confiscations were made, some of which consisted of two or more twine or woven-wire nets under one seizure and confiscation. A few salmon were taken with the nets and if alive they were liberated, or if dead they were sold. The seized materials would cost the operators \$500, at a low valuation. Most of it was destroyed, either because it was illegal material at any time or that it was difficult for the officer and guardians to handle while on patrol. Some legal nets are stored at this office for future sale. Materials to the value of \$95.80 were sold. Most of this was material seized in the previous year. As usual, a great amount of illegal salmon fishing was attempted on the Southwest Miramichi river, mostly after the legal salmon netting season was past, but the number of seizures would indicate that all were not successful in the attempts. Overseer Parks and most of his guardians did

very effective work. With a firm hand, it will not be long before such people of the Southwest Miramichi river district as are inclined to practice illegal fishing for salmon will see the error of it.

FISHERY LICENSES

The following licenses and permits were issued during the year:—

Kind of license	1927	1928
Salmon gill-net or drift-net.....	120	122
Salmon net permit.....	172	159
Salmon pound-net, trap-net or weir.....	109	102
Shad gill-net or drift-net.....	282	270
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net.....	27	8
Bass fishery.....	28	40
Sturgeon fishery.....	13	10
Smelt gill-net.....	1	1
Whitefish fishery.....	13	14

REVENUE

Revenue from all sources during the year was as follows:—

Licenses and permits.....	\$ 492 85
Prosecutions (fines).....	355 00
Sale of seized materials.....	95 80
	\$943 65

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR J. B. SKAPTASON, PROVINCE OF
MANITOBA, FOR 1928-29

The total commercial production of all fish for the calendar year—307,321 cwt.—shows a decrease from the previous year of 15,646 cwt., though seventy-seven more men were employed. The reason may be largely ascribed to very unseasonable fall weather delaying commencement of winter fishing ten to twenty days, owing to late freeze-up. Immediately following the freeze-up, further trouble was experienced by continued breaking up of the ice on all the larger lakes, which resulted in losses of thousands of nets; there are several instances where gangs lost their entire outfits. This further disorganized the operations, as in some instances men never lifted a net and quit, while others carried on with much impaired outfits.

The estimated loss in nets may be reasonably summed up as follows:—

	No.	Value
Lake Winnipeg.....	2,000	\$ 15,000
Lake Manitoba.....	2,800	19,600
Lake Winnipegosis.....	1,000	8,000
	5,800	\$42,600

Individual misfortune has thus hit hard in places, but the industry as a whole has enjoyed a much better year than in 1927. With a decrease in production of over two million pounds, the price paid to fishermen was \$198,296 greater, and the value, as marketed, \$200,576 higher than 1927.

The following figures will show the fluctuations in catch and prices as marketed of the principal varieties for the two years:—

	1927		1928	
	Quantity	Value as marketed	Quantity	Value as marketed
	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
Catfish.....	1,434	17,610	1,018	10,096
Goldeyes.....	11,420	115,190	10,642	115,124
Mullets.....	11,739	19,653	11,657	23,797
Perch.....	2,161	23,816	1,521	17,326
Pickarel.....	99,813	804,854	101,870	921,010
Pike.....	40,166	149,658	36,366	154,550
Saugers.....	2,461	13,348	4,104	28,795
Trout.....	1,111	12,097	935	10,115
Tullibee.....	102,451	419,103	89,068	484,129
Whitefish.....	49,114	418,461	49,899	473,232

The following figures give the production and value by years for the past five years:—

Year	Quantity	Landed value to fishermen	Value as marketed	Number men employed
	cwt.	\$	\$	
1924.....	177,898	886,410	1,232,563	2,828
1925.....	190,240	1,091,331	1,466,939	3,390
1926.....	304,307	1,744,642	2,328,803	3,809
1927.....	322,967	1,422,680	2,039,738	4,095
1928.....	307,321	1,620,976	2,240,314	4,172

The following are comparative prices, as marketed, of the more important species for the five years from 1924 to 1928 inclusive:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Catfish.....	11.1	10.6	11.3	12.3	9.9
Goldeyes.....	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.4
Perch.....	10.6	11.2	13.4	10.9	12.7
Pickarel.....	8.5	11.5	10.3	8.0	9.0
Pike.....	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.0
Sturgeon.....	50.0	40.9	51.6	53.9	57.5
Trout.....	10.0	9.0	11.0	10.9	10.8
Tullibee.....	3.6	4.1	5.9	4.0	5.4
Whitefish.....	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.5	10.5
For total catch.....	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.1	7.2

The very small yield of sturgeon as shown by the report is owing to the change made in regulations putting an absolute closure on lake Winnipeg and permitting of sturgeon fishing in the northern areas of the province in winter only. Then in the case of the Churchill river, and other waters situated immediately west of the border of Manitoba and administered from here, in the past, the production of these waters had been included in the Manitoba returns but will now for the first time be included in that of Saskatchewan, both as to sturgeon and other fish.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PAS

This sub-district comprises all waters north of and including the Big Saskatchewan river, but not lake Winnipeg.

This district is now undergoing great changes, all of which more or less directly affect the fishing industry. A railway now completed to the Flin-Flon

mining property, with an extension from Cranberry portage to the Sherritt-Gordon properties, will bring within easy distance of railways many lakes and rivers that have in the past been too far from The Pas to permit of profitable fishing owing to the high cost of freighting by teams. Now where rail transport ends, tractors with trailers take over the transportation of freight. As an instance of this change and benefits, the following may be cited:—

The areas of the Churchill waters situated between Pelican narrows and Island falls (power development is now going on at the latter place for the Flin-Flon mines) is the centre of the main sturgeon fishery of the Churchill. It was a twenty-day round trip with teams to bring the fish to The Pas; now the fish is loaded on tractors and landed the same day at railhead at the Flin-Flon, and the following day taken by train to The Pas. With the extension of the railway under way from Cranberry portage north to Cold or Kississing lake, the location of the Sherritt-Gordon properties, it may be said that all the waters along the western part of these northern areas of Manitoba will be brought within easy reach of railway transportation; even such lakes as Reindeer and South Indian will be brought within one hundred miles, which in the older part of the province is not thought a great distance to haul fish.

Beginning with this year a change is made in reporting the production of The Pas district. Heretofore the entire production has been shown in one report. A division has now been made, dividing the water areas into groups. The system followed in the grouping is that of placing all lakes that are in the same drainage or water course in one unit. Thus five groups are created. Group 1 consists of Cold lake; Group 2, Athapapuskow and Egg lakes; Group 3, Cedar, Moose, Cormorant and Clearwater lakes; Group 4, Pikwitononia, Partridge Crop, Matawanan, Wintering and Kiska; Group 5, Long and Landing lakes, and the Nelson river and tributaries above Split lake.

During the past year summer fishing was carried on in Moose lake in a limited way. One license was also given on each of the following lakes: Clearwater, Cold or Kississing, Partridge Crop, and Athapapuskow. Summer fishing on the last four lakes was permitted solely for the purpose of supplying the local demand in connection with the mining operations and railway construction work, and none whatever was exported. It was therefore all included in the one statistical report for summer fishing.

The following are figures for production by lakes and group, both summer and winter, for The Pas sub-districts:—

Lakes	Whites	Pickereel	Trout	Mixed	Men
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
GROUP 1					
Cold.....	200	12	70	50	3
GROUP 2					
Athapapuskow.....	508	301	130	35	8
GROUP 3					
Clearwater.....	596		125	27	17
Cormorant.....	1,024	266	32	95	21
Moose.....	3,285	871	375	280	46
Cedar.....	344		25		6
GROUP 4					
Pikwitononia.....	12			17	1
Wintering.....	120			48	1
Partridge crop.....	460			60	4
Matawanan.....	65				1
Kiska.....	310			180	3
Herb.....	820	103		210	13
Little herb.....	210	26			2
Reed.....	1,250	460	178	274	14
GROUP 5					
Long.....	25				1
Landing.....	200			80	4
Nelson River.....		Sturgeon 5 cwt.			2

Attention should be drawn to the fact that in these northern areas fishing, in most cases so far, is carried on as a side issue to trapping and prospecting. In many instances the men operating have only a few nets, or only a small part of what is allowed under the license.

Lake Winnipegosis shows a general decrease in production. This is particularly noticeable in the unlimited winter operations. With eleven more men operating, the total decrease was 4,439 cwt.; however, the better prices obtained more than made up to the fishermen this shortage as the price realized by them was \$61,169 greater than in the previous year. The shortage in the catch is nowhere outstanding but is spread over all varieties, excepting whitefish, which shows a slight increase.

In summer this lake is fished under a limit of one million pounds for whitefish and pickerel, with a time limit of seven weeks ending on the first Saturday in October. During this operation pickerel showed up wonderfully well; in fact some of the greatest catches in the history of the lake were recorded. The limit was taken in one day under four weeks, or in nineteen lifts.

The following are comparative figures for 1927 and 1928 for *Lake Winnipegosis*:—

—	1927				1928			
	Whites	Pickerel	Mixed fish	Number men	Whites	Pickerel	Mixed fish	Number men
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Summer.....	2,073	8,748	1,419	182	1,323	8,668	1,571	211
Winter.....	5,114	16,644	27,596	396	5,422	16,204	23,289	407

Lake Dauphin shows another big increase in production. For several years prior to 1927 this lake had shown a gradual decrease in production, which culminated in a low mark for the winter of 1925-26. Many fishermen had decided not to operate there the following winter. However, the winter of 1926-27 showed a reversal of conditions to such an extent that, with four less men fishing than in the previous winter, the production was more than doubled; again last year the production nearly doubled. The following shows the catch for the last three years:—

—	Total catch	Number of men
	cwt.	
1926.....	376	25
1927.....	2,313	21
1928.....	3,844	47

Lake Waterhen shows a very considerable decrease in production in almost every variety of fish. This is particularly noticeable in the case of whitefish.

Lake Manitoba.—This lake records a very sharp decline for the year. The following are figures for five years past:—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Number of fishermen.....	779	905	1,128	1,126	1,082
Total production.....	cwt. 48,658	cwt. 51,587	cwt. 85,256	cwt. 77,858	cwt. 57,463
Catch per man.....	62	57	76	69	53

The decrease is in every variety excepting mullets, and is particularly noticeable in the tullibee catch, which is little more than half that of the previous year. This general decrease can be fairly assumed to be caused by the late freeze-up which delayed the general setting of nets pretty well until the end of November when the main tullibee run was over. An added factor was the constant breaking up of the ice well into December, with a loss of nearly 3,000 nets and a general disorganization of operations.

There is very general satisfaction amongst all concerned in the industry over the building of the pickerel hatchery at the mouth of Swan creek.

Lake St. Martin shows some increase as against 1927. With a normal freeze-up this increase no doubt would have been considerably greater. The lake is shallow and usually very little fishing is done there; after the first of the year, it is thought, the fish return, with the setting in of cold weather and thick ice, to the deeper waters of lake Manitoba and lake Winnipeg.

Lake Winnipeg.—This lake has, on the whole, had a fairly good year, comparable even to the record year of 1927. With 78 more men operating, the production increased 7,172 cwts. While sturgeon, our high price fish, is eliminated owing to change in regulation, there is an increase both in price to fishermen and as marketed to correspond fully with the increase in production.

The following are comparative figures for 1927 and 1928:—

—	1927					1928				
	Whites cwt.	Pick- er- el cwt.	Tulli- bee cwt.	Other fish cwt.	Men	Whites cwt.	Pick- er- el cwt.	Tulli- bee cwt.	Other fish cwt.	Men
Summer.....	25,679	30,724	19,475	9,822	1,418	26,538	32,407	30,739	8,251	1,483
Winter.....	2,581	12,887	52,160	8,269	678	4,355	16,772	41,368	11,166	691
Total.....	28,260	43,611	71,575	18,091	2,096	30,893	49,179	72,107	16,520	2,174

It will be noted there is no great difference in any of the varieties in the two years. The chief increase is in pickerel, 5,568 cwt., and whitefish, 2,633 cwt.

There is a very decided increase in open water tullibee production amounting to more than a million pounds. The reason for this was the mild weather and long open fall, which permitted uninterrupted fishing by boats right to the end of the season, the 10th of November. A falling off in the winter production, however, brings the total for the year to only slightly more than 1927.

The increase in pickerel, which is shown in both summer and winter production, is most encouraging, and there is a general tone of optimism amongst dealers and fishermen.

The summer whitefish season of that area of the lake, to the north of Berens island is from June 1 to August 15, and for a limit of 3,000,000 pounds of whitefish and pickerel combined. While about 170,000 pounds less than this limit was taken, it was not so much shortage of fish as because of other causes, the chief of which seems to have been that the whitefish had gone to fishing grounds towards the west shores of the lake, where it has not been found in any large quantities for many years, and where the operators were not in a position to go owing to absence of ice and other convenience. A few sets made in the vicinity of Reindeer and Horse islands produced big catches.

DEVELOPMENTS

The most important development in the industry during the year is the formation of a "Fish Pool". This is known as the Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, incorporated under the Manitoba Co-operative Societies Act. The president and organizer is Paul Reykdal, and the manager G. F. Jonasson. The head office has been opened at 325 Main street, Winnipeg. The pool commenced operations with the opening of the present winter season.

This co-operative effort has been discussed for a number of years by fishermen and independent dealers, but no definite action was taken until about two years ago when the matter was laid before the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board. After some inquiries they decided to make a thorough investigation of the industry so as to enable them to make a recommendation. Things developed so rapidly, however, that those most interested, particularly in fresh fish production, felt they could not wait. In the winter of 1927-28 a powerful New York syndicate of commission men and dealers undertook to set a price for fresh fish. These prices were regarded by the fishermen as entirely out of reason for profitable operation. It was also reported that the intention was to further to decree that all fresh fish going to New York must come through one source, generally thought to be controlled by the same New York syndicate. This, whether true or not, seemed to the fishermen to necessitate immediate action. The result was an organization fully formed by mid-summer.

The present membership of the pool is 515, which represents from 1,000 to 1,200 fishermen, as some work with one or more hired men who do not take out membership. The biggest and most representative membership is from lake Manitoba. Lake Winnipeg has the smallest representative membership, compared with number of men and quantity of production, but that is a natural condition until such time as the pool is in a position to enter upon the summer field of operation. It is understood they are now endeavouring to face that situation for the coming summer. The lake carrier question is the big problem, next to that the cold storage.

Fishermen pool members seem to be convinced that they have derived very material benefits by their connection with the pool. There seems also a general feeling that prices, particularly on fresh fish, have been maintained at a steadier and higher level because of the operation of the pool, even in its present partially organized state.

The following figures show quantities of fish handled by the pool up to January 28, 1929, winter production only:—

		Lbs.	Lbs.
Lake Manitoba.....	Frozen.....	1,224,652	
	Fresh.....	760,621	
			1,983,273
Lake Winnipegosis.....	Frozen.....	606,259	
	Fresh.....	10,582	
			617,111
Lake Winnipeg.....	Frozen.....	401,888	
	Fresh.....	51,756	
			453,644
Other lakes.....	Frozen.....	265,011	
	Fresh.....	7,216	
			272,227
			3,326,255

It seems likely that between five and six million pounds will be handled by the pool during the winter, which should represent from 25 per cent to 35 per cent of the total catch.

A new fishing concern is in process of formation for the purpose of operating on lake Winnipeg. The only remaining waterfront served by the Selkirk dock has been purchased, and, according to published reports, a \$20,000 building program is to commence immediately. It is not known whether the intention is to establish stations on the lake or to buy from fishermen and dealers with independent plants.

There appears to be quite a tendency to break away from the old established order of things in the matter of summer fishing for whitefish on lake Winnipeg. There is a feeling that prices which have stood unvaried, regardless of market conditions, at 5 cents for whitefish for eleven or twelve years and 3½ cents and 2½ cents, respectively, for pickerel and tullibee, do not allow of a reasonable remuneration to the fishermen in a year of average production.

The whitefish is not getting more plentiful in the lake; it is true that in the last three years the limit has been taken, or nearly so, every year, but the number of fishermen has been constantly increasing, and with increasing number of motor-boats making it possible to follow the fish to remote areas, this result has been obtained. This, of course, is a much more expensive method of fishing and it is shown that yearly fewer and fewer of the fishermen come out on the right side of the ledger. Partly from necessity, and partly with the hope of an outlet through the pool, many are establishing small stations, particularly in the southern areas of the lake.

There is a great deal of speculation and interest evinced in the fishing possibilities of waters in the northern areas of the province, as well as Hudson Bay, now made accessible by the extension of various railways northward.

ANGLING

The non-resident angling licenses issued have more than doubled in the year. The one day licenses predominate. The number of licenses issued and the revenue received were:—

936 one day licenses.....	\$	936 00
79 two day licenses.....		159 00
4 three day licenses.....		12 00
94 season licenses.....		470 00
1,113	\$	1,576 00

These licenses are mostly issued to residents of North Dakota, who come across to spend a day or two fishing in lakes along the southern part of the province. The principal waters fished in 1928 were Oak lake, lake Killarney and Rock lake, and small lakes in the Turtle mountains. The fish available are pike, pickerel, perch, catfish or bullheads. A party of eight or ten in a special car came from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to try for speckled trout near Kettle rapids on the Nelson; some fine specimens were taken.

The following table shows the estimated quantity of fish taken by anglers during the 1928 season:—

	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
	cwt.	\$	cwt.	\$	cwt.	\$
Bullheads.....	50	500	25	250	75	750
Catfish.....	20	200	5	50	25	250
Sheepheads.....	50	500	15	150	65	650
Goldeyes.....	200	1,400	15	105	215	1,505
Perch.....	200	2,000	50	500	250	2,500
Pickerel.....	500	5,000	50	500	550	5,500
Pike.....	900	4,500	700	5,600	1,600	10,100
Saugers.....	70	490	15	120	85	610
Trout.....	60	600	10	100	70	700
	2,050	15,190	885	7,375	2,935	22,565

Number of anglers and value of equipment—

Resident	Value of Equipment	Non-resident	Value of Equipment
5,000	\$8,000	1,113	\$2,783
Total number of anglers.....			6,113
Total value of equipment.....			\$10,783

PROSECUTIONS AND CONFISCATIONS

During the year there were 42 prosecutions in the province as follows:—

Fishing illegal nets.....	13
Obstructing passage of fish.....	2
Illegal possession.....	4
Fishing without license.....	6
Spearing fish.....	4
Using fire arms.....	5
Fishing in close season.....	2
Illegal sturgeon fishing.....	2
Fishing within prohibited area of fishway.....	4
	42

There were 254 confiscations in the province during 1928 with the following results:—

Total amount received in fines.....	\$ 264 50
Total amount received for confiscated articles.....	1,104 73

The following table gives the estimated quantity and value of fish taken by Settlers in the Province for home use during 1928:—

	Quantity	Value
	cwt.	\$
Catfish.....	70	700
Goldeyes.....	2,000	16,000
Mullets.....	14,500	32,900
Perch.....	245	1,560
Pickereel.....	5,530	44,650
Pike.....	8,490	27,842
Saugers.....	75	350
Trout.....	100	1,000
Tullibee.....	2,350	13,650
Whitefish.....	8,100	56,700
	41,460	213,652

Number of nets used.....	3,000.....	\$ 24,000
Number of dip-nets.....	600.....	900
Number of lines with hooks.....	200.....	300
		\$25,200

Number of settlers permits issued, 1,160.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR G. C. MACDONALD, PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, FOR 1928-29

During the calendar year 1928 the commercial production for the province of Saskatchewan was 61,931 cwt. of fish. This is an increase over the previous year of 4,131 cwt. The increases and decreases of the different species are:—

Species	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish.....	2,344	
Pike.....	1,144	
Mullets.....	882	
Mixed.....	1,023	
Sturgeon.....	342	
Herring.....	3	
Goldeyes.....		4
Trout.....		292
Pickereel.....		699
Tullibee.....		612
	4,738	1,607

The increase in the total production during the year is partly due to an increase of 114 men fishing and also to the production on lakes located on the northeastern portion of the province being included this year which previously were included with the Manitoba production.

The total market value of the commercial production during the year is shown as \$563,533. This is an increase of \$59,924 over the previous year. There is an increase in value for the summer production of \$1,786 and of the winter production \$58,138. The increase in value is not only due to a larger production but also to an increase of 4,405 cwt. of green fish marketed during the winter season, which was largely whitefish and pike.

On some lakes the season was reduced to a short period, owing to the limits being reached on some during January, and also to the late freeze-up during December. Limits were reached on Waterhen lake on December 28, 1927, with the result that the production for 1928 from that lake was all taken during December of the year. Keeley and Liston lakes closed on January 4; Deep river, Makwa and Ministikwan lakes on the 10th; La Plonge and Dore on the 14th; Peter Pond and Churchill on the 17th; Murray on the 24th, and Shagwanan on the 31st.

The winter operations opened from five to twelve days after the first of December and during the early part of the fishing season fishing was confined to the shallow water, as some lakes did not freeze over until December 20. This, in conjunction with the extended mild weather during January, made it a difficult year for the winter fishermen, with the result that the increase in the production, with an increase in fishermen, is lower than it would have been if normal weather conditions had prevailed.

There is an increase shown in the total production of whitefish of 2,344 cwt. This is an increase on Des Isles lake of 205 cwt., Isle a la Crosse lake 789 cwt., La Ronge lake 312 cwt., Turtle lake 138 cwt., Long lake 197 cwt., Churchill lake 4,283 cwt., and Murray lake 89 cwt. The 1927-28 winter limit was not reached on any of these lakes except Churchill and Murray, therefore allowing a longer fishing season. On Churchill the increase is due to a large increase in the number of fishermen operating during December, as is the case with Murray lake, where the number of men was doubled.

There is a decrease in the production of whitefish shown on Pierce lake of 30 cwt., on Makwa lake 135 cwt., Jackfish lake 51 cwt., Deep river 383 cwt., Candle lake 30 cwt., La Plonge 334 cwt., Peter Pond 727 cwt., Dore lake of 2,879 cwt., and Waterhen lake of 603 cwt. The 1927-28 limit was reached on all of these lakes before January 17, making a short fishing period during the winter season of 1927-28, except on Pierce, Jackfish and Candle lakes, where the decrease is only a small amount.

An increase is shown of 1,114 cwt. of pike, 882 cwt. mullets, and 1,023 cwt. of mixed fish, which is due largely to the shallow-water fishing during the early part of December on account of the deeper portion of the lakes being unfrozen. Isle a la Crosse lake alone increased 1,257 cwt., Churchill 214 cwt., La Ronge 52 cwt., Turtle 34 cwt., Des Isles 31 cwt., and Dore lake 52 cwt., with minor increases on other waters. Peter Pond shows a decrease of 302 cwt., and there were small decreases on other waters.

Sturgeon increased by 342 cwt., due to the production from the Churchill river being transferred from Manitoba to this province this year.

There is a decrease shown of 292 cwt. of trout from the previous year, accounted for as follows: Lac La Ronge decreased 20 cwt., Pierce lake 26 cwt., La Plonge lake 83 cwt., and Little Trout and Green, which are now within the National Park and on which no fishing is now allowed, 40 cwt.; and an increase of 238 cwt. shown produced on lakes located on the northeastern portion of the province credited to Manitoba previously.

Pickereel showed a decrease of 699 cwt., largely on Churchill lake.

Tullibee decreased in production on a number of lakes throughout the province to a total decline of 612 cwt.

SUMMER PRODUCTION

The summer production was 2,457 cwt., a decrease of 274 cwt. from the previous year. There is an increase shown in the marketed value of \$1,786. The decrease in production is due to no fishing on Jackfish lake and a decrease on Makwa. Owing to the limit being reduced, the prices obtained were higher than in the previous season. The high prices obtained for green winter-caught fish is having a great tendency to reduce summer production.

GREEN FISH

There were 2,934 cwt. of fish marketed during the winter season in an unfrozen condition. Of this amount 2,872 cwt. of whitefish, 20 cwt. of trout, 26 cwt. of pickereel, and 6 cwt. of tullibee were produced. This is an increase over the previous year of 863 cwt. All of this production was shipped from the district northwest from North Battleford and principally from Jackfish, Murray, Turtle, and Makwa lakes.

EQUIPMENT

The value of equipment used during the year was \$118,627, an increase of \$26,660 over the previous year. There has been an increase of 2,926 gill-nets, valued at \$37,865; four hoop nets valued at \$40; eighty lines valued at \$90. This increase is all due to more yardage of nets allowed, and also to an increase in the number of fishermen operating. There is a decrease of 25 piers, 30 ice-houses, 38 row-boats and 18 gas-boats, and 6 smoke-houses. This decrease is practically all due to the closing of Long lake and lakes in the North Battleford district against summer fishing.

CONDITIONS OF FISHERIES

The general conditions of the fisheries throughout the province are probably more favourable, due partly to the limit on most lakes. The result of stocking with whitefish fry during the past years is now becoming evident, especially on Jackfish and Okemasis lakes, where numbers of the fry planted during 1924 were taken, being easily distinguishable owing to the much brighter colour. Fox lake, Knee lake, and Frobisher lake, which are located north and west of Isle la Crosse lake, have been opened up during the year and trails cut into them by the fish companies. This will result in other lakes being fished during the near future in that district. The only waters south of the North Saskatchewan river from which whitefish are taken are the small lakes in the Qu'Appelle valley, where restrictions may be necessary at an early date, due to the increased interest taken by anglers. Long lake is now closed for a period of three years, principally for the same reason.

Important information was obtained regarding Big Bear, Ballantyne and Deschambault lakes as a result of a trip made to that district by an officer. It was found that a trail has been established in the direction of these lakes by the railway survey line projecting from Nipiwán. This railway will open up a number of important fishing lakes and, with other proposed railways extending from Melfort and Prince Albert, will result in bringing important fisheries within a reasonable distance from the rail.

December was such an unusually mild month all through that it was feared the quality of the production might be lowered, but all fish were in a marketable condition; some were slightly discolored, due to a shortage of boxes and

the lack of snow to protect them from the weather, but there has been no wastage reported from any district. The mild fall did result in more unspawned fish being taken during the fall season. Operations were delayed some during December by weather conditions but, on the whole, the season was considered as favourable to all concerned.

The extra yardage of nets allowed during the year was appreciated by the fishermen. Requests were received to close some lakes located within reasonable distance from the railroads against summer fishing, that the total production might be taken during the winter season, in order to obtain the higher price offered for green winter caught fish. This not only allows a larger return to the fishermen for whitefish but it prevents a wastage of the coarser species that it is difficult to dispose of during the summer season, but can be frozen and marketed.

OBSERVANCE OF REGULATIONS

During the year there were 128 prosecutions and a conviction was obtained in all cases except four, resulting in penalties amounting to \$585 being imposed, and with additional court costs against the defendants of \$281.70 as follows:—

Fishing during closed season.....	45
Fishing with illegal apparatus.....	42
Fishing without a license.....	24
Fish in possession during closed season.....	9
Obstructing of Fishways.....	2
Destruction of fry.....	1
Fishing in prohibited area.....	1
	124

There were also 111 confiscations made during the year, as follows:—

Legal apparatus.....	31
Illegal apparatus.....	49
Illegally caught fish.....	31
	111

There were 29 sales of confiscated articles made during the year, amounting to \$197.76.

FISHWAYS AND DAMS

Repairs were made on the Cowan river dam by the Department of Public Works. The fishway is now in good condition.

The Canadian National railways have repaired the fishway in the dam on the Vermilion river near Vermilion, and also in the dam on the Carrot river near Melfort. The McLure dam on Round Lake creek was also repaired. The matter of repairing all fishways in dams on the Moose Jaw creek is receiving attention.

The Canadian National railways have removed the dam on the Carrot river at Ridgedale and also the dam on the Turtle river near Mervin, and the same company constructed a dam on Bear creek near Fort Pitt and installed a fishway.

DOMESTIC NET FISHING

There was a total production of fish taken under domestic net licenses of 15,449 cwt. during the year. This is an increase of 1,100 cwt. over the previous year and is largely due to including the production from the Peter Pond area, which was credited to Alberta during previous years. There was an increase of 123 domestic licenses issued. The matter of preventing commercial fishing from interfering with the local requirements of the residents is continually kept in view throughout the district.

ANGLING

The estimated catch as reported by the various fishery officers during the year was 22,292 cwt. of all species of fish. This is a decrease from the previous year of 847 cwt., though there was an estimated increase in the number of anglers of 299. The average catch per angler was 52 pounds of fish as compared with 54 pounds the previous year. A number of the smaller waters which were stocked years ago now afford fairly good angling. Considerable interest is being taken by the angling associations throughout the province in the protection of fish, which must be appreciated, and close co-operation between these various bodies and the fishery officers is being encouraged.

EXAMINATION OF WATERS

Twenty-one waters were examined in the district during the year by the officers to determine their suitability for fish. Of this number eighteen were reported to be suitable. Eight lakes were stocked by a transfer from other waters. Considerable assistance was given to the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery officials in the moving of fry from the hatchery to the lakes, as well as in the transferring of fish from one lake to another during the year.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR R. T. RODD, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
FOR 1928-29

During the calendar year 1928 there was an increase of 4,528 cwt. in catch over 1927. This was the greatest production yet caught in this province, but there was a small decrease in the value to fishermen. Increase is shown in the value as marketed due to the greater production of trout. This increase is chiefly attributable to lake Athabasca. Following are the details of this increase:—

	Quantity	Value to fishermen	Value as marketed
	cwt.	\$	\$
1927.....	67,267	434,903	712,469
1928.....	71,795	422,306	725,050
Increase.....	4,478	Decrease...\$12,597	Increase...\$12,581

In detail the increase shows 10 cwt. gain in goldeyes, 2,442 cwt. in mixed fish, 144 cwt. in perch, 1,753 cwt. in pickerel, 8,489 cwt. in trout, 1,652 cwt. in tullibee, and decreases of 751 cwt. of mullets, 3,816 cwt. of pike, and 5,335 cwt. of whitefish.

The number of employees for the year 1927 was 1,161 and for 1928 it was 1,401.

An increase will be noticed in the summer season (commercial) chiefly due to the successful operations on lake Athabasca.

Fishing was generally good in the summer in the larger lakes, lac la Biche fishing particularly well with a large proportion running to jumbo whitefish, for which good prices were obtainable.

Storms were again prevalent towards the late fall in Lesser Slave lake which affected fishing, and some of the fishermen complain of loss of equipment running to 100 per cent. Conditions at this lake, however, are fairly stationary and thus satisfactory.

Fishing as regards operations shows somewhat of a decrease, weather conditions being most unsatisfactory and unusual. Warm weather prevailed until

late December, and many lakes including Cold lake were unfishable owing to open water. Trails were in bad condition, owing to lack of snow, and operations were necessarily curtailed in all lakes some distance away from the rail.

To date (January 25, 1929) the issue of licenses, etc., is as follows:—

Angling permits.....	5,830
Commercial and fisherman licenses.....	1,064
Domestic licenses.....	252
Indian and half-breed.....	976
Total.....	8,122

INCREASES

Summer fishing shows a total increase of 1,145,000 pounds over that of 1927, attributable in a large measure to lake Athabasca and lac la Biche. The greatest increase in any one species was in the case of trout. It is very gratifying to note the splendid product now obtainable at lake Athabasca; substantial increase by way of new equipment and better and quicker facilities for marketing have assisted materially in the marketing of the fish from the lake and has contributed in no small measure to this increase. Lac la Biche fished particularly well, many of the fishermen using large sized mesh nets and the product from the lake was marketed at good prices because of the large size of the jumbo whitefish variety. Lake Wabamun also showed up well, both as regards winter and summer production, and owing to its proximity to the large towns had no difficulty in marketing every pound of fish at prevailing good prices. Much satisfaction is evident in this district with the good results of the limitation. During the winter season Primrose, lac la Biche, Pigeon and Wabamun, as well as lac la Biche, were steady in production with slight increases evident over 1927.

DECREASES

The winter fishing season was seriously curtailed through unseasonable weather, an amount of 689,200 pounds less than was reported for 1927 being shown. The principal lakes reporting a decrease were Lesser Slave lake; Cold lake, where boats had to be used and also because of new regulations confining fishing to within one mile of shore where skim ice had formed; Winnifred lake, a great decrease due to depletion and the heavy fishing of 1926 and 1927. It is considered on every side that the limits now placed on the lakes in this province are a necessary protective measure and that all the limits are fairly safe, and that, given good climatic conditions, all the lakes can safely produce the figures respectively set for them, without fear of depletion.

LAKE ATHABASCA

Operations at this lake area give cause for satisfaction. The fish are becoming a marketable product in increasing quantities, and progressive advertising being conducive of good results. A slicing machine was purchased by one of the companies, the trout being carefully sliced and frozen, then packed in wax paper, attractively branded and shipped. This has produced good results. The equipment on this lake has improved a great deal, two new steam tugs having been purchased, as well as two refrigerator barges. With the new equipment, together with new camps and refrigerators, there is no doubt that the Athabasca product is favourably considered in eastern markets. A projected fish reducing plant for coarse fish, mainly suckers, is one of the predicted developments on lake Athabasca for 1929. The canning factory at this lake is still not in use, but the equipment and the buildings have been repaired and are in use.

MARKETS

Spring prices were fair to average, except for lac la Biche fish, which marketed well. Local markets, on the other hand, were good, the dealers reporting good sales right through the year. The number of dealers is about the same, but peddling throughout the province has greatly increased, especially during the winter months when lack of other employments is evident. The catch from lake Athabasca was sold for fair prices.

The price for fall fish from Lesser Slave lake was good; the product from this lake is always well received in eastern markets and is well established.

The winter prices, owing to scarcity of fresh and frozen fish at the start, was very good, especially for the green fish, and owing to climatic conditions the frozen did not appear on the market in any great quantity until late in December. Whitefish naturally commanded the better price, averaging around 10 to 12 cents per pound, trout and then pickerel following closely. Stabilizing of prices naturally follows the limitation of the product and as no new lakes have been discovered or opened up there is evident a competitive buying of the fish available, hence the fairly good prices obtainable.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation companies have always assisted earnestly in the marketing of the fish in good condition, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining refrigerator cars at all times. New refrigerator barges, new tugs, and refreezing plants are assisting and the Ottesen process of freezing is now in use at Edmonton. Trails were bad at the start of the winter season and, with the exception of lakes close to steel, the fish from far distances were not in as good condition as usual. Many of the lakes and trails were unfrozen until almost late December which naturally affected transportation. In lakes in settled districts trucks are being used more and more in bringing fish to the local towns and villages, and have been used during the past winter season in increasing numbers.

It will be noticed that the value of equipment now exceeds a half a million dollars in value. The equipment throughout the province is on a very high plane and of a high standard. Care is being taken to see that Alberta fish is carefully packed and selected before shipping to the more distant markets.

OBSERVATION OF THE REGULATIONS

As previously stated, the total number of licenses, permits, etc., issued from this office amounts to 8,122 to date, an increase over 1927 of 330, chiefly due to the better angling conditions, fair weather and closer checking of infractions. The large number of newly formed fish and game protective associations contributed naturally, and their valuable assistance is always evident. The number of prosecutions for the year amount to 72 and the number of confiscations 47. Details of prosecutions follow:—

- 14 Pollution of streams.
- 13 Fishing with illegal mesh nets.
- 10 Angling without permit and fishing without license.
- 9 Fishing with illegal apparatus (spears, etc.).
- 7 Fishing in close seasons.
- 4 Killing fish under the legal size.
- 4 Using dynamite.
- 3 Possession of fish in close season.
- 2 Angling in closed waters.
- 2 Not having license number on buoys and nets.
- 2 Fishing outside restricted areas (L. Slave L.).
- 1 Hanging fish contrary para. 2.
- 1 Obstructing a fishery officer.

Six persons were also prosecuted by the forestry officers for fishing in closed waters within the forest reserves, and five of these on a second charge of fishing in close season contrary to sections 79a and 85 of the forest regulations. Much assistance was given by both the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Alberta Provincial Police and also by the honorary guardians throughout the province, as well as by the undermentioned associations, many of which have only been formed during the year:—

Red Deer Fish and Game Association.
 Medicine Hat Fish and Game Association.
 Craigmyle Fish and Game Association.
 Olds Fish and Game Association.
 Didsbury Fish and Game Association.
 Calgary Fish and Game Association.
 Nanton Fish and Game Association.
 Sheep Creek Fish and Game Association.
 Midnapore Fish and Game Association.
 Claresholm Fish and Game Association.
 Delia Fish and Game Association.
 Drumheller Fish and Game Association.
 Hanna Fish and Game Association.
 Banff Fish and Game Association.
 Carstairs Fish and Game Association.
 Macleod Fish and Game Association.
 Carbon Fish and Game Association.
 Hillcrest Fish and Game Association.
 Pincher Creek Fish and Game Association.
 Strathmore Fish and Game Association.
 High River Fish and Game Association.
 Camrose Fish and Game Association.
 Cadogan Fish and Game Association.
 Jasper Fish and Game Association.
 Edmonton Fish and Game Association.
 Vulcan Fish and Game Association.
 Stavely Fish and Game Association.
 Bassano Fish and Game Association.
 Brooks Fish and Game Association.
 Coleman Fish and Game Association.
 Lethbridge Rod and Gun Club.
 Cardston Rod and Gun Club.
 Killam Rod and Gun Club.

The Alberta Fish and Game Association was also organized during the year, the officers of the association being appointed from the executive of the smaller associations.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Owing to the very heavy rainfall during the early part of the season, and sufficient showers to well on into August, no water was required for irrigation purposes for the growing crops; consequently, the smaller systems were not opened during the summer. The larger systems only drew sufficient water during the summer from the rivers to fill their storage basins and reservoirs, but, as the weather during the latter part of the season was extremely dry, considerable water was used to saturate the soil so as to have sufficient moisture to start next season's crop. However, no complaints have been received regarding destruction of fish.

DAMS AND FISHWAYS

A new dam was constructed by the town of Claresholm, in Willow creek, to replace the one carried away by high water last season. No fishway is required in this dam; a fishway, it is considered, would be more detrimental than beneficial to the trout fishing, as it would only permit pike and suckers to ascend to the trout waters.

A new fishway was installed in the dam in Bear creek at Grand Prairie.

All other dams and fishways were regularly inspected during the summer and were found in good repair at all times. The Calgary Power Company has a large dam now under construction in the Bow river, west of Calgary. This dam will form a lake several miles long, which will eventually develop additional fishing as well as create excellent boating and bathing for the people of Calgary. The same species of fish will be found both above and below the dam.

ANGLING

Angling throughout the province was on the whole much better than for the previous season, both as to sale of permits and the amount of fish taken, although at Cold lake there was a big decrease in the amount of trout taken and the number of permits sold. Only 630 permits were sold at this point as compared with 926 for the season 1927, and the amount of trout taken was 32,025 pounds as against 54,735 pounds taken by anglers in 1927. This decrease was not due to scarcity of trout in the lake, but to the bad condition of the roads for a great part of the season. It appeared for the first month or two, or even to the end of July, that there would be very little angling in any part of the province, owing to the continued wet weather which kept the roads in an extremely bad condition and the trout streams high and muddy. The roads in the Cold lake district were almost impassable from the end of May to the end of July, and the angling season at that lake ends on September 14. The anglers in the southern part of the province and in the Edmonton area and the district west were more fortunate. The angling season in the streams west of Edmonton, and in the Bow river and tributaries and all streams south to the United States boundary line, does not open until June 15 and ends on October 15 in the latter streams and October 31 in the former. Climatic conditions changed about the end of July and after that date there was very little rain in any part of the province. The roads became in excellent condition and remained so to the end of December. Anglers were enabled to travel into districts never before reached with motor cars, and while the angling season was shortened by rains in the early part of the season all anglers appeared to be well satisfied. The final result was an increase of over 600 in the total of angling permits sold over the season of 1927, and of some 160 over the season of 1926, when the largest previous record was made. The total amount of fish taken was almost double that of last season.

Angling for pike, pickerel, and perch was everywhere exceptionally good during the latter part of the season and until the lakes and streams froze up, which was very late owing to the exceptionally fine weather throughout the entire fall. Angling for goldeyes in the Sturgeon river and Red Deer was better during July and part of August than it has been for a great many years. Many very large fish were taken. As usual, good pike fishing was obtained in the lakes formed by the large irrigation systems, namely, Christena, Newall, Chin, McGregor, and Keho lakes. McGregor and Keho were the last formed and were only beginning to produce, but good catches were taken even in these.

Fair angling for rainbow trout and grayling was had in the streams tributary to the Athabaska and McLeod rivers, in the Edson district, west of Edmonton. Good catches of Loch Leven trout were taken from the Raven river, and

from the streams tributary to the Red Deer river that have been stocked with this species in recent years. Many reports have been received of great improvement in the trout fishing in the Bow, Elbow, and Highwood rivers; exceptionally fine catches of rainbow and cutthroat trout were taken from the Bow river east and west of Calgary, and the fishing in the Elbow was reported to be better than it has been for the last twenty-five years, about 65 per cent of the catch being rainbow trout. The fishing in the Highwood river still appears to be improving, in spite of the heavy fishing that is carried on all through the season. The fishing in the Old Man river and tributaries was also better than it had been for several years.

This improvement in the fishing is due to the continual stocking of the streams, stricter enforcement of the regulations, and better observance of the laws by the anglers. The many recently formed protective associations should be given considerable credit for the last condition as they are doing a great work in showing the public the necessity of the observance of the regulations.

EXAMINATION AND RESTOCKING OF LAKES

Ten lakes and streams were examined during the season with a view to stocking. Six lakes were stocked with perch and pickerel with good success. Four lakes were stocked with large-mouthed bass by associations and clubs at their own expense after permission to do so was obtained.

Good results are apparent from the stocking of several lakes in the Edmonton district with perch and pickerel in recent years.

Thousands of perch are now being taken from Mayatan lake, which was stocked with perch (forty-two adult fish in 1922). Great numbers of young perch can now be seen in Hastings lake, which was stocked with adult fish in 1925. Young perch can now be seen in Cottage lake and Sandy lake, which were stocked with perch three years ago, with a small number of adult fish. The pickerel placed in lake Nakamun have also done exceptionally well. The perch fingerlings placed in Whitewood lake in 1925 have now grown to over half a pound in weight. The results of the stocking of streams from the Banff hatchery have been most gratifying, resulting in improved angling each year.

REPORT OF CHIEF SUPERVISOR MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL WESTERN FISHERIES DIVISION (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FOR 1928

It is gratifying to be able to report that the salmon pack for 1928 was only 29,561 cases below the largest pack on record, being 2,035,637 cases, compared with the record total of 1926 of 2,065,198 cases. Unfortunately the sockeye total was considerably below the average of recent years, due primarily to the small packs on the Skeena and Fraser rivers. The whole province produced only 203,541 cases of this variety, compared with an average of the past fifteen years' totals, in five year periods, as follows:—

1914-1918.....	368,767
1919-1923.....	303,805
1924-1928.....	322,164

The Naas river has been gradually falling off in recent years. This undoubtedly is due to the intensity of the fishing operations along channels through which Naas river fish pass when proceeding to the spawning grounds; this applies particularly to the great quantity of fishing gear in Alaskan waters.

In the Skeena river area, owing to the fishing becoming more intensive than was felt to be in the interests of conservation, there was a weekly close season of sixty hours enforced during the entire sockeye fishing period. Judging from the excellent condition of the spawning grounds from a standpoint of parent fish,

this closed period accomplished the object desired, permitting the salmon to pass upstream, and was undoubtedly a large factor in the small catch. The poorer pack cannot be accepted as evidence that the run is becoming depleted, but, on the contrary, the small total, together with the conditions on the spawning beds, testifies to the efficacy of the system at present in force for the purposes of conservation.

In the Fraser river district in the years 1926 and 1927 a very late run of sockeye appeared and accounted for a considerable percentage of the total pack in that area. In 1928 this late run did not materialize.

At Rivers inlet the catch was disappointing, although the conditions on the spawning grounds could not be said to be at all alarming. There was an abundance of five-year-old fish, but a considerably smaller proportion of the four year variety, due, undoubtedly, to the unusually severe freshets of 1924 which scoured out large portions of the spawning areas and destroyed the eggs. Another factor which contributed to the small pack was a week of cold and dark wet weather during the time the salmon were running. Such a condition results in salmon seeking the lower depths and so escaping the nets.

At Smiths inlet the conditions were most gratifying. The pack was 33,289 cases and immense quantities of spawning sockeye were able to pass up safely to the spawning grounds. With the enforcement of the present regulations there is not a doubt that the run to this area can be maintained indefinitely.

The pack at Nimpkish river was somewhat below the average, but there was a splendid supply on the spawning beds. The regulations at this point are taking care of the situation.

Again there was an excellent run of sockeye in the Barclay sound area and there is every reason to believe that the efforts in recent years, by means of fish cultural operations and prohibition of fishing, have restored to a considerable extent the runs, particularly to the Stamp and Sproat river areas. The recently constructed fishway at Stamp falls has been an entire success and no fish has any difficulty in ascending.

In the case of spring salmon the statement of quantity packed is no indication of the run, since an increased proportion is utilized each year for the fresh and frozen fish business.

The remarks with regard to the spring variety also apply to a certain extent to cohoes. A considerable percentage of the catch is used for cold storage or fresh fish purposes. The pack of 150,684 cases for 1928 is very satisfactory, in view of the large quantity used as indicated above.

Comparison of this year's total of cohoes with that of the past fifteen seasons in five-year periods, is as follows:—

1914-1918.....	159,887
1919-1923.....	121,964
1924-1928.....	155,786

The pink total of 792,362 cases is the largest on record, exceeding that of 1926, the previous record year, by 19,369 cases. This total no doubt would have been materially increased had it not been for the restrictions placed on fishing at such points as Masset inlet, where Justkatla inlet was closed all season with the exception of one and a half days. It is in this inlet that in past years a very large percentage of the catch has been taken. The supply of pinks running to the Naas and Skeena river areas was surprisingly large, and, in fact, the same condition obtained through the greatest portion of the province, apart from such areas as the Fraser, where no run was expected, due to 1928 being the "off" year.

In the central area, the run was splendid, as was the case in Bella Coola and Fisher channel. At Oyster river and Courtenay river, on the east coast

of Vancouver island, the quantities observed were unusually large. The quality in practically all cases was above the average and resulted in a high grade of the canned product.

Pinks mature in two years and the following is a comparison of the average catch for the past twelve seasons in two-year periods:—

1917-18.....	512,252
1919-20.....	433,741
1921-22.....	387,442
1923-24.....	549,246
1925-26.....	609,196
1927-28.....	519,990

In the case of the chums, the year's pack was also a record, exceeding that of 1926, the previous record, by the large total of 161,294 cases, notwithstanding the large quantity frozen and used fresh.

The comparison of this year's pack with that of the previous fifteen years, in five-year periods, is as follows:—

1914-1918.....	295,912
1919-1923.....	240,866
1924-1928.....	661,145

In the light of these large catches of chums and pinks, the impression might prevail that far too great a proportion of the runs had been taken, but this was not the case, and, as a matter of fact, the fishery officers report that they had, during the season, observed pinks and chums in numerous streams in which they had never, in their experience, been observed before. Nineteen hundred and twenty-eight was a banner year for pinks and chums, and notwithstanding the large packs the spawning areas have been well seeded.

Comparison of this year's total pack of all varieties with that of the past fifteen seasons, in five-year periods is as follows:—

1914-1918.....	1,282,625
1919-1923.....	1,163,265
1924-1928.....	1,785,882

The very large percentage of the pack of pinks and chums is taken by means of purse-seines, which increased from 92 in 1912 to 555 in 1925, but numbered only 397 in 1928. The reduction in the year under review was due to the action of the department in taking very drastic measures in 1927, the year of the most intensive fishing, to the end that, even though the catch might be curtailed to the point where profit to the industry was impossible, the salmon runs would be conserved. The year 1927 was the peak one from the standpoint of the quantity of fishing gear in the water, and the industry realized, the following season, that unless the fishing intensity was very greatly relieved the restrictions placed on fishing operations would be further increased.

One result of the action of the department was the getting together of the canning industry, and the arranging, by means of what has been known as the "Canners' Agreement of 1928," to reduce the number of purse-seines fished. This agreement actually was the cause of a reduction of the number of purse-seine licenses issued from 555 in 1927 to 397 in 1928, or a decrease of 158. In addition, the agreement, together with the amalgamation of two of the largest canning companies, permitted the closing of fourteen salmon canneries with the resultant saving of that much overhead expense in canning operations.

Due to the aforementioned canners' agreement, fishing by means of purse-seines was largely confined to areas within reasonable distance of the canneries for which the seines were operating. This, in turn, resulted in shorter hauls and the salmon being in decidedly fresher condition when ready for canning. The higher standard of pack, as a consequence, has been the subject of considerable comment by brokers and others, through whom the product passes to the consumer, and if maintained it should be the means of bettering market conditions very materially for British Columbia canned salmon.

It is interesting to note that the British Columbia salmon pack of 1928 was distributed in the markets of more than twenty-five foreign countries, the larger portions being consigned to France, Australia, and the United Kingdom, in the order mentioned as shown by the following statement:—

	Cases
Australia.....	269,029
Belgium.....	53,296
British India.....	2,630
Central and South America.....	90,421
Ceylon.....	1,200
Greece.....	685
Denmark.....	1,080
Dutch East Indies.....	4,371
China.....	10,035
Egypt.....	1,375
Fiji.....	16,386
France.....	333,670
Germany.....	19,067
Holland.....	34,340
Italy.....	40,400
Japan.....	140
Malta.....	535
Philippines.....	15,690
South Africa.....	50,044
Straits Settlements.....	3,770
Sweden.....	575
United Kingdom.....	257,970
United States Atlantic coast.....	14,552
West Africa.....	5,033
West Indies.....	13,102
Unclassified.....	19,894
	<hr/>
	1,259,290

Halibut

As was anticipated, due largely to the heavy stocks of frozen halibut in cold storage, the fishing of the season 1928 opened with prices which were not particularly attractive to the fishermen. The catch of 30,282,000 pounds landed at British Columbia ports was not behind the average of recent years, and without some restriction other than the present closed season there would appear to be reason to expect that if conservation demands a lower catch each season, the situation cannot be successfully met by present conservation measures.

The market for the cold storage product during 1928 improved somewhat, and it is anticipated that conditions at the commencement of the season of 1929 will result in better prices to the fishermen.

HERRING—DRYSALTED

The pack since 1918 of this product is shown by statement No. 8. The quantity drysalted in 1928 was the largest of which there is any record. This was due largely to the excellent run to the east coast of Vancouver Island. It has been claimed that the intensive fishing of herring was resulting in the serious depletion of the runs and the east coast of Vancouver island in past years has been used in an endeavour to illustrate this contention. The experience of recent years, however, would seem to show that there is no ground for any alarm from the standpoint of depletion. The quantity taken each year can be only infinitesimal compared with the large quantities off the shores of British Columbia. Herring are more or less uncertain in their runs, although not to the same extent as pilchards, and a small run in one locality in one season is no criterion that the supply is becoming less. The statistical year covered by this report ends on the 31st December, but the runs of herring commence in the fall and continue through until late spring. The result is that the annual report covers the last period of one run and the first of the next.

Drysalt herring is practically all used in China. The market of recent years has been somewhat uncertain owing to the disturbed condition of that country, resulting in a boycott of any product suspected of being of Japanese origin, or with which the Japanese are suspected of having anything to do. As a portion of the drysalt herring pack is put up by Japanese operators, and a larger portion still is marketed through Japanese brokers, the situation recently has been a somewhat difficult one.

PILCHARDS

Statement No. 9 gives the quantities of pilchards canned since the year of commencement, 1917. During the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 a reasonably profitable market was found, particularly in Australia and the United States, but in later years the fall grades of salmon, particularly the chums, have replaced the pilchards to a large extent. The market, however, is improving, and it is confidently expected that this canned product will always find a ready market for a reasonable quantity.

WHALING

The catch during the year will be found in statement No. 11.

Operations were conducted from two stations only, that at Rose Harbour at the south end of the Queen Charlotte island group and the station at Naden harbour on the north coast of Graham island, in the Queen Charlottes. Four steamers were used in connection with the Rose Harbour operations and two at Naden harbour, the hunting areas extending in a radius of from eighty to one hundred miles about each station. In addition, one tender vessel was employed for carrying oil and supplies.

FUR SEALS

Statement No. 12 shows the number of fur seals taken off the west coast of British Columbia by Canadian Indians under the terms of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, whereby native Indians are permitted to hunt from canoes propelled entirely by oars, paddles, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each. Firearms are prohibited. The average price for skins during the year was \$6 as landed.

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

Operations under this head were extended during 1928 to include Solander rock, which is situated on the west coast of Vancouver island in the vicinity of Cape Cook, as well as the Virgin and Pearl rocks, off the north end of Vancouver island. The C.G.S. *Givenchy*, equipped as usual, and with Mr. W. E. Maiden, secretary of the British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, again in charge of machine gun operations, left Esquimalt on May 28.

The hazardous conditions found in previous seasons' operations were again experienced, and even to a greater extent at Solander rock. It is only under very exceptional conditions at this point that it is possible to put a landing party ashore. The difficulties are such as to raise a doubt as to whether it would be wise to continue operations there. It is the intention to try one more season and if operations are found too difficult the Solander locality will be eliminated from the following year's itinerary.

At this point no pups were observed, although there was found to be a fair number of adults, 103 of the latter being destroyed. It is possible this total might have been increased, except for the fact that the *Givenchy* was obliged to hurry away on an urgent call to search for the survivors of the gas boat *Petrel*, which was wrecked on the rocks in the vicinity.

Both adults and pups were found on the Virgin and Peari rocks. The absence of yearlings was again very noticeable, and, in fact, the condition of the whole rookery was altered very materially since operations were commenced in 1922. There is no doubt that the hunting is having the desired effect of reducing materially a great menace to the sockeye fishing off Rivers and Smiths inlets.

Demonstration of approval of these operations was made by several of those persons interested at Rivers inlet. One resident fisherman of Cape Scott, at the north end of Vancouver island, suggested that the work done by the *Givenchy* crew means to him personally \$100 to \$150 per year.

Statement No. 13 shows the number of sea lions, adults and pups, killed each year since the commencement of operations.

PRODUCTION OF FISH OIL AND MEAL

The year under review has been a record one, as will be observed by statement No. 10. Due to the department's policy of permitting the pilchard to be utilized for the manufacture of oils and meal, twenty-three plants have been built in the last four years, providing employment for a very considerable number of citizens and producing a product valued at \$2,241,561 during the calendar year 1928.

The pilchards this year were found to be unusually fat and produced a large percentage of oil. It is possible that this was due to the fact that fishing operations have been conducted more extensively each year in outside waters, where the fish are usually found to be in better condition. It is interesting to note that a small percentage of Spanish mackerel was also obtained in the pilchard seining operations. These were not separated but were passed through the reduction plants with the pilchards.

Herring was again permitted to be used in the manufacture of fish oil and meal on that portion of the west coast of Vancouver island north of Barclay sound. Neither the supply nor the condition of these herring, generally speaking, was found to make operations profitable.

PATROL SERVICE

Each season the necessity for a greater number of permanent overseers with smaller districts becomes more and more apparent. It is confidently expected, however, that this situation will be met in the near future.

The total number of boats utilized during the year for the protection of the fisheries was 133. Twenty-five were departmentally owned and 108 were chartered for periods of from one to six months. The *Malaspina* and *Givenchy*, the two steam trawlers, were kept constantly employed as usual in connection with the halibut fisheries, the protection of fur seals, protection of Canadian harbours, and other related work. The *Givenchy* was again stationed at Bainfield for thirteen days in connection with life-saving duties. In this connection it is pointed out that this life-saving duty comes at a most inconvenient time, as it is impossible to arrange for the annual overhaul until this special work is finished. The result is that the annual repairs must be performed during the halibut fishing season, when both boats are urgently required for patrol. Particularly in view of the fact that foreign boats are utilizing Canadian harbours on this coast more and more each year in connection with fishing operations, it is absolutely impossible for two boats to take care of the situation at all times. The great increase in the number of foreign salmon-trolling boats operating in Hecate strait and off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands demands better facilities for the protection of Canadian

waters and harbours. It will be observed that both trawlers have been very busy during the year, the *Malaspina* logging 19,962 miles and the *Givenchy* 18,955.

During the year three new 52-foot patrol boats powered with Thorneycroft 60-horsepower reduction-gear engines were built. These have proved to be an extremely valuable addition to the patrol fleet. The plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. J. W. Allen, of the British Columbia staff, who is responsible for the care of patrol boats other than those propelled by steam. The performance of these new craft has been most satisfactory. The use of reduction-gear is the means of more economical operation, less vibration and reduced noise.

SEAPLANE PATROL

A two-year contract was entered into by the department with the Western Canada Airways, Limited, calling for 400 flying hours each year for the purpose of fisheries patrol, which has been found so effective in the past. Owing to unfortunate accidents only 261½ hours were used during 1928. Most of the flying was done by means of the Boeing BID flying boat, equipped with Wright Whirlwind engines of the latest type. These were found to be very efficient and comfortable.

In connection with the seaplane service are reported, with regret, two accidents. The first occurred on July 13 about four miles southeast of Butedale, when a Boeing crashed, injuring the pilot and killing the mechanic. Again, on August 15 the Vickers-Vedett G-CASW crashed in the fog on the mountain at the north end of Porcher island on the way to the Queen Charlotte islands. The pilot suffered severe concussion and the other two occupants received slight cuts and bruises.

REGULATIONS

Owing to the runs of salmon, generally speaking, being more satisfactory and the amount of fishing gear in the water having shown a reduction during the year, it was not found necessary to curtail fishing operations in such a drastic manner as in the previous season. By statement No. 1 the following percentages of reduction will be observed in salmon fishing licenses covering the whole province:—

Gill-nets.....	8 per cent.
Trolling.....	3 “
Purse-seines.....	28 “
Drag-seines.....	52 “

In the Skeena river salmon fishing, owing to the number of licenses exceeding that set by the department for a weekly close season of forty-eight hours, an extra period of twelve hours was enforced from the 1st July, making a total of sixty hours each week during which no fishing was permitted.

In view of the considerable increase during recent years in the number of salmon purse-seines operating in the province, it was considered imperative that the regulations be amended in such a manner as to fully protect a number of areas in which conservation measures have been difficult in the past. The resultant amendments to the regulations reserved a very considerable number of areas entirely from purse-seining operations and no doubt this action will in future years be found to be fully justified.

Boundaries also were moved out farther from the mouths of spawning streams. In some cases this was done by regulation and in others by the moving of the boundary signs by the local fishery officers. As a result of these precautions fishing operations each year are confined to areas farther removed from the mouths of spawning streams and, in addition to the fish receiving better protection, those which are caught are in much better condition for food purposes.

Salmon trolling operations have become such a large factor in the catch of springs and cohoes that the time would seem to have arrived when some action should be taken looking to increased restrictive measures being enforced. No action in this connection has been taken up to the present time, owing to the fact that it was felt that weather conditions were such as to make weekly close periods unnecessary. Another reason has been that Canadian and foreign trollers operate together in considerable numbers in extra-territorial waters, and it would seem unreasonable to curtail the fishing operations of Canadians while others are permitted to fish. It is expected that in the near future some arrangement will be made whereby the operation of both Canadian and foreign boats will be controlled.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the federal department's jurisdiction over the plants processing fish after they have been caught and killed, four salmon canneries and four reduction works plants operated without obtaining licenses from the federal department.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FISHERIES REGULATIONS

A total of 176 prosecutions during the year for violations of the fishery regulations is covered in the British Columbia section of appendix No. 12. The revenue collected as a result of these prosecutions amounted to \$7,308.88.

SPORT FISH

The efforts being made to conserve and improve the sport fishing in the waters of the province have been extended each year. Close attention is given by local officers in the way of inspection of the several streams and lakes in their districts and the better enforcement of the regulations. With a view to providing greater attraction in the streams and lakes, which have, through several reasons, become partially depleted of sporting fish, 201 plantings of eggs and fry were made during 1928. Residents of the province are very appreciative of the efforts being made by the department, and as a rule are eager to give any assistance in their power. In this connection the British Columbia Fish and Game Protective Association of Vancouver, representing thirty-seven angling associations throughout the province, has been of immense assistance. By means of this central organization it is now possible to deal with only one association instead, as in the past, with numerous ones scattered throughout the province. Under present conditions suggested amendments to the regulations or suggestions for the improvement of conditions in other ways pass through the hands of the central organization and reach the fisheries department only after having been thoroughly investigated and finally endorsed by the central body.

TAGGING OF SALMON

It is regretted that it has not been possible to greatly extend these most important operations. Each year the necessity becomes more and more apparent and until there is available the information which can be obtained only as a result of tagging, it will never be possible to regulate the salmon fisheries satisfactorily.

CLEARING OBSTRUCTIONS IN STREAMS

Under this heading appears on another page the report of the Engineering Department with regard to the work accomplished during 1928, under the direct supervision of Engineers McHugh and Hunt. Attention is particularly directed to the reports of the Board of Engineers on conditions at Hells Gate and at Bridge river, two difficult points on the Fraser river.

During the year evidence was again very abundant showing the unfortunate results of logging operations along the banks of salmon streams. Before the timber was cleared off, these streams contained an ample supply of water all the year round, but under present conditions it is found that, particularly during the warm summer months, when the first runs of early salmon arrive, in many cases there is not sufficient water in the streams for the salmon to pass up to their spawning grounds. This condition has necessitated very drastic regulations with a view to controlling the fishing in the vicinity of these streams. There would appear to be little, if any, reason to expect that conditions in this respect will improve in the future. As logging operations are extended more streams are affected, and the situation in some districts, particularly on the east coast of Vancouver island, has become very difficult.

POWER BOATS IN DISTRICT NO. 2 SALMON GILL-NET FISHING

The number of power boats being used in the salmon gill-net fishing of the northern district has been increasing steadily since they were first permitted in the year 1924. Statement No. 16 shows the increase each year. It was the custom, prior to 1924, for the salmon canneries to provide in District No. 2 the boats for salmon gill-netters. These were of the skiff type, which contained no cabins and were propelled by means of oars or sails. They were supplied to the fishermen on a rental basis. The labour in operating these skiffs in comparison with that in connection with the modern power boat is very arduous and there is no shelter provided for the fishermen apart from a tent formed by hanging the sail over the boom which was fastened along the centre of the boat from stem or stern. The cost of the power boats is infinitely greater than that of the skiffs but they are considered by the fishermen to be more efficient and are undoubtedly much more comfortable. By means of these power boats several drifts can be made in the time required to make one by means of the boats propelled by oars or sails. The permission to use the power boats has assisted particularly those fishermen who own their own, and as a rule the fact that a fisherman does own his own power boat is evidence that he is a good fisherman and as a result he is in demand.

MEETING OF FISHERY OFFICERS

The usual annual meeting of the permanent fishery officers of the province was held at the office of the Chief Inspector in Vancouver.

STAFF

The following statement gives particulars of the staff employed during the year in the administration of the fisheries of the province:—

Inspection and clerical staff.....	27
Overseers.....	17
Guardians.....	39
Patrolmen and boat crews.....	229
Fish culture.....	86

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INSPECTION OF SPAWNING GROUNDS

Queen Charlotte Island

The season of 1928 was the big year for pink salmon in the Naden harbour and Masset inlet districts. Reports of the inspecting officers show that there was again an excellent run of this variety. Virago sound and Naden harbour streams, particularly, received large quantities of spawning fish. These areas show an improvement over 1926, the brood year.

The Masset spawning grounds were also found to be well seeded. This is particularly so in the case of the Yakoun river where large quantities of pink salmon were found all the way up to the Yakoun lake. Also in the Mammon river which is the chief spawning stream of Justkatla inlet, large quantities of pinks ascended. The run to the Ian river was not so good during the fishing season, although, as in the case of the Yakoun and Justkatla inlet streams, splendid runs came in after the fishing was closed and proceeded to the spawning grounds without molestation. While the Masset area was satisfactorily seeded, it is estimated that the quantity was not quite as large this year as in the brood year of 1926.

As a conservation measure Justkatla inlet was closed all season, with the exception of one and one half days. It is here that in the past very large quantities of fish have fallen an easy prey to the numerous purse-seines. It is felt, however, that with the closing of the area all or most of the season, together with the present fishing boundary being enforced at the mouth of the Yakoun river, there need be no fear as to the future supplies. It is worth mentioning here that the quality of the pinks which run to the Yakoun river is not surpassed anywhere on the coast.

In the pink streams along the east coast of the Queen Charlotte islands, the quantity of pinks found on the spawning grounds was satisfactory. In the case of the chums, apprehension felt at certain times during the fishing season that there would be an insufficient quantity, and that the water in the streams would be too low to permit of their ascending to the spawning grounds, was found to be ungrounded. The rains came in time and very considerable quantities of chums arrived towards the end of the fishing season and after the fishing operations were closed.

On the west coast of the Queen Charlottes, owing to the waters being unsurveyed and exposed to the whole sweep of the Pacific ocean, conditions are such as to prevent intensive fishing apart from that portion from Skidegate inlet north to Dixon entrance. All along this coast weather conditions are a considerable factor in the protection of the runs, and it is felt that with, possibly, the closer supervision of the northern part of the west coast, the runs will be well protected.

Naas River

Conditions on the spawning grounds of the upper reaches of the Naas river area, namely Meziaden lake district, were found this year to be the most discouraging on record, and coincided with those found by the fishermen during the run of sockeye. Sometimes, owing to weather or other conditions at the time inspections are made, the information obtained is not complete. In judging runs during the fishing season it is not always safe to use the catch as unassailable evidence, owing to the difference in weather and tidal conditions and also variation in close periods for fishing. Neither of these factors, however, would appear to enter into the present case and there is no doubt whatever but that the sockeye run on the Naas river this year has been practically a failure.

The supply of spring and coho salmon also was found to be very disappointing.

The pink run was a very good one, generally speaking. Heavy runs entered Salt lake stream, the main stream at the head of Wark channel, the stream at the head of Quattoo, Dogfish bay, Quinamas and Trout stream, Kincolith.

Chums were only fairly plentiful.

The upper fishing boundary is being moved some six miles nearer salt water and this measure should assist materially in conservation.

Skeena River

The main sockeye spawning grounds on the Skeena water-shed are those of the streams tributary to Babine lake. Judging from the disappointing pack on the Skeena river, some doubt was felt as to there being a satisfactory quantity of parent fish on the spawning beds. A close inspection, however, has shown a very satisfactory condition in this respect. The inspecting officer gives assurance that all spawning areas were abundantly supplied with sockeye, and will be well seeded. Encouraging reports also have been received from the Bulkley river district, particularly the earlier runs. The poorest indications found were those at Lakelse lake, but even at that point conditions improved as the season advanced, although it was not up to expectations. Owing to a freshet in William creek a considerable number of sockeye were able to escape above the fence and were lost to fish cultural operations, although they spawned naturally. This resulted in it being impossible to fill the hatchery to capacity. There is no doubt, however, but that this season's supply of sockeye at Lakelse lake has not been up to average.

One outstanding feature of the Babine lake sockeye this year has been the large percentage of runts. Mention has been made of these in previous reports, but indications would seem to show that their proportion is increasing. It is to be hoped that the amendment to the regulations which will eliminate for the future the minimum size of mesh for sockeye gill-netting will result in considerably reducing this high percentage.

The Ocestahl river inspection showed an average quantity of sockeye, but only a fair supply of springs. On the other hand, there was a good run of cohoes. The chum seeding was an average one.

There is no doubt but that the sixty-hour weekly close season, enforced owing to the increased number of gill-nets fishing the Skeena area, was largely responsible for the salmon getting through the danger area and arriving safely on the spawning grounds. This method of conservation is undoubtedly a very efficacious one.

Undoubtedly, spring salmon were scarce in the Skeena and it cannot be attributed to the operations of the gill-nets, there being so few fishing for this variety of salmon. It would seem reasonable to lay the blame to the operations of the salmon trollers who fish practically the whole year round in territorial and extra-territorial waters. The fleet of both American and Canadian boats has been increasing quite rapidly of recent years and their catch has been a very considerable factor in the quantity marketed.

Generally speaking, the run of pinks to the Skeena district was a heavy one and the spawning grounds are well seeded.

Chums were not particularly plentiful.

Central Division

The central division is primarily a fall salmon area, although a considerable catch of creek sockeye is made each year. On the whole, weather conditions were generally favourable during the fishing season, the streams being full, which permitted the salmon to reach the spawning grounds. It is in this area, particularly, where so much difficulty has been experienced in some seasons in protecting the pinks and creek sockeye until the rains come. In a normal season, however, there is no difficulty. During the year just closed, pinks and chums spawned in many small streams where salmon have never been observed previously by the local officer.

The runs of pink and chum salmon were exceptionally heavy, and there is no doubt that the spawning beds have been well taken care of. The quantities found on the spawning grounds this year exceeded those of the season of 1926, the brood year for pinks, for instance, and that year was an exceptionally good one for both pinks and chums.

No doubt, other factors in bringing about this favourable condition have been the closing of certain areas from time to time, and the moving of the fishing boundaries farther out from the mouths of creeks. The sockeye streams were not found to be quite as heavily seeded as in the preceding season, but are considered as fairly well stocked.

Bella Coola

On the whole, the seeding of the spawning grounds in the Bella Coola area may be considered to be very good, the only exception being the Kimsquit river sockeye and the pinks in the lower Dean channel area. Sockeye to the Bella Coola and Atnarko rivers arrived early and a considerable quantity passed up the streams before fishing commenced. The seeding of the streams with this variety was well up to the average. The spring run was only fair but the coho run, on the other hand, was a good one. The local officer states that the run of pinks was the heaviest on record, exceeding by far anything he had experienced. The chum supply was very fair.

At the Kwatna river there was a medium supply of chums and coho and a satisfactory supply of pink salmon on the spawning grounds. In the Nootum river were found good supplies of pink and coho salmon; in fact, the former were considerably more numerous than for some years past.

At the Kimsquit river the supply of sockeye was not particularly encouraging, although estimated to be not greatly below the average. The run of springs is not usually an important one and the supply of cohoes was found to be light. The pinks, on the other hand, were more numerous than usual. These remarks also apply to the chums.

The run of fall salmon to the streams along Dean channel was not particularly good, but this year all the inlets along both sides have been eliminated from the seining areas, which should go a long way towards maintaining the runs. It is felt that this measure also had some bearing on the quantities of salmon reaching the head waters at both Dean and Burke channels, the seines being obliged to fish in the open channels and not in the bays or inlets, favourite schooling places for salmon.

The most important stream in Fitzhugh sound is the Koeve river. The spawning grounds were found to be splendidly seeded with pinks; in fact, it is one of the best pink rivers in the province and the quality is unusually good. A run of sockeye also ascends but is not of so much importance. Conditions on this river during the season were found to be average.

Outstanding features of the fall's inspection were satisfactory, supplies of pink salmon in the Bella Coola and Koeve rivers and chums showing better all through the district than for several years, generally speaking.

Rivers Inlet

Two inspections were made by Overseer Boyd of the Owekano district, one, commencing September 22, covering the streams at the head of the lake, the other, commencing October 24, being confined to the streams lower down.

The streams covered by the first inspection are the Wak-wash, Cheo and Indian rivers but stops were made also at Genessi and Asklum rivers.

On the Wak-wash, examination of the spawning beds showed large numbers of sockeye both dead and spawning, and indications also showed a satisfactory run of springs. The sockeye were estimated to be 60 per cent large and 40 per cent small fish.

On the Cheo, which is close to the Wak-wash, many sockeye were also found on the spawning beds, although the area is quite small. The salmon were mostly of the larger variety.

On the spawning grounds of the Indian river large numbers of sockeye were found and a satisfactory quantity of spring salmon.

At Genessi and Asklum rivers the overseer reports having seen numerous sockeye showing at the mouths of the streams, but that they had at that date not entered. On the second inspection, on October 26, the run was found to be about over. The former is the stream from which the hatchery obtains a portion of its eggs. More were taken in 1928 than in 1927.

The second inspection of the Asklum on October 30, showed a medium run of sockeye.

Apparently the sockeye salmon do not spawn in the Markwell river, which is of glacial origin; also, owing to the muddy state of the water, it is impossible to make any intelligent observations. Similar conditions prevented any reliable information being obtained with regard to the run to the Shumahault river.

At the Quap river quite a satisfactory run of sockeye was found, although perhaps not as good as in the previous season.

The overseer feels that compared with other years the run of five year fish was probably up to average, but that the run of the four year variety was approximately 30 per cent short. There is every reason to believe that the cause of this shortage has been the unusually heavy freshets of the season of 1924, which undoubtedly destroyed large quantities of sockeye eggs. This matter at the time was reported by the superintendent of the hatchery.

In the opinion of the superintendent of the hatchery, the run of sockeye to the spawning grounds of the Rivers inlet area this year has been below the average, but there has been no alarming scarcity of this variety.

It will be remembered that the pack on the inlet was much smaller than anticipated, but, owing to some bad weather in the middle of the best fishing and the depth of the water in the inlet, a very satisfactory percentage of the run succeeded in passing the nets.

Smiths Inlet

Indications on the spawning grounds of this area during recent years leave no doubt as to the efficacy of measures taken looking to conservation. The inspection this year showed that there was a splendid supply of parent sockeye on the spawning grounds, and with the present regulations properly enforced there would appear to be every justification for optimism when considering Smiths inlet conditions.

One notable feature is the large number of big fish which were undoubtedly five years old. The supply of these was greater than the smaller, four year old fish, but returns from both varieties should be quite satisfactory.

Spring salmon were also found to be very plentiful, although the variety is not a particularly desirable one, the fish being very large and coarse.

Alert Bay

The local overseer reports that all the streams in the Alert bay district have had a good supply of salmon. He comments on the good results of moving the fishing boundary signs farther out from the mouths of creeks.

The Nimpkish river is the main sockeye stream and the run in 1928 was a good average one, although a smaller proportion was caught. The spawning grounds were well seeded.

This being the off year for pinks in the district, there were few to the Nimpkish. There was a good run of cohoes, however, and also of chums. Springs arrived in average quantities.

Glendale river produced an average run of sockeye and a very heavy run of pinks. The chums also arrived in very large quantities.

On the whole, the supply of chums was found to be quite good and, in certain portions of the district, excellent. In practically all portions of the district the supply of chums was splendid and the quality good.

Quathiaski District

In the Quathiaski district the principal varieties of salmon are those which run in the fall, although there was quite a good supply of sockeye to Heyden bay. These are a very small variety, however. The run to Phillips arm was not up to the average, but it is never a very heavy one. On the whole, the run of cohoes was an average one and in some points considerably better. As far as pinks are concerned, 1928 was an off year in the greater part of the district, and no big run was expected.

In the case of chums, the run on an average was a good one and the spawning areas were mostly well seeded.

At the Campbell river, where the famous tye salmon fishing is found, the supply showed some improvement over the previous year and sport fishermen coming from a good many parts of the world made some good catches.

Pender Harbour

Pender harbour is not a sockeye area apart from the Sauchenauch system, where, owing undoubtedly to the unusual measures taken during recent years in the way of conservation, the run was the best in the last four or six seasons.

A good run of pinks was not expected owing to the even numbered years being the off ones as far as this variety is concerned in this district. The supply this year, however, was better than the brood year, 1926.

In the case of chums the run was very heavy, and every stream, no matter how small, received its share.

The cohoes were found in fairly satisfactory quantities on the spawning grounds, although the run did not appear to be as large as usual. The overseer feels that the moving of the fishing boundaries out farther from the mouths of streams has resulted in a larger percentage of fish being able to ascend to the spawning grounds.

Comox

In the case of those pink streams in the Comox district which have been in the past frequented to any appreciable extent by this variety, they were found to be well seeded and, in fact, the Oyster and Puntledger received excellent supplies of pinks. The quantity of cohoes on the spawning beds through practically the whole area was found to be good, with some exceptions as usual.

The chum streams received a very good supply of spawning fish and at Big Qualicum, Little Qualicum and Englishman's rivers, for instance, the run was very heavy.

The closing of a large part of Baynes sound to all net fishing and the moving of the boundary two miles out from Oyster, Black, French and Englishman's rivers, undoubtedly resulted in a considerably larger quantity of salmon escaping upstream. This conservation measure has been well justified.

Nanaimo

The Nanaimo district is a fall salmon area, principally coho and chum. The supply of the former was below average, but the quantity of the latter found on the spawning grounds is reported to have been the best for the past ten seasons. This applies particularly to the Chemainus river where efforts have been made to have the fishing area closed for the benefit of sport fishermen.

Cowichan-Victoria

The local overseer for the Cowichan-Victoria district feels that the spawning conditions found in his area are average or even better this year.

The Cowichan is the most important river and is largely frequented by sport fish, although there is also annually an excellent run of chum salmon.

The supplies of springs to the river is reported as one of the heaviest on record for some years past, these being the variety which passes up in the fall, mainly during September.

The coho variety arrived in very satisfactory numbers and in this connection the unusually large size of the fish is worthy of note.

This year was no exception in the case of chums, the run being good and the variety excellent.

The showing of steelhead trout is reported as being one of the heaviest in years and the spawning beds are well seeded.

The supplies of both cutthroat and rainbow trout have been very plentiful in the river during the past season. As a matter of fact, generally speaking, the river is in a very satisfactory condition.

Sooke-Alberni

The run of cohoes and chums to the Sooke district was only fair.

The satisfactory conditions which have obtained in the Alberni district during recent years continued during 1928. The rains came in ample time to permit the several varieties of salmon to pass safely up to the spawning grounds without having to experience long delays waiting for the rivers to rise.

Undoubtedly the conservation measures taken this year in the way of prohibiting the greater part of Alberni canal to purse-seining has had the effect of permitting larger quantities of sockeye particularly to escape to the Anderson, Sproat and Stamp rivers. The number of seines operating in the Barclay sound area was this year fifty-eight as against eighty-eight during the previous season. Obviously this reduction has had its effect on conservation.

Sockeye in the Barclay sound area run only to the Anderson, Sproat and Stamp rivers. Due to conservation measures enforced for the past six years, this run has been restored and now forms a very material portion of the pack of the district. The fishway built at Stamp falls would appear to be as perfect as it is possible to make such a structure. The overseer reports that there was hardly a time between June 1 and November 1 when fish were not passing up, and as a result the spawning beds in the Great Central and Ash lake districts are well seeded. The quantity of sockeye reaching Anderson lake again this year has been most satisfactory.

The supply of cohoes in the Barclay sound area was only fair, generally speaking, although at the Stamp and Sproat rivers there was a heavy run, and these are the most important streams.

Pinks were observed for the first time at Sarita river two years ago. They have returned again this year, but the run is not large. It will be interesting to observe, however, whether it will be possible to build up a good run of this variety at this good stream, which heretofore has been frequented principally by chums.

The chum variety was again a very remarkable run and, notwithstanding the very large catch, a most satisfactory proportion was able to reach the spawning grounds. In this connection it will be remembered that at Nitinat there was at one time a tremendous run of this variety, but due to overfishing during the war years, when unusual efforts were being made to obtain food, this run became considerably depleted. As a result of conservation measures by the department in recent years, the supply is evidently increasing rapidly.

Clayoquot Sound

The sockeye run to the Kennedy lakes, Clayoquot district, was most disappointing, particularly so in view of the fact that extra precautions were taken during the fishing season to see that an adequate proportion of the run was left for the spawning grounds. When fishing operations were stopped, a very considerable body of sockeye was reported inside the limits, but only a

small portion of this supply was found on the spawning grounds, and the collection of eggs at the hatchery was short. At the Megin river the sockeye supply was found to be the heaviest in six years.

Apart from the above two waters there are no sockeye in the Clayoquot area and few pinks. Cohoes were found to be short on some of the spawning areas, but on the whole there was a fair supply.

The chum run was the largest since 1922, and all the spawning areas are abundantly supplied.

The overseer observes that the placing of the boundary signs farther out from the mouths of the streams has been an important factor in saving salmon for the spawning grounds in his district.

Nootka Sound

Springs, cohoes and chums are the only runs of any size to the Nootka district, although there are a few creek sockeye and a very few pinks in certain sections of the district. The supply of cohoes was found to be only fair on the spawning grounds. All spring salmon coming into the sound were permitted to pass up to the spawning grounds as they were not sought by the fishermen, apart from the trollers on the outside.

All rivers were heavily stocked with chums.

Kyuquot Sound

The principal varieties to the Kyuquot area are cohoes and chums. The supply of the former was quite fair but the chums arrived in very considerable quantities, the spawning grounds of this variety being well taken care of.

Quatsino

The sockeye to the Quatsino area are of the creek variety, but the quantity is very small.

The cohoes were not observed in such quantities as might be desired, but the streams were all in good condition and the fish had no difficulty in passing up to the spawning grounds.

The principal spawning area for the spring salmon is the Marble creek and its watershed. This year a very satisfactory supply passed up the river. Special conservation measures taken at the mouth of the river assisted materially.

The run of pinks has in past years been fished quite heavily and efforts are being made to restore the runs which, while never particularly heavy, were still of considerable importance in previous years.

The chums on their arrival had no difficulty in passing up to the spawning grounds without any delay whatever and arrived there in very satisfactory quantities. It is felt that this whole area is in need of better protection and during the season under review considerable areas were prohibited to fishing and it is possible that this system of protection may be further extended in the near future.

Fraser River Watershed

In the Fraser river watershed conditions found on the spawning grounds in the Stuart lake, Francois lake, Bowron lake and tributary streams show very few sockeye salmon. Of course, this condition is not a new one and probably is not worse than for a considerable number of years.

At Quesnel lake and its tributaries, such as Horsefly river and Mitchell river, indications have also been disappointing. In 1927 the local overseer

reported several thousand sockeye salmon arriving at the end of October. He stated that that was the first time such a late run had been experienced. There was no similar run in 1928.

In the Chilco area the number of sockeye observed was reported by the local officer as being the best for the last fourteen years although this is not particularly significant when one remembers the large runs which proceeded to this area previous to 1913.

This year at Raft river, which is a tributary of the North Thompson, a very encouraging quantity of spawning sockeye was observed. Unfortunately, the information obtained in previous years has not been sufficient to permit of an intelligent comparison. The local guardian estimates having seen from nine to ten thousand and while this is encouraging it would be more informative if figures from previous seasons were available.

The Shuswap area, in view of conditions during the last four years, was somewhat disappointing in 1928. The quantity of spawning sockeye observed at Adams river was almost negligible compared with the last four seasons, but conditions in the river in the way of high and discoloured water prevented the obtaining of as accurate information as was desirable. The local officer estimates having seen eight or ten thousand sockeye in Little river, but even this quantity is extremely disappointing.

Neither in Scott's creek nor in Eagle river were any encouraging indications found.

One regrettable feature is the fact that the Indians have been taking such a large percentage of spawning sockeye. When the run is large, the requirements of the Indians can be taken care of very readily, but when the run is small then each salmon is of much greater value from a reproduction standpoint and some arrangement is imperative under which the Indians will not take such large quantities of this valuable species in poor years. This also applies in the case of the Raft river run.

The Indians feel that quite apart from their normal rights to the salmon for food purposes they should not be prevented from taking what they require when such a large percentage of the runs to the Fraser river are taken by the operators in Puget sound, and that any curtailment of the Indian food requirements would only be assisting foreign fishermen.

At Cultus lake 14,889 sockeye were counted at the hatchery fence. These composed the total run, as no salmon were permitted to pass the barricade. Stripping operations produced 28,114,000 eggs.

The inspection of Harrison lake district has shown that Norris creek, which in the past has been the principal sockeye producer, was only fairly well seeded. While the local officer reports having seen approximately 2,000 sockeye spawning in the creek, this quantity, of course, is very small compared to the runs which at one time frequented the locality. At the same time, during each of the recent seasons there appears to have been an encouraging supply of spawning fish and it is probable that the runs can be increased. The quantity of sockeye in Trout creek and Hatchery creek was very satisfactory, but these streams are small. Sockeye were also observed in considerable quantities at Silver creek, one of the best tributaries to the lake.

The run of sockeye to the Pemberton district, while a good average one, was considerably less than that of 1924. Thirty-five million eggs were taken for the hatchery at Pemberton.

The run to Pitt lake and river was well maintained. The hatchery was easily filled to capacity and large quantities spawned naturally. At this point fish cultural operations, without a doubt, have been a means of materially increasing the annual run.

The streams flowing into Burrard inlet and Howe sound are not frequented by sockeye. The chum salmon arrived in unusually large quantities. The variety was particularly good and fishing operations were profitable.

Speaking generally of the Fraser river system the following conclusions would appear to be justified:—

(1) The quantities of sockeye salmon observed above Hell's Gate were not encouraging.

(2) The runs to those areas below Hell's Gate are being well maintained.

(3) The supply of cohoes and springs was not up to the average; undoubtedly this condition results in part from the operations of the trolling fleet which has been increasing in numbers during the past few seasons.

(4) The year 1928 was an off one for pinks and no run was expected.

(5) The chum run was unusually good and the quality above the average.

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses 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.										
1876	3															9,847
1877	4															67,387
1878	10															113,601
1879	9															61,093
1880	9															61,849
1881	12															177,276
1882	18															255,061
1883	24															196,292
1884	17															141,239
1885	9															108,517
1886	17															161,264
1887	20															204,083
1888	21															184,010
1889	28															414,294
1890	32															408,978
1891	26															314,893
1892	27															228,470
1893	37															590,229
1894	32															494,371
1895	36															566,395
1896	47															601,570
1897	54															1,015,477
1898	51															484,161
1899	59															732,437
1900	64															585,413
1901	73															1,236,156
1902	66					531,436	Spring and Fall:				94,546					625,982
1903	59															473,674
1904	51					323,226	35,421 (Red & Wh. Springs)					Fall:	107,247			465,894
1905	67					1,080,673	28,359 (Red & Wh. Springs)				44,458	13,970				1,167,460
1906	64					459,679	31,261		1,083		69,132	68,305 (Pks. & Ch.)				629,460

1907	58					314,074	23,159		2,939		683	87,900	118,704 (Pks. & Ch.)	547,450	
1908	52					355,023	25,433		2,731		1,137	81,917	76,448 (Pks. & Ch.)	542,689	
1909	72					840,441	18,218		799			61,918	46,544 (Pks. & Ch.)	967,920	
1910	58					505,915	19,313		9,476		140	74,382	34,613	58,362	762,201
1911	59					383,509	38,751		9,705			119,802	305,247	91,951	948,965
1912	57	3,640		92	139	444,702	02,345		18,092			165,309	247,743	58,325	996,576
1913	78	4,782		74	124	972,178	37,433		3,616			69,822	192,887	77,965	1,353,901
1914	63	4,857		61	107	536,696	32,908		16,420			120,201	220,340	184,474	1,111,039
1915	63	4,951		61	109	476,042	51,734		6,370		2,927	146,956	367,352	82,000	1,133,381
1916	72	4,000		80	115	214,789	51,231		15,495	3,096	5,986	183,623	280,644	240,201	995,065
1917	94	5,286	1,370	99	136	339,848	48,630		27,646	11,740	B.B.&S.H.	157,589	496,759	475,273	1,557,485
1918	88	5,073	1,786	122	127	276,459	65,535	41,819	Pk. & Wh.	15,916	B.B.&S.H.	191,068	527,745	497,615	1,616,157
1919	82	4,598	2,260	139	104	369,445	73,179	9,077	18,295	24,323	4,493	175,670	346,639	372,035	1,393,156
1920	65	4,761	1,855	155	45	351,405	95,983	8,441	13,877	8,061	2,395	101,972	520,856	84,626	1,187,616
1921	56	4,777	1,452	59	35	163,914	36,725	6,061	6,966	7,060	1,220	117,288	192,906	71,408	603,548
1922	64	4,491	1,513	143	36	299,614	21,163	11,913	6,520	6,431	1,657	102,845	581,979	258,204	1,290,326
1923	61	3,957	1,446	223	31	334,647	17,539	4,858	4,745	7,097	1,760	112,044	440,932	418,055	1,341,677
1924	62	3,696	1,553	242	32	360,601	18,741	2,591	6,460	4,267	1,843	115,944	657,561	570,497	1,747,505
1925	65	4,225	1,821	329	37	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	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	308,032	34,029	8,819	16,129	20,820	1,746	161,148	247,617	562,109	1,360,449
1928	62	5,179	2,987	399	22	203,541	11,002	2,328	5,526	6,073	865	150,684	792,362	863,256	2,035,337

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from one district to another.
 *For the years 1876 to 1901 and 1903—particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE NAAS RIVER—1881 TO 1928

STATEMENT No. 2

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses 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.										
1881.....	1														7,700	
1882.....	2														16,100	
1883.....	2														20,383	
1884.....	1														8,500	
1885.....																
1886.....																
1887.....																
1888.....	1														12,318	
1889.....	3														19,410	
1890.....	3														23,906	
1891.....	3														10,323	
1892.....	3														25,434	
1893.....	3														15,190	
1894.....	1														19,587	
1895.....	1														19,550	
1896.....	1														14,649	
1897.....	1														20,847	
1898.....	1														18,953	
1899.....	1														19,443	
1900.....	1														18,238	
1901.....	1														14,790	
1902.....	2					20,953	(Other varieties:	2,365)							23,318	
1903.....	1														12,100	
1904.....	2					15,000	2,357	(Red & Wh. Spr.)			1,697		31		19,085	
1905.....	3					24,462	3,340	(Red & Wh. Spr.)			3,085		1,840		32,725	
1906.....	3					22,166	858		63		5,997		3,450 (Pk. and Ch.)		32,534	
1907.....	3					17,813	1,288				6,093		5,957 (Pk. and Ch.)		31,832	
1908.....	3					27,584	3,263				1,101		8,348		46,903	
1909.....	3					28,246	2,280		57				6,818		40,990	
1910.....	4	240				30,810	1,228		11		140		6,285		30,720	

1911.....	3	240	.....	.....	.....	37,327	3,434	.....	325	.....	100	7,842	11,467	5,189	65,684
1912.....	3	265	.....	.....	.....	36,037	5,710	.....	1,226	.....	.....	12,468	12,476	3,245	71,162
1913.....	3	265	.....	.....	.....	23,574	2,999	.....	152	.....	.....	3,172	20,539	2,987	53,423
1914.....	4	265	.....	.....	.....	31,327	2,660	.....	725	.....	.....	9,276	25,333	25,569	94,890
1915.....	4	265	.....	.....	.....	39,349	3,053	.....	648	.....	113	15,171	34,879	11,076	104,289
1916.....	4	265	.....	.....	.....	31,411	3,061	.....	784	.....	1,498	19,139	59,593	11,200	126,686
1917.....	4	265	.....	.....	.....	22,188	3,170	.....	1,326	.....	1,125	22,180	44,568	24,938	119,495
1918.....	6	265	.....	.....	.....	21,816	2,332	817	1,003	.....	1,305	17,060	59,206	40,368	143,908
1919.....	5	300	.....	.....	.....	23,259	2,408	585	581	.....	789	10,000	29,949	24,041	97,512
1920.....	5	342	.....	.....	.....	16,740	3,584	482	789	.....	560	3,700	43,151	12,145	81,153
1921.....	5	338	.....	.....	.....	9,304	1,431	437	220	.....	413	8,236	29,488	2,176	51,765
1922.....	5	304	.....	.....	.....	31,277	1,466	341	255	42	193	3,533	75,687	11,277	124,071
1923.....	5	244	.....	.....	.....	17,821	2,522	457	335	.....	595	7,894	44,165	25,791	99,580
1924.....	4	210	.....	.....	.....	33,590	2,142	327	375	.....	1,035	6,362	72,496	26,612	142,939
*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

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.

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

For the years 1881 to 1884, 1888 to 1901 and 1903, particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE SKEENA RIVER—1876 TO 1928

STATEMENT No. 3

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses 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.										
1876																
1877	1															3,000
1878	2															8,500
1879	2															10,603
1880	2															10,694
1881	2															21,560
1882	2															24,522
1883	5															31,157
1884	5															53,986
1885	2															12,900
1886	3															37,587
1887	5															58,592
1888	5															70,106
1889	6															58,165
1890	7															90,509
1891	7															78,135
1892	8															90,280
1893	7															59,675
1894	7															61,151
1895	7															67,797
1896	8															100,140
1897	8															65,905
1898	6															81,234
1899	7															108,026
1900	10															128,529
1901	11															126,092
1902	10															154,875
1903	10															98,669
1904	11						93,404	20,621	(Red & Wh. Springs)			10,315		30,529		154,869
1905	12						84,717	14,598	(Red & Wh. Springs)			7,247		7,523		114,085
1906	14						86,394	20,138				16,867		38,991 (Pk. & Ch.)		162,420

1907.	13			108,413	10,378				15,247	25,217 (Pk. & Ch.)	*150,255
1908.	13			139,846	13,374		468		10,075	45,404 (Pk. & Ch.)	209,177
1909.	12			87,901	11,727		742		12,249	28,120 (Pk. & Ch.)	140,730
1910.	12			187,246	9,546		239		11,531	13,473	222,035
1911.	12	850		131,066	15,514		2,428		23,376	81,956	254,410
1912.	12	850		92,498	19,332		4,501		39,835	97,588	254,258
1913.	13	850		52,927	23,250		3,186		18,647	66,045	164,055
1914.	13	850		130,166	11,520		211		16,378	71,021	8,329
1915.	13	962		116,553	15,069		204	1,798	32,190	107,578	5,769
1916.	14	868		60,923	18,372		2,561	3,743	47,409	73,029	17,121
1917.	15	*788		65,760	13,586		2,699	1,883	38,456	148,319	21,516
1918.	15	*889		123,322	16,013		6,828	4,994	38,759	161,727	22,573
1919.	14	1,153		184,945	10,661	3,624	2,656	2,672	36,559	117,303	31,457
1920.	15	954		90,869	37,403	2,198	3,123	1,218	18,068	177,679	3,834
1921.	13	1,109		40,018	18,599	2,722	445	498	45,033	124,457	1,993
1922.	13	1,091		100,615	7,080	5,591	1,805	1,050	24,673	203,555	17,068
1923.	13	900		131,731	8,863	2,885	499	418	31,967	145,973	16,527
1924.	13	941		144,732	9,511	1,361	1,301	214	26,907	181,338	25,603
†1925.	13	1,067		77,785	17,811	1,657	2,457	700	38,029	127,226	10,687
†1925.				81,149	19,185	1,657	2,603	713	39,168	130,083	74,308
†1926.	15	1,129		82,307	17,896	966	1,750	764	30,153	170,586	46,382
†1926.				82,357	17,896	966	1,750	764	30,209	210,064	63,527
†1927.	13	1,195		83,988	13,595	3,567	1,609	646	25,209	38,903	9,656
†1927.				83,984	14,856	3,567	1,609	580	25,623	38,761	18,659
†1928.	11	1,208		34,524	4,121	988	397	231	18,751	191,812	11,792
†1928.				34,550	5,043	988	354	241	30,194	209,579	17,751

*Approximately.

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

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.

For the years 1877 to 1903. Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON FROM FISH CAUGHT AT RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET, 1881 TO 1928

STATEMENT No. 4

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sock-eye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.											
1881.....																	
1882.....	1																5,635
1883.....	1																10,780
1884.....	2																20,383
1885.....																	
1886.....	1																15,000
1887.....	2																11,203
1888.....	2																20,000
1889.....	2																
1890.....	2																25,704
1891.....	2																32,961
1892.....	2																34,924
1893.....	2																15,126
1894.....	2																
1895.....	3																35,266
1896.....	4																39,351
1897.....	6																58,579
1898.....	6																107,468
1899.....	6																
1900.....	6																40,207
1901.....	6																104,711
1902.....	6																71,079
1903.....	5																75,413
1904.....	5																
1905.....	6																66,840
1906.....	8						74,019	(Other varieties 1,479)									75,498
1907.....	8																75,530
1908.....	8						101,542	(11 Red & Wh. Spr.)			358	61					101,972
1909.....	8						90,713	(351 Red & Wh. Spr.)									
1910.....	8						132,631	181			66						91,064
1911.....	8						97,874	750			6,240	700 (Pk. & Ch.)					132,878
1912.....	8						74,452	1,254			9,505	4,679 (Pk. & Ch.)					105,564
1913.....	8																
1914.....	8						102,527	1,087			1,400	300 (Pk. & Ch.)					105,314
1915.....	8						141,921	383			2,075	19					144,398
1916.....	8						105,763	1,317			8,287	6,411	5,288				127,066
1917.....	8						129,217	1,452		468	11,095	11,723	4,843				158,798

1913	8					79,345	1,589					3,708	4,287	2,015		90,944
1914	*7					89,890	566					7,789	5,784	5,023		109,052
1915	8					182,651	1,022					7,115	2,964	5,387	292	179,431
1916	9					58,192	1,033		389			15,314	3,567	20,144	13,990	112,629
1917	10	815				75,326	715		102			9,124	8,065	16,101	4,325	113,758
1918	10	815				68,447	957	85	367			12,074	29,542	6,729	10,736	128,937
1918						<i>66,842</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>367</i>			<i>12,074</i>	<i>29,542</i>	<i>6,729</i>	<i>10,736</i>	<i>127,332</i>
1919	11	916				73,754	967	234	241		2	9,038	6,538	7,089	13,053	110,736
1919						<i>72,072</i>	<i>967</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>241</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>9,038</i>	<i>6,538</i>	<i>7,089</i>	<i>13,053</i>	<i>109,234</i>
1920	10	1,044				142,793	1,537	81	190			2,922	26,189	1,226		174,938
1920						<i>133,246</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>190</i>			<i>2,922</i>	<i>26,189</i>	<i>1,226</i>		<i>165,390</i>
1921	10	1,215				50,849	386		44			4,055	3,055	173		58,562
1921						<i>49,729</i>	<i>406</i>		<i>44</i>			<i>4,784</i>	<i>5,536</i>	<i>173</i>		<i>60,569</i>
1922	10	1,101				68,818	216	69	38	82		1,145	24,311	311		94,990
1922						<i>66,518</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>82</i>		<i>1,145</i>	<i>24,311</i>	<i>311</i>		<i>92,690</i>
1923	10	1,172				118,502	230	256	113			1,526	10,057	3,246		133,930
1923						<i>112,350</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>113</i>			<i>1,526</i>	<i>10,057</i>	<i>3,246</i>		<i>127,778</i>
1924	10	963				91,764	215	201	149		32	1,886	15,103	4,908		114,318
1925	11	1,127				301,186	344	311	116		10	4,887	7,675	11,501		226,030
1925						<i>170,581</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>57</i>			<i>4,366</i>	<i>8,626</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>		<i>11</i>	<i>7,448</i>	<i>13,503</i>	<i>11,751</i>		<i>108,146</i>
1927	13	1,842				101,053	403	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>		<i>17</i>	<i>4,980</i>	<i>1,402</i>	<i>3,617</i>		<i>98,334</i>
1928	11	1,541				93,301	458	443	157		13	9,761	3,130	9,200		116,523
1928						<i>88,875</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>152</i>		<i>13</i>	<i>1,098</i>	<i>16,703</i>	<i>5,626</i>		<i>111,066</i>

NOTE.—Figures shown in black are packs from fish caught at Rivers Inlet or Smiths Inlet. Figures in black for years previous to 1913 are actual packs. Figures shown in italics, 1918 to 1928 are actual packs irrespective of where fish taken and not including fish shipped out for canning in other districts.

*1914 figures include Rivers Inlet pack only, no figures being available for Smiths Inlet for that year.

NOTE.—Re column "Varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet." For the years this column is utilized, figures of the different varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet were not available, and had to be shown as a total. Sockeye for these years are shown under their proper heading.

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.

*For the years 1882 to 1884 and 1886 to 1901 and 1903—particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON IN THE FRASER RIVER DISTRICT—1876 TO 1928

STATEMENT No. 5

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses 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.										
1876	3														9,847	
1877	5														64,387	
1878	8														105,101	
1879	7														50,490	
1880	7														42,155	
1881	8														142,516	
1882	11														199,104	
1883	13														109,701	
1884	6														38,437	
1885	6														89,617	
1886	11														99,177	
1887	12														130,088	
1888	12														76,616	
1889	16														303,875	
1890	16														241,889	
1891	11														178,954	
1892	11														79,715	
1893	21														457,797	
1894	20														363,967	
1895	21														400,368	
1896	29														356,984	
1897	35														860,459	
1898	35														256,101	
1899	41														510,383	
1900	48														316,522	
1901	49	3,832													990,313	
1902	42	2,685					293,477	Other Varieties: 33,618							327,095	
1903	35	3,101					204,809	2,084: (Red and White Spring)			25,728		4,504		237,125	
1904	23	2,224					72,608	9,482: (Red and White Spring)			45,687		1,066		128,903	
1905	38	2,770					837,439	5,507: (Red and White Spring)			30,836		3,304		877,136	
1906	24	1,746					183,007	6,503: (Red and White Spring)			34,413		15,543 (Pk. & Ch.)		240,486	

1907	18	1,726				50,815	3,448	557		35,766	63,530 (Pk. & Ch.)	163,116
1908	16	1,374				63,126	1,427	18		24,198	415 (Pk. & Ch.)	89,184
1909	38	2,688				542,248	1,428			21,540	1,987 (Pk. & Ch.)	567,203
1910	21	1,577				133,045	1,018	8,925		27,855	128	52,177
1911	15	1,396				58,487	7,028	6,751		39,740	142,101	47,237
1912	15	1,430			2	108,784	14,655	8,373		38,574	574	12,961
1913	35	2,560			2	684,596	3,573	49		11,648	9,973	22,220
1914	20	2,656				185,483	9,485	14,000		38,639	6,057	74,726
1915	22	2,616				89,040	15,388	3,532		34,114	128,555	18,539
1916	21	2,240				27,304	11,096	9,217	3,096	24,580	840	30,184
1917	29	2,626	8			123,614	10,197	18,916	4,944	25,895	134,442	59,073
1918	18	1,582	19	1		16,849	15,192	579	24,274	3,760	635	40,111
1919	14	1,337	24	1		29,628	14,519	704	3,592	15,613	328	39,253
1920	11	1,288	28			44,598	19,061	2,188	2,204	4,488	34	22,934
1921	13	1,437	25			35,900	11,360	467	5,480	1,323	8	20,078
1922	10	1,296	17			48,744	10,561	2,433	3,867	812	5	23,587
1923	11	964	25			29,423	3,854	664	3,615		15	20,173
1924	9	969	48			36,200	2,982	592	4,056	1,757	65	21,935
1925	10	969	50			31,523	7,335	873	25,482	5,107	45	36,717
1926	10	1,063	59			83,589	11,774	1,030	20,130	14,036	39	21,787
1927	10	1,249	111			57,085	6,553	1,351	10,493	10,621	37	24,079
1928	8	1,303	109			26,530	1,173	248	3,061	795		27,061

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 include transfers from other districts.
 *For the years 1876 to 1901, particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

STATEMENT No. 6

PACK OF CANNED SALMON OF PUGET SOUND FROM 1887 TO 1927

Year	Number of canneries operated	Spring	Sockeye	Cohoe	Chum	Pink	Steel-head	Total
1887.....		Particulars of varieties not available.						22,000
1888.....	4							21,975
1889.....	2	240		7,480	1,145	2,890		11,674
1890.....	1	1,000		3,000	4,000			8,000
1891.....	2	382	5,538	5,869	3,093	5,647		20,529
1892.....	2	86	2,954	7,206	16,180			26,426
1893.....	3	1,200	47,852	11,812	11,380	17,530		89,331
1894.....	3		41,781	22,418	22,152	9,049		95,400
1895.....	7	1,542	65,143	50,865	38,785	23,633		179,968
1896.....	11	13,495	72,979	82,640	26,550			195,664
1897.....	12	9,500	312,048	91,900	23,310	57,268		494,026
1898.....	18	11,200	252,000	98,600	38,400			400,200
1899.....	19	24,364	499,646	101,387	31,481	252,733		919,611
1900.....	19	22,350	229,800	128,200	89,100			469,450
1901.....		Particulars of varieties not available.						1,330,590
1902.....	21	30,049	372,301	85,817	93,492			581,659
1903.....	22	14,500	167,211	103,450	12,001	181,236		478,488
1904.....	13	14,441	109,264	118,127	49,656			291,488
1905.....	24	1,804	825,453	79,335	41,057	70,992		1,018,641
1906.....	16	8,139	178,748	94,497	149,218			430,602
1907.....	14	1,814	93,122	119,372	50,249	433,423		698,080
1908.....	22	95,210	170,951	128,922	47,607	6,075		448,765
1909.....	11	13,019	1,097,904	143,133	53,688	370,993		1,632,949
1910.....	24	10,064	248,014	162,755	146,942	103		567,883
1911.....	15	21,823	127,761	256,124	104,321	1,046,992		1,557,029
1912.....	20	20,252	184,680	149,727	60,760	700		416,125
1913.....	22	1,234	1,673,099	61,019	56,225	791,886		2,583,463
1914.....	31	26,044	335,230	151,893	278,801	892		792,860
1915.....	41	28,466	64,548	130,783	411,724	583,649		1,269,206
1916.....	32	37,030	84,637	155,832	427,878	1,887		707,278
1917.....	45	57,543	411,538	114,276	216,285	1,124,884		1,921,554
1918.....	32	63,366	50,723	235,860	267,538	6,605	106	624,198
1919.....	35	68,542	64,346	210,883	525,541	421,215	5,076	1,295,626
1920.....	11	25,846	62,654	24,502	48,849	4,669		166,520
1921.....	23	25,567	102,967	89,412	30,831	404,713		653,490
1922.....	16	20,615	48,566	111,711	65,552	2,225		248,729
1923.....	18	15,777	47,402	122,000	97,081	475,849	29	758,138
1924.....	12	19,968	69,369	87,879	134,360	5,945	128	317,649
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	307,778
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

STATEMENT No. 7

STATEMENT OF HALIBUT LANDINGS—BRITISH COLUMBIA
1913 TO 1928

	cwt.		cwt.
1913.....	223,465	1921.....	325,868
1914.....	214,444	1922.....	295,184
1915.....	194,896	1923.....	334,667
1916.....	123,062	1924.....	331,382
1917.....	113,529	1925.....	318,240
1918.....	186,229	1926.....	315,095
1919.....	210,777	1927.....	271,354
1920.....	238,770	1928.....	302,820

STATEMENT No. 8

STATEMENT OF DRY SALT HERRING PACKS, 1918-1928—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

STATEMENT No. 9

CANNED PILCHARD PACK—BRITISH COLUMBIA
1917 TO 1928

	Cases		Cases
1917.....	1,090	1923.....	17,195
1918.....	63,693	1924.....	14,898
1919.....	63,065	1925.....	37,182
1920.....	91,929	1926.....	26,731
1921.....	16,091	1927.....	58,501
1922.....	19,186	1928.....	65,097

STATEMENT No. 10

PRODUCTION FISH OIL AND MEAL—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1920-1928

Year	From Pitchards		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	73,461
1923.....					485	910	706,514	823	180,318
1924.....					292	926	645,657	1,709	241,376
1925.....	2,083	495,653			347	835	556,939	2,468	354,853
1926.....	8,481	1,898,721	310	13,700	340	666	468,206	1,752	217,150
1927.....	12,169	3,673,876	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

MARINE AND FISHERIES

STATEMENT No. 11

WHALE CATCH LANDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1918 TO 1928.

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

* All varieties † No whaling plants operated 1921

STATEMENT No. 12

STATEMENT OF FUR SEAL SKINS TAKEN AND LANDED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1912-1928

Year	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	Total
1912.....	205	205
1913.....	285	119	404
1914.....	95	257	352
1915.....	39	400	439
1916.....	21	138	159
1917.....	14	204	218
1918.....	78	10	88
1919.....	53	17	70
1920.....	502	556	1,058
1921.....	270	2,079	2,349
1922.....	291	639	930
1923.....	678	3,746	4,424
1924.....	370	1,862	2,232
1925.....	810	3,655	4,465
1926.....	655	2,169	2,824
1927.....	188	1,288	1,476
1928.....	465	1,625	2,090

STATEMENT No. 13

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total
<i>Virgin Rocks—</i>								
Pups.....		649	903	1,067	565	635	375	4,194
Adults.....		1,111	1,333	1,520	877	858	632	6,331
<i>Pearl Rocks—</i>								
Pups.....		5	312	102	146	40	2	607
Adults.....	220	120	158	138	368	130	30	1,164
<i>Solander Rock—</i>								
Adults.....							103	103
Totals.....	220	1,885	2,706	2,827	1,956	1,663	1,142	12,399

STATEMENT No. 14

STATEMENT OF FISHERY LICENSES ISSUED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SEASON 1928—WHOLE PROVINCE

Variety of License	Issued				Transfers				Operating				Remarks
	Whites	Indians	Japs	Total	Whites	Indians	Japs	Total	Whites	Indians	Japs	Total	
Salmon cannery.....	76			76					76			76	
Salmon curing.....	29		4	33					29		4	33	
Salmon trap-net.....	7			7					7			7	
Salmon drag-seine.....	20	2		22					20	2		22	
Salmon purse-seine.....	307	46		353	44			44	351	46		397	
Salmon gill-net.....	2,505	1,020	938	4,463	692	24		716	3,197	1,044	938	5,179	(1 cancelled)
Salmon trolling.....	2,144	644	155	2,943	44			44	2,188	644	155	2,987	
Boat.....	136	10	87	233					136	10	87	233	(4 cancelled)
Buyers.....	59		15	74					59		15	74	
Assistant salmon gill-net.....	218	301	478	997	11	2		13	229	303	478	1,010	
Capt. salmon seine.....	110	168		278	1			1	111	168		279	(5 cancelled)
Asst. salmon seine.....	796	930		1,726	3			3	799	930		1,729	(4 cancelled)
Herring curing.....	25		5	30					25		5	30	
Herring purse-seine.....	108		3	111	3			3	111		3	114	
Herring drag-seine.....	2			2					2			2	
Herring gill-net.....	34		4	38					34		4	38	
Capt. herring seine.....	71	21	6	98					71	21	6	98	
Asst. herring seine.....	607	124	165	896					607	124	165	896	
Crab.....	134	5	1	140	1			1	135	5	1	141	
Cod gill-net.....	24		26	50					24		26	50	
Cod hook and line.....	240	28	125	393					240	28	125	393	
Grayfish gill-net.....	53	3	74	130					53	3	74	130	
Grayfish hook and line.....	164	8	117	289	1			1	165	8	117	290	
Grayfish purse-seine.....	1			1					1			1	
Smelt.....	60	1	14	75					60	1	14	75	
Abalone.....	1			1					1			1	
Miscellaneous fishery.....	122	10	44	176	1			1	123	10	44	177	
Miscellaneous cannery.....	5			5					5			5	
Reduction works.....	26			26					26			26	
Totals.....	8,084	3,321	2,261	13,666	801	26		827	8,885	3,347	2,261	14,493	(14 cancelled)

Indian permits.....924
 Angling permits.....244

STATEMENT No. 15

STATEMENT OF SALMON LICENSES ISSUED. BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1919-1928

Kind of License	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
<i>District No. 1—</i>										
Salmon cannery.....	14	11	13	10	11	9	10	10	10	10
Salmon gill-net.....	1,337	1,288	1,437	1,296	964	969	969	1,063	1,249	1,303
<i>District No. 2—</i>										
Salmon cannery.....	45	41	32	41	37	38	41	50	48	47
Salmon purse-seine.....	35	79	13	73	126	107	137	193	244	158
Salmon drag-seine.....	81	38	30	30	20	19	15	14	16	9
Salmon gill-net:—										
Naas River.....	300	342	338	304	244	210	210	316	302	263
Skeena River.....	1,153	1,153	1,109	1,091	900	941	1,068	1,129	1,198	1,208
Rivers Inlet.....		871	1,000	1,012	987	770	891	1,115	1,273	1,117
Smiths Inlet.....	916	173	215	179	197	193	236	368	570	424
Bella Coola.....		193	241	165	134	146	139	192	195	173
Kimsquit.....				120	122	96	137	100	104	80
Butedale.....		61	5		63	32	60	37	108	58
Namu.....	421	136	138	136	215	87	109	139	180	77
Queen Charlotte Islands.....		14	1	4	1	1	17	27	42	22
Total, District No. 2.....	2,490	2,943	3,047	3,011	2,863	2,476	2,867	3,423	3,972	3,422
<i>District No. 3—</i>										
Salmon cannery.....	23	13	11	14	13	15	16	19	18	19
Salmon purse-seine.....	103	76	46	74	97	135	192	252	308	239
Salmon drag-seine.....	23	7	5	10	11	13	22	27	30	13
Salmon gill-net.....	771	530	293	176	142	251	390	364	422	454
<i>Whole Province—</i>										
Salmon cannery.....	82	65	56	65	61	62	67	79	76	76
Salmon purse-seine.....	133	155	59	147	223	242	329	445	552	397
Salmon drag-seine.....	104	45	35	40	31	32	37	41	46	22
Salmon gill-net.....	4,598	4,761	4,777	4,483	3,969	3,696	4,226	4,850	5,643	5,179

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 licenses, and are not included in the number of cannery licenses shown above.

STATEMENT No. 16

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

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Naas river.....	3	9	35	21	37
Skeena river.....	18	64	133	162	216
Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	1	12	49	47	90
Central area.....		8	28	87	13
Rivers inlet.....	54	110	254	248	479
Smiths inlet.....	9	39	131	110	204
Queen Charlotte islands.....					10
	85	242	630	675	1,049

APPENDIX No. 2

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD FOR 1928-29

By J. J. COWIE, *Hon. Secretary-Treasurer*

The board is a semi-independent body whose members receive no remuneration. To it has been assigned the conduct and control of investigations of scientific, practical and economic problems connected with the fisheries. It operates four stations for research work. Two of these are on the Atlantic coast: a Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B., and an Experimental Station at Halifax, N.S. There are two on the Pacific coast: a Biological Station at Nanaimo, B.C., and an Experimental Station at Prince Rupert, B.C. There is a field station at Cultus Lake, B.C., for the study of sockeye salmon, while a laboratory is used at the University of Manitoba for the study of fish in the Prairie Provinces. The following is an outline of the work carried on at the various stations during the year under review:—

BIOLOGICAL STATION, ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

INVESTIGATORS

The scientific staff employed during 1928 consisted of the following:—

Director: Dr. A. G. Huntsman.
 Hydrographer: Mr. H. B. Hachey.
 Investigator for trout: Mr. H. C. White.
 Investigator for fry planting: Mr. W. S. Hall.
 Investigator for lobster (summer season only): Mr. A. F. Chaisson.
 Investigator for shad (summer season): Mr. A. A. Giffin.
 Assistant with reports (summer season): Dr. H. I. Battle.
 Assistant with fisheries technology (summer season): Mr. E. E. Daggett.

The volunteer investigators engaged in work at the station or along the coast during the year were as follows, the periods of time spent being indicated:—

Mr. W. S. Allen, Dalhousie University, July 6 to August 19.
 Miss Armine Alley, University of Toronto, June 15 to August 31.
 Prof. P. M. Bayne, Acadia University, June 4 to August 14.
 Mr. S. A. Beatty, McGill University, May 30 to September 5.
 Miss Ruby Bere, University of Manitoba, June 4 to August 30.
 Mr. N. J. Berrill, Leeds University, England, July 23 to September 16.
 Prof. C. J. Connolly, University of St. Francis Xavier's College, June 30 to August 15.
 Miss V. M. Davidson, High School of Commerce, Toronto, August 8 to 31.
 Miss Dorothy Dow, University of Toronto, June 8 to September 7.
 Miss Marjory Ellis, Dalhousie University, July 3 to August 31.
 Miss Elizabeth Frame, Dalhousie University, July 3 to September 7.
 Miss Nancy Frost, Acadia University, June 4 to July 16.
 Mr. N. E. Gibbons, Queen's University, June 12 to September 13.
 Prof. J. N. Gowanloch, Dalhousie University, July 5 to September 22.
 Mrs. J. N. Gowanloch, Dalhousie University, July 24 to September 22.
 Miss M. E. Huntsman, University of Toronto, June 4 to September 22.
 Mr R. B. Kerr, University of Toronto, June 5 to September 5.
 Prof. A. B. Klugh, Queen's University, June 4 to September 15.
 Prof. F. E. Lloyd, McGill University, August 6 to August 19.
 Miss M. E. MacKay, Dalhousie University, June 4 to August 6.
 Prof. Douglas McIntosh, Dalhousie University, July 20 to August 3.
 Mr. A. W. H. Needler, University of Toronto, May 5 to September 20, 1928; December 1 to December 28, 1928; February 15 to April 15, 1929.

- Miss E. C. Odell, Macdonald College, July 5 to September 22.
 Prof. G. B. Reed, Queen's University, June 13 to June 20.
 Prof. A. D. Robertson, University of Western Ontario, July 3 to August 31.
 Mr. W. R. Sawyer, McGill University, July 15 to September 15.
 Miss E. B. Shaw, University of Toronto, July 1 to September 7.
 Mr. A. E. Warren, Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., July 2 to August 29.
 Miss N. E. Wright, University of Western Ontario, June 19 to August 31.

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE STATION

More than thirty-five separate investigations were carried through at the station during the year, dealing with haddock, cod, herring, hake, flounder, salmon, trout, crabs, squid, scallops, mussels, and various other marine animals and plants. Some of the more outstanding of these may be summarized as follows:—

The nature of fish muscle and of the changes which it undergoes before and after death has been the subject of many studies, and is of fundamental importance for the proper utilization of fish as food. Haddock has served as the principal kind of fish for these studies. In the struggles of capture, the muscles of fish lose glycogen, and there is an increase in the sugar of the blood which may lead to death of the fish while still in the water. Haddock taken on the line trawl recover from this condition, when kept quiet in the sea, there being a marked change after six to seven days, though none in the first three days (MacKay). On death the muscle changes so rapidly that it is impossible with present methods to isolate any of the proteins before they change in character, and the nature of these changes is still unknown. The proteins of the cod, haddock and hake are strikingly similar, but those of the skate are different. Fairly conclusive proof has been given that the ammonia produced during autolytic decomposition is derived in large part, if not altogether from the amide groups of the proteins (Beatty). During rigor or death stiffening the juice of the muscle increases in protein content and this seems to have a relation to the amount of water associated with the proteins (Shaw). The heating of haddock muscle, as occurs in cooking, produces a more or less rapid increase in strength or firmness, which is followed by a slower decrease, the former being probably due to heat coagulation, and the latter to hydrolysis of collagen in the connective tissue (Dow).

Haddock muscle can sometimes be obtained in a sterile condition, that is free from bacteria, and on comparing this with muscle that contains bacteria, it is found that the decomposition is different. Muscle infected with bacteria decomposes much more rapidly and produces a considerable amount of ammonia, whereas in the sterile muscle there is only a very slight increase in the very small amount of ammonia present at the beginning (Gibbons).

Mussels are eaten by starfishes, sea urchins, certain whelks and flounders. In Passamaquoddy bay these enemies seem to prevent the development of mussel beds at or below low tide mark, but if placed below low tide level in cages to afford protection from the numerous enemies that surround them there, they grow more rapidly than when living in the beds between tide marks, where they occur in great abundance (Warren).

The shore flounder of Passamaquoddy bay (*Pseudopleuronectes*) grows at a rate, which decreases only gradually up to an age of eight years at least, when a length of approximately fourteen inches is attained. This fish spawns in the spring and the fry transform and seek the bottom about the end of June. They go inshore on the mud flats, and with spring tides many are left exposed in tidal pools to the heating effect of the sun, and so may have to endure temperatures as high as 87° F. or somewhat more. The common shrimp (*Crago*) and certain sculpins were found dying under these conditions, but the young flounders were apparently able to survive. Laboratory experiments show that under comparable conditions, namely, a rise in temperature of about 2° F. every five

minutes, the very young were found to withstand a temperature even as high as 88° F. before collapsing, which the older fish cannot do (Huntsman).

At the head of the bay of Fundy with large areas of the bottom exposed to the weather by the great drop in the tide, the number of kinds of plants and animals is considerably less and the individuals of the various kinds smaller and fewer than in the Passamaquoddy region at the mouth of the bay of Fundy, and there seems to be a greater mortality (Bayne).

The very great vertical mixing that takes place steadily at the mouths of Passamaquoddy bay apparently makes possible the growth of diatoms and other plants in great luxuriance throughout a very long season. A study of the monthly abundance of diatoms in the region for four recent years, beginning with 1925, reveals the fact that their numbers increase and decrease, neither with rise and fall in temperature, nor with rainfall and drought, but with the amount of sunshine, so that these minute plants so important for the food of small animals and ultimately of fishes, are in greatest quantity about the end of June when the sun is highest in the heavens, and least abundant toward the end of December, when the sun is least in evidence (Davidson).

Calanus finmarchicus, a minute shrimp or water flea, which is the chief constituent of what is known to the fishermen as the "red feed" of the herring, does not breed to any extent in the bay of Fundy, but appears to enter that bay from the gulf of Maine in the young state (Wright).

Regular observations are made throughout the year of local conditions, with daily records of the temperature of water and air, and weekly or monthly collections of plankton and hydrographic material at established stations in the bay of Fundy, Passamaquoddy bay, and the St. Croix river, and in the fresh water of Chamcook lake.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The *Edward E. Prince* carried through extensive mackerel tagging operations at Yarmouth during the early part of the season. A survey was made during the summer of the conditions in the bay of Fundy and in the neighbouring part of the gulf of Maine to determine the distribution of the cold salt surface water and its possible relation to the most productive fisheries. During the later summer the distribution of the herring fry from the spawning grounds at the mouth of the bay of Fundy was investigated and the location of the "red feed" of the herring determined.

Mr. A. W. H. Needler continued his study of the haddock during various seasons of the year, and principally on various parts of the coast of Nova Scotia. Large numbers of haddock were tagged in the vicinity of Ingonish, C.B., during May and in this work Mr. G. C. Whitely, Jr., of Dalhousie University, assisted.

Mr. A. F. Chaisson carried through a statistical study of the size of the lobster, comparing the conditions along the coast of western Nova Scotia with those in Northumberland strait, in which between five and six thousand individuals were examined. A survey was made with the help of the *Edward E. Prince* of the conditions in Tusket bay and it demonstrated the presence of large areas with water well above 55° F. in temperature and hence suitable for the breeding of lobsters.

Prof. A. D. Robertson continued his study of the growth of the oyster under a variety of natural conditions as they exist in Hillsborough river, Prince Edward Island.

Mr. B. W. Taylor of McGill University accompanied the expedition of the Department of Marine and Fisheries to Hudson strait aboard the *Montcalm* as biologist in connection with the fisheries. Drift bottles for a study of the currents were dropped en route, and the physical and biological conditions in Hudson strait were investigated.

FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY

A survey was made by Mr. Daggett of the methods used in the handling of fish in Charlotte county under the following heads: canning of clams, smoking of fish, fresh and dried fish.

Equipment was installed for the preparation of Ice Fillets and certain improvements were made in the process. A considerable amount was frozen and packed for shipment to Toronto for the experimental sale there, which began in January, 1929. These were at first entirely from haddock, but later from cod, hake and flounder.

Mr. W. W. Stewart of the staff of the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax was accommodated for an investigation of the preparation of fish meal from the waste from sardine (herring) canneries.

IMPROVEMENTS

A garage has been built for the accommodation of automobiles used in connection with the station. The road leading to the station has been in part widened and improved. Construction has been started on a double cottage with housekeeping facilities for housing workers with families, who have been debarred hitherto through lack of accommodation. Three new experimental ponds of brick and cement have been constructed. A cold room with insulated wall and an ice jacket has been constructed in the laboratory basement for extensive experiments at low temperature. Additional tanks for holding the fish required for the laboratory experiments have been built. A thermograph for the continuous recording of the water temperature has been installed on the *Edward E. Prince*.

PUBLICATIONS

The following articles on work done in connection with the station have appeared during the year:—

- Berrill, N. J.—The identification and validity of certain species of Ascidians. *Jour. Mar. Biol. Ass'n.* Vol. XV, No. 1.
- Benson, C. C.—Hydrogen ion concentration of fish muscle. *Jour. Biol. Chem.* Vol. LXXVIII, No. 3, 1928.
- MacKay, M. E.—The digestive system of the eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*). *Biol. Bull.* Vol. LVI, No. 1.
- MacKay, M. E.—Note on the bile in different fishes. *Biol. Bull.* Vol. LVI, No. 1.
- Koch, L. W.—Notes on Canadian Rotifera. *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish. N.S.*; Vol. IV, No. 5.
- Wilton, Mgt. H. and Wilton, Helen. I.—Conditions affecting the growth of the soft-shell clam, *Mya arenaria* L. *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish. N.S.*, Vol. IV, No. 6.
- Rice, Christine E.—The decomposition of clam muscle in acid solutions. *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S.* Vol. IV, No. 7.
- Rankin, G. P.—The nutritional physiology of Cladocera. *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S.*, Vol. IV, No. 8.
- Burwash, F. M.—The iodine content of the thyroid of two species of Elasmobranchs and one species of Teleost. *Contr. Can. Biol. and Fish., N.S.*, Vol. IV, No. 9.
- Coulthard, H. S.—Growth of the sea mussel. *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S.* Vol. IV, No. 10.
- Scott, W. C. M.—A note on the effect of temperature and salinity on the hatching of the eggs of the winter flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus* Walbaum). *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish.*, Vol. IV, No. 11.
- Berrill, N. J.—The validity of *Lophius americanus*, Val. as a species distinct from *L. Piscatorius* Linn., with notes on the rate of development. *Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish. N.S.* Vol. IV, No. 12.

REPORTS

The following reports on the investigations have been submitted during the year:—

Alley, Armine—

- (1) Death rate of crabs' eggs at various temperatures (*Cancer amoenas*).
- (2) Hoop trap record showing the variations of sea urchins, whelk (*B. undatum*) and starfish (*A. forbesi* *A. vulgaris*).
- (3) Comparison of the growth of mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) at depths 4, 8 and 12 metres.
- (4) Distribution of crabs (*Cancer amoenas*).
- (5) Crab behaviour.

- Bayne, P. M.—Observations on a trip to the head of the Bay of Fundy.
- Beatty, S. A.—The chemistry of fish muscle proteins.
- Berrill, N. J.—Digestion in ascidians and the influence of temperature.
- Bere, R.—The external fish parasites of Passamaquoddy bay.
- Daggett, E. E.—
- (1) Report on the canning of clams.
 - (2) Report on the smoked fish industry of Charlotte Co.
 - (3) Report on salting haddock with hake to prevent the haddock from burning.
 - (4) A report on the handling of fresh fish and the preparation of dried fish in and about the waters of Passamaquoddy bay and the Bay of Fundy.
- Davidson, V. M.—The relationship between the abundance of diatoms and sunlight intensity in the vicinity of Passamaquoddy bay for four consecutive years.
- Dow, Dorothy.—The effect of heat on fish muscle.
- Ellis, M. F.—Report on the investigations on the protozoan parasites of the fishes of the St. Andrews region.
- Frame, E.—A contribution to the study of the histology of the alimentary tract of the haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus* Linnacus) and its absorptive function.
- Gibbons, N. E.—The effect of autolysis in aseptic haddock muscle on the rate of bacterial decomposition.
- Huntsman, M. E.—
- (1) A study of the winter flounder. (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus* Walbaum).
 - (2) Some experiments on the eggs of the squid (*Loligo pealii* (Lessour)).
- Klugh, A. B.—
- (1) The effect of the ultraviolet component of the sun's radiation upon some aquatic organisms.
 - (2) An ultraviolet photometer for field use.
- Lloyd, F. E.—The occurrence and behaviour of the contractile vacuole in marine and marine entozoic protozoa.
- Odell, E. C.—The correlation between light intensity, and the distribution of marine copepods.
- Shaw, E. B.—Estimation of bound water in the muscle juice of fish.
- Warren, A. E.—An ecological study of the sea mussel. (*M. edulis* Linn).
- Wright, N. E.—Report on the general distribution of *Calanus finmarchicus* in the Bay of Fundy.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT HALIFAX, N.S.

STAFF

Dr. A. H. Leim, Director.
 Mr. E. Hess, Bacteriologist.
 Dr. H. R. Chipman, Chemist.
 Mr. F. Watson, Fishery Demonstrator.
 Miss A. M. Wilson, Technical Assistant.
 Mr. E. F. Mitchell, Mechanician.
 Miss M. M. MacPhee, Secretary.
 Miss E. C. Alexander, Office Assistant.
 Mr. C. K. Darrach, Factor.

In addition there were a number of seasonal appointments:—

- (1) *Scientific Assistants*—
 Mr. D. LeB. Cooper.
 Miss C. E. Rice.
 Mr. G. O. Langstroth.
 Mr. R. F. Ross.
 Mr. H. R. Wyman.
- (2) *Assistants for Technical Processes*—
 Mr. W. W. Stewart.
 Mr. K. W. Mahen.
- (3) *Technical Assistant (Chemical)*—
 Miss A. M. Wilson.
- (4) *Laboratory Assistants*—
 Mr. E. W. Barnstead.
 Mr. E. Baker.

There was one volunteer investigator, viz., Mr. H. B. Branion, University of Toronto.

INVESTIGATIONS

1. *Refrigeration*

The main problem being attacked by the Station was that of refrigeration and a number of lines were pursued to give data on the rate of freezing of various fishes, the proper storage temperature subsequent to freezing and the effect of low temperatures, just above freezing, on the growth and action of putrefactive bacteria.

Mr. Hess and Miss Rice carried through experiments on the latter point which indicated the value of maintaining the lowest possible temperature without causing the fish to freeze. As a practical test a holding tank was designed by means of which two per cent brine could be circulated through ice and cooled to 30·5° F. Fish immersed in this brine were held as long as two weeks in good condition. They were from 4 to 8° F. lower in temperature than is usual in fish stored in ice. A culinary and chemical test was made comparing fish held in the two ways showing the marked improvement with the lower temperature.

Mr. Langstroth determined the specific heat, latent heat of freezing and conductivity of various kinds of fish muscle. These figures enable one to check the efficiency of the equipment designed for freezing fish and to predict the time required to freeze under any given conditions.

Mr. Wyman began and carried on during the summer of 1928 an experiment on the storage of fish at different temperatures between 23° and -4° F. This has been carried on further by the Director. Briefly the results are that in eight months the fish at 23° F. although frozen had become badly decomposed and rusted, with moulds and bacteria growing on them, while those held at -4° F. were still of good flavour and appearance. It has also been shown that a constant temperature was very important in preventing evaporation and other water transfer within the muscle.

2. *Smoking*

Mr. Cooper's investigations on the chemistry of smoke consisted chiefly in a search for satisfactory methods of analysis for formaldehyde in smoke. The current analyses are influenced by the various other aldehydes present. Believing that formaldehyde is an important substance in the smoking of fish it is desirable to know how to produce a smoke with various quantities of formaldehyde present. A method was found which gave promise of being a reliable method of analysis.

Late in the year Mr. Hess began work on the applications of the knowledge already available with a view to designing a more modern plant for the smoking of fish.

3. *Salting and Drying*

The chief investigations in this field were those of Dr. Chipman on the action between salt and protein of fish muscle. The work had in mind particularly an explanation of the differences in the various cures and the ascertaining of what is responsible for the different action of commercial salts. The rate of penetration and water removal with most of the salts on the market has been determined.

Dr. Chipman prepared a draft of a Bulletin on the "Preparation of Pickled Mackerel."

Mr. Mahen, after visiting various plants, wrote up an account of the method of preparing boneless fish. This information is to be made available in Bulletin form.

Miss Wilson made analysis of samples of most of the commercial salts on the market. These are repeated from time to time to check up on the variations in each brand.

4. *Canning*

Mr. Hess carried out an experiment on the effect of storage temperature on canned lobster, using a range of from 32 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. It was demonstrated that a low temperature was somewhat beneficial to the colour of the product.

Mr. Ross studied the influence of salt solutions and temperature on the shrinkage of lobster and fish muscle. This was undertaken to throw some light on the shrinkage which takes place in canned fish during processing.

5. *Fish Meals*

Mr. Stewart investigated methods of manufacturing fish meal. He spent the greater part of the summer of 1928 at the Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, N.B., investigating difficulties encountered in the plant of Connors Bros., Ltd., of Blacks Harbour. The problem resolved itself into one of the factors controlling the expressing of the oil from the brined, cooked fish.

Dr. Chipman and Miss Wilson analysed commercial samples of fish meal which were submitted for that purpose by the trade.

6. *Fish Oils*

Mr. Branion prepared oil from the livers of cod, haddock, hake, ling and dogfish, testing the effect of storage for various times and temperatures. The oils were then tested for colour and taste. They were subsequently taken to Toronto for Biological assay of the vitamine content.

Mr. Stewart visited plants and reported on modern methods of extracting cod liver oil at Perce and Fox River, Que.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATION

No major building operations were conducted during the year. Certain additional equipment was placed in the chemical laboratory to permit of greater numbers of workers being accommodated.

In the Demonstration building the conveyer apparatus was completed on a brine freezing tank of commercial size. A holding tank for about 600 pounds of fish was built for the use indicated above.

ICE FILLETS

The process of rapidly freezing fish, so that its original flavour and condition may be retained months afterwards, is quite well known and is not new. The Board, however, has been experimenting with and demonstrating a method of rapidly freezing fillets of haddock in half-pound blocks, placing these in pound cartons and marketing them. The name "Ice Fillets" has been given to fish so put up. The characteristics of ice fillets are as follows:—

1. They are strictly fresh.
2. They are without waste materials, such as skin and bones.
3. They are of uniform thickness, and of size and shape suitable for cooking, such as frying, without cutting or subdivision of any kind; of standard weight such as half-pound.
4. They are frozen rapidly in less than twenty minutes, so as to avoid damage through formation of large ice crystals.
5. They are maintained in this frozen condition to the time of cooking, and at sufficiently low temperatures to prevent deterioration.
6. They are sanitarily wrapped in waxed, parchment paper, and neatly packaged in one pound cartons.

Briefly, the process is as follows:—

The fish are first filleted and then cut into five-inch lengths. These are fed into a machine which presses them into cakes five inches long, three inches wide

and approximately one inch thick. The cake is then wrapped in waxed, parchment paper, and frozen in forms the size of a cake in thin metal envelopes in brine. The temperature of the brine is maintained at zero fahrenheit by means of ice and salt, or ammonia refrigeration. The brine is kept moving, and the fish are frozen to the centre in about fifteen minutes. The frozen cakes are placed in cartons, and stored in a room at about zero temperature. The cakes are maintained in this condition during transportation, and in the retail stores, so that the consumer receives them still frozen.

It may be noted that during January and February of this year the Board marketed several tons of these ice fillets in Toronto as a demonstration to the industry. From the start the demand for these fish was so much in excess of the supply that all advertising measures had to be dropped, and so it became early apparent that there is a big undeveloped market for such a high quality of product as strictly fresh fish in an up-to-date form convenient for handling and cooking. Families who previously have used little or no fish were induced to buy this package regularly. No fish firms have so far attempted to market quick frozen fillets, but the Board is arranging to assist and supervise the installation of quick freezing plants by firms on the Atlantic coast, and to furnish all available information to enable them to produce a saleable article.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Two Courses of Instruction were given during the year 1928-29.

1. Course for Fishermen: January 16 to February 25, 1929. There were sixty-six applicants to take this course of whom twenty-five were chosen. The courses included science, motor engines, navigation, natural resources, preparation of dried and boneless fish, preparation of pickled fish. An examination was held at the termination of the course.

2. Course for Departmental Overseers: Began on March 6, 1929, and was still in progress on March 31. Attended by three inspectors, seventeen overseers and five officials from Quebec. Courses included biology, chemistry and physics, bacteriology, principles of smoking, principles of refrigeration, preparation of dried and boneless fish, preparation of pickled fish.

The station prepared an extensive exhibit in connection with an exhibition of scientific methods by the Nova Scotian Institute of Science on November 24 and 25, 1928.

Mr. Watson demonstrated methods of preparing boneless fish to a firm in Lunenburg during October, 1928.

FIELD WORK

Dr. Huntsman was in Petit de Grat on May 4, 1928, to address a meeting of fishermen.

Dr. Chipman visited the hatchery at Middleton in June, 1928, investigating the water supply. Dr. Huntsman and Dr. Leim examined the water supply at the Windsor hatchery a number of times during the year following the quarry pollution of the water supply.

Dr. Leim visited the plant of the Lockeport Company on May 15 in connection with the installation of a brine freezing tank.

Dr. Huntsman was in Yarmouth in August, 1928, conferring with the trade there, particularly with a view to the formation of an Advisory Committee of the station in that place. Dr. Leim visited Yarmouth in January giving information to the Board of Trade and other interested parties in connection with brine freezing.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications dealing with the work of the Station appeared during the year:—

- Chipman, H. Ritchie.—Fundamental Principles of Chemistry and Physics. Bull. Biol. Board of Canada, No. 11, 1928.
 Hess, Ernest.—The bactericidal action of smoke (as used in the smoke curing of fish). Contrib. to Can. Biol. N.S. Vol. 4, 1929.

MANUSCRIPT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD

- Hess, E.—Report on the Course for Lobster Cannery Foreman, 1928.
 Chipman, H. Ritchie, and Langstroth, G. O.—The heat capacities and specific heats of cod-fish and haddock between 70° C. and -70° C.
 Chipman, H. R., and Mahen, K. W.—Notes on the extraction of cod liver oil.
 Chipman, H. R., and Leim, A. H.—Report on the Course for Fishermen, 1928.
 Chipman, H. R.—The penetration of fish muscle by salt, interim report.
 Ross, R. F.—A preliminary study of the shrinkage of crustacean and fish muscle when exposed to changes in salt concentrations and temperatures.
 Langstroth, G. O.—Preliminary work on the specific conductivity of fish muscle.
 Langstroth, G. O.—Heat capacity of fish muscle, latent and specific heats.
 Hess, Ernest.—Experiments with nitrogen gas as a means of holding fresh fish.
 Stewart, W. W.—The extraction of oil from cod livers at Perce, Quebec, oil plant operated by Robin, Jones and Whitman Co.
 Hess, E.—Test of commercial 'quick drying water proof' inks for printing on tin cans.
 Stewart, W. W.—Report on Robin, Jones and Whitman cod liver oil plant at Fox River, Gaspé Co., Quebec.
 Wymen, H. R.—The effect of temperature of cold storage on the expressible fluids in fish muscle.
 Stewart, W. W.—Preliminary report on the processing of fish meal.
 Stewart, W. W.—References to literature pertaining to fish meal.

PLANKTON AND HYDROGRAPHIC

Regular observations were taken throughout the year at two stations situated in Halifax harbour and Bedford basin. Similar observations were taken at intervals at stations near the entrance to the harbour during the fishing season.

EASTERN PASSAGE LABORATORY

The constructional work carried on during the year at this laboratory was done by the Department and inspection of the work as it proceeded was all that came directly under the station. Plans for outfitting were made and certain equipment was ordered.

BIOLOGICAL STATION AT NANAIMO, B.C.

STAFF

- Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director.
 Dr. R. E. Foerster, Biologist for Fish Cultural Investigations.
 Dr. H. C. Williamson, Biologist for Herring and Pilchard Investigations.
 Mr. A. L. Pritchard, Biologist for Salmon Investigations.
 Mr. G. H. Wailes, Temporary assistant Pilchard Investigation.
 Mr. C. McC. Mottley, Temporary assistant Trout Investigation.
 Mr. L. L. Bolton, Temporary assistant Salmon Tagging.
 Mr. W. F. Baxter, Temporary assistant Salmon Tagging.
 Mr. M. MacPhail, Temporary assistant Salmon Tagging.
 Mr. J. L. Kask, Temporary assistant Clam and Salmon Investigation.
 Miss E. Keighley, Secretary.
 Mr. Fred. Groth, Captain *A. P. Knight*.
 Mr. R. G. Good, Engineer *A. P. Knight*.
 Mr. T. Russell, Caretaker.
 Mr. Edgar Black, Laboratory Assistant (summer).
 Mrs. E. Riches, Cook.
 Miss Winnie Riches, Maid.
 Miss Edith Riches, Maid (summer).
 Miss M. Ross, Maid (summer).

The workers at the station have been:—

- Miss A. Berkeley, University of Toronto: The life histories of prawns and shrimps.
 Mr. C. Berkeley, Nanaimo: Marine bacteria.
 Mrs. C. Berkeley, Nanaimo: Polychaet worms.
 Miss M. Campbell, University of British Columbia: Quantitative study of the zooplankton in the Strait of Georgia.
 Mr. I. E. Cornwall, Victoria: Sponges.
 Professor J. R. Dymond, University of Toronto: Marine fish.
 Mr. C. R. Elsey, Oak Bay High School: Oyster Propagation.
 Mr. C. A. E. Hensley, Winnipeg: Growth of Marine diatoms.
 Professor A. Hunter, University of Toronto: Distribution of Arginase in fishes.
 Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, University of British Columbia: The distribution of Plankton in the Strait of Georgia.
 Mr. C. C. Lucas, University of Toronto: Physico-chemical conditions in the Strait of Georgia.
 Mr. C. McC. Mottley, University of Toronto: Trout Investigation.
 Mr. J. A. Munro, Okanagan Landing: The food of sea fowl in relation to the spawning of herring.
 Dr. W. W. Simpson, University of Toronto: Functions of the liver in fish.
 Miss G. M. Smith, University of British Columbia: The food and food supply of commercial clams.
 Mr. G. H. Wailes, Vancouver: Plankton and amphipod studies.
 Mr. G. V. Wilby, N.D., Agricultural College: Life-history of ling cod.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

1. *Propagation of Sockeye Salmon*.—Dr. Foerster continued his studies at Cultus lake. In the spring of 1928 the yearlings resulting from the fry planting were enumerated as they passed out of the lake and a considerable proportion were marked. In the fall the adults coming to the lake were counted. Following the program as previously laid down, all the fish were stripped. A considerable number of fish marked in 1926 have been reported by the canners and many more were recorded at Cultus lake.

2. *Herring and Pilchard Investigations*.—Dr. Williamson has given special attention to the occurrence and distribution of the plankton and its possible relation to the movements of herring and pilchards. Mr. G. H. Wailes has assisted in the quantitative and qualitative examination of the plankton collections. Mr. J. A. Munro, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Western Provinces, spent several weeks continuing his studies of the foods of sea fowl in relation to the spawning of herring.

3. *Pink and Chum Salmon Investigation*.—Mr. Pritchard spent ten weeks in Masset Inlet and Naden Harbour, Queen Charlotte islands, studying the spawning conditions for pink and chum salmon and the racial characteristics and life histories of these species.

4. *Pacific Trout Propagation*.—Mr. Mottley spent April and May studying the spawning of Kamloops trout, especially at Paul lake. About the first of June he joined Prof. J. R. Dymond and together they studied the trout and trout areas in the vicinity of Cranbrook, Nelson, Okanagan lake, Kamloops, and Cultus lake. Some of the material was worked up at the station during August and the remainder is now being studied at the University of Toronto.

5. *Salmon Tagging*—

(a) Coho salmon—1,609 small individuals in the Nanaimo vicinity were tagged from February 14 to July 11 and 810 in the Queen Charlotte sound area from July 20 to October 11. Messrs. Baxter and MacPhail carried out this work. Messrs. J. H. Todd and Sons tagged 99 cohoes at their traps at Sooke, giving the fish without cost.

(b) Spring salmon—267 were tagged in the Nanaimo area and 133 in the Queen Charlotte sound area.

(c) Sockeye salmon—402 were tagged in the mouth of the Fraser river for the purpose of ascertaining if the fish bound for certain spawning areas arrived in the river within definite limited periods of time. Mr. L. L. Bolton was in charge of this experiment.

(d) Pink salmon—205 were tagged in the Johnstone strait area.

(e) Chum salmon—1,022 were tagged in the Johnstone strait area.

6. *Clams*.—Dr. C. McLean Fraser carried out an investigation of the razor clams beds on the north shore of the Queen Charlotte islands. He was assisted by Mr. J. L. Kask. Clam material was obtained from various beds in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and in the south at various points from Nanaimo to Sidney. Miss G. M. Smith made a special study of the foods of clams and the distribution of food materials.

7. *Oyster Propagation*.—Mr. C. R. Elsey continued his detailed studies of the propagation of the Japanese oyster in Ladysmith Harbour.

8. *Pollution*.—Dr. A. H. Hutchison and Mr. C. C. Lucas carried out a special investigation of an alleged pulp mill waste pollution on the west coast of Vancouver island.

9. *Sockeye Salmon Scale Studies*.—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Clemens studied the collection of sockeye salmon scales of 1928 for the Provincial Fisheries Department. They also studied various collections made by the Fisheries Branch.

10. *Oceanographical*.—Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Mr. C. C. Lucas and Miss M. Campbell continued their studies of the oceanographical conditions in the strait of Georgia. Dr. H. C. Williamson has been obtaining much data along the west coast of Vancouver island in connection with his herring and pilchard studies. The usual stations have been maintained, namely, Station Wharf, Strait of Georgia, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Prince Rupert Harbour, Fraser River.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Addresses were given by members of the staff and investigators in Duncan, New Westminster, Cranbrook, Nelson, Chilliwack, and Nanaimo.

Papers were read at the meetings of the American Fisheries Society in Seattle by Dr. Clemens, Dr. Foerster, and Professor Dymond.

About 800 persons visited the station museum during the year. These included a party of British school girls on an educational tour, the members of the Burrard Natural History Society, Vancouver, and the members of the Cowichan Natural History Society, Duncan. Newspaper articles have appeared in the Vancouver *Sunday Province* and in the Vancouver *Daily Star*.

CONFERENCE

During the first week in September a conference of the board's investigators on the Pacific coast was held at the University of British Columbia. Fourteen investigators and four visitors were in attendance. Reports of investigations being carried out were presented followed by discussions. Dean Brock gave an evening address.

VISITORS

During the year a number of visitors came to the station. These included: Prof. H. H. Gran, University of Oslo, Norway; Prof. V. E. Shelford, University of Illinois; Prof. J. P. McMurrich; Prof. W. T. MacClement; Mr. John Dybhavn; Mr. A. W. Neill, M.P., Alberni; Prof. F. C. Harrison, McGill University; Prof. H. A. MacTaggart, University of Toronto; Prof. R. H. Clark, University of British Columbia; Prof. T. G. Thompson, University of Wash-

ington; Prof. R. C. Miller, University of Washington; Dr. Mary McHugh, Liverpool; Dr. Ann H. Morgan, Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Elizabeth Adams, Mount Holyoke College; Mr. E. Norcross, Vancouver; Magistrate J. W. Winsor, Huntington, B.C.; Mr. Napier Denison, Gonzales Observatory, Victoria; Mr. T. P. O. Menzies, Vancouver Museum.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

A residence building has been erected during the year. This includes kitchen and diningroom arrangements and accommodation for staff and investigators and for station help. A hot water heating system has been installed in the Biological building.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

STAFF

Mr. D. B. Finn, Director.
 Doctor T. Ingvaldsen, Biochemist.
 Mr. H. N. Brocklesby, Organic Chemist.
 Mr. L. F. Smith, Associate Chemist.
 Mr. E. W. Powell, Assistant Chemist (summer).
 Dr. F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist (summer).
 Professor W. Sadler, Bacteriologist (summer).
 Professor I. M. Fraser, Mechanical Engineer (summer).
 Mr. B. Stevens, Laboratory Assistant.
 Miss A. Wood (resigned), Secretary.
 Miss R. Gillies, Secretary.
 Mr. H. Richmond, Janitor.

BUILDINGS

The existing building on the Government wharf contains well-equipped, chemical and biochemical laboratories and steps have been taken towards the establishment of a complete bacteriological laboratory. All of the working space in the building is now taken up and it will be necessary to secure an additional building, which will relieve crowded conditions and provide for future expansion.

INVESTIGATIONS

The investigations undertaken by the station during the past year may be grouped into two divisions, one dealing with the preservation of fish and the other with the development of by-products.

Preservation

The studies concerning preservation included refrigeration and the discoloration of halibut in the holds of fishing vessels.

Refrigeration

Demonstration Plant.—Since funds were not available, the development of a quick freezing apparatus for Pacific fish was postponed. This work will be commenced during the coming year.

Storage.—The investigation concerning the changes which occur in frozen fish during cold storage has been carried on under the following heads:—

I. An Examination of the Chemical Changes which Occur in Fish during Cold Storage.

(a) A Study of the Changes which Occur in the Oils and Fats.

(b) A Study of the Effects of Low Temperatures on Fish Proteins.

II. A Study of the Chemical Changes which Occur in Fish Oils during Rusting.

These investigations are all concerned with the storage of frozen fish, a field which is urgently in need of research since very little is known about the

causes of the deterioration which frozen fish undergoes. The work has been somewhat hampered by lack of controlled cold storage rooms. This defect will be remedied during the coming year by the installation of such rooms in the new building.

Discoloration of Halibut

The yellow discoloration of the halibut in the holds of fishing vessels has meant a tremendous annual loss to the fishing industry of the Pacific coast.

A preliminary investigation carried out by the station in 1927 indicated the necessity for a complete bacteriological examination of the fish from the time they were caught to the time of shipping or freezing.

The services of Doctor F. C. Harrison of McGill University and Prof. W. Sadler of the University of British Columbia were secured for the summer months of 1928.

These investigators isolated an organism *pseudomonas florescens* which is responsible for the discoloration. They found that though all vessels and fishing tackle was heavily infected, the organism did not occur on the fish as they came from the sea, but that it had its origin in the fresh water from which the ice used in the vessels was made. On examination, it was found that all of the ice made on the Pacific coast of Canada and Alaska is infected with the organism which is not only capable of surviving the low temperature of freezing but grows actively at a temperature of 34° F.

It was also found that chlorination of the water to a slight extent effectively killed the organism. Thus a ready means is available for preventing the initial infection.

During the coming summer, the investigation will be extended. A technique must be found for cleaning the already heavily infected vessels and a chlorinating process applied to the water with which the vessels are washed and from which the ice is made.

By-Products

The work on by-products has included a study of fish oils and meals and an examination of the waste press liquors from fish meal plants with a view to the recovery of nitrogenous products. The work on fish oils has included:

I. A Study of the Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Pilchard, Salmon and Dogfish Oils.

II. The Use of Fish Oils in Paints.

(a) The Bodying of Fish Oils by Heat and Blowing.

(b) The Character of Paint Films Prepared from Pilchard Oil.

A preliminary paper on the Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Pilchard Oil is now on press and considerable data has been obtained with regard to Salmon and Dogfish oils.

The work on the use of fish oils in paints is very promising. Paints have been manufactured and are being tested at Prince Rupert and at Saskatoon through the courtesy of the University of Saskatchewan.

III. An Investigation of the Vitamin Content of Fish Oils.

(a) The Vitamin A Content of Dogfish Liver Oil.

(b) The Vitamin D. Content of Dogfish Liver Oil.

(c) The Irradiation of Dogfish Liver Oil.

(d) The Vitamin D. Content of Pilchard Oil.

Papers have been published in *Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy* dealing with the Vitamin A and D Content of Dogfish Liver Oil. The work on irradiation and that of the vitamin potency of pilchard oil is nearing completion.

Fish Meals.

The production of fish meals has increased tremendously on the Pacific coast during the past few years. In 1928, the pilchards caught for this purpose alone were valued at \$2,563,137.

The station has undertaken a thorough study of fish meals from various sources with a view to extending markets and improving methods of production. The study has been made as follows:—

- I. The Analysis of Fish Meals including a Determination of the Nitrogen Partition and the Content of Essential Amino Acids.
- II. A Study of the Effect of Putrefaction of Raw Materials upon Fish Meals.
- III. A Study of the Effect of Various Methods of Drying upon the Analysis and Nutritive Value of Fish Meals.
- IV. The Biological Value of Fish Meals.
- V. The Influence of Fish Meals upon Growth.

Papers dealing with the first three of these heads have been published and work on the Biological Value and Influence upon Growth is proceeding.

Press Liquors.

Press liquors are the watery fractions which are pressed from the cooked fish in the production of fish meal. These liquors contain from 30 to 50 per cent of the total nitrogen of the fish. Thousands of tons of this liquor are thrown away annually. From the standpoint of sheer enormity of loss, this waste would bear investigations. The station is undertaking an investigation with a view to the production of fish glue from this material. The study includes the following:—

- I. The Analysis of Waste Press Liquors from Fish Meal Plants.
- II. The Preparation of Glues from Fish Heads and Offal.
- III. A Study of the Influence of the Various Constituents of Press Liquors upon Fish Glues.

Various glues have been made and tested by the Forest Products Laboratory, Vancouver, through the courtesy of the Director. Present indications are that it is possible to make a good fish glue from halibut head. Production on a large scale is being made in order to examine the feasibility of the process.

PRAIRIE LAKES INVESTIGATIONS

I. *Alkaline Lakes of Saskatchewan.*—A small experimental hatchery with running water from Little Quill lake was established near the shore of this lake. Whitefish and cisco were taken from Quill lake and eggs were artificially fertilized. In January larger part of eggs were frozen in jars, but all that were not frozen were separated (several hundreds), and placed in one jar. During the earlier part of March 85-90 per cent of these eggs hatched. All the fry were vigorous and normal. The eggs were fertilized in alkaline water, and our experiments show that the sperms of whitefish and cisco can live in alkaline water for about fifteen minutes. This indicates that each of these species may complete its life cycle in the Quill lakes.

II. *Whitefish Investigations.*—The following is a short summary of the report on whitefish investigations:—

During the last twelve years the number of whitefish in the lakes of the Prairie Provinces has remained approximately constant and is as follows:—

- In lake Winnipeg, about 6,000,000.
- In lake Winnipegosis, about 2,000,000.
- In lake Manitoba, about 500,000.

The daily consumption of food by whitefish is about 10 gr. per individual. The total amount of food supply in lake Winnipeg is quite sufficient for 90,000,000 fish, in lake Winnipegosis, approximately for 20,000,000 fish, and in lake Manitoba, for 10,000,000, that is ten times as many as there are now.

The mortality rate of fertilized eggs and fry, under natural conditions, is very great, somewhere about 99 per cent.

The production of the prairie lakes can be increased very considerably by means of artificial fish culture, but only if the whitefish fry are cared for, for a period of at least one month. The highest mortality of fry is just after hatching. No considerable migration of whitefish takes place from one lake to another.

III. *Fish Parasites*.—There have been recorded several cases of large tapeworm from pickerel meat of the prairie lakes. Three hundred adult pickerel, from lake Winnipeg, and lake Manitoba, were carefully examined during the winter months. From lake Winnipeg only three infected fish have been obtained. Fifteen fish from lake Manitoba were examined early in May. Two of them were found to be infected with parasites. As infections with tapeworm occur mostly during the summer months, further investigation into the percentage of infected fishes will be made during the following season.

IV. *Pickereel Investigation in Lake Manitoba*.—A preliminary report on the pickerel investigation is submitted. During last summer and this spring a good deal of data concerning food, rates of growth, spawning, etc., was obtained. It should be noted that the low percentage of fertilized pickerel eggs in hatcheries is due probably to the comparatively short life of the sperms.

A full report will be submitted later.

PROGRAM FOR THE COMING SEASON

1. *Alkaline Lakes*.—Transferring the experimental hatchery to Big Quill lake, for investigating the problem of the fertilization and hatching of whitefish and cisco fry, in waters of a higher salinity.

Determination, by means of small meshed gill-nets, of the approximate amount of young whitefish and cisco hatched in the Quill lakes, under natural conditions.

2. Detailed investigation of the northern part of lake Winnipeg, Nelson river, and other important lakes in the prairie provinces, in connection with whitefish and other commercial fishes.

3. Fish parasites.

FISH CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations in connection with fish culture embrace nearly all the work in the fresh waters of the Dominion as carried on under the board. Some of the simpler facts in connection with these various investigations are the following:—

Brook Trout Investigation.

Mr. H. C. White followed the results of the planting of trout fry in Forbes creek, P.E.I., for information in two directions. In the first place a comparison was made of the effectiveness, either of protecting them from large fish (trout), or of removing them from competition for food with other small fish (sticklebacks) in reducing the death rate. The results gave a reduction of about 30 per cent in the percentage of deaths in the former case, and of about 6 per cent in the latter case. In the second place the importance of having the fry spread over a considerable area was investigated by planting 111,333 and 1,000 fry in three different ten-rod sections and determining the percentage surviving by the end of the season, which proved to be 44 per cent, 21 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

Various hatching experiments were made. The eggs were found to stand temperatures close to the freezing point without loss, but not below. Dropping eggs into pans caused injury followed by death, in unhardened eggs only when from a height of eighteen inches with all killed if the height was four feet, but in hardened eggs some died when dropped only two inches, and all when dropped eighteen inches.

Atlantic Salmon Investigation

Mr. R. B. Kerr began a study of the life and growth of the salmon, obtaining material from the fishery near Saint John, N.B. He also studied the mortality in salmon fry kept at the Atlantic Biological Station, and found that the Chamcook lake water as delivered there through extensive piping was injurious, particularly to the smaller ones.

Smelt Investigation

Dr. A. H. Leim examined tows made in the Magaguadavic river, N.B., by the Atlantic Biological Station, and determined that there was not much difference to be found in the numbers of smelt fry in that river between the season of 1927 when an attempt was made to salvage from two to four million eggs in a floating pan and the season of 1928, when no such effort was made. It would seem that the number of eggs salvaged will have to be much greater to show a definite influence.

Shad Investigation.

Mr. A. A. Giffin investigated the spawning of the shad in the Saint John river, N.B., and found large numbers of eggs below Grand Falls indicating considerable spawning at that point, but none was demonstrated in the neighbourhood of Gagetown. Very little success was obtained in demonstrating successful spawning by the discovery of the shad fry. Nearly all the many small clupeoids caught were found to be alewives, and less than three dozen shad were taken, these mostly in the Beechwood-Florenceville section.

Pond Investigation in Connection with the Rearing of Fry

Mr. W. S. Hall followed the physical and biological conditions in a series of four artificial cement ponds with stagnant water at the Atlantic Biological Station. The experiments were designed to show the effects of (1) partial shading, (2) treating with sea mussels as a fertilizer, and (3) treating with barnyard manure as a fertilizer, all in comparison with the unshaded and untreated state. In the latter (the control pond) there was very little life, light penetrated to the bottom (six feet) and the temperature was very uniform throughout, frequently warming and cooling again, which mixed the surface and bottom water ensuring very full oxygenation. The shaded pond was rather similar, but lower in temperature. The pond fertilized with mussels was very full of plant and animal life, which kept the light from penetrating, so that the bottom water remained cool, and from the decomposition became quite poor in oxygen. On the other hand the very rich plant growth in the upper layers gave a super-abundance of oxygen. The manure in the remaining pond in part floated to the surface, so that decomposition occurred throughout with a very small amount of oxygen left except quite near the surface, where alone were the conditions suitable for any particular amount of plant and animal life. This pond had the coldest bottom water.

Hatchery Investigations

A new method of carrying eggs during the period of development was devised by Dr. Huntsman and tried out at the Bedford hatchery near Halifax by Dr. Leim. Trout and salmon eggs were carried in trays with still water, temperature being controlled by water running over a metal hood which

enclosed the trays. A certain amount of success was obtained, but further experiments will be required. The object of this method is to provide a means of carrying eggs through on a large scale, where running water of the proper nature (apart from temperature) is not available.

The water supply of the hatchery at Middleton, N.S. was investigated repeatedly by Dr. Leim in an attempt to determine whether it can be made safe for hatching the fish eggs. Water of rather high acidity issues under certain conditions from the neighbourhood of a plaster quarry and the origin and nature of this effluent, found to be fatal to the eggs, have been determined, but only in part.

Whitefish Investigation (Ontario)

Mr. J. L. Hart has continued his study of the life of the whitefish as it occurs in the bay of Quinte. The spawning grounds were investigated by the use of a diving suit and it was found that the eggs undergo in nature a rather heavy mortality during the winter, which was corroborated by experiment with a box, which was lowered to the bottom and which showed a winter loss of eggs of 36 per cent. The fry were found along the shores in moderate numbers, but there was no evidence that they were being eaten by other fish, which did however take the eggs.

Whitefish Investigation (Manitoba)

Mr. A. Bajkóv has studied the population of whitefish in lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, and the conditions, under which they are living. The numbers would seem to have kept fairly constant during the past twelve years. They grow at nearly the same rate in the two lakes and somewhat faster than do those of Lake Erie, and may attain an age of fifteen years or even more. The whitefish of the two lakes appear to be somewhat different in character, and there is no definite evidence of any migration from one lake to the other through the Dauphin river and lake Manitoba, although some fish ascend that river from lake Winnipeg for spawning purposes. In both lake Winnipeg and lake Winnipegosis the northern parts, which are deeper and cooler, are those more suitable for whitefish, and in summer particularly, when the high temperature and low oxygen content near the bottom appear to be responsible for the death of whitefish.

Tapeworm Investigation

An investigation was made by Mr. Bajkóv of the occurrence in Manitoban fishes of a tapeworm that attacks man and that appears to have been brought to this continent from Europe. None were found in whitefish or cisco, but some did occur in the flesh of pickerel, pike and ling.

Pickerel Investigation

A study has been started of the pickerel in the lakes of Manitoba. In lake Manitoba it is the most important commercial fish, which is evidently correlated with the shallowness of that lake, whose waters are slightly alkaline and with greater salt content than in the case of the other two large lakes. The rate of growth of this fish in these lakes is such that it reaches a length of a foot in four years and of over nineteen inches in eight years.

Introduction of Whitefish and Cisco into the Quill Lakes, Sask.

Beginning with 1924 the department, on the recommendation of the Board has been stocking the Quill lakes, which are quite alkaline and of comparatively high salinity, with whitefish and cisco fry. Mr. Bajkóv has followed the results of this introduction. The whitefish have grown to a maximum weight of four and one half pounds, and they have grown faster and are of better quality than those grown in the large Manitoban lakes, due probably to the

higher temperature and the greater abundance of food which is chiefly a species of *Corixa*. The whitefish were first ready to spawn in 1926, but it is not known that natural spawning has been successful. Experiments have, however, proved that not only do these fish mature in such saline water, but that the sperms from the males will fertilize the eggs of the females in such water, and the eggs thus fertilized will develop and hatch.

Investigation of Lakes in Prince Albert National Park, Sask.

Mr. D. S. Rawson conducted a survey of certain typical lakes and streams in this park, of which the chief were Waskesiu lake and the Beartrap Creek system. Waskesiu lake exhibits a stratified condition with a tendency to bottom stagnation, which appears to explain the absence of lake trout. Pike are the predominant fish and will require stringent regulations for conservation. Kingsmere lake of about the same size, but deeper, has less stratified water, and the bottom conditions are fresher, so that lake trout occur and may yield good angling. The streams are of less value, as they are either weedy, slow, and infested with pike, hence unsuitable for desired game fish, or else short, heavily shaded and barren of food materials, hence presenting poor angling possibilities.

Investigation of Lake Athabasca

Mr. G. C. Whiteley, Jr., visited this lake for a preliminary survey of the conditions. A collection of fish and plankton was made and water temperatures taken.

Pacific Salmon Investigation

Dr. R. E. Foerster with headquarters at Cultus Lake, B.C., continued the program for a long period study of the comparative effectiveness of natural and artificial propagation of the sockeye salmon. A count was made of the down-stream migrating young from the lake, which totalled 452,770, most of which are expected to have been the result of the spawning of the autumn of 1926, from which 5,916,524 fry were liberated in the following year. An analysis is being made to determine the proportion among the migrants of fish from such spawning. During the migration 99,701 sockeye were marked by fin removal to determine their fate as regards return as adults for spawning. Coho and pink salmon migrants were also counted and marked.

None of the adult sockeye reaching the lake in 1928 were permitted to spawn naturally, but all were retained for artificial propagation. From 8,099 fish (those lost by death not being included) 27,784,000 eggs were obtained and distributed to three hatcheries. A total of 443 returns were obtained from various sources, but principally at Cultus lake, of the sockeye salmon marked as yearlings at that lake in 1926.

Experiments with eggs, sperms, and hybrid salmon have been continued, and the conditions in Cultus lake, where the fry develop, are being followed throughout the year.

Pacific Trout Investigation

The trout in a number of localities in British Columbia have been studied by Professor J. R. Dymond, assisted by Mr. C. McC. Mottley. It is concluded that the so-called rainbow trout of British Columbia belongs to two species—the steelhead in the coastal area and the Kamloops trout in the interior. The latter runs into numerous geographical races in different parts of the province.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications have appeared during the year in connection with the work on fish cultural research:—

- Dymon, J. R.—The trout of British Columbia. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc., 1928.
 Neave, Ferris.—Reports of the Jasper Park Lakes Investigations, 1925-26, II. Plectoptera. Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S., Vol. IV, No. 13.
 Bere, R.—Reports of the Jasper Park Lakes Investigations, 1925-26, III. The leeches. Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S. Vol. IV, No. 14.
 Neave, Ferris.—Reports of the Jasper Park Lakes Investigations, 1925-26, IV. Aquatic insects. Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S. Vol. IV, No. 15.
 Neave, F., and Bajkov A.—Reports of the Jasper Park Lakes Investigations, 1925-26, V. Food and Growth of Jasper Park Fishes. Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S. Vol. IV, No. 16.
 Wallis, J. B.—Reports of the Jasper Park Lakes Investigations, 1925-26, VI. The beetles. Contr. Can. Biol. & Fish., N.S. Vol. IV, No. 17.

REPORTS

The following reports have been presented during the year:—

- Kerr, Robert B.—Report of Investigations on the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) during 1928.
 Leim, A. H.—
 (1) Shad Investigations in 1928.
 (2) Smelt Investigations in 1928.
 (3) Examination of water supply, Windsor Hatchery, Windsor, N.S., October 25, 1928, November 18, 1928, and February 7, 1929.
 White, H. C.—Trout fry planting experiments in Forbes Brook in 1928.
 Whiteley, Geo. C.—Diary of expedition to Lake Athabasca, summer of 1928.
 Bajkov, A.—
 (1) Investigations in connection with the whitefish *Coregonus clupeaformis* (Mitchill).
 (2) Preliminary report on Lake Manitoba pickerel investigations.
 (3) Report on investigation of alkaline lakes.
 (4) Annual report of Prairie Lakes Investigations.
 Hall, W. S.—
 (1) Supervision of Pond work.
 (2) Movement in Ponds.
 Hart, J. L.—The natural history of the whitefish *Coregonus clupeaformis* (Mitchill).
 Rawson, D. S.—The game situation in Prince Albert National Park.
 Dymond, J. R.—British Columbia trout investigation.
 Chaisson, A. F.—A report on the lobster fishery in Northumberland Strait.
 Robertson, A. D.—Experiments on oyster growth, Hillsborough River, P.E.I., summer 1928.

APPENDIX No. 3

FISH CULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT BY J. A. RODD, *Director*.

The fish cultural operations of the department during the calendar year 1928 were devoted almost entirely to the propagation of the more important fresh-water and anadromous food and game fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and speckled trout in the Maritime Provinces; whitefish, pickerel, cutthroat, rainbow, brown, and Loch Leven trout in the Prairie Provinces; and Pacific salmon—principally sockeye—cutthroat, Kamloops, rainbow and speckled trout in British Columbia. In response to an annually increasing public demand greater attention was paid to the propagation of game trout. Increased facilities for retaining and feeding fry, so as to afford a longer season for distribution, were provided at several establishments where such development was feasible.

The total distribution for 1928 was 59 per cent larger than it was during the preceding year, being increased from 295,283,782 to 470,302,380, an increase of 175,018,598. The number of each species distributed were:—

STATEMENT, BY SPECIES, OF THE FISH AND FISH EGGS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE HATCHERIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution
<i>Salmo salar</i> —Atlantic salmon...	300	104,070	3,832,725	4,473,300	11,346,337	.....	19,756,732
<i>Salmo salar sebago</i> —Landlocked salmon.....				98,230		78	98,308
<i>Salmo irideus</i> —Rainbow trout.....		175,500	321,127		399,346	3,954	899,927
<i>Salmo clarkii</i> —Cutthroat trout.....			1,731,591		2,212	9	1,733,812
<i>Salmo rivularis</i> —Steelhead salmon.....		12,083	164,760				176,843
<i>Salmo rivularis kamloops</i> —Kamloops trout.....		1,117,975	1,036,661		3,656		2,158,292
<i>Salmo trutta levenensis</i> —Loch Leven trout.....				46,096	483,398	9,419	538,913
<i>Salmo fario</i> —Brown trout.....				472,143	4,760		476,903
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> —Sockeye salmon.....		33,041,965	50,359,788	550,000	4,687,237	1,992	88,640,982
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> —Spring salmon.....		544,000	313,500		218,077		1,075,577
<i>Oncorhynchus kennerlyi</i> —Kennerly's salmon.....			205,000				205,000
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> —Coho salmon.....		499,380					499,380
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> —Speckled trout.....		276,400	654,268	546,000	3,079,834	5,171	4,561,673
<i>Coregonus clupeiforomis</i> —Whitefish.....	3,225,000	100,000	125,858,026				129,183,026
<i>Cristivomer namaycush</i> —Salmon trout.....					12		12
<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i> —Pickerel.....	187,680,000		32,617,000				220,297,000
	190,905,300	35,871,373	217,094,446	5,713,626	20,692,252	25,383	470,302,380

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, twenty-six lakes and streams received allotments of fingerlings or older fish from other bodies of water. This work was very largely confined to the Prairie Provinces, where there are many districts which are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries, and many bodies of water of indifferent quality in which the higher class of fishes, such as are handled in our hatcheries, are not likely to live and thrive. This work involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for considerable distances, of 44,932 fish, comprising seven different species. The individual transfers were as follow:—

Waters Stocked	Transferred from	Stage	Crappie	Kamloops trout	Minnows	Percy	Pickorel	Rainbow trout	Sunfish	Totals
Anderson's lake, Sask., on S. 1-12, T. 45, R. 12, W. 2	Stoney Lake	Mature				25				
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	Yearlings				300				325
Coyote lake, Sask., S. 22, T. 10, R. 5, W. 2	North Dakota Game and Fish Comm.	Mature							42	42
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	Fingerlings	102							
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	Large	7							109
Echo lake, Sask., S. 19-24, T. 40, R. 14, W. 2	Stoney lake	Yearlings				2,000				2,000
Gordnn's lake, Sask., S. 10-27, T. 45, R. 10, W. 3	Meeting lake	Fry				20				
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	Fingerlings				100				
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	Mature				10				190
Helen's lake, Sask., S. 20, 29, 30, T. 34, R. 2, W. 2	Devils lake	Yearlings				400				
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	Mature				25				425
Hudson Bay lake, Sask., S. 29, T. 27a, R. 15, W. 2	Echo lake	Yearlings				1,000				1,000
Knutson lake, Sask., S. 31, 32, T. 49, R. 15, W. 3	Murray lake	Advanced fry				1,200				1,200
Larsen lake, Sask., S. 1, T. 50, R. 16, W. 3	"	Advanced fry				300				300
Old Wives or Notoku Creek, Sask., S. 15, T. 11, R. 10, W. 3	Echo lake	Yearlings				1,500				1,500
Schlösser's lake, Sask., S. 17-18, T. 39, R. 25, W. 2	Wakaw lake	Yearlings				1,500				
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Burton lake	Yearlings				1,000				2,500
Stoney lake, Sask., or Humholdt lake, S. 31-34, T. 36 and S. 5, 6 of T. 37, R. 22, W. 2	"	Yearlings				1,000				1,000
Swedo lake, Sask., S. 11-14, T. 40, R. 19, W. 3	Jackfish lake	Fingerlings				3,800				3,800
Tadpis lake, Sask., S. 14, T. 42, R. 10, W. 3	Murray lake	Advanced fry				1,000				1,000
Wood river, Sask., 18 mls. north of Gravelhourg	Echo lake	Yearlings				750				
Wood river, Sask., 7 mls. S. E. of Gravelhourg	"	Yearlings				750				1,500
Bertha lake, Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.	Backwater adjacent to Bertha Creek	Mature						10		10
Cottage lake, Alta., S. 30, T. 52, R. 1, W. 5	Lac la Nonne	Mature				27	45			72
Elkwater lake, Alta., S. 22-26, T. 8, R. 2, W. 4	Razzle Dazzle Creek	Mature			700					700
Glory lake, Alta., S. 21-22, T. 53, R. 1, W. 5	Mayntan lake	5 inches to 9 inches				50				50
Nakamun lake, Alta., S. 33-37, 3-4, T. 56, 57, R. 2, W. 5	Lac la Nonne	Mature					55			55
Romeo lake, Alta., S. 30-31, T. 58, R. 6, W. 5	"	Mature				27	45			72
Roses lake, Alta., S. 36, T. 54, R. 1, W. 5	"	Mature				46	36			82
Badger lake, B.C., 30 mls. north of Kamloops	Paul creek	{ 2 year olds and		600						600
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Pinantan creek	yearlings		2,000						2,000
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Paul creek	{ 2 year olds and		2,000						2,000
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Pinantan creek	yearlings		21,000						21,000
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	{ 2 year olds and		800						800
" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	yearlings		600						600
Warren lake, B.C., T. 20, R. 15, W. 6			109	27,000	700	10,800	181	10	42	44,932

In addition to the above the following private transfers were made:—

Water stocked	Transferred from	Transferred by	Stage	Large mouth black bass	Perch
Cooking lake, Alta.....	Mayatan lake.....	Cooking lake Cottagers.....	4 inches to 10 inches.....		62
Elkwater lake, Alta.....	Creston, B.C.....	Elkwater lake Cottagers.....	Yearlings and older.....	200	
Mayatan lake, Alta.....	".....	Northern Alberta Game and Fish Protective Association.....	".....	100	
Pigeon lake, Alta.....	".....	".....	".....	200	
Wabamun lake, Alta.....	".....	".....	".....	200	
				700	62

The seeding of isolated waters, to which it is not feasible to transfer fry from existing hatcheries, with eyed eggs was continued in British Columbia, and thirteen million and thirteen thousand sockeye salmon eggs collected in the Pemberton district below Hell's Gate on the Fraser were planted in the one-time spawning beds of such important areas as Stuart, Francois and Quesnel lakes in the upper Fraser above Hell's Gate. The whitefish hatching battery on the C.G.S. *Bradbury* was enlarged and utilized at the egg collecting camp at Dauphin river, Lake Winnipeg, in handling the eggs as they were collected there until they could be transferred and placed in the hatchery at Gull Harbour. This battery was again utilized for distribution purposes, and a considerable number of whitefish fry from the Gull Harbour hatchery, in the southerly portion of Lake Winnipeg, were distributed, as they hatched, much farther north and over a far more extensive area than would have otherwise been feasible.

Fish cultural officers are annually becoming more familiar with the waters in their respective distribution areas, which they regard as a farmer does his farm, and endeavour to seed them to the best advantage with the crops of fry and older fish that are annually available for that purpose so as to obtain the best result in mature fish. In addition to inspections by fish cultural officers, a considerable number of lakes and streams were also examined and reported on by the supervisors of fisheries and the fishery overseers, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. Copies of all reports of this nature are supplied in duplicate to the Chairman of the Research Committee of the Biological Board on Fish Culture for the information of the committee's workers in the respective districts. Several important inspections were made and detailed reports were submitted by the District Inspectors of hatcheries with regard to the possible effect of proposed power developments on spawning grounds; the introduction of non-indigenous species, the location of egg-collecting camps and hatchery sites. Inspections and investigations of a special nature are also referred to the committee as occasion arises.

Prospecting camps were operated at several points for the purpose of determining the possibilities for collecting eggs for fish cultural purposes. New hatcheries were opened in Antigonish and Yarmouth counties, Nova Scotia, and at Swan Creek, lake Manitoba. A description of these establishments is given elsewhere in this report.

At the close of 1928 there were thirty main hatcheries, ten subsidiary hatcheries, four salmon retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations, all of which are fully equipped, and have been in operation during 1928, with the exception of the newly constructed pickerel hatchery on lake Manitoba. The output from these establishments during 1928 was as follows:—

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH DURING
1928

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon.....	6,292,421	
Speckled trout.....	1,382,345	
		7,674,766
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon.....	11,955,588	
Brown trout.....	308,889	
Landlocked salmon.....	98,308	
Loch leven trout.....	64,213	
Rainbow trout.....	4,874	
Speckled trout.....	2,073,296	
		14,505,168
Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon.....	618,653	
Rainbow trout.....	11,409	
Speckled trout.....	413,355	
		1,043,417
Manitoba—		
Pickerel.....	200,727,000	
Whitefish.....	109,204,026	
		309,931,026
Saskatchewan—		
Brown trout.....	38,000	
Pickerel.....	19,570,000	
Whitefish.....	15,199,000	
		34,807,000
Alberta—		
Brown trout.....	130,014	
Cutthroat trout.....	1,512,483	
Loch leven trout.....	474,700	
Rainbow trout.....	565,502	
Salmon trout.....	12	
Speckled trout.....	190,774	
		2,873,485
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon.....	890,070	
Coho salmon.....	499,380	
Cutthroat trout.....	221,329	
Kamloops trout.....	2,158,292	
Kennerly's salmon.....	205,000	
Rainbow trout.....	318,142	
Sockeye salmon.....	88,640,982	
Speckled trout.....	501,903	
Spring salmon.....	1,075,577	
Steelhead salmon.....	176,843	
Whitefish.....	4,780,000	
		99,467,518
Total.....		470,302,380

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 THE SEASON 1928

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Finger-lings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution by species	Total distribution by hatcheries
1876	Bedford.....	Halifax Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....	(b) 300	4,070	51	460,000	1,092,700		1,557,121	
			Speckled trout.....		5,050			819,500		824,550	2,381,671
1902	Margaree.....	Inverness Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....				775,000	1,465,000		2,240,000	
			Speckled trout.....					106,900	428	107,328	2,347,328
1912	(a) Lindloff.....	Richmond Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....				746,000			746,000	746,000
913	Middleton.....	Annapolis Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....				325,000	1,424,000		1,749,000	
			Speckled trout.....		1,350	30,000	80,000	338,000	1,117	450,467	2,199,467
1906	Windsor.....	Hants Co., N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....			300				300	300
1928	Florenceville.....	Carleton Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....				160,000	1,528,346		1,688,346	
			Speckled trout.....				50,000	527,000	50	577,050	2,265,396
1880	Grand Falls.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....			6,000	949,700	1,668,950		2,624,650	
			Speckled trout.....			180,000	240,000	363,612		783,612	3,408,262
915	(a) Tobique.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....			665,000				665,000	665,000
914	St. John.....	St. John Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....				530,000	35,748		565,748	
			Brown trout.....					304,143	4,746	308,889	
			Landlocked salmon.....				98,230		78	98,308	
			Lochleven trout.....				46,096	8,698	9,419	64,213	
			Rainbow trout.....		500			422	3,952	4,874	
			Speckled trout.....			25,000	60,000	625,382	2,252	712,634	1,754,666
1874	Miramichi.....	Northumberland Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....		100,000			3,941,120		4,041,120	4,041,120
1874	Restigouche.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....			740,000	1,067,600	115,750		1,923,350	1,923,350
1914	(a) Nipisiguit.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....			447,374				447,374	447,374
1906	Kelly's Pond.....	Queen's Co., P.E.I.....	Atlantic salmon.....			345,000	206,000	67,653		618,653	
			Rainbow trout.....					11,409		11,409	
			Speckled trout.....				116,000	297,355		413,355	1,043,417
1914	Gull Harbour.....	Big Island, Lake.....	Pickeral.....			13,047,000				13,047,000	
		Winnipeg, Man.....	Whitefish.....	(b) 3,225,000		54,880,000				58,105,000	71,152,000
928	(d) Swan Creek.....	Swan Creek, Lake.....	Pickeral.....	187,340,000						187,340,000	187,340,000
1909	Winnipegosis.....	Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Man.....	Pickeral.....	340,000						340,000	
			Whitefish.....			51,099,026				51,099,026	51,439,026
915	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	Brown trout.....					38,000		38,000	
			Pickeral.....			19,570,000				19,570,000	
			Whitefish.....			15,199,000				15,199,000	34,807,000
1914	Banff.....	Banff, Alta.....	Brown trout.....					130,000	14	130,014	
			Cutthroat trout.....			1,110,000		12	1	1,110,013	
			Lochleven trout.....					474,700		474,700	
			Rainbow trout.....			177,985		387,515	2	565,502	
			Salmon trout.....					12		12	
			Speckled trout.....						1	1	2,280,242
1917	(a) Spray Lakes.....	Spray Lakes, Alta.....	Cutthroat trout.....			319,670				319,670	319,670
1928	(a) Jasper Park.....	Jasper Park, Alta.....	Speckled trout.....			190,773				190,773	190,773
1927	Lesser Slave Lake.....	Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.....	(No distribution)								
1928	Waterton Lakes.....	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.....	Cutthroat trout.....				82,800			82,800	82,800
1916	Cultus Lake.....	Cultus Lake, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....		28,000	1,894				29,894	
			Steelhead salmon.....		12,083	1,500				13,583	43,477
1905	(a) Harrison Lake.....	Harrison Lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....		3,543,965					3,543,965	3,543,965
1922	(a) Lloyds Creek.....	Lloyds Creek, Kamloops District, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....		590,000	449,000				1,039,000	1,039,000

1906	Pemberton.....	Birkenhead River, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....	19,000	23,600				42,600		
			Sockeye salmon.....	(b) 8,008,000	20,825,000				28,533,000	28,575,600	
1917	Pitt Lake.....	Pitt Lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....		4,267,003	598,170			4,865,173	4,865,173	
1908	Stuart Lake.....	Stuart Lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....	(b) 1,582,000	2,422,075				4,004,075	4,004,075	
1903	Lakelse Lake.....	Lakelse Lake, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....	130,000					130,000		
			Sockeye salmon.....	200,000	7,153,000	1,022,500			8,375,500	8,505,500	
1908	Babine Lake.....	Babine Lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....	(b) 1,500,000	4,931,230	1,478,140			7,909,370	7,909,370	
1906	Rivers Inlet.....	Owikeno Lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....	12,025,000	7,993,000	48,196	1,900		20,068,786	20,068,786	
1911	Anderson Lake.....	Anderson Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....	(c) 5,134,000	3,007,880		183		8,202,063	8,202,063	
1911	Cowichan Lake.....	Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Atlantic salmon.....		883,000	7,070			890,070		
			Coho salmon.....	499,380					499,380		
			Cutthroat trout.....		219,121	2,200	8		221,329		
			Kamloops trout.....	75,000	121,008	3,656			200,564		
			Speckled trout.....		57,430	2,085	1,323		60,838		
			Spring salmon.....	544,000	313,500	218,077			1,075,577		
			Steelhead salmon.....		163,260				163,260	3,111,018	
1911	Kennedy Lake.....	Kennedy Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....	1,049,000		550,000	1,540,048	2	3,139,050	3,139,050	
1914	(a) Gerrard.....	Trout Lake, Kootenay District, B.C.	Kamloops trout.....		216,251				216,251	216,251	
1923	Nelson.....	Nelson, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....	195,000	104,008				299,008		
			Kennerly's salmon.....		205,000				205,000		
			Rainbow trout.....	175,000	143,142				318,142		
1928	(a) Penask Lake.....	Nicola valley, B.C.....	Speckled trout.....	270,000	171,005				441,005	1,263,215	
1928	(a) Summerland.....	Okanagan Lake District, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....	80,975	120,000				200,975	200,975	
			Whitefish.....	100,000	4,680,000				4,780,000	4,780,000	
				190,905,300	35,871,373	217,094,446	5,713,626	20,692,252	25,383	470,302,380	470,302,380

(a) Subsidiary hatchery.

(b) All of these were planted from the 1928 Fall collection.

(c) 2,002,000 of these were planted from the 1928 Fall collection.

(d) Collecting camps.

Various experiments and investigations with equipment, methods, etc., and in feeding fry and older fish with different kinds of food in different combinations were conducted at several hatcheries. The nature of the experiments undertaken were as follows. Uncompleted experiments or work of this nature that did not develop improvements in existing equipment or methods are not referred to.

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY

F. A. Tingley, Superintendent

Eighteen experimental plantings of green sockeye salmon eggs from the collection of 1927 eggs gave the following returns:—

	Planted	Loss
No. 1 Water hardened eggs.....	1½ hours after spawning	20
No. 2 Washed eggs, unhardened.....		11
No. 3 Eggs in milt.....		276
No. 4 Water hardened eggs.....	3 hours after spawning.	22
No. 5 Washed eggs, unhardened.....		28
No. 6 Eggs in milt.....		33
No. 7 Water hardened eggs.....	5 hours after spawning.	27
No. 8 Washed eggs, unhardened.....		22
No. 9 Eggs in milt.....		360
No. 10 Water hardened eggs.....	7 hours after spawning.	6
No. 11 Washed eggs, unhardened.....		39
No. 12 Eggs in milt.....		1,440
No. 13 Water hardened eggs.....	9 hours after spawning.	41
No. 14 Washed eggs, unhardened.....		6
No. 15 Eggs in milt.....		1,800
No. 16 Water hardened eggs.....	12 hours after spawning	10
No. 17 Washed eggs, unhardened.....		3
No. 18 Eggs in milt.....		2,160
Total.....		6,304

The superintendent reports that screening of each planting was not undertaken until the fry were half developed to the free swimming stage, when they were found to have spread all through the gravel between the plantings. All plantings were therefore enclosed together by two screens and three traps were installed to catch the fry. From May 30 to June 22, eighty thousand three hundred and thirty-five fry were trapped. When the enclosure was practically clear of fry, each planting was dug up and picked over carefully and dead eggs from each planting were found as shown above. The definite results obtained in fry and dead eggs were as follows:—

Dead eggs counted or measured.....	6,304
Fry taken out of traps.....	80,335
Eggs or fry unaccounted.....	33,261
Total planted.....	119,900

Each planting contained one quart of hardened eggs—six thousand seven hundred, or an equal number of unhardened eggs, except No. 12, which contained six thousand. Part of the eggs unaccounted should be represented as dead eggs, particularly in plantings Nos. 12, 15 and 18.

It appeared that the loss in these three plantings was considerably in excess of the sum of losses from all the other plantings, but the superintendent was unable to prevent a large number of eggs in 12, 15 and 18 from drifting away, and only those that were counted or measured were included in the loss shown above. There were very few unaccounted dead eggs from the twelve plantings of water hardened and washed eggs, and in Nos. 16 and 17, which were planted twelve hours after spawning, there appeared to be as few dead as have ever been found in any planting of eyed eggs. There is no doubt that a considerable

number of the thirty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-one unaccounted eggs were hatched and had escaped down the stream bed beneath the screen.

From the results obtained it would seem that green eggs water-hardened, or washed only, can be planted to give as good results as can be obtained with eyed eggs. There seems to be nothing gained by leaving the eggs in milt, and if they are left in milt for seven hours before planting, the loss is very heavy. The eggs that were washed and placed in trays without being water-hardened were found to have hardened in the tray within twelve hours.

"Two lots of seven hundred and seventy-five eggs each were laid down in 1927 to show the difference in loss between the first and last eggs spawned from the same fish. The eggs from one fish were spawned into three pans in approximately equal parts and fertilized immediately in the usual way. Seven hundred and seventy-five eggs measured from the first lot and a like quantity taken from the last lot were placed in separate baskets in a trough, where the losses were recorded as they were picked. The loss from the first lot was 1.42 per cent and from the last 12.12 per cent. Obviously this is an extreme case, since the loss in seven hundred and seventy-five eggs, taken from the last one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) spawned, is equal to about 3 per cent of the total yield of the fish."

"An experiment to determine the effect of exposure in water on the fertility of eggs and milt was repeated again in the autumn of 1928, under conditions slightly different from those obtaining in the experiment of the previous year. The following results were obtained:—

	Loss
No. 1 eggs fertilized with milt 1 min. in water.....	2.28%
No. 2 " " " 2 " "	13.00%
No. 3 " " " 3 " "	6.94%
No. 4 " " " 4 " "	77.75%
No. 5 eggs in water 1 min. before fertilization.....	32.85%
No. 6 " " 2 " "	98.16%
No. 7 " " 3 " "	90.80%
No. 8 " " 4 " "	98.20%

Each of the eight lots above contained four hundred and ninety eggs. Lots one to four were made up of the eggs from one fish, spawned in a moist pan and thoroughly mixed before they were divided and fertilized. Lots five to eight were taken from another fish and treated in the same way before being divided into lots. By so mixing the eggs the mature and less mature are more equally divided among the different lots than they would be if each lot was taken as spawned from the fish. However, in mixing the eggs there is some exposure to water, so that the total time of exposure is greater than indicated in the table above; and probably the result of increased exposure is seen in No. 5 above which shows a loss of 32 per cent against only 7 per cent for the corresponding lot reported last year."

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

David Bothwell, Superintendent

Six plantings of water-hardened sockeye salmon eggs from the collection of 1927 gave the following results. Each planting contained three thousand five hundred and eighty eggs:—

Length of time between spawning and planting	Number of fry liberated	Number of bad eggs
No. 1— 1 hour.....	3,224	356
No. 2— 3 hours.....	3,385	195
No. 3— 5 hours.....	3,144	436
No. 4— 7 hours.....	2,072	1,508
No. 5— 9 hours.....	3,424	156
No. 6—11 hours.....	3,481	99
	18,730	2,750

Five plantings of fertilized, washed, but not water-hardened, eggs gave the following results. Each planting contained four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight eggs:—

Length of time between spawning and planting	Number of fry liberated	Number of bad eggs
No. 1—1 hour.....	4,315	423
No. 2—3 hours.....	4,076	662
No. 3—5 hours.....	3,749	989
No. 4—7 hours.....	4,555	183
No. 5—9 hours.....	4,372	366
	21,067	2,623

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY

W. P. Forsythe, Superintendent

Five plantings of sockeye salmon eggs were made from one to twelve hours after they were fertilized and gave the following results. Each planting contained one thousand eggs:—

Length of time between fertilization and planting	Number of fry counted
No. 1—1 hour after fertilization.....	307
No. 2—3 hours “.....	670
No. 3—5 “ “.....	766
No. 4—7 “ “.....	886
No. 5—12 “ “.....	534
Total.....	3,163 or 63.26%

Just before the commencement of the hatching period, screens were placed below the plantings to catch the emerging fry, which were counted out daily, the first on April 4 and the last on May 22. No. 1 planting became badly silted which undoubtedly caused considerable of the loss that occurred in it.

COWICHAN HATCHERY

J. H. Castley, Superintendent

Six plantings of fertilized but unhardened coho salmon eggs gave the following results. Each planting contained three thousand eggs:—

Length of time left in milt before planting	Number of live fish counted	Percentage of hatch
No. 1—1 hour.....	1,653	55.1
No. 2—2 hours.....	1,350	45.
No. 3—5 hours.....	990	33.
No. 4—7 hours.....	741	24.7
No. 5—9 hours.....	1,076	35.86
No. 6—12 hours.....	1,166	33.86

ST. JOHN HATCHERY

J. D. Nichol, Superintendent

The following experiment in feeding canned salmon to fry and fingerlings was tried. The experiment began May 29, 1928. Three thousand were retained in each tank.

Species	Food	Experiment ended	Loss	Percentage loss
Speckled trout.....	All liver.....	Nov. 3....	922	30.7
“.....	Canned salmon and liver, 50% each.	“ 3....	702	23.4
“.....	Canned salmon.....	“ 3....	1,475	49.2
Atlantic salmon.....	All liver.....	“ 27....	779	26
“.....	Canned salmon and liver, 50% each.	“ 27....	865	28.8
“.....	Canned salmon.....	“ 27....	1,651	55
Brown trout.....	All liver.....	“ 27....	815	27.2
“.....	50% liver and 50% canned salmon.....	“ 27....	1,431	47.7
“.....	Canned salmon.....	“ 27....	1,789	59.6

The fish fed all liver were by far the best. Those fed entirely on salmon were largely pin heads.

Tests of the following foods for speckled trout fingerlings were conducted. Two thousand fingerlings were fed from June 27 to November 3.

Food	Loss	Percentage Loss
Half clam meal and half liver.....	376	18.9
One quarter clam meal and three-quarters liver.....	300	15.0

Tests were also conducted with yearling speckled trout—two hundred in each retainer.

Food	Loss	Percentage Loss	Yield of Eggs
Liver.....	19	9.5	57,413
One-half clam meal and one-half liver.....	18	9.0	44,427
One-quarter clam meal and three-quarters liver.....	16	8.0	57,810
One-half liver and one-half fish.....	43	21.5	25,906
All canned salmon.....	45	22.5	22,302

Fifty each male and female speckled trout two years old, brood stock, were fed in four of the thirty-three-foot ponds from June 3 with the following results:—

	Fed 3 lbs. liver per week	Fed 6 lbs. liver per week	Fed 9 lbs. liver per week	Fed 3 lbs. canned salmon per week
Females stripped.....	30	41	36	34
Males stripped.....	30	41	50	21
Loss in females.....	20	9	14	16
Loss in males.....	20	9	Nil	29
Yield per female.....	873	673	689	656
Total yield.....	26,190	27,610	24,812	22,302
Total loss to Feb. 11 in ova.....	2,910	2,776	2,097	1,251
Percentage loss to Feb. 11 in ova.....	11.1	10	8.4	5.6
Commenced spawning.....	Nov. 15	Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Oct. 27
Finished spawning.....	Nov. 29	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Nov. 21

The fish fed the smallest quantity of liver produced more ova per fish but at a lower percentage of fertility. The difference in the cost of feeding between the three pound and nine pound groups was approximately five cents per fish. While the total collection obtained from those fed canned salmon was inferior to that obtained from liver fed groups, the percentage of fertility was considerably better.

In addition to the experiments, tests and investigations with equipment, methods, foods and breeding, that are continually underway at the various hatcheries, an extensive program of investigations and research—which is only limited by the difficulty that is experienced in finding properly trained workers to undertake definite problems of a fish cultural nature—is going on under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada. In spite of this handicap the following fish cultural problems are receiving attention and in some of them considerable progress has been made.

The Biological Board of Canada is in effect the scientific division of the Fisheries Department. It is composed of representatives from the leading universities of Canada, two representatives from the wholesale fish trade (one from the Atlantic and the other from the Pacific), and two Government officials. From the standpoint of scientific attainments, the board could scarcely be excelled, and consequently the scientific interests of the fisheries could scarcely be in better hands. A committee of the board (the Research Committee on Fish Culture) deals with fish cultural problems and reports to the board. The director, or head of the Fish Cultural Division is a member of the Research Committee on Fish Culture, and also a member of the Biological Board.

Considerable progress has been made in an investigation into the life-history of sockeye salmon. This investigation is to cover a period of twelve years ending in 1936, and, amongst other matters, will include a determination of the relative value and efficacy of different methods of artificial propagation and of natural reproduction; the value of ponds to enable the hatchery output to be artificially fed and distributed when they are one year old as compared with the value and results that accrue from the distribution of the same output in the fry and fingerling stages; the probable results and the advisability of transferring sockeye eggs from one system, or district, to another, such as from the Fraser to the Skeena river, and vice versa, and from the lower to upper Fraser river areas; the origin of unexpected and unexplained runs of sockeye that have occurred in recent years, and that may occur in the near future in the Fraser river system. The advisability of transferring pink salmon eggs or fry from the northern to the southern districts of British Columbia, and vice versa in the off years, with a view to producing equal runs in both districts every year is receiving attention.

An investigation has been made into the life history of the ciscoes of lake Ontario, including their natural habitat, food, growth, etc. The advisability of introducing cisco into the waters of Jasper Park as food for the trout, as well as the effect of different temperatures and salinity on the development of their eggs, has received attention.

An investigation is being made into the life-history of whitefish, including a determination of the stage or stages at which greatest mortality occurs; extent and cause of said mortality, their habitat, food, enemies, competitors, and the importance of artificial propagation in maintaining such fisheries, and the best methods of carrying on such propagation. Some feeding and marking of whitefish fry has also been done.

An investigation into the life history of Atlantic salmon, including their food, enemies, competitors, etc., is under way.

The prospects for success and the advisability of attempting to establish Atlantic salmon in selected streams in British Columbia is receiving attention.

An investigation into the life-history of the shad, including artificial propagation and natural reproduction has been going on for several years.

An investigation into the life history of the smelt of the Atlantic, including natural reproduction, has been going on for several years. Their value as food for other fish has been considered.

An investigation into the life history of the trout of British Columbia, including size, relative growth, colouration, racial difference, etc., is being continued in the form of a detailed study of the Kamloops trout, with a view to the development of a fish cultural policy for that species.

An investigation into the life-history of eastern speckled trout, including a determination of the relative value of artificial propagation and natural reproduction, their food, competitors, enemies, etc., has been going on for several years. The best and most economical age at which to distribute the hatchery output of this species is receiving attention.

An investigation into the life-history of pickerel in the Prairie Provinces, with particular reference to lake Manitoba, is going on.

An investigation into the life-history of the oysters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, including the effects of temperature, salinity, food, habitat, etc., is under way.

An investigation into the life-history of the lobster, including its breeding, size, abundance, etc., has been going on for several years.

Considerable progress has been made in an investigation of alkaline lakes in the Prairie Provinces, with a view to having them produce an annual crop of food fish, including experiments in the fertilizing and hatching of eggs in these alkaline waters to determine the margin of safety and the possible results that may be expected from natural reproduction in such waters.

Biological surveys have been made or are in progress of the waters of the Jasper and of the Prince Albert National Parks, Manitou lake, Quill lakes, etc. Biological surveys of typical classes of lakes or of lakes typical of certain districts are undertaken from time to time.

Investigations are under way to determine the relative value of various foods for both adults and fry, including the determination of a ration to improve the general quality of the eggs produced by trout in their second year; to promote the production of natural trout food (for fry and adult fish) in hatchery ponds by fertilization, aquatic vegetation, etc. Aquatic vegetation with its attached insect life is being introduced into the waters of Jasper Park with a view to increasing the food supply for fish in these waters.

The cultural possibilities of the amphipod gammarus in ponds to serve as fish food is receiving attention.

Diseases and parasites of fish and fish eggs, and a study of the physical and other conditions that may lower the vitality and pave the way for disease, with a view to removing the cause and preventing a recurrence, are receiving attention.

Courses of instruction in such subjects as chemistry, physics, limnology, etc., have been given the hatchery officers in the Maritime Provinces. Such courses are being continued in the east and are also being extended to British Columbia.

All the space desired in any or all of the hatcheries throughout the country is available for experimental work to the Biological Board and its sub-committee on fish culture. The Cultus Lake hatchery, British Columbia, is given over entirely to the sockeye salmon investigations.

FREE TRANSPORTATION

The Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Kettle Valley Railway, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Com-

pany 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:—

Railways	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage baggage car permit			Number cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.....	19,222	180	10,555	13,127	23,682	876	869	1,745	181
C.P.R.....	17,524	118	9,516	10,363	19,879	559	564	1,123	136
D.A.R.....	2,366	31	1,407	1,407	2,814	123	123	246	37
E. & N.R.....	672	12	343	343	686	41	41	82	12
K.V.R.....	296	1	296	.....	296	3	.....	3	1
P.G.E.R.....	178	4	89	89	178	6	6	12	4
	40,258	346	22,206	25,329	47,535	1,608	1,603	3,211	371

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, either by permit, special authority or free transportation without a permit form.

Gratifying reports regarding the results that are apparent from the distribution of hatchery products continue to accumulate from all districts where fish cultural operations are carried on. In many districts local organizations, such as Boards of Trade, Angling and Protective Associations, Service Clubs, as well as private individuals, have provided transportation and otherwise assisted in distribution work. In a few instances the necessary facilities were provided, and allotments of eggs and fry that were made by the department were hatched, retained and fed for several months at the expense of the local organizations, but under the general direction and supervision of the nearest fish cultural officer.

The Causapsca Fishing Club courteously agreed to the capture of parent salmon for hatchery purposes in their preserves in 1927, when 115 parent fish were secured, and a similar courtesy was extended in 1928, when 152 fish, yielding over 583,000 eggs, were secured. Operations were carried on under the personal direction of Superintendent Mowat, of the Restigouche hatchery, where the eggs were laid down.

The Restigouche Riparian Association placed its power boat and crew at the disposal of the department for collecting parent salmon from the fishing stands and transferring them to the salmon retaining pond at New Mills, New Brunswick.

The Armstrong Independent Fisheries Limited co-operated in making distributions to northern lake Winnipegosis by providing their tug *Armenon* and part crew—the balance of the crew being drawn from the hatchery employees. After the fry were distributed the hatchery staff assisted the company to place out the channel buoys.

The officials and employees of other federal departments, provincial officers, the officers and crews of fisheries patrol and protection boats, 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 and difficulties that were referred to them. All of this assistance and co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

Various exchanges of eggs were made, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this report, and kamloops and cutthroat trout eggs were supplied the Tokyo Angling and Country Club, of Tokyo, Japan. The club reports that these eggs reached them in splendid condition, with a loss of only 4 per cent.

The department is most fortunate in having in its employ a staff of efficient fish cultural officers who are most conscientious in the discharge of

their duties. Only one exception to this general condition has occurred in recent years, and the delinquent suffered a well-deserved suspension without pay for six months, and was demoted as superintendent and transferred to another district with the rank of a hatchery assistant. On the other hand, several permanent appointments and well-merited promotions were made within the service.

The department participated with assortments of hatchery products and fish indigenous to the respective districts in exhibits for portraying our natural resources. An exhibit of seven species of fish, ranging from six months to six years of age, and including black bass, rainbow, brown, speckled, loch leven and hybrid trout and Atlantic salmon, from the St. John hatchery was made at the St. John exhibition in September. A similar exhibit, comprising salmon trout, cutthroat, speckled, rainbow and brown albino trout, with preserved specimens, was made from the Banff hatchery to the Calgary exhibition in July. A comprehensive exhibit of fish indigenous to the district was made at the Edmonton exhibition by the Supervisor of Fisheries, and a similar exhibit was made at the Nelson fair from the Nelson hatchery. Cutthroat yearlings and speckled trout fingerlings from the Cowichan hatchery were displayed at the New Westminster exhibition, and kamloops trout, speckled trout and spring salmon were supplied to Hastings Park aquarium in Vancouver.

From the 1927 collection exchanges of eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were made with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the State of New Hampshire and the Trout Brook Company of Hudson, Wisconsin, for loch leven, brown, rainbow and cutthroat trout eggs. Exchanges of Atlantic salmon eggs collected in 1928 with the United States Bureau of Fisheries and with the Bureau of Fish Culture, California, have been arranged.

The total collection of speckled trout eggs from wild fish was nearly double that of last year.

The efforts that have been made for several years by the Bedford hatchery staff were discontinued as it did not appear that the results that might be attained were likely to be commensurate with the trouble and expenditure involved; fair increases were made by the staffs of the Margaree and Nelson hatcheries, and the Kelly's Pond and Cowichan hatcheries more than doubled their collections of the previous year. A satisfactory collection was made from the pond fish at the newly established hatchery at Florenceville, but the yield from the St. John hatchery ponds was considerably smaller than it was in 1927. Detailed record of the numbers of speckled trout eggs that were collected in 1928, and the disposal that was made of them up to December 31 of that year are given in a subsequent statement.

In addition to the local collections six million one hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-five speckled trout eggs were purchased. Two hundred and fifty thousand were allotted to Jasper park hatchery, Alberta, and the balance to Maritime hatcheries as detailed in a later statement.

MARITIME PROVINCES, EASTERN DIVISION

District Inspector of Hatcheries, James Catt

While small increases over the preceding year were made in the numbers of Atlantic salmon eggs collected at the New Mills and the St. John retaining ponds where the parent fish are purchased from the early run commercial catch, the late summer and autumn runs at several other collecting points were below the average, and the collections at these places were not as large as they have been in recent years. The total collection of Atlantic salmon eggs from all sources was consequently over seven million smaller than it was in 1927.

Details of the numbers of such eggs collected and the disposal that was made of them up to December 31, 1928, are given in a subsequent statement.

The collection of landlocked or sebago salmon eggs was continued in a more or less experimental way in the Chamcook lakes, N.B., to determine, so far as may be feasible, before incurring the cost of a permanent camp, the number of such eggs that may be expected from this source in an average season. Slightly over 168,000 eggs were taken.

ANTIGONISH HATCHERY

Geo. Sutherland, Superintendent

The new salmon and trout hatchery described elsewhere in this report was completed late in the season and placed in charge of Mr. George Sutherland, who has had a long experience in the Miramichi hatchery, New Brunswick, as well as experience in fish cultural work in other parts of the Maritime Provinces. Operations were scarcely under way at the close of the year, but the plant and equipment was complete and had received four hundred and twenty-two thousand salmon eggs from River Philip, four hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and sixty speckled trout eggs from the American Fish Culture Company, and eight hundred speckled trout fingerlings from the best stock at the St. John hatchery, as the nucleus of a brood stock at the new establishment.

BEDFORD HATCHERY

Geo. Heatley, Superintendent

The supply of Atlantic salmon eggs from the collection of 1927 was secured for this establishment from the Miramichi pond, but the supply of Atlantic salmon eggs for 1928, viz., two million thirty-eight thousand five hundred, was secured from the camp that was recently opened at River Philip, and the supply of speckled trout eggs, viz., one million four hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred, was secured from commercial firms as it was evident from the experience of recent years that the collection of such eggs from wild fish in that district was not commensurate with the time and expenditure involved.

Assistant Butler of this establishment was in charge of the collection of landlocked salmon eggs in Chamcook lakes, New Brunswick, where one hundred and sixty-eight thousand and four eggs were secured for incubation in St. John hatchery. A new ten-inch, wire-wound wooden pipe was laid from the canal to the immediate vicinity of the hatchery, from which point an eight-inch branch leads to the hatchery troughs and another to the outside rearing tanks. The screened area at the intake of the supply pipe and the well were decked over, thus adding to the security of the water supply.

Salmon and trout fry, as required, were supplied by this hatchery to Dalhousie University and the Biological Station at Halifax. Space was also allotted in the hatchery to members of the Biological Board for carrying on independent research work.

Practically all of the output of this hatchery, except a few eggs and fry for experimental purposes, was fed and distributed in the advanced fry and fingerling stages. One million, five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-one Atlantic salmon and eight hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty speckled trout were planted out.

MARGAREE HATCHERY

L. J. Burton, Superintendent

In addition to the ninety-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two speckled trout eggs obtained from the hatchery ponds, an effort was for the first time made to collect such eggs in the Pleasant bay and Pollets river dis-

tricts. Weather conditions throughout were very unfavourable, and while the number of eggs obtained, one hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, was not large, prospects are considered sufficiently promising to warrant a further effort next year. In all, two hundred and two thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven speckled trout eggs were taken. Two million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-six Atlantic salmon eggs were procured from the Margaree salmon pond and points in the Margaree river.

A new ten-inch, wire-wound wooden pipe line was laid, as the capacity of the old iron pipe had become considerably lessened through corrosion. A new dam was also built at the intake and other necessary repairs were made at this establishment. The greater part of the output was fed and distributed in the advanced fry and fingerling stages. Two million two hundred and forty thousand Atlantic salmon and one hundred and seven thousand three hundred and twenty-eight speckled trout were planted out.

The Lindloff hatchery, a subsidiary to Margaree, was operated in the usual manner and received its supply of salmon eggs, eight hundred thousand, from Bedford. From this number seven hundred and forty-six thousand were hatched out and distributed in local waters.

MARGAREE SALMON RETAINING POND

J. P. Chiasson, Superintendent

Parent salmon are purchased from a number of commercial fishermen who previously operated in what is known as the Inside harbour, and who have pooled their interests and operate one large, small-mesh trap suitable for taking salmon for hatchery purposes, instead of several smaller traps that were previously operated at various points by these men. On September 8 the trap was put in commission to fish five days a week. On the other two days of the week the leads were raised to permit the free ascent of the salmon to the angling waters above. As it became apparent that the number of salmon that were being taken would not be sufficient to meet requirements, the trap was fished continuously throughout the week, beginning September 26. From September 15 to October 20, three hundred and seventy-two salmon were impounded, but on October 21 a severe freshet carried out the trap and damaged the twine. It was reset on October 25, but a second freshet immediately carried away and damaged it to such an extent that it could not be repaired so as to resume operations. An effort was therefore made to augment the number of salmon at that time in the pond by sweeping the up-river pools, but the high water nullified such operations.

The fish in the pond were stripped between November 13 and December 3, and yielded two million five hundred and fifteen thousand eggs, all of which were laid down in the Margaree hatchery in splendid condition. The salmon did extremely well in retention, and there was a loss of only one fish throughout the whole of the season.

MIDDLETON HATCHERY

H. V. Gates, Superintendent

This establishment handles Atlantic salmon and speckled trout. The salmon eggs, one million three hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven in number, were secured from the Miramichi pond, and the trout eggs, six hundred thousand, from Paradise Brook Trout Company. In the autumn of 1927 two thousand speckled trout fingerlings were liberated in the water supply pond of the hatchery. In August and September of 1928 the pond was drained and thirteen hundred yearlings were obtained. No artificial food was given to these fingerlings while they were in the pond.

The superintendent reports a small run of Atlantic salmon in the western portion of the province in 1928, probably due to the very dry season, but as compared with this apparent scarcity, the Mersey river carried one of the heaviest runs that it has known for a long time. The Mersey is, however, one of the largest rivers in the western part of the province, and the water is controlled by storage dams, thus maintaining a fairly uniform flow throughout the season. The fishery overseer for the district reports that a large percentage of the salmon taken in the Mersey in 1928 are somewhat different in shape from those that have been caught in other years, and is consequently of the opinion that the comparatively large run that has been established is the result of the distribution of fry from the Middleton hatchery, which receives its quota of salmon eggs from the Miramichi river.

The distributions from Middleton amounted to one million seven hundred and forty-nine thousand Atlantic salmon, and four hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and sixty-seven speckled trout.

RIVER PHILIP EGG-COLLECTING CAMP

George Heatley and George Sutherland, Officers in Charge

An egg-collecting camp was opened in a more or less experimental way in the vicinity of the power plant on river Philip, primarily for the purpose of securing Atlantic salmon eggs for the new hatchery at Antigonish. A good run of salmon, particularly in the late summer and early autumn, has in recent years developed in this stream, and prospects for collection appear more favourable there than in any other stream in eastern Nova Scotia. Water conditions were not as favourable as they usually are, but a total of six hundred and fifteen fish were secured, yielding two million four hundred and sixty thousand five hundred eggs, which were laid down as follows: Antigonish hatchery, four hundred and twenty-two thousand; Bedford hatchery, two million thirty-eight thousand five hundred.

WINDSOR HATCHERY

F. M. Millett, Superintendent

The Windsor hatchery was not in active operation because drainage from certain gypsum quarries of the district finds its way, under certain conditions, into the hatchery supply and has been found to be fatal to eggs and fry. As the pumping from the quarries in question was discontinued early in the season, it was hoped that the injurious matter would have been washed away or have become neutralized. A few eggs were, therefore, placed in the hatchery, but during a freshet the injurious element above referred to was found to be nearly as fatal as it had been during the previous year.

YARMOUTH HATCHERY

H. V. Gates, Acting Superintendent

The new salmon and trout hatchery in Yarmouth county, which is described elsewhere in this report, was completed and equipped in the autumn of 1928. No collection of eggs was made in the district, but eight hundred speckled trout fingerlings were received from the St. John hatchery as the nucleus of a brood stock. Four hundred and ninety thousand three hundred speckled trout eggs, purchased from the American Fish Culture Company, were laid down. Atlantic salmon and additional speckled trout eggs have been arranged for.

FLORENCEVILLE HATCHERY

K. G. Shillington, Superintendent

This establishment, located on White Marsh creek about one mile from Florenceville, N.B., on the westerly side of the St. John river, was opened in the

autumn of 1927, and will cover in its distribution area the central portion of the province along the St. John valley and the upper portions of the southwest Miramichi, that cannot be readily reached from other hatcheries. It is fully equipped and up-to-date in all particulars, being provided with a series of ponds which may be extended as development renders necessary. The salmon eggs were obtained as follows: St. John and Miramichi each supplied one million eggs early in the year, and St. John supplied two million five hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty during the autumn. A small but satisfactory collection of three hundred and four thousand and eighty-eight speckled trout eggs was obtained from the hatchery ponds but the greater part of this supply was purchased from commercial firms—one million from Paradise Brook Trout Company early in the year and four hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-five from American Fish Culture Company during the autumn. One thousand and fifty speckled trout brood stock was also supplied from St. John early in the season. Florenceville distributed during 1928 one million six hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-six Atlantic salmon and five hundred and seventy-seven thousand and fifty speckled trout.

GRAND FALLS HATCHERY

Paul Parent, Superintendent

Grand Falls hatchery propagates Atlantic salmon and speckled trout. No local collections are carried on and the supplies of eggs are annually received from other sources.

Early in the year it received seven hundred thousand Atlantic salmon eggs from Miramichi hatchery and during the autumn three million six hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty from St. John pond. It received nine hundred thousand speckled trout, by purchase, early in the season from Paradise Brook Trout Co. The following distributions were made: Atlantic salmon, two million six hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty; speckled trout, seven hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and twelve.

The Tobique hatchery is subsidiary to Grand Falls, and is utilized to facilitate the distribution of Atlantic salmon in that stream, which has become the most important spawning tributary of the St. John river system. This hatchery received seven hundred thousand Atlantic salmon eggs from Grand Falls hatchery (Miramichi eggs), of which six hundred and sixty-five thousand hatched out and were distributed.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY

Frank Burgess, Superintendent

The superintendent of the Miramichi hatchery is responsible for the operation of the Miramichi hatchery and the Miramichi salmon retaining pond. The parent salmon are purchased by tender and contract from the late summer and early autumn run, which usually occurs in large numbers in the Miramichi and its tributaries. In 1928 commercial fishing for salmon was comparatively poor for both the drifters in Miramichi bay and the trap-net fishermen. This condition continued into the late summer and the usual number of fish was not secured for the retaining pond. One thousand two hundred and ninety-one were, however, obtained from the successful contractor between September 12 and October 23. This number was supplemented by two hundred and eleven that were seined by the hatchery staff in the "Big Pool" in the Northwest Miramichi. The eggs secured were laid down as follows: Middleton hatchery, one million three hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven; Miramichi hatchery, six million one hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred

and eighty-six. Miramichi during the year shipped out the following Atlantic salmon eggs: Nipisiguit hatchery, one hundred and fifty thousand; Florenceville hatchery, one million; Grand Falls hatchery, seven hundred thousand; Kelly's Pond hatchery, four hundred and fifty thousand; Cowichan Lake hatchery and Alberni district, one million; Trout Brook Co., five hundred thousand; New Hampshire state, one million; United States Bureau of Fisheries, one million. The distribution from Miramichi during 1928 was four million forty-one thousand one hundred and twenty Atlantic salmon, all planted out in the fingerling stage, except for one hundred thousand eyed eggs that went to British Columbia.

NEW MILLS SALMON RETAINING POND

Wm. White, Superintendent

The salmon for the New Mills pond are purchased from commercial fishermen of the vicinity. Most of the fish impounded are from the early run. In 1928, out of a total of 360 fish, 321 were secured during the month of June. Stripping operations covered the period between October 23 and November 12, a total of one million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-five eggs being secured, all of which were laid down in the Restigouche hatchery. A loss of only four fish occurred during the season, although most of the fish were in the pond from June until the latter part of October.

RESTIGOUCHE (FLATLANDS) HATCHERY

W. A. Mowat, Superintendent

The commercial catches in the upper end of the bay Chaleur and the angling in the Restigouche and its tributaries, as a whole, was not up to the average of recent years. The falling off in the commercial fishery is attributed by many persons to porpoises in unusual numbers in the bay. Water conditions in the river were not favourable for angling. The water in the river was at a low stage comparatively early in June and continued in this condition until late September, when a sudden rise occurred. By the middle of October salmon are reported as having been quite plentiful on all the spawning grounds of the main river and in the various tributaries. The Causapscaal Fishing Club, controlling a large portion of the Matapedia river, kindly agreed to the department securing parent salmon in their area, as it did during the previous year. Salmon were found to be rather scarce at the beginning of operations, but became plentiful as the work proceeded. A total of one hundred and fifty-two were taken by seining which yielded five hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred eggs, all of which were laid down in the Restigouche hatchery. This collection was supplemented by receipt of one million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-five salmon eggs from New Mills pond. The local distribution for 1928 was made largely in the advanced fry and fingerling stages. The great bulk of the output at this establishment is distributed by scow. The fry are transferred by hand from the hatchery troughs and tanks to the towing scow or pontoon which is moored in the river in front of the hatchery. The scow is then towed to the upper reaches of the river and the fry are thus liberated as desired and over an extremely wide area. In all, one million nine hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty salmon were planted out.

The Nipisiguit hatchery is a subsidiary of the Restigouche hatchery. No effort was made to capture parent salmon or collect eggs in the Nipisiguit in 1928, as there was an unusually poor showing of fish in the river. It, therefore, received its supply of eggs in the eyed stage from the Restigouche hatchery. The 1928 quota, five hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty, was

obtained as follows: From New Mills pond via Restigouche hatchery, three hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and fifty; from Miramichi pond via Miramichi hatchery, one hundred and fifty thousand. The distribution for 1928 was four hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-four.

ST. JOHN HATCHERY

J. D. Nichol, Superintendent

The St. John hatchery has a larger and more extensive system of ponds than any other hatchery operated by the federal Government, and handles a greater variety of fish, including Atlantic salmon, land locked or sebago salmon, brown, loch leven, rainbow and speckled trout. Several experiments in selective breeding, feeding different quantities and kinds of food in different rations and combinations are carried on at this establishment, which also supplies the St. Andrews Biological Station with various allotments of eggs and fry for experimental purposes. This hatchery supplies more than its own requirements of speckled trout eggs, and is the only one in the eastern division that produces the eggs of other species from domesticated brood stock. The greater part of the output is distributed in older than the advanced fry stage. The nucleus of the brood stocks of speckled trout at Florenceville, Antigonish, and Yarmouth hatcheries have been supplied from St. John. It also acts as a clearing house for most of the shipments of eggs that are made to and from the Maritime Provinces. During 1928 exhibits of seven species were made at the St. John exhibition, St. John, N.B. During the calendar year the following collection of eggs were made: speckled trout—one million four hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and eight; Landlocked salmon—one hundred and sixty-eight thousand and four; Brown trout—one hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and seventy-two; Hybrid brown trout—ten thousand five hundred; Loch leven trout—fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-two; Rainbow trout—three thousand four hundred and twenty. Out of the shipments of one million eight hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and eighty-five speckled trout eyed eggs purchased from the American Fish Culture Company and received in December, 1928, sixteen thousand two hundred and forty from the different shipments were held at St. John for comparative purposes. One million eighteen thousand five hundred and eighty Atlantic salmon eggs were laid down from the salmon pond. From the eggs on hand early in 1928, one million Atlantic salmon were shipped to Florenceville hatchery. St. John supplied the following speckled trout as a nucleus for brood stocks: Florenceville—one thousand and fifty; Yarmouth—eight hundred; Antigonish—eight hundred. St. John made the following distributions: Atlantic salmon—five hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight; Brown trout—three hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; Landlocked salmon—ninety-eight thousand three hundred and eight; Loch leven trout—sixty-four thousand two hundred and thirteen; Rainbow trout—four thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; Speckled trout—seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-four—a total distribution of one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-six.

ST. JOHN SALMON RETAINING POND

J. D. Nichol and K. G. Shillington

J. D. Nichol is responsible for the operations of this establishment, but on account of the volume and importance of operations at the St. John hatchery, Mr. Shillington was in charge of stripping operations at the pond during 1928.

The parent fish are purchased from the early run commercial catch. One thousand four hundred and forty-nine were secured from this source between

May 31 and August 30. Stripping operations extended from October 24 to November 9, yielding a total of seven million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty eggs, which were laid down as follows: Florenceville hatchery—two million five hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty; Grand Falls hatchery—three million six hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty; St. John hatchery—one million eighteen thousand five hundred and eighty. The run of salmon in the St. John harbour was not as large as was expected and very few were taken in the commercial nets and weirs in the latter part of the season. The area of the pond was nearly doubled by moving the upper fence upstream and a large amount of gravel was removed from the mouth of Little river in which the pond was constructed so as to provide a freer circulation of water, a quicker run-off with the ebb of the tide, and also to enable the effect of the incoming tides to be more quickly felt in the pond.

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY

F. C. Hayley, Superintendent

Collections of Atlantic salmon, speckled trout, and rainbow trout eggs were made from this hatchery. The salmon eggs were collected in the Morell river, where the parent fish were captured by seining between October 10 and November 22. Seven hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred eggs—more than double the collection of 1927—were secured, all of which were laid down in Kelly's Pond hatchery. Early in 1928 four hundred and fifty thousand Atlantic salmon eyed eggs were received from the Miramichi hatchery. Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six speckled trout eggs were collected from the hatchery water supply pond and from six other ponds in the province. Until 1928 the owners or proprietors of mill ponds were paid at the rate of ten cents each for all fish of ten inches and over in length that were placed at the disposal of the hatchery officers in a healthy, vigorous condition. These fish were stripped and liberated by the hatchery employees. In 1928, however, the owners of the ponds in question were paid at the rate of one dollar per thousand for such eggs as reached the eyed stage. The necessary retaining crates, dip-nets, etc., were furnished by the department. In addition, five hundred thousand speckled trout purchased eggs were secured early in 1928 from Paradise Brook Trout Company. Fourteen thousand one hundred and ten rainbow trout eggs were secured in Pisquid lake, which received its first allotment of this species in 1924. This is the only water in the province where this species is found. Distributions made during 1928 were as follows: Atlantic salmon—six hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and fifty-three; Rainbow trout—eleven thousand four hundred and nine; Speckled trout—four hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five—a total of one million forty-three thousand four hundred and seventeen.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES—CENTRAL DIVISION

District Inspector of Hatcheries, S. J. Walker

The collection of whitefish eggs in this division was over seventy-one million larger than it was in 1927. Increases over the previous year's collection of approximately twenty-seven million were made in both lake Winnipegosis and lake Winnipeg. Experimental fishing for hatchery purposes was continued in the Jackfish-Murray lakes, Saskatchewan, where an increase of over one million eggs was made. Over eighteen million eggs were collected by the staff of the new hatchery that was opened in the autumn of 1928 on Lesser Slave lake. All previous records in the collection of pickerel eggs in this district were exceeded,

principally by the success that was attained in Swan creek, lake Manitoba, where experimental fishing was carried on with a view to determining the number of eggs that might be expected at this point. Over one hundred and eighty-seven million were secured, and this success, coupled with the results of previous years, led to the construction of a pickerel hatchery at this point, to be ready for operation in the spring of 1929. Test fishing for pickerel was also carried on in the Jackfish-Murray lakes, where over nineteen million eggs were secured and laid down in the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery. The collection in lake Winnipeg was slightly smaller, while that in Sioux lake was slightly larger than in the previous year.

Commercial fishermen, fish dealers, boards of trade, and others interested in the fisheries of lake Winnipeg are petitioning for the construction of a hatchery to replace the Dauphin river establishment that was burned a few years ago. As supplies of eggs, in addition to those that are at present available, would be necessary for such a hatchery, test fishing for whitefish eggs was carried on at Pigeon bay and Berens river, on the easterly shore of lake Winnipeg.

Details as the numbers of whitefish and pickerel eggs collected in 1928 and the disposal that was made of them up to December 31 of that year are given in a subsequent statement.

GULL HARBOUR (LAKE WINNIPEG) HATCHERY

C. P. Paulson, Superintendent

Approximately seventy per cent of the whitefish fry that resulted from the collection of 1927 were distributed by scow and motorboat in the general vicinity of Big island. Over sixteen million eggs were placed in the hatching battery on the C.G.S. *Bradbury* and taken to Berens river, one hundred miles north of the hatchery. The resultant fry were given, as they hatched, a widespread distribution in this area. The 1928 supply of whitefish eggs were collected from pound nets operated by the hatchery staff at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan or Dauphin river. The leads of the net which close the river were raised from six o'clock Saturday evening until six o'clock on the Sunday following, throughout the operations. The net was in commission on September 19, and was pulled out on October 27. Fishing was generally poor in September, but improved during the early part of October. A total of twenty-two thousand three hundred and fourteen whitefish was taken, of which three thousand seven hundred and eighty male fish taken in the early part of the season were liberated above the net as they were caught. The first eggs were obtained on October 19 and the total collection amounted to ninety-six million three hundred and seventy-five thousand. All the eggs from Dauphin river camp were laid down in Gull Harbour hatchery. As the fish in the retainers were not ripening in a satisfactory manner, the operations were brought to a close on November 5, with the liberation of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five fish. On October 14 some experimental fishing for hatchery purposes was done in Pigeon bay on the east shore of the lake. The most promising locations in Pigeon bay and Berens river districts were tested, but the results were far from encouraging, the total collection amounting to three million two hundred and twenty-five thousand eggs. These eggs were fertilized and planted on the reefs near where the nets were set.

Pickerel eggs were again collected in the vicinity of the quarry, Big island. The ice was late in breaking up and fishing did not commence until May 18. The run of fish was light, possibly due to the late breaking up of the ice, but the eggs secured were generally satisfactory. Seventeen million five hundred and ten thousand eggs were taken. When it was observed that the run was over at the quarry, an effort was made at Grassy narrows but it was found that

the fish there had also left the spawning grounds. The great majority of the fry were distributed in lake Winnipeg, but two million were transferred to Selkirk and allotted to a number of the smaller lakes in the southerly part of the province. Some two thousand five hundred whitefish were marked at the Dauphin river spawning area with a view to gaining definite information regarding the movements of these fish. Gull Harbour hatchery during 1928 distributed thirteen million forty-seven thousand pickerel and fifty-eight million one hundred and five thousand whitefish.

SWAN CREEK (LAKE MANITOBA) HATCHERY

Geo. E. Butler, Acting Superintendent

Experimental fishing for hatchery purposes was carried on at Swan creek, lake Manitoba, to determine the possibilities for collecting pickerel eggs for hatchery purposes at this point. Twelve thousand and thirty-eight pickerel were taken, which yielded one hundred and eighty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand eggs. These eggs were fertilized, waterhardened and distributed on the spawning grounds of the district. In view of the large collection, tenders were invited, and a pickerel hatchery constructed and equipped for operation during the spring of 1929.

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY

Geo. E. Butler, Superintendent

Parent whitefish were caught in pound nets operated by the hatchery staff in Waterhen river. They were transferred to the lagoon at the hatchery where they were retained until they had ripened. The nets were set on September 14 and continued until October 27. Fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty fish were caught which yielded one hundred and twenty-one million eggs. Ninety-six million of these were laid down in the Winnipegosis hatchery and twenty-five million transferred to Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery. Weather conditions were favourable. The collection made was considerably larger than those of recent years, and the eggs were of good quality. Improved fishing conditions in the south end of the lake are indicated by the increase in the number of fishermen who are now operating there.

A number of whitefish fry were marked at this hatchery by the removal of one pectoral fin, by an employee of the Biological Board, and some two thousand five hundred parent whitefish were marked in the autumn by the hatchery staff, with a view to gaining information regarding the movements of these fish.

Some experimental fishing for pickerel eggs was made in Valley river, lake Dauphin. Large numbers of rough fish were caught, but the pickerel operations were not sufficiently successful to warrant continuing them another season, as only three hundred and forty thousand eggs were taken.

Distributions made during 1928 amounted to three hundred and forty thousand pickerel and fifty-one million ninety-nine thousand and twenty-six whitefish.

Two rooms were fitted up for the hatchery as an addition to the sleeping quarters for the staff, and other minor repairs were effected.

FORT QU'APPELLE HATCHERY

W. C. Mapes, Superintendent

During 1928 the whitefish floor tank and one side of the whitefish battery were removed and replaced by one single tier battery and twenty-four trout troughs each nine feet long in four sets of six troughs each. The troughs in the two upper sets overflow into the others. Two fry tanks ten by twelve

each were built outside the hatchery and provided with a removable roof. This change in equipment was primarily for the purpose of facilitating the hatching of trout for stocking waters in the province which heretofore have been stocked by transfer of fry from the hatchery at Banff.

A collection of pickerel eggs was carried on at Arnolds point, Sioux lake, where ten million four hundred and fifty-five thousand eggs were obtained. Unfavourable weather conditions prevailed, and the lateness of the season delayed the setting of the nets. Drifting ice necessitated constant changing of the nets from place to place, and also prevented their being operated at the most favourable points in the river. Nineteen million three hundred and eighty thousand pickerel eggs were received also from Cochin, Saskatchewan. Twenty-five million whitefish eggs were secured from the Winnipegosis hatchery and four million two hundred thousand from Jackfish-Murray lakes near Cochin, Saskatchewan, but no efforts were made to collect in the Fishing Lakes near the hatchery as the returns of the previous year did not warrant the expenditure. In addition to the lakes that were stocked with hatchery fry, six different bodies of water received allotments of fish aggregating seven thousand five hundred perch yearlings and seven hundred minnows by transfer from other bodies of water. One hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred Loch Leven trout eggs were received in an exchange with the United States Bureau of Fisheries. These were incubated and the resultant fry will be distributed in waters in the Cypress hills district. Distributions made during the year amounted to thirty-eight thousand Brown trout, nineteen million five hundred and seventy thousand pickerel, fifteen million one hundred and ninety-nine thousand whitefish—a total of thirty-four million eight hundred and seven thousand.

Cochin Egg Collecting Station

Experimental fishing was carried on, under the direction of Assistant O. Bright, of the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery, in the creek between Jackfish and Murray lakes in the spring and autumn of 1928, with a view to ascertaining the numbers of pickerel and whitefish eggs that are obtainable at this point for hatchery purposes. Four thousand and eighty pickerel were taken between April 11 and May 14, of which four hundred and fourteen females were stripped, yielding nineteen million three hundred and eighty thousand eggs which were laid down in the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery. Similar operations were conducted in the autumn, and twenty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine whitefish were caught between September 27 and November 17. The catch was smaller than that of the previous year, and is attributed to the prevalence of northwest winds which choked up the creek where it enters Jackfish lake. Conditions similar to those met with in the previous year were again encountered, and extremely cold weather occurred before the fish that were held in retention had ripened. Notwithstanding the large number captured only one hundred and thirty-seven females had ripened and were stripped before climatic conditions, with heavy frosts, made it necessary to liberate the remainder. The eggs taken—four million two hundred thousand—were laid down at Fort Qu'Appelle.

BANFF HATCHERY

J. E. Martin, Superintendent

The Banff hatchery covers in its distribution area an extremely large territory, extending from Jasper Park at Edmonton on the north to the international boundary on the south, including a number of foothill streams in this territory. It also handles more than the average number of species, which in 1928 included cutthroat, rainbow, brown, Loch Leven, and salmon trout. A large percentage of this output is distributed in the fingerling stage, and the distribution extended from May 20 until September 22.

The rainbow, brown, Loch Leven, and cutthroat trout eggs are secured by purchase or exchange, and not by local collections, except for a few rainbow taken from the hatchery pond. The eggs laid down were secured as follows: Rainbow trout, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five from the hatchery ponds, two hundred and nineteen thousand from Trout Brook Company, four hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred from state of New Hampshire; Salmon trout—one hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred from Cold lake, Alberta; Cutthroat trout—two hundred thousand from S. S. Drew, Troy, Montana; nine hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred from United States Bureau of Fisheries, five hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred from state of New Hampshire; Brown trout—one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty from Trout Brook Company; Loch Leven trout—three hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-six from United States Bureau of Fisheries. The hatchery water supply has, up to the present, been obtained from the town's service, which is of uniformly low temperature. As this low temperature, on occasions, unduly delays hatching and development, a creek in the vicinity was tapped and connected by a pipe line with the hatchery, which gives a much greater range of temperature, and it is hoped will enable the earlier eggs to be advanced and the fry distributed, thus affording a longer distribution season and more room for the later varieties. Distributions made during the year amounted to two million two hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and forty-two by species as follows: Brown trout—one hundred and thirty thousand and fourteen; Cutthroat trout—one million one hundred and ten thousand and thirteen; Loch Leven trout—four hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred; Rainbow trout—five hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and two; Salmon trout—twelve; Speckled trout—one. Exhibits of fish in various stages were made at Edmonton and Calgary exhibitions and at Pincher Creek Forest exhibit.

Spray Lakes Hatchery

The Spray Lakes hatchery is subsidiary to the Banff establishment, and is carried on under its direction. Two trap-nets are operated, one at the head of the chain of lakes and the other in the creek connecting the first and second lake. The season was backward with much snow in the hills, which delayed the run, and when the snow melted freshet conditions were induced which flooded the entire flats surrounding the trap-nets. Undoubtedly a large proportion of the trout escaped in this way at the upper net, but the collection at the lower net was not so seriously affected. The collection of three hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and seventy eggs, which was considerably smaller than those of recent years, was hatched and the resultant fry, three hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and seventy, distributed at the Spray lakes.

Cold Lake Egg Collecting Station

Test fishing was carried on in Cold lake, northwest of Edmonton, under the direction of Superintendent Martin, of the Banff hatchery, for the purpose of determining the numbers of salmon trout eggs that might be expected in this lake under average conditions. After prospecting the most favourable looking locations with gill-nets, the vicinity of Murray island was selected, and stakes were driven and pound-nets set at Rinde point, about three miles east of the island. The result of these efforts was not encouraging, and it appears from the experience of the last two seasons that the spawning grounds of Cold lake are so extensive that there is no great collection of spawning fish at definite points, but that they spawn more or less over the whole of the lake. Three hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty eggs of indifferent quality

were secured, but a heavy loss occurred before the remaining balance—one hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred—were laid down in the Banfi hatchery.

With a view to gaining some information regarding the approximate numbers of suckers and other coarse fish in Cold lake, a trap-net was operated in Medley river, one of the tributary streams, by Fishery Guardian H. Turcotte, in June. He was unable to maintain the net in position during the freshets, which brought down a large amount of debris. Thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-seven suckers were, however, taken, and information gathered which will enable operations to be undertaken on a larger scale should such be deemed advisable.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE (CANYON CREEK) HATCHERY

H. J. Reid, Superintendent

The whitefish and pickerel hatchery at Lesser Slave lake was completed, a wharf built, equipment installed, and grounds improved, during the summer. Test fishing for pickerel was also carried on in Buffalo bay, near Grouard, at the westerly end of Lesser Slave lake. Superintendent Reid reached the village of Grouard on April 21, while the ice was still quite firm in the river and adjacent bay. As the pickerel appeared to be ascending the river under the ice a camp was established on a branch creek about fifteen miles up Heart river. The camp, with the adjoining territory, was almost immediately flooded by freshets, and operations were removed to the vicinity of Grouard. Efforts made at various places near Grouard were neutralized by freshets carrying ice and floating debris of all kinds. There were only five hundred and sixty female fish, of which two hundred and nineteen were ripe in a total catch of five thousand, six hundred and thirty. All fish taken were liberated. Test fishing, with gill-nets, was carried on from October 1 for the purpose of locating the most productive whitefish spawning grounds. As a result of this fishing one pound-net was set at Nine Mile point on October 18, and a second on the north shore about fourteen miles from the hatchery on October 25. Stormy weather prevailed, which injured the north shore net and it was removed on November 3. The Nine Mile point net was put out of commission by drift ice on November 1, and was not reset as conditions were so unfavourable. Fishing with gill-nets was continued until November 23, when an examination was made of conditions at Whitefish lake. The river between the lakes was still open, but the run of whitefish had passed. As the ice was sufficiently firm to carry, gill-net fishing was resumed in Lesser Slave lake on December 1, and the catches of the commercial fishermen at Faust were examined. The total collection of whitefish eggs, amounting to eighteen million five hundred thousand were laid down in the Lesser Slave Lake hatchery.

The installation of the equipment, including a duplex pumping plant and electric generator, was completed. A four hundred-foot wharf was built which not only includes a landing but a shelter for the boats and the pound-net pots in which the parent fish are retained. Two launches were supplied. The larger, *Utikuma* (Cree for "Big Whitefish"), has a length of forty-five feet over all, beam ten feet six inches, moulded depth four feet nine inches, draft three feet, carvel built, and is equipped with a six cylinder, four cycle, medium duty Kermath engine, of from forty to sixty-five rated horse power. This boat has accommodation for four men. The smaller boat *Utikumasis* (Cree for "Little Whitefish"), has a length of twenty-eight feet over all, beam eight feet five inches, moulded depth three feet three inches, draft fourteen inches, carvel built, and is equipped with a four cylinder, four cycle, medium duty Universal engine.

WATERTON LAKES HATCHERY

G. E. Bailey, Acting Superintendent

The new trout hatchery in the Waterton Lakes Park, southern Alberta, was completed, settling tank built, a portion of the property cleared of shrub, and fenced, and general surroundings improved. The equipment was made ready for operations, and eighty-eight thousand and fifty cutthroat trout eggs from Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, were laid down in the troughs. Of this number eighty-two thousand, eight hundred hatched and were distributed in the district.

JASPER SUB-HATCHERY

One hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three eastern speckled trout were distributed in the Medicine-Maligne Lake system of Jasper Park from the subsidiary hatchery which was fitted up particularly for the introduction of the species mentioned to the system in question, which was previously barren of fish life. The two hundred and fifty thousand eggs which were secured by purchase from the Paradise Brook Trout Company were cared for by the Park's staff under the general direction of the Supervisor of Fisheries for Alberta. The fry were distributed under unusually difficult conditions by Assistant Bright, of the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery, the necessary assistance, including trucks, pack-horses, etc., being provided by the Parks Branch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, WESTERN DIVISION

District Inspector of Hatcheries, C. W. Harrison

The total collection of sockeye salmon eggs in the Fraser River watershed was twenty-seven million one hundred and seven thousand larger than that of 1927, and nearly twenty-five million larger than the collection that was made in 1924, the corresponding year of the four-year cycle which obtains in the Fraser river.

The total collection of all species in the watershed was seventy-three million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred, as compared with forty-nine million three hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred in 1924.

These figures, coupled with reports from various sections, indicate some improvement over recent years in conditions that obtained on the spawning grounds in 1928.

The collection of salmon eggs in the Fraser River watershed in 1924 compares with that of 1928, as follows:—

		Pitt lake	Cultus lake	Harrison lake	Pemberton	Total
Sockeye.....	1924	5,678,000	5,075,000	6,518,000	31,200,000	48,471,000
	1928	5,550,000	32,656,624	.....	35,010,000	73,216,624
Coho.....	1924	.....	.....	66,000	.....	66,000
	1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring.....	1924	.....	.....	577,500	.....	577,500
	1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chum.....	1924	.....	.....	228,000	.....	228,000
	1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelhead.....	1924	.....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000
	1928	.....	14,200	.....	.....	14,200

1924—Total of all salmon—49,346,500.

1928—Total of all salmon—73,230,824.

In the other parts of the province results varied considerably, although on the whole somewhat smaller runs and collections of eggs were made. There was a heavy run of sockeye at Babine and of steelhead at Cowichan lake. Anderson lake also showed an increased run. Heavy floods at Gerrard greatly interfered with operations, and freshets at Lloyds creek damaged the traps considerably. Penask lake carried on experimental collection work.

FRASER RIVER WATERSHED

PITT LAKE HATCHERY

J. McIsaac, Superintendent

A heavy run of sockeye occurred in the Pitt Lake district and in addition to a collection of five million five hundred and fifty thousand eggs, which is slightly larger than that of the previous year, the natural spawning grounds were very well seeded. The usual collecting camps at Four Mile, Seven Mile and Ten Mile creeks, Mountain Slough and Charles Peter's creek were operated. Over one-half million of the fry were retained and fed to the fingerling stage. The 1928 distribution of sockeye from eggs secured the previous season amounted to four million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three.

CULTUS LAKE HATCHERY

A. Robertson, Superintendent

While the actual fish cultural work at Cultus Lake was conducted by the fish cultural staff, such operations were carried on so as to best suit the program of research laid out by the Biological Board of Canada. In 1927, the whole of the sockeye run that reached the outlet of Cultus Lake was counted over the fences and allowed to proceed to the spawning grounds for natural reproduction. Consequently no local collection for hatchery purposes was made that season, but the hatchery was utilized to take care of nearly four million sockeye eggs that were obtained in Trout or Hatchery creek, Harrison lake. These eggs were eyed at Cultus and returned to the Harrison district for distribution. The run of sockeye in 1928 was of about the same proportions as the run of 1924. The females, however, outnumbered the males to the extent of three to one. The whole of the run of nearly fifteen thousand fish was retained in Sweltzer creek, the outlet of Cultus lake. Some of the early fish were consequently retained for nearly three months, and throughout the season a considerable number died before they could be stripped or had reproduced naturally. Under ordinary hatchery conditions, the early fish are allowed to ascend, and throughout the season the fish that are not donated to the Indians for food are passed over the fences as they are stripped and allowed to ascend to the spawning grounds above. The total collection of eggs at this point amounted to thirty-two million six hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-four eggs. Over twenty-seven and a half million were taken in the usual way, and as the fish were stripped they were slit and the eggs remaining in them secured. This method yielded slightly over five million eggs additional. Six million seven hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-four of the eggs taken were laid down in Cultus Lake hatchery; seven million seven hundred and forty-four thousand in Smiths Falls hatchery, which is adjacent and subsidiary to Cultus; also seventeen million nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand and fifty eggs were sent to Harrison lake and two hundred thousand to Pemberton hatcheries.

A small collection of steelhead salmon eggs was made at Sweltzer creek, viz., fourteen thousand two hundred in the spring of 1928, and thirty thousand Kamloops trout eggs, transferred from Lloyd's creek, were planted from this establish-

ment. 1928 distributions from Cultus amounted to twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four Kamloops trout and thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-three steelhead salmon. Five hundred suckers were also killed in the vicinity by the staff of the Cultus Lake hatchery. Five thousand humpback or pink salmon eggs were taken by the Biological Board for experimental purposes.

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY

E. V. Epps, Acting Superintendent

The Harrison Lake hatchery, which has not been continuously operated for several years, was fitted up and utilized for handling eggs collected in Cultus lake in excess of the capacity of that place. Seventeen million nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand and fifty sockeye eggs were handled, the first being received on November 24 and the last on December 14. A fair run of sockeye made its appearance in Trout or Hatchery creek at this establishment, but no efforts were made to secure their eggs as it appeared that the hatchery would be taxed to its capacity with eggs from Cultus lake. Three million five hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five sockeye eyed eggs were distributed locally.

PEMBERTON HATCHERY

T. W. Graham, Superintendent

A satisfactory run of sockeye reached the Birkenhead river in 1928, although somewhat smaller than the run of 1924. This last-mentioned run was considered by the oldest residents to have been the largest that they had ever seen. Thirty-five million and ten thousand eggs were secured (two million by the incision method). This number was supplemented by receipt of two hundred thousand sockeye eggs from Cultus lake and forty-five thousand Kamloops trout from Lloyds Creek hatchery. Thirteen million and thirteen thousand sockeye eggs were transferred to the Stuart Lake district, where eight million and eight thousand were planted in the François and Quesnel lakes, and the balance laid down in Stuart Lake hatchery. A good natural seeding must have occurred because sockeye were arriving in the river and were present in considerable numbers after the fences had been removed and spawning operations had been discontinued. Distributions amounted to forty-two thousand six hundred Kamloops trout and twenty-eight million five hundred and thirty-three thousand sockeye salmon.

STUART LAKE HATCHERY

H. C. Crawford, Superintendent

As it appeared doubtful that the usual allotment of sockeye eggs could be secured in the Fraser river for the Stuart Lake hatchery, collecting operations were undertaken at Fifteen Mile and Pierre creeks, Babine lake. As the season advanced and the usual and expected heavy run did not materialize in Lakelse lake, collecting operations in Babine lake for the Stuart Lake hatchery were terminated, and the eggs obtained—six million one hundred and four thousand—transferred to the Babine hatchery. Five million five thousand sockeye eggs from the Pemberton hatchery were later in the season transferred to Stuart Lake. One million five hundred and eighty-two thousand of this number were planted in the eyed stage in Hoy creek and the remainder were incubated as fry at the hatchery. The distribution of sockeye fry from the Stuart Lake hatchery in barren lakes in the vicinity has for several years given splendid returns in the way of migrating fingerlings and yearling fish. The usual migration did not occur last season, and on investigation it was found that in both Crawford and Rainbow lakes the sockeye had apparently become landlocked, as twenty

sockeye were caught in one night's fishing ranging in size from what appeared to be two-year-old fish to several carrying eggs in a well developed state. In addition to the usual repairs, thirty new hatching troughs were made, the roof of the hatchery reshingled and a new foundation placed under the dwelling-house during the summer.

On October 28, five million five thousand eggs from the Pemberton hatchery reached Burns lake, for the purpose of continuing the seeding that was started in 1926 of the Nadina river at the head of Francois lake. This operation was in charge of Superintendent Hearn of the Lakelse Lake hatchery. Owing to the abnormally low state of the water considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the scow with the eggs to the usual landing place up river. Transportation of eggs and equipment was effected by small boats, team and pack horses, and planting operations were commenced on October 31, but little could be accomplished on account of the extremely cold weather. Owing to the low state of the water the areas that were seeded in previous years did not afford sufficient space, but made available other equally suitable riffles. Operations were satisfactorily completed on November 8. As one of the objects of this planting is to gain information regarding the results that may be expected from the planting of Upper Fraser areas with eggs collected in the Lower Fraser, the various tributaries of Francois lake have been carefully examined since the first seeding was done in 1926. This inspection indicates that in the aggregate extremely few sockeye reached this area in 1928. One dead sockeye was picked up at the mouth of Uncha, but none were observed in Nithe river, Ormond creek or Trout creek. A small number were observed in the Stellaco river, as well as in the Nadina.

The run of sockeye to the Shuswap district was light compared with the runs of the preceding four years, and is estimated by the local officers to have exceeded ten thousand in number. The majority remained in Little river, very few going into Adams river, where an extremely heavy run occurred in 1926. The run at Bridge river canyon on the Fraser was greater than the runs of 1926 and 1927. A small run estimated at four hundred fish entered Seton lake, but none were observed on the usual spawning grounds of Seton or Anderson lakes in this system. An unusual and unexplained run, estimated at from eight to ten thousand, occurred in Raft river, larger than any that had been seen by the residents for many years. Some of these fish were found dead along the river, which had not spawned and did not show any outward bruise or sign of injury. The run to the Chilco lake district is reported to have been the best for at least fourteen years, and is estimated at twenty thousand by the local guardian, while a comparatively small number were observed in Horsefly river in the Quesnel lake system. A small run was observed in the Bowron river. Three million three thousand eyed sockeye eggs from Pemberton were planted in the Quesnel district during the fall of 1928.

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY

F. A. Tingley, Superintendent

The run of sockeye to the various spawning grounds of Owikeno lake, as a whole, was below the average of recent years, but there was no alarming scarcity in any section. The officers who were familiar with the situation are of the opinion that the smaller run of 1928 is attributable to a scarcity of four-year fish, probably due to the abnormal freshet that occurred in the late fall of 1924, which thoroughly scoured the principal spawning grounds of the district. In reporting on this freshet, under date of December 26, 1924, the superintendent of the hatchery at that time said that, "the recent abnormal freshets have so thoroughly scoured out all the creeks and rivers in this district that all the eggs deposited naturally by the salmon have been destroyed so that any return from this year's brood fish will depend on the eggs at present in the hatchery". The

run to Genesi creek was a good average for that stream and the collection of eggs was above the average, as the result of an additional trap and holding the fence until the end of the run. The Genesi sockeye were of a larger average size than usual. The run to Quap consisted of approximately ninety per cent large fish apparently five year old and though it was undoubtedly below the average of recent years, it was in the opinion of the hatchery superintendent not as poor as the collection figures would indicate. Usually during the spawning season there is a succession of freshets that bring the sockeye into the traps in great numbers, but this year there was only one day of high water in the creeks—October 16—when one million six hundred and seventy-five thousand eggs were taken at Quap. In both Quap and Genesi creeks, a great many sockeye spawned below the fence, but in a normal season the majority of these fish would have been trapped. The average height of the lake in October, 1928, was three feet four inches by the gauge at the hatchery as compared with five feet four inches for October, 1927, which was a normal season. Towards the end of the season an effort was made to secure spawning sockeye from the Indians who were catching fish for smoking purposes in the Whannock river. The collection of sockeye for 1928 was fourteen million sixty thousand five hundred. All the fry hatched from the collection of 1927 were fed from the time that the food sac was about one-half absorbed until they were fully developed and distributed. A total of twenty million sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-six sockeye was planted out.

The road, besides the usual minor repairs, was extended about three hundred yards down river to reach a better landing for the freight scow. This extension was graded and a thirty-foot bridge built across a gully. The carpenter shop was raised and a new foundation, including sills, joists and flooring, put in. The exterior of the hatchery and several outbuildings, and the interior of the men's quarters were painted. A new fence at Genesi, a new trap at Quap and a cabin fourteen feet by eighteen feet, for use of the egg planting staff at Indian river, were built.

SKEENA RIVER WATERSHED

The total collection of sockeye eggs in Skeena river watershed, viz., fifteen million and sixty-five thousand, was slightly smaller than that of the previous year.

LAKELSE LAKE HATCHERY

C. R. T. Hearn, Superintendent

The run of sockeye to the Lakelse lake area was considerably smaller than the average run of recent years, notwithstanding the unusual heavy seeding of this district, both naturally and artificially, in 1924. The total collection at this point of five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand eggs, while considerably below the average of recent years, was an improvement on the small collection of 1927. Fences and traps were installed in Granite, Hot Springs, Salmon, Scullabuchan and Williams creeks in preparation for an average run as a result of the heavy natural seeding of four years previously. For some unaccountable reason the hoped for numbers did not materialize and a severe freshet occurred on August 9, which seriously damaged the fences in Williams and Scullabuchan creeks, which are the heaviest producers, and allowed the fish in the traps and below the fences at that time to ascend to the upper waters. This occurrence is estimated to have reduced the collection that would otherwise have been made by approximately three and one-half million eggs. One hundred and thirty thousand Kamloops trout eggs from Lloyds creek were distributed from this station. Good results were obtained from the retaining ponds, into which upwards of one million fry were liberated directly from the troughs. After retention and feeding for a short period, seven hundred thousand were distributed in Lakelse lake; the remainder were held until October. The food

consisted of well-screened fish meal obtained from the Prince Rupert Marine Products Company. All sections of the pond system were deepened, a log gasoline and oil house constructed, exterior of hatchery and mess house painted, and a large quantity of material, including one hundred tons of rock, was placed on the site of the Williams creek fence in preparation for the building of a substantial foundation for the fence at this point, which owing to the alluvial nature of the creek bed is easily damaged by the severe freshets. In addition to the one hundred and thirty thousand Kamloops mentioned above, eight million three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred sockeye were distributed.

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY

R. H. Eaton, Superintendent

In comparison with the scarcity of sockeye salmon in the Lakelse lake, Babine lake and its various tributaries carried a heavy run of sockeye. In the early season before the run to this district had developed, Superintendent Crawford of the Stuart Lake hatchery was directed to collect sockeye eggs in Babine lake with a view to utilizing them for seeding the Stuart and François lake districts of the Fraser river, and later replace them with eggs from the lower Fraser. As the commercial pack in the Skeena was not up to expectations, the above-mentioned instructions were cancelled, and the eggs collected by Superintendent Crawford, six million one hundred and four thousand, were transferred to the Babine Lake hatchery. With this shipment was received three million and forty thousand eggs which had been taken in Morrison creek, where a large number of fish were impounded. This creek as well as the various other important streams such as Fifteen Mile, Pierre, Fulton and Babine river were well seeded. Various reports intimated that, with the exception of the Lakelse Lake area, the whole of the spawning grounds of the Skeena river system carried a satisfactory run and will be well seeded in the natural way under favourable low-water conditions. Nearly one and one-half million of the fry were retained in ponds until early July, when rising temperature necessitated their liberation. Babine lake hatchery made a distribution of seven million nine hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seventy sockeye during the year.

The foundations, sills and a considerable portion of the flooring of the mess house and paint shop were renewed, and a woodshed and storeroom built.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

The total collection of salmon eggs for the three hatcheries in Vancouver island was slightly smaller than that of 1927. The numbers obtained at the following points are as follows:—

Anderson Lake hatchery—	
Sockeye salmon.....	8,799,000
Kennedy Lake hatchery—	
Sockeye salmon.....	2,829,600
Cowichan Lake hatchery—	
Spring salmon.....	1,620,000
Steelhead salmon.....	173,700
	<hr/>
	13,422,300

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

David Bothwell, Superintendent

Superintendent Bothwell estimates that seventy thousand sockeye reached the spawning grounds of Anderson lake, which is an increase of five thousand fish over his estimate of the return for 1924. Favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout the egg-collecting season of 1928. No difficulty was experienced in securing all the eggs desired and no adverse condition occurred up to the end of the year to interfere with the results of natural reproduction. The

run of coho is estimated as being ten per cent, the run of chum fifty per cent, and the run of spring salmon to this district ten per cent, respectively, better than the runs of the previous year. Eight million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand sockeye eggs were taken, of which six hundred and seventy-two thousand were secured by incision after the fish had been spawned in the usual way. Two million and two thousand eyed eggs from the 1928 collection were before the end of December planted in the streams at the head of Great Central lake, and as the natural seeding of Anderson lake was so abundant, smaller plantings will be made in other waters of the district that were not so fortunate. There was a good run of sockeye in Stamp river and the fishway that was built over the Stamp River falls in 1927 proved efficient. Good runs also occurred in the Sproat and Somas rivers. The distribution from Anderson lake hatchery during the year amounted to eight million two hundred and two thousand and sixty-three sockeye.

A new wharf one hundred and twenty-five feet long was built to replace the one that was destroyed during the storms of the previous winter. Two rows of new posts were put under the hatchery, and all the joists, one-half of the floor and the head tank were renewed. A blacksmith shop ten feet by twelve feet was built of split cedar.

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

J. H. Castley, Superintendent

A greater variety of fish are handled at Cowichan Lake than at any other station in the province. These include spring, coho, pink and Atlantic salmon, and steelhead, cutthroat, kamloops, eastern speckled and Cranbrook trout (a cross between kamloops and cutthroat trout). The spring run of spring salmon to Cowichan lake was good, but not so heavy as that of the previous year, while the fall run of this species was equal to the run of 1924, which was the best on record since the hatchery was opened. Not only were the fish numerous, but were larger than the usual average size. The total collection of this species, one million six hundred and twenty thousand, was obtained on one spawning bed in the river within three hundred yards of the hatchery.

There was also a good run of coho salmon, but none were taken, as the hatchery was filled to capacity with eggs of other species.

The run of steelhead was the heaviest in years. A fresh run of this species ascended about the middle of May, which is the latest that was ever observed by the present overseer. Owing to freshets, considerable difficulty was experienced in handling the nets, and the collection of this species, viz., one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred eggs, was slightly smaller than that of last year.

One hundred and five thousand cutthroat were collected in Cottonwood and Nixon creeks and thirty-eight thousand two hundred eastern speckled trout eggs were collected in Spectacle lake. The last mentioned was supplemented by one hundred and five thousand two hundred speckled trout eggs secured from the hatchery ponds.

The cross between kamloops and cutthroat trout mentioned above was made in 1927 at Cranbrook hatchery. A small number of eggs were shipped to Cowichan where they hatched out. At the end of 1928, forty-six still survived, then over one and one-half years old. Local collections were augmented by allotments of two hundred thousand kamloops trout eggs from Lloyd's creek; one hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and sixty cutthroat trout eggs from a commercial firm, and one million atlantic salmon eggs from the Miramichi hatchery, one hundred thousand of which were planted in the Alberni district as eyed eggs; also five thousand pink salmon collected by the research station at Cultus Lake and transferred to Cowichan for observation until maturity, if possible.

Angling in the river is reported to have been considerably above the average of recent years.

Over two hundred and thirty-three thousand of different species were distributed as fingerlings.

The following distributions were made during 1928: Atlantic salmon—eight hundred and ninety thousand and seventy; coho salmon—four hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and eighty; cutthroat trout—two hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine; kamloops trout—two hundred thousand five hundred and sixty-four; speckled trout—sixty thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; spring salmon—one million seventy-five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven; steelhead salmon—one hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and sixty—a total of three million one hundred and eleven thousand and eighteen.

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY

W. P. Forsythe, Superintendent

As Superintendent Forsythe was in charge of egg collecting operations at Cultus Lake during the autumn of 1928, and as Superintendent Robertson of that station was engaged in observations at Hell's Gate canyon, egg collecting operations at Kennedy Lake were therefore in charge of Mr. G. J. Morgan. Although the commercial catch of sockeye in the Clayoquot sound was above the average of recent years, there was a comparatively small escapement to the spawning grounds of Kennedy lake. The first fish was caught on October 24, and the last on November 9, a total of two thousand one hundred and twelve being taken. Of this number eight hundred and forty-nine only were females, which yielded two million eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred sockeye eggs. The small run of sockeye that usually ascend the streams tributary to Kennedy lake in June and spawn in late August and early September did not appear, although one hundred and eighty-three thousand eggs were taken from this run in 1924. The run to Elk river that year was estimated at upwards of one thousand fish. The later run from which the eggs are secured was estimated at between three and four thousand fish, with males and females in the proportion of almost three to one. The spawning grounds of Clayoquot arm, Cold creek and Clayoquot river were lightly seeded and no sockeye were observed in Elk river. Weather conditions were favourable and no freshets or other injurious conditions occurred up to December 31. The distribution from the 1927 collection was three million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty sockeye.

One new pond was excavated and finished of the series adjacent to the hatchery. Two additional ponds were excavated and will be completed in time to be of service in handling the 1929 hatch. No fry were this season distributed direct from the hatchery troughs. They were released into the series of ponds above mentioned, through the hatchery outlet flumes, where they were fed for from a week to ten days. The fry are conveyed from these ponds through pipes direct to the distributing scows by which they are distributed as desired over the whole of the lake. They are not handled with dip-nets or in any other way during the process of distribution.

SOUTHERN INTERIOR

NELSON-GERRARD HATCHERIES

Weldon Reid, Superintendent

The Nelson-Gerrard hatcheries cover an extensive territory and collect and distribute several species. Six hundred and ninety thousand two hundred speckled trout eggs were collected in Boundary and Violin lakes where the species were introduced a comparatively short time ago. When the rainfall is small, the water of Boundary lake is inclined to become stagnant, and this

condition is reflected in the quality of the eggs secured. While water conditions, and consequently the eggs were better than they were last year, they received some unavoidable injury from their transfer for a distance of fifty miles over roads that were undergoing repairs. Four hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and fifty were obtained from this lake, and two hundred and four thousand seven hundred and fifty of good quality from Violin lake.

Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty rainbow trout eggs were collected in Cottonwood and Six Mile lakes. Local collections were supplemented by allotments of three hundred thousand kamloops trout eggs from Gerrard and thirty thousand speckled trout eggs from Spokane hatchery, U.S.A., the latter in exchange for fifteen thousand kamloops trout fry from Nelson. Thirty thousand speckled trout eggs from here were sent to Cranbrook hatchery in exchange for cutthroat trout.

Two hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred redbfish or Kokanee eggs were collected in the West Arm of Kootenay lake, about fifteen miles east of Nelson. This is the first collection of the species in the district, and was made with a view to its re-establishment in Okanagan lake where their spawning grounds have been seriously decreased by irrigation projects. In 1928 distributions from Nelson amounted to one million two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and fifteen as follows: Kamloops trout—two hundred and ninety-nine thousand and eight; Kennerly's salmon—two hundred and five thousand; rainbow trout—three hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-two; speckled trout—four hundred and forty-one thousand and sixty-five.

Exhibits of various species were made at the Nelson Fair, held during the autumn of 1928.

The Gerrard hatchery is subsidiary to Nelson and is devoted to the propagation of kamloops trout, of which species five hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred eggs were collected. A good run of such fish took place in the Lardeau river in 1928. High water, which occurred about a month earlier than usual, and reached a greater height than it ever did before in the memory of local residents, greatly interfered with operations. Fences and pens were flooded and broken and there was four feet of water in the hotel at Gerrard. Two hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-one kamloops trout were planted out from this hatchery during the year.

LLOYD'S CREEK EYEING STATION

G. J. Morgan, Acting Superintendent

Traps were operated in Paul and Pinantan creeks and Hyas Long lake for kamloops trout. The first fish appeared in the creeks on April 22 at a time when freshet conditions were experienced which did considerable damage to all the traps. These conditions continued for the first two weeks of the season and made the roads practically impassable, so that the crew were unable to give the usual attention to the traps at the two places last mentioned. The traps at Pinantan were badly flooded during this period and consequently the collection of eggs was not up to that of the previous year. The collection at Paul creek was well up to the average, while that at Hyas Long lake was smaller than was expected. Owing to these unfavourable conditions the total collection was nearly one million smaller than that of 1927.

The total collection was one million six hundred and ninety-eight thousand kamloops taken from the following collection points: Paul creek—one million and ninety-six thousand; Pinantan creek—four hundred and sixty-five thousand; Hyas-Long lake—one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. The following shipments of eyed eggs were made: Cowichan Lake hatchery—two hundred thousand; Cultus Lake hatchery—thirty thousand; Lakelse Lake hatchery—one hundred and thirty thousand; Pemberton hatchery—forty-five thousand; Cranbrook hatchery—one hundred and fifty thousand; Japan—fifty thousand. The distribution from the hatchery was one million and thirty-nine thousand.

SUMMERLAND HATCHERY

The hatchery at Summerland has up to the present been operated under the direction of Fishery Overseer Gartrell, and has been utilized only for the hatching of eggs from other points, and no local collections have been made. It is being utilized in connection with the introduction of eastern whitefish into the larger lakes of southern British Columbia, and in February, 1928, five million such eggs, which were collected in Lake Winnipegosis, were transferred from the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery where they had been eyed. The resultant fry—four million seven hundred and eighty thousand—were distributed in Okanagan lake. Allotments of kamloops trout and little redfish, or kokanee eggs were handled at this station for a short period before they were distributed. The numbers planted out have in this case, due to their short retention, been credited to the originating hatcheries as follows: Kamloops trout—Penask lake, one hundred and twenty thousand; little redfish—Nelson hatchery, two hundred and five thousand.

PENASK LAKE

Early in May, 1928, Hatchery Assistants A. P. Hills of the Cowichan Lake hatchery, and J. W. Dalzell, of the Pemberton hatchery, were assigned to undertake egg collecting operations in an experimental way to ascertain the prospects for making reasonable collections of kamloops eggs in Penask and adjoining lakes in Nicola valley. These officers found conditions rather unfavourable largely due to the heavy snowfall of the previous winter, which caused greater and more prolonged freshets than were expected. It was also necessary for them to improvise accommodation and build the necessary fences and retainers. Two hundred and eleven thousand five hundred kamloops eggs were secured, and in view of the apparent abundance of trout, arrangements have been made to continue operations on a more permanent basis with a view to establishing a permanent collecting camp should the result of next spring's operations warrant such expenditure. A distribution of two hundred thousand nine hundred and seventy-five kamloops was made.

CRANBROOK HATCHERY

Mr. H. J. Ryder, Assistant at the Anderson Lake hatchery; was again in charge of operations at the Cranbrook hatchery which was built and is maintained by various local organizations. The department each season loans an experienced hatchery officer, has loaned certain equipment, and in 1928 contributed to the extent of three hundred dollars towards the cost of egg collection. The distribution of the output is under the direction of the Department and not more than twenty-five per cent is distributed outside of the Cranbrook district. Local collections were supplemented by thirty thousand speckled trout from Nelson and one hundred and fifty thousand kamloops trout from Lloyd's creek. The average collection of cutthroat trout eggs is larger than that made from any other hatchery in British Columbia.

The 1928 collection of cutthroat trout eggs taken in Fish and Munroe lakes amounted to eight hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and ninety. Twenty-one thousand Cranbrook or hybrid trout were also taken in Munroe lake. Fifty thousand cutthroat trout eggs were sent to Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Tokyo, Japan, and ninety-seven thousand five hundred cutthroat to Stanley Park hatchery, British Columbia.

Distributions for 1928 were as follows: cranbrook or hybrid trout—sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty; cutthroat trout—seven hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty; kamloops trout—one hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred; speckled trout—thirty thousand; a total of nine hundred and seven thousand two hundred.

The following table shows by species the local collections of eggs made during 1928, the points where such eggs were taken and hatchery in which the eggs were laid down with numbers laid down in each case.

Species	Collection Area	Number collected	Laid down in	Number laid down	Subtotals	Totals	
Atlantic salmon.....	Big rock, Margaree river, N.S.....	32,500	Margaree hatchery.....	32,500			
	Rossville brook, Margaree river, N.S.....	2,266	Margaree hatchery.....	2,266			
	Margaree pond, Margaree harbour, N.S.....	2,515,000	Margaree hatchery.....	2,515,000	2,549,766		
	River Philip, Cumberland county, N.S.....	2,460,500	Antigonish hatchery.....	422,000	422,000		
			Bedford hatchery.....	2,038,500	2,038,500		
	Miramichi pond, South Esk, N.B.....	7,470,723	Middleton hatchery.....	1,335,537	1,335,537		
			Miramichi hatchery.....	6,135,186	6,135,186		
	New Mills pond, New Mills, N.B.....	1,723,235	Restigouche hatchery.....	1,723,235			
	Matapedia river, Matapedia county, Que.....	583,300	Restigouche hatchery.....	583,300	2,306,535		
	St. John pond, Little river, N.B.....	7,239,660	Florenceville hatchery.....	2,577,960	2,577,960		
			Grand Falls hatchery.....	3,643,120	3,643,120		
		St. John hatchery.....	1,018,580	1,018,580			
Speckled trout.....	Morell river, Kings county, P.E.I.....	718,500	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	718,500	718,500	22,745,084	
	Margaree hatchery ponds, N.E. Margaree, N.S.....	91,122	Margaree hatchery.....	91,122			
	Pollets cove, Pleasant bay, N.S.....	6,200	Margaree hatchery.....	6,200			
	Pond river, Pleasant bay, N.S.....	49,925	Margaree hatchery.....	49,925			
	Otter brook, Pleasant bay, N.S.....	1,600	Margaree hatchery.....	1,600			
	Red river, Pleasant bay, N.S.....	51,950	Margaree hatchery.....	51,950			
	Sandy cove, Pleasant bay, N.S.....	2,060	Margaree hatchery.....	2,060	202,857		
	Florenceville hatchery ponds, Florenceville, N.B.....	(a)304,088	Florenceville hatchery.....	304,088	304,088		
	St. John hatchery ponds, St. John, N.B.....	1,466,108	St. John hatchery.....	1,466,108	1,466,108		
	Blooming Point pond, P.E.I.....	89,443	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	89,443			
	Cole's pond, P.E.I.....	6,333	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	6,333			
	Gillans stream, P.E.I.....	25,593	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	25,593			
	Kellys Pond, P.E.I. (hatchery pond).....	(a)34,735	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	34,735			
	Ings Pond, P.E.I.....	153,710	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	153,710			
	Morell river, P.E.I.....	11,100	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	11,100			
	Watts stream, P.E.I.....	36,997	Kellys Pond hatchery.....	36,997	357,911		
	Spectacle lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	38,200	Cowichan lake hatchery.....	38,200			
	Cowichan hatchery ponds, Cowichan lake, B.C.....	105,200	Cowichan lake hatchery.....	105,200	143,400		
	Boundary lake near Nelson, B.C.....	485,450	Nelson hatchery.....	485,450			
	Violin lake near Nelson, B.C.....	204,750	Nelson hatchery.....	204,750	690,200	3,164,564	
	Landlocked salmon.....	Chamcook lakes, N.B.....	168,004	St. John hatchery.....	168,004	168,004	168,004
	Whitefish.....	Waterhen river, Lake Winnipegosis, Man.....	121,000,000	Winnipegosis hatchery.....	96,000,000	96,000,000	
				Ft. Qu'Appelle hatchery.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	
	Dauphin river, Lake Winnipeg, Man.....	96,375,000	Gull Harbour hatchery.....	96,375,000	96,375,000		
	Berens river, Lake Winnipeg, Man.....	375,000	(b)Berens river.....	375,000	375,000		
	Pigeon Bay, Lake Winnipeg, Man.....	2,850,000	(b)Pigeon Bay.....	2,850,000	2,850,000		
	Creek joining Jackfish-Murray lakes, Cochin, Sask.....	4,200,000	Ft. Qu'Appelle hatchery.....	4,200,000	4,200,000		
	Lesser Slave lake, Alta.....	18,500,000	Lesser Slave lake hatchery.....	18,500,000	18,500,000	243,300,000	
Pickerel.....	Valley river, Lake Dauphin, Man.....	340,000	Winnipegosis hatchery.....	340,000	340,000		
	Swan creek, lake Manitoba, Man.....	187,340,000	(b)Swan creek district.....	187,340,000	187,340,000		
	Quarry, lake Winnipeg, Man.....	17,510,000	Gull Harbour hatchery.....	17,510,000	17,510,000		
	Creek joining Jackfish-Murray lakes, Cochin, Sask.....	19,380,000	Ft. Qu'Appelle hatchery.....	19,380,000			
	Arnolds point, Sioux river and lake, Sask.....	10,455,000	Ft. Qu'Appelle hatchery.....	10,455,000	29,835,000	235,025,000	

Sockeye salmon	Four mile creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	661,000	Pitt lake hatchery	661,000			
	Seven mile creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	130,000	Pitt lake hatchery	130,000			
	Ten mile creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	164,000	Pitt lake hatchery	164,000			
	Mountain slough, Pitt lake, B.C.	1,850,000	Pitt lake hatchery	1,850,000			
	Chas. Peter's creek, Pitt lake, B.C.	2,745,000	Pitt lake hatchery	2,745,000	5,550,000		
	Sweltzer creek, Cultus lake, B.C.	32,656,624	Cultus lake hatchery	6,724,574	6,724,574		
				Smith Falls hatchery	7,744,000	7,744,000	
				Harrison lake hatchery	17,988,050	17,988,050	
				Pemberton hatchery	200,000		
	Birkenhead river, Pemberton hatchery, B.C.	35,010,000	Pemberton hatchery	35,010,000	35,210,000		
	Genesi creek, Owikeno lake, B.C.	4,003,500	Rivers Inlet hatchery	4,003,500			
	Quap creek, Owikeno lake, B.C.	9,997,000	Rivers Inlet hatchery	9,997,000			
	Whannock river, Owikeno lake, B.C.	60,000	Rivers Inlet hatchery	60,000	14,060,500		
	Granite creek, Lakelse Lake, B.C.	160,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	160,000			
	Hot springs, Lakelse Lake, B.C.	134,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	134,000			
Salmon creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.	128,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	128,000				
Scullabuehan creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.	1,765,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	1,765,000				
Williams creek, Lakelse lake, B.C.	3,340,000	Lakelse lake hatchery	3,340,000	5,525,000			
Morrison creek, Babine lake, B.C.	3,040,000	Babine lake hatchery	3,040,000	3,040,000			
Fifteen mile creek, Babine lake, B.C.	1,200,000	Stuart lake hatchery	1,200,000				
Pierre creek, Babine lake, B.C.	5,300,000	Stuart lake hatchery	5,300,000	6,500,000			
Anderson lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	8,799,000	Anderson lake hatchery	8,799,000	8,799,000			
Kennedy lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.	2,829,600	Kennedy lake hatchery	2,829,600	2,829,600	113,970,724		
Cutthroat trout	Spray lakes, near Banff, Alta.	385,570	Spray lakes hatchery	385,570			
	Cottonwood creek, Cowichan lake, B.C.	38,300	Cowichan lake hatchery	38,300			
Kamloops trout	Nixon creek, Cowichan lake, B.C.	66,700	Cowichan lake hatchery	66,700	105,000	490,570	
	Paul creek, near Kamloops, B.C.	1,096,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	1,096,000			
	Pinantan creek, near Kamloops, B.C.	465,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	465,000			
	Hyas Long lake, near Kamloops, B.C.	137,000	Lloyds creek hatchery	137,000	1,698,000		
	Lardeau river, Trout lake, B.C.	551,700	Gerrard hatchery	551,700	551,700		
	Penask lake, Nicola Valley, B.C.	211,500	Penask lake hatchery	211,500	211,500	2,461,200	
	St. John hatchery Ponds, St. John, N.B.	(a)150,272	St. John hatchery	150,272	150,272	150,272	
	Hybrid brown trout	(a)10,500	St. John hatchery	10,500	10,500	10,500	
	Loehleven trout	58,222	St. John hatchery	58,222	58,222	58,222	
	Rainbow trout	3,420	St. John hatchery	3,420	3,420		
Salmon trout	Pisquid lake, Queens county, P.E.I.	14,110	Kellys Pond hatchery	14,110	14,110		
	Banff hatchery ponds, Banff, Alta.	3,825	Banff hatchery	3,825	3,825		
	Cottonwood lake, Nelson, B.C.	184,730	Nelson hatchery	184,730			
	Six mile lake, Nelson, B.C.	144,530	Nelson hatchery	144,530	329,260	350,615	
	Cold lake, N.E. of Edmonton, Alta.	338,850	Cold lake and Banff	338,850	338,850	338,850	
	Kennerly's salmon	223,200	Nelson hatchery	223,200	223,200	223,200	
	Steelhead salmon	Sweltzer creek, Cultus lake, B.C.	14,200	Cultus lake hatchery	14,200	14,200	
		Cowichan river, Vancouver island, B.C.	173,700	Cowichan lake hatchery	173,700	173,700	187,900
	Spring salmon	Cowichan river, Vancouver island, B.C.	1,620,000	Cowichan lake hatchery	1,620,000	1,620,000	1,620,000
	Grand Total					624,265,305	

(a) includes small collection taken in 1929.

(b) green eggs.

The following summary gives, by species, the total receipt of eggs during the year ended December 31, 1928:—

Atlantic salmon.....	22,745,684
Landlocked salmon.....	168,004
Rainbow trout.....	350,615
Cutthroat trout.....	490,570
Steelhead salmon.....	187,900
Kamloops trout.....	2,461,200
Sockeye salmon.....	113,970,724
Spring salmon.....	1,620,000
Speckled trout.....	3,164,564
Whitefish.....	243,300,000
Salmon trout.....	338,850
Pickeral.....	235,025,000
Brown trout.....	150,272
Brown trout (Hybrid).....	10,500
Lochleven trout.....	58,222
Kennerly's salmon.....	223,200
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	624,265,305

The following purchases were also made:—

Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from Castle lake Trout Co., Creed, Colorado, laid down in Stanley Park hatchery, Vancouver, B.C.....	8,000
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from Columbia River Trout hatchery, Vancouver, Washington State, laid down as follows:—	
Cowichan Lake hatchery.....	173,360
Stanley Park hatchery.....	50,640
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	224,000
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from S. S. Drew, Troy, Montana, laid down in Banff hatchery, Alta.....	200,000
Rainbow trout eyed eggs from Trout Brook Co., Hudson, Wis., laid down in Banff hatchery, Alta.....	219,000
Speckled trout eyed eggs from American Fish Culture Co., Carolina, R.I., laid down as follows:—	
Antigonish hatchery.....	460,960
Bedford hatchery.....	473,200
Yarmouth hatchery.....	490,300
Florenceville hatchery.....	452,985
St. John hatchery.....	16,240
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	1,893,685
Speckled trout eyed eggs from Paradise Brook Trout Co., Stroudsburg, Pa., laid down as follows:—	
Bedford hatchery.....	1,000,000
Middleton hatchery.....	600,000
Florenceville hatchery.....	1,000,000
Grand Falls hatchery.....	900,000
Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	500,000
Jasper Park hatchery.....	250,000
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	4,250,000
	<hr/>
	6,794,685
Grand total of eggs received during calendar year 1928.....	<hr/> 631,059,990 <hr/>

The following exchanges were made:—

In exchange for Atlantic salmon—	
Brown trout eyed eggs from Trout Brook Co., Hudson, Wisconsin, laid down in Banff hatchery, Alta.....	155,230
Rainbow trout eyed eggs from State of New Hampshire, laid down in Banff hatchery, Alta.....	483,600
Lochleven trout eyed eggs from United States Bureau of Fisheries, laid down as follows:—	
Banff hatchery, Alta.....	352,256
Ft. Qu'Appelle hatchery, Sask.....	152,100
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	504,356
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from United States Bureau of Fisheries, laid down as follows:—	
Banff hatchery, Alta.....	962,800
Waterton lakes hatchery, Alta.....	88,050
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	1,050,850
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from State of New Hampshire, laid down in Banff hatchery, Alta.....	537,600
In exchange for Kamloops and Speckled Trout:—	
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from Cranbrook hatchery, laid down in Stanley Park hatchery, B.C.....	97,500
In exchange for Kamloops trout—	
Speckled trout eyed eggs from R. H. Yorke, Metaline Falls, Washington, laid down in Nelson hatchery, B.C.....	30,000
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	2,859,136

STATEMENT OF EGGS AND FISH SUPPLIED TO OTHER THAN DOMINION GOVERNMENT HATCHERIES DURING 1928

Species	Number	Eggs or Fish	Source	To
Atlantic salmon.	(a) 4,370	Eggs	Bedford hatchery.....	Biological Board.
Atlantic salmon.	500,000	"	Miramichi hatchery....	Trout Brook Co.—Exchange for Brown trout shipped via Warren Fish hatchery, Warren, N.H.
Atlantic salmon.	1,000,000	"	"	State of New Hampshire, Warren Fish hatchery, Warren, N.H.—Exchange for Rainbow trout.
Atlantic salmon.	1,000,000	"	"	United States Bureau of Fisheries, East Orland, Maine, U.S.A.—Exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Atlantic salmon.	(a) 1,208	Fish	{ Bedford hatchery (51). St. John hatchery (1157)	Biological Board.
Kamloops trout.	50,000	Eggs	Lloyd's Creek hatchery	Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Tokyo, Japan.—Sold.
Kamloops trout.	150,000	"	"	Cranbrook hatchery.—Exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Kamloops trout.	15,000	Fish	Nelson hatchery.....	R. H. Yorke, Esq., Metaline Falls, Washington, U.S.A.—Exchange for speckled trout eyed eggs.
Cutthroat trout..	50,000	Eggs	Cranbrook hatchery....	Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Tokyo, Japan.—Sold.
Cutthroat trout.	97,500	"	"	Stanley Park hatchery, B.C. Anglers' Association.—Exchange for Kamloops and speckled trout eggs supplied by Department.
Cutthroat trout.	8,000	"	Castle Lake Trout Co...	Stanley Park hatchery, B.C. Anglers' Association.—Sold.
Cutthroat trout.	50,640	"	Columbia river trout hatchery.	Stanley Park hatchery, B.C. Anglers' Association—Donation.
Speckled trout..	(a) 5,050	"	Bedford hatchery.....	Biological Board.
Speckled trout...	1,350	"	Middleton hatchery.....	G. D. Campbell, Weymouth, N.S.—Sold.
Speckled trout...	30,000	"	Nelson hatchery.....	Cranbrook hatchery.—Exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Speckled trout...	(a) 1,157	Fish.....	St. John hatchery.....	Biological board.

(a) The Research Committee on Fish Culture of the Biological Board was supplied as requested with such eggs and fry as were available at the various hatcheries.

In the interest of economy and convenience in the distribution of fry, the following transfers of eyed eggs were made in 1928:—

Species	From	To	Number
Atlantic salmon.....	(a) Bedford hatchery.....	Lindloff hatchery.....	800,000
	(a) Grand Falls hatchery..	Tobique hatchery.....	700,000
	(a) St. John hatchery.....	Florenceville hatchery.....	1,000,000
	(a) Restigouche hatchery...	Nipisiguit hatchery.....	365,650
	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Nipisiguit hatchery.....	150,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Florenceville hatchery.....	1,000,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Grand Falls hatchery.....	700,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	450,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Cowichan Lake hatchery... (c)	1,000,000
	(a) Fort Qu'Appelle.....	Summerland hatchery.....	5,000,000
Whitefish.....	(b) Gerrard hatchery.....	Nelson hatchery.....	300,000
	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery..	Cowichan Lake hatchery... (d)	200,000
	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery..	Cultus Lake hatchery.....	30,000
	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery..	Lakelse Lake hatchery.....	130,000
Kamloops trout.....	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery..	Pemberton hatchery.....	45,000
	(b) Stuart Lake hatchery...	Babine Lake hatchery.....	6,104,000
	(b) Pemberton hatchery.....	Stuart Lake hatchery..... (c)	13,013,000

(a) 1927—Fall collection.	
(b) 1928—Collection.	
(c) Laid down in Cowichan hatchery.....	900,000
Planted as eyed eggs in Alberni district.....	100,000
	1,000,000
(d) Laid down in Cultus Lake hatchery.....	2,000
Planted as eyed eggs.....	28,000
	30,000
(e) Laid down in Stuart Lake hatchery.....	5,005,000
Planted as eyed eggs in Francois Lake district.....	5,005,000
Planted as eyed eggs in Quesnel Lake district.....	3,003,000
	13,013,000

The following transfers of speckled trout brood stock were made during 1928:—

From	To	Number
St. John hatchery.....	Antigonish hatchery.....	800
“.....	Yarmouth hatchery.....	800
“.....	Florenceville hatchery.....	1,050

MARKING OF FISH

With a view to obtaining definite information regarding the movements of the whitefish that are taken for hatchery purposes at the egg collecting camps at the mouth of the Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, and at the entrance to Waterhen river, lake Winnipegosis, the marking of such fish at these points, which was commenced in the previous year, was continued in 1928. Considerable speculation and difference of opinion has existed for sometime amongst the interested fishermen regarding the movements of whitefish in these lakes and connecting waters, some being of the opinion that fish from lake Winnipegosis migrated to lake Winnipeg and vice versa.

Aluminum tags were attached to the caudal fin of the fish. In 1927 those used in lake Winnipeg were marked with the letter “A”, while those used in lake Winnipegosis were blank. In 1928 those used in lake Winnipeg were marked with the letter “O”, and those in lake Winnipegosis with the letter “B”. Recaptures that have been reported to date indicate that any considerable migration does not occur between the lakes mentioned. Eighteen of the tags attached in lake Winnipeg in 1927 have been returned. Six of these fish were taken in lake St. Martin, and the remainder in lake Winnipeg. Two hundred and forty of the tags attached at this point in 1928 have been returned to date. All of these were obtained from fish that were taken in lake Winnipeg, not far from the point where they were liberated. One hundred and ninety-four of the tags that were attached in lake Winnipegosis in 1927 have been returned, and a considerable number of marked fish reported. One of these recaptures was made in Waterhen lake, and the remainder in lake Winnipegosis. The points at which the recaptures were made indicate a decided migration from the southerly to the northerly end of the lake. No recaptures of fish that were marked in 1928 were reported to the Department up to the end of that year. The following marking of whitefish and salmon was done in 1928:—

STATEMENT OF THE MARKING OF SALMON AND WHITEFISH DURING 1928

	Species	Number marked	Date of marking	Nature of Mark	Object—To throw some light on
Margaree river, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon stripped	100	Dec. 4.....	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	The movements of the salmon that resort to this river to spawn.
Miramichi river, N.B.....	" "	100	Oct. 31.....	" "	" "
Matapedia river, N.B.....	" "	100	Oct. 26-29.....	" "	" "
Tabusintac river, N.B.....	Atlantic salmon unstrip- ped.	17	May 16-18; 22; 27.....	" "	" "
" "	Atlantic salmon stripped	8	Oct. 19-20.....	" "	" "
Anderson lake, Ternan creek, B.C.	Sockeye salmon finger- lings.	183	Oct. 6.....	Removal of adipose fin.....	The movements of the fingerlings and the percentage that return as adults.
Kennedy Lake, B.C.....	" "	506	Jan. 6.....	Removal of adipose fin and anal fin.	" "
" "	" "	7,970	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....	Removal of adipose fin and posterior portion of anal fin.	" "
Lake Winnipeg, Dauphin River, Man.	Whitefish, unstriped...	2,478	Sept. 26-29; Oct. 1-3, 5-6.....	Tags series "O" attached to caudal fin.	The movements of whitefish in this lake.
Lake Winnipegosis, Waterhen river, Man., and hatchery lagoon.	Whitefish (2,038 unstrip- ped 423 stripped).	2,461	Sept. 28-30; Oct. 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23; Nov. 8-10.	Tag series "B" attached to caudal fin.	" "

FISHERIES BRANCH

EXPANSION

Necessary repairs, considerable improvement, and expansion was made at existing hatcheries, and new hatcheries were established at Antigonish and Yarmouth, N.S., and at Swan River, lake Manitoba.

The Yarmouth hatchery is located at the outlet of lake George, Yarmouth county. The hatchery building is seventy-four and one-half feet long by thirty-eight feet wide, and is equipped with forty standard hatchery troughs each sixteen feet long, and with sixteen floor tanks each fourteen feet long by twenty-four inches wide. Provision is also provided for two living rooms for the staff, an office, feed room, ice storage, coal room and storage space for equipment. The dwelling is thirty feet square, containing seven rooms and bathroom. A double garage is also provided. The rearing pond system consists of twelve ponds each one hundred and fifty feet long by five feet wide, constructed with reinforced concrete side walls and gravel bottoms. This system may be extended to a considerable extent as desired. The water supply is provided by a reinforced concrete dam at the outlet of lake George, with an eight-inch wood stave pipe to the hatchery, and a twelve-inch pipe to the rearing ponds. The dwelling is equipped with sanitary plumbing, heated with a hot air furnace, and all buildings are lighted with electricity developed by a gasoline operated plant.

The Antigonish hatchery is similar to the Yarmouth establishment, and is located at Frasers Mills on the South river, fourteen miles from the town of Antigonish. The water supply is obtained from the South river, where a concrete dam, equipped with a fishway, was built. A twenty-inch wood stave pipe conducts the water from the dam to the hatchery, and the rearing ponds. The rearing pond system consists of twelve ponds each one hundred and fifteen feet long by five feet wide, constructed with concrete side walls and gravel bottoms. This system may be extended to a considerable extent as development warrants.

After investigation and test fishing, extending over three seasons, a pickerel hatchery was constructed on Swan creek, on the easterly side of lake Manitoba, near the town of Lundar. The hatchery building is fifty-seven and one-half feet long by thirty-one and one-half feet wide, one story, and contains two hatching batteries each twenty-two feet long, with five tiers of troughs which provide accommodation for three hundred and twelve hatching jars. The floor tank is twenty-one feet ten inches by eight feet eight inches, inside dimensions. Three rooms are provided under the same roof for the staff. The water supply is obtained from Swan creek by means of a steam boiler and duplex pump.

The names of the waters that were stocked during the calendar year 1928 from the several hatcheries, with the size of the individual allotments, are given in the following statements:—

BEDFORD HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon green eggs	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings
Ashburn Golf and Country Club (Halifax Co.)—									
Artificial Pond.....								500	
Barney river (Pictou Co.)—								2,500	
Brora lake.....									
Barrington Passage—									
Barrington river—									
Left branch.....				20,000					
Lish's brook.....				20,000					
Bedford Basin—									
Anderson lake.....									30,000
Jack's lake.....									4,000
Sackville river.....				130,000		15,000			3,000
Little Sackville river.....						15,000			30,000
William's lake.....									30,000
Biological Board—									
Atlantic Experimental Station.....		4,000					5,000		
Prof. Bean Dalhousie University.....		20							
Mr. Bellevue.....	300								
Dr. Leim, Dalhousie University.....		50					50		
Prof. Gowenlock, Dalhousie University.....			51						
Canadian National Bungalow Camps pond, near Pictou, N.S.....									12,000
Chezetcook river—									
Chezetcook lalet.....					20,000			20,000	
Conrod's lake.....								30,000	
Cole Harbour (Guys. Co.)—									
Chaja lake.....									
Little Salmon river.....				66,000	20,000				
East river (Halifax Co.)—									
Whiteford lake brook.....								22,000	
East river (Lun. Co.)—									
Whistler lake.....								22,000	
East river (Pictou Co.).....						30,000			
Battery lake.....								5,000	
Gordon lake.....									4,000
McDonald's lake.....								2,500	
McLellan's brook lake.....								5,000	
Small lakes.....								30,000	
Taylors lake.....								2,500	
West Branch.....								10,000	
West Branch lake.....								32,000	
Echo lake (Halifax Co.)—									
Big Salmon river.....					86,000				
Folleigh river (Col. Co.)—									
Folleigh lake.....								32,000	
Gaspereau river—									
Gaspereau lake (Guys. Co.).....					25,000				
Hubbard river (Halifax Co.)—									
Sawlor river.....					33,000				
Jordan Bay—									
Jordan river (Shelb. Co.)—									
Four Mile Brook.....					50,000				
Larry's lake (Guys. Co.)—									
Donohue lake.....								22,000	
Maccan river (Cumberland Co.).....						24,700			
Harrison lake.....								30,000	20,000
Mahone Bay.....									
East river (Lun. Co.).....						60,000			
Gold river (Lun. Co.).....					30,000				
Martin river (Lun. Co.).....						20,000			
Middle river (Lun. Co.).....					30,000				
McGrath Pond (Pictou Co.).....								5,500	
Merigomish Harbour—									
Barneys river (Antig. Co.).....				35,000					
French river (Pictou Co.).....				15,000					
Branch.....								5,000	
Sutherland river.....				15,000					
Gairloch lake.....								2,500	
Middle river (Pictou Harbour).....				33,000					
Musquodoboit river—									
Dollar lake.....				33,000					
Lays lake.....								20,000	
Little river.....				33,000					
Taylor brook.....				33,000					
Upper Musquodoboit river.....				33,000					
Youngs lake.....									30,000
Negro Harbour—									
Clyde river (Shel. Co.).....				50,000					
North river (Col. Co.)—									
McCallums lake.....									25,000
Northumberland Strait—									
Big Caribou river.....								5,500	
Little Caribou river.....								2,750	

BEDFORD HATCHERY—Concluded

	Atlantic salmon green eggs	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings
Oisier river (Halifax Co.)				66,000					
Black Point lake								40,000	
Five Island lake								25,000	
Sheldrake lake									8,000
Parrsboro river (Cum. Co.)—									
Leak's lake									25,000
Petpeswick river (Halifax Co.)—									
Petpeswick lake								20,000	30,000
River John (Pictou Co.)—									
Black river								8,250	
Diamond brook								2,750	
East Branch								5,500	
Gammon brook								2,750	
Stewarts brook								2,750	
Sutherlands brook								2,750	
West branch								11,000	
Salmon river (Guys. Co.)					30,000				
Salmon river (Col. Co.)—									
Archibalds ponds									5,000
Riversdale lake								20,000	
Sea—									
Grants lake (Guys. Co.)								10,000	
Morrison lake (Guys. Co.)								20,000	
Shag Bay—									
Nine mile river				66,000					
Shubenacadie river—									
Charles lake									12,000
Kings or Briery brook				33,000					
Kinsac river				33,000					
Roden river					20,000				
Waverley lake				66,000					
South river (Antigonish Harbour)					40,000				
St. Croix river—									
Meander river (Hants Co.)					16,000				
St. Marys river—									
East St. Marys river (Pictou Co.)					35,000				
West St. Marys river (Pictou Co.)						30,000			
Tatamagouche Harbour—									
French river (Col. Co.)					30,000				
Terence Bay—									
McGrath lake (Halifax Co.)									30,000
Hatchet lake								15,000	10,000
Tracadie Harbour—									
Tracadie river (Antig. Co.)					40,000				
West river (Antigonish Co.)					40,000				
Gaspereau lake								30,000	
West river (Pictou Co.)					33,000				
Eight Mile brook								2,750	
Four Mile brook								5,500	
Six Mile brook								2,750	
Ten Mile brook								5,500	
	300	4,070	51	460,000	898,000	194,700	5,050	541,500	278,000

Total distribution.....2,381,671

LINDLOFF HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Margaree hatchery)

	Atlantic salmon fry
Black river—	
McRea farm	50,000
Dennys river	50,000
Framboise river—	
Sterling	50,000
Ferguson's lake—	
McKillops	31,000
Grand lake—	
Kytes brook	40,000
McKenzie's farm	75,000
Inhabitants river—	
MacDonalds brook	50,000
Maddans river—	
McLean farm	40,000
Loch Lomond lake—	
Toms brook	50,000
Salmon river (Terra Nova)	100,000

LINDLOFF HATCHERY—Concluded

Scotts river—	Atlantic salmon fry
Murray farm.....	50,000
Tillard river—	
East Tillard.....	60,000
West Tillard.....	75,000
Ross brook.....	25,000
	746,000
Total distribution.....	746,000

MARGAREE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout old fish
Baddeck river—				
Baddeck forks.....		50,000		
Harris brook.....			5,000	
McRae's brook.....		50,000		
North Branch.....		100,000		
Red Bridge.....		100,000		
Margaree river—				
Big Brook.....	50,000		10,000	
Big Intervale Bridge.....	50,000			
Black Rock Pool.....		100,000		
Crowdis bridge.....		100,000		
Dunn's brook.....	50,000		5,000	
Egypt brook.....			10,000	
Etridge Pool.....		50,000		
Gallants Brook.....	50,000			
Greigs crossing.....		100,000		
Hannigan's brook.....	100,000			
Harts brook.....			5,000	
Harts pool.....		100,000		
Harvard lakes.....	50,000			
Hatchery brook.....			26,900	428
Ingraham's pool.....		90,000		
Levis brook.....	50,000			
Little River Cheticamp.....	50,000			
Plateau brook.....		25,000		
McDaniel's brook.....	50,000			
McDermid's crossing.....		100,000		
McDermid's brook.....			5,000	
McDonald's brook.....			5,000	
McLeod's brook.....			10,000	
Mill brook.....			5,000	
Nelson's brook.....			5,000	
Rossville brook.....	50,000			
Tingley's crossing.....	100,000			
Watson's brook.....	50,000			
Whitley's pool.....		125,000		
Middle river—				
Beaver brook.....		50,000		
Foot bridge.....		50,000		
Indian brook.....		50,000		
McLennan's bridge.....		50,000		
St. Ann's Bay—				
Barasois river.....	75,000	25,000		
Church brook.....			5,000	
Goose cove.....			5,000	
South Gut.....			5,000	
St. Ann's river.....		50,000		
Smith pool.....		50,000		
Whycomagh Bay—				
Indian brook.....		50,000		
	775,000	1,465,000	106,900	428

Total distribution..... 2,347,328

MIDDLETON HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 4 fingerlings	Speckled trout yearlings
Annapolis river—												
Brooks.....				109,000								
Crisp brook.....											1,000	
Round Hill river—												
Brooks.....		50,000										
Durling lake.....											2,000	
Atlantic Ocean—												
Cheogoggin river.....							20,000					
Kedge lake—												
Brooks.....										12,000		
Mersey river—												
Brooks.....	125,000	50,000	45,000	80,000			20,000	20,000				
Petite Rivière—												
Brooks.....			25,000	25,000								
Bay of Fundy—												
Bear river—												
Brooks.....		50,000	30,000									
LaHave river.....								40,000				
Brooks.....	75,000	145,000		20,000								
Ninevah lake.....								20,000				
Rocky lake.....								20,000				
Mahone Bay—												
Chester Basin—												
Rocky lake.....								25,000				
Gold river—												
Brooks.....		150,000										
Medway river—												
Brooks.....		50,000	130,000	40,000								
Meteghan river (Digby Co.)—												
Negro lake.....								20,000				
Minas Basin—												
Gaspereau river.....			30,000									
Brooks.....	50,000						20,000					
Murphy lake—												
Brooks.....								15,000				
Parrsboro river.....									3,000	8,000		
Leaks lake.....												1,025
Nictaux river.....				165,000				20,000				92
Brooks.....												
Curl Hole lake.....								20,000				
McGill lake—												
Brooks.....						15,000						
Skrnaag lake.....								20,000				
Trout lake—												
Brooks.....								15,000				
Waterloo lake—												
Brooks.....						15,000		10,000				
Zwicker lake.....								10,000				

Salmon river (Yarmouth Co.)—												
Brooks.....		40,000										
Sissiboo river (Digby Co.)—												
Porters lake.....							20,000					
St. Mary's Bay—												
Salmon river—(Digby Co.).....			25,000									
Deans Brook.....								10,000				
Lower salmon.....							20,000					
Upper salmon.....							20,000					
Tusket river—												
Brooks.....	75,000		140,000	35,000								
Carlton river.....										5,000		
Weymouth, N.S.—												
G. D. Campbell (sold to).....					1,350							
Yarmouth Harbour—												
Milton Ponds.....												2,000
	325,000	535,000	425,000	464,000	1,350	30,000	80,000	205,000	13,000	25,000	5,000	1,117
Total distribution.....												2,109,467

WINDSOR HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry
Hatchery brook—	
Unnamed stream.....	150
Unnamed stream.....	150
Total Distribution.....	300

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 No. 4 finger-lings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 finger-lings	Speckled trout Older fish (males)
Magaguadavic river—				10,500				
Magaguadavic lake.....								
Miramichi river—								
Bogan brook.....		15,000						
Clearwater.....		15,000						
Elliott brook.....		40,000						
North branch.....		120,000		10,500				
Juniper brook.....							20,000	
Simpson brook.....		15,000						
South branch.....		125,000						
Teague brook.....		20,000						
St. Croix river—								
Palfrey brook.....							25,000	
Skiff lake.....	21,000	54,000						
St. John river—								
Acker brook.....		15,000						
Bath to Beachwood.....				5,500				
Becaguimac river.....	30,000	40,000		10,000				
Davidsons Ferry.....				10,500				
Days brook.....		10,000						
North branch.....	20,000	20,000						
South branch.....		20,000						
Bulls creek.....			25,000				70,000	
Deep creek.....		5,000						
Eel river.....	14,000	10,000	40,000	10,500				
Second Eel lake.....							30,000	
Polowagamis brook.....							40,000	
Rusteen lake.....							25,000	
Florenceville to Bath.....		50,000						
Florenceville to Woodstock.....		10,000						
At Woodstock.....		5,000		11,000				
Gessequit river.....							40,000	
Gibson Mill brook.....		30,000						
Hardwood creek.....		25,000						
Holmesville brook.....							20,000	
Keswick river.....				31,500				
Long creek.....				10,500				
Maetaquack river.....				11,500				
Meduxnekeag river.....		133,000						
Hagerman brook.....		17,000					50,000	
Marven brook.....			20,000					
Meductic river.....				10,500				
Meductic to Hatfield Ferry.....				11,000				
Monquart river.....								
North branch.....	30,000							
South branch.....	45,000							
Nackawic river.....				18,500				
Nashwaak river.....		100,000					60,000	
Ryan brook.....							40,000	
Parent Ferry.....				3,000				
Presquille river.....		125,000						
Brown creek.....		25,000						
Centreville Pond.....								50
Little Presquille river.....		40,000						
Shiktehawk river.....		100,000			4,346			
Little Shiktehawk.....						20,000		
Priests brook.....							20,000	
South branch.....		50,000						
Shogomoc river.....		40,000						50,000
Silkney brook.....								35,000
Upham Squires brook.....								2,000
Whitemarsh creek.....						30,000		
	160,000	1,274,000	85,000	165,000	4,346	50,000	527,000	50

Total distribution..... 2,265,396

GRAND FALLS HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout fry	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No. 1 fingerlings
Salmon river—						
Aubin crossing.....		50,000	50,000			
Big bogan.....		75,000	28,000			
Boat landing.....		100,000	75,000			
Covered bridge.....		20,000	25,000			
Davis Mill.....			45,000			
Foley brook.....			150,000			
Little Salmon river.....		100,000	75,000			
Max Cyr Flats.....		50,000	25,000			
Mooney brook.....		75,000	50,000			
Sutherland brook.....			125,000	50,000		
Tom Cote Mill.....		50,000	25,000			
St. John river—						
Andover.....		50,000	125,000			
Argosy brook.....		75,000	75,000			
Aroostock.....			250,000			
Baker lake.....					80,000	20,000
Falls brook—						
Price brook (Vic. Co.).....						10,000
Grand river.....				50,000		
Green river.....						93,612
Hatchery brook.....	6,000	24,700	15,950			
Iroquois river.....						75,000
Indian Ferry.....		50,000	50,000			
Inman Flat.....			55,000			
Kilburn Ferry.....		30,000	25,000			
Limestone siding.....			50,000			
Lower Perth.....			50,000			
Little river.....				50,000		
Beaver brook.....						50,000
Ledges.....						70,000
Morell siding.....		75,000	50,000			
Muniac.....		50,000	125,000			
Nine Mile brook.....				20,000		
Poitras brook.....				10,000		
Powers creek.....						4,500
Quisibis river.....					70,000	
Rideout brook.....						500
River de Shute.....		75,000	25,000			
Salmon river.....			100,000			
Siegas river.....					80,000	
Unique lake.....						40,000
Temiscouata Co. (Que.)						
Plainasse river—						
Round lake.....					10,000	
	6,000	949,700	1,668,950	180,000	240,000	363,612

Total Distribution..... 3,408,262

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings
Albani District—		
Sproat lake—		
Taylor river.....	100,000	
Miramichi river—		
Barnaby river.....		120,000
Bartholomew river.....		60,000
Bartibogue river.....		60,000
Bay du Vin.....		60,000
Black river.....		129,120
Burnt Church.....		60,000
Cains river.....		180,000
Dungarvon river.....		112,000
Renous river.....		180,000
Tabusintac river.....		60,000
Eskedelloc.....		60,000

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY—*Concluded*

	Atlantic salmon eyed eggs	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerings
Miramichi river— <i>Con.</i>		
Taxis river.....		120,000
Little South West Miramichi river.....		750,000
North West Miramichi river.....		1,125,000
Millstream.....		184,000
Sevogle river.....		225,000
Stewart river.....		40,000
Trout brook.....		60,000
Wild Cat brook.....		48,000
Northumberland Strait—		
Buctouche river.....		28,000
Cocagne river.....		60,000
Kouchibouguac river.....		56,000
Richibucto river.....		32,000
St. John river—		
Canaan river.....		12,000
Nashwaak river.....		120,000
	100,000	3,941,120
Total Distribution.....	4,041,120	

NIPISIGUIT HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Restigouche Hatchery)

	Atlantic salmon fry
Nipisiguit river—	
Bear Island.....	35,000
Church point.....	40,000
Club House pool.....	45,000
Comeau landing.....	27,000
Gilmore brook.....	40,000
Grilse pool.....	40,374
Knight brook.....	35,000
Long Meadow.....	35,000
Marchall Boudreau beach.....	35,000
Middle beach.....	40,000
Middle landing.....	30,000
Papineau river.....	45,000
	447,374
Total Distribution.....	447,374

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Atlantic salmon No. 2 fingerlings
Chaleur Bay—				
Benjamin river.....		40,000		
Charlo river.....		30,000		
Jacquet river.....		50,000		
Restigouche river.....			6,700	
Chain of Rock to Chamberlain.....		240,000		
Cheaters brook to Toms brook.....		240,000		
Christopher brook.....		50,000		
Cross Point Island.....	250,000			
Glen Emma.....		60,000		
Routhierville.....		60,000		
Walker Island.....	250,000			
Matapedia river—				
Causapsal.....		50,000		
Millstream Falls.....		50,000		
Milnikek river.....		60,000		
Pitts siding.....		50,000		
St. Alexis.....		27,600		
St. Florence.....		60,000		
Upsalquitch river.....	240,000		65,050	
Assamatquaghan.....				9,000
Meadow brook.....				35,000
	740,000	1,067,600	71,750	44,000
Total Distribution.....			1,923,350	

ST. JOHN HATCHERY

	Atlantic Salmon					Brown Trout					Landlocked salmon	
	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 2 fingerlings	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 5 fingerlings	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 2 fingerlings	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 5 fingerlings	Old fish	Advanced fry	Old fish
Bay of Fundy—												
Artificial lake												
Artificial lake No. 3												
Artificial lake No. 4												
Artificial lake No. 5												
Black river (St. John Co.)	75,000				2,814							
Gardner creek (St. John Co.)	50,000											
Otter lake												
Taylor lake												
Cook lake												
Douglas lake												
Hammond river (St. John and Kings Cos.)—												
Dougherty lake (Charlotte Co.)												
Hatchery Reservoir												
Henry lake (St. John Co.)												
Horrigan lake												
Lily lake (Rockwood Park)												
Marsh lake—												
Dark lake												
Mispec stream (St. John Co.)	20,000											
Loch Lomond lake (St. John Co.)						282,835	15,100	3,907	2,301	4,740		
Musquash (St. John and Kings Co.)											50,000	
New River (Charlotte Co.)	25,000											
Pocologan river (Charlotte Co.)	50,000											
Private Pond (H. C. Mott, 13 Germain St., St. John)												
Biological Board, St. Andrews		775	300	82								
Chignecto Bay—												
Shepody Bay—												
Petitcodiac river (Westmoreland and Albert Cos.)	75,000											
Standard lake												
Clear lake (Charlotte Co. (St. George))												
Crooked creek—												
McFadden lake (Albert Co.)												
Kelly's Meadow Brook—												
Clear lake (St. John Co.)												
Magaguadavic river (Charlotte Co.)												
Bear lake												
Bonny river (Charlotte Co.)												
Cranberry lake (York Co.)												
Dead water												
Harvey lake (York Co.)	20,000											
Lake Utopin (Charlotte Co.)												
Red Rock lake (Charlotte Co.)												
Mink lake (York Co.)												
N. E. Magaguadavic												
Trout brook												
Oromocto river (Sunbury Co.)												
Three tree creek												

ST. JOHN HATCHERY—Continued

	Atlantic Salmon					Brown Trout					Landlocked Salmon	
	Advanced fry	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 2 fingerlings	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 5 fingerlings	No. 1 fingerlings	No. 2 fingerlings	No. 3 fingerlings	No. 5 fingerlings	Old fish	Advanced fry	Old fish
Oromocto river (Sunbury Co.)—Con.												
Yoho lake (York Co.).....												
Ottawa, Ontario.....												
Passamaquoddy Bay—												
Bills lake.....												
Crecy lake.....												
Digdeguash river (Charlotte Co.).....												
Burnie lake.....												
Hitching brook (Charlotte Co.).....												
St. Croix river (Charlotte Co.)—												
Canous river (Charlotte Co.)—												
Green brook (Charlotte Co.).....												
Chamcook lake (Charlotte Co.).....	40,000										48,230	78
Welsh lake.....												
Dennis stream.....												
Murchie brook (Charlotte Co.).....		25,000										
Grand lake (York Co.).....												
Limeburner lake.....												
Mohanas stream.....												
Soap brook (Charlotte Co.).....												
Stein lake.....												
Richibucto river—												
Molus river.....												
St. John river—												
Kennebecasis river (Kings Co.).....	75,000											
Balls lake (St. John Co.).....												
Dolan lake.....												
Green lake.....												
Ping Pong lake.....												
Santon Dam.....												
Nerapis river (Kings and Queens Cos.).....	50,000											
Pokiok river (York Co.)—												
Davidson lake (York Co.).....												
George lake (Gleenwood).....												
George lake (Harvey).....												
Nashwaksis stream.....												
Salmon river (St. John Co.).....		6,777										
Trout creek (Kings Co.).....	50,000											
Silver lake (Westmoreland Co.).....												
Wnweig river (Charlotte Co.)—												
Bartlett lake (Charlotte Co.).....												
Long lake (Charlotte Co.).....												
West Harbour—												
Big Meadow Brook (Charlotte Co.).....												
	530,000	32,552	300	82	2,814	282,835	15,100	3,907	2,301	4,746	98,230	78

ST. JOHN HATCHERY

	Lochleven Trout					Rainbow Trout			Speckled Trout						
	Advanced fry	No. 2 finger-lings	No. 4 finger-lings	1½ years	Old fish	Eyed eggs	No. 2 finger-lings	Old fish	Fry	Advanced fry	No. 1 finger-lings	No. 2 finger-lings	No. 3 finger-lings	No. 4 finger-lings	Old fish
Bay of Fundy—															
Artificial lake.....							422								
Artificial lake No. 3.....								200							
Artificial lake No. 4.....								525							
Artificial lake No. 5.....								275							
Black river (St. John Co.).....															
Gardner creek (St. John Co.).....															
Otter lake.....											15,000	3,000			
Taylor lake.....											15,000				
Cook lake.....											5,000				
Douglas lake.....											10,000				
Hammond river (St. John and Kings Cos.)—															
Dougherty Lake (Charlotte Co.).....											10,000				
Hatchery Reservoir.....											20,000	5,000			
Henry lake (St. John Co.).....											15,000				
Horrigan lake.....											5,000				
Lily lake (Rockwood Park).....														1,100	2,252
Marsh lake—															
Dark lake.....											5,000				
Mispec stream (St. John Co.).....											10,000				
Loch Lomond lake (St. John Co.).....	46,000	7,551	1,147	3,891	5,528										
Musquash (St. John and Kings Co.).....									25,000						
New River (Charlotte Co.).....															
Pocologan river (Charlotte Co.).....															
Private Pond (H. C. Mott, 13 Germain St., St. John).....												25			
Biological Board, St. Andrews.....											250	525	382		
Chignecto Bay—															
Shepody Bay—															
Petiteodiac river (Westmoreland & Albert Cos.).....											10,000				
Standard lake.....															
Clear lake (Charlotte Co.) St. George.....								2,602							
Crooked creek—															
McFadden lake (Albert Co.).....												5,000			
Kelly's Meadow Brook—															
Clear lake (St. John Co.).....											15,000				
Magaguadavic river (Charlotte Co.).....											10,000				
Bear lake.....											10,000				
Bonny river (Charlotte Co.).....											15,000				
Cranberry lake (York Co.).....											10,000				
Dend water.....											5,000				
Harvey lake (York Co.).....															
Lake Utopia (Charlotte Co.).....															
Red Rock lake (Charlotte Co.).....															
Mink lake (York Co.).....								350		20,000		3,000			
N. E. Magaguadavic.....											10,000				
Trout brook.....										40,000	8,000				

ST. JOHN HATCHERY—Concluded

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	Lochleven Trout					Rainbow Trout			Speckled Trout						
	Advanced fry	No. 2 finger-lings	No. 4 finger-lings	1½ years	Old fish	Eyed eggs	No. 2 finger-lings	Old fish	Fry	Advanced fry	No. 1 finger-lings	No. 2 finger-lings	No. 3 finger-lings	No. 4 finger-lings	Old fish
Oromocto river (Sunbury Co.)											20,000				
Three tree creek											10,000				
Yoho lake (York Co.)											40,000				
Ottawa, Ontario						500									
Passamaquoddy Bay—															
Bills lake											10,000				
Crecy lake											10,000				
Digdeguash river (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
Burnic lake											20,000				
Hitching brook (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
St. Croix river (Charlotte Co.)—															
Canous river (Charlotte Co.)—															
Green brook (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
Charnock lake (Charlotte Co.)															
Welsh lake											10,000				
Dennis stream											5,000				
Murchie brook (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
Grand lake (York Co.)															
Limeburner lake											25,000				
Mobanas stream											5,000				
Soap brook (Charlotte Co.)											20,000				
Stein lake											10,000				
Richibucto river—															
Molus river											10,000				
St. John river—															
Kennebecasis river (Kings Co.)											20,000				
Balls lake (St. John Co.)											10,000				
Dolan lake											10,000				
Green lake												500			
Ping Pong lake												2,000			
Santon Dam											20,000				
Nerepis river (Kings and Queens Cos.)															
Pokiok river (York Co.)—											20,000				
Davidson lake (York Co.)											25,000				
George lake (Gleenwood)											20,000				
George lake (Harvey)													1,000		
Nashwaksis stream															
Salmon river (St. John Co.)															
Trout creek (Kings Co.)															
Silver lake (Westmoreland Co.)											10,000				
Waweig river (Charlotte Co.)—											10,000				
Bartlett lake (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
Long lake (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
West Harbour—															
Big Meadow Brook (Charlotte Co.)											10,000				
	46,006	7,551	1,147	3,891	5,528	500	422	3,952	25,000	60,000	603,250	19,050	1,992	1,100	2,252

Total Distribution..... 1,754,666

MARINE AND FISHERIES

TOBIQUE HATCHERY

(Subsidiary to Grand Falls hatchery)

	Atlantic salmon fry
Tobique river.....	45,000
Tobique forks.....	100,000
Gaunces bogam.....	25,000
Great flats.....	45,000
Haley brook.....	50,000
Hatchery brook.....	29,000
Millers Main river.....	50,000
Right hand branch of Tobique.....	46,000
Riley brook.....	75,000
Sisson branch.....	25,000
Two brooks.....	100,000
Waters bogam.....	75,000
Total Distribution.....	665,000

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No. 1 finger-lings	Rainbow trout No.2 finger-lings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No.1 finger-lings	Speckled trout No.2 finger-lings	Speckled trout No.3 finger-lings
Bedeque Bay—								
Dunk river—								
Electric light pond.....						20,000		
Dunk river, north branch.....	50,000							
Dunk river, south branch.....		50,000						
Blooming Point Pond—								
McCormick brook.....						10,000		
O'Hara's brook.....						10,000		
Cardigan Bay—								
Brudenell river.....			10,000					
Cardigan river.....	25,000					10,000		
Cascumpeque Bay—								
Lairds pond.....						10,000		
Trout river.....							3,500	
Covehead Bay—								
Black river.....						15,000		
Fortune Bay—								
Fortune river, west branch.....						15,000		
Fortune river, north branch.....		15,000						
Gulf of St. Lawrence—								
East lake.....							3,500	
Goose river.....						10,000		
Naufrage river.....		36,000						
North lake.....						20,000		
Schooner Pond.....	10,000							
Hillsboro river—								
Clarks stream.....						10,000		
Forbes brook.....							5,855	
Hatchery Pond.....								700
Johnson river.....	25,000		15,000			15,000		
Sherry's brook.....						15,000		
Malpeque Bay—								
Indian river.....		25,000						
Niminegash river—								
Green's stream.....						10,000		
Montague river—								
McRae's Pond.....						10,000		
Montague Electric light pond.....						20,000		
New London Bay—								
Hope river.....						10,000		
Stanley river.....						5,000		
North river—								
Coles Pond.....					20,000			
Milton stream.....	15,000							
Northumberland Strait—								
Belle river.....		15,000						
Smelt brook.....						10,000		
Sable river—								
Dixon pond.....						10,000		
Orwell Bay—								
Newton river.....						5,000		
Pictou Harbour—								
Wentworth lagoon.....								1,500
Pisquid lake.....				11,409				
Rustico Harbour—								
Hunter river—								
Hazel grove.....					25,000			
New Glasgow river.....		15,000						
St. Peters Bay—								
Morell river.....	130,000	50,000	27,653					
Fishers brook.....					11,000			
Gillans stream.....					25,000			
McKennis stream.....						15,000		
Head of Bay.....	15,000							
Midgell river.....			15,000					

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY—*Concluded*

	Atlantic salmon fry	Atlantic salmon advanced fry	Atlantic salmon No 1 fingerlings	Rainbow trout No 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout advanced fry	Speckled trout No 1 fingerlings	Speckled trout No 2 fingerlings	Speckled trout No. 3 fingerlings
Tignish river—								
Haywood pond.....						7,000		
Round pond.....						10,000		
Tracadie Bay—								
Winter river.....	75,000							
Thompson pond.....					20,000			
Vernon river—								
McMillans pond.....						10,000		
Webber Cove—								
Barbara Weit river.....						10,000		
Wilmot river—								
Clarks pond.....						5,000		
Wheatley river—								
Rackhams pond.....					15,000			
	345,000	206,000	67,653	11,409	116,000	282,000	12,855	2,500
Total distribution.....								1,043,417

GULL HARBOUR HATCHERY

	Pickereel fry	Whitefish green eggs	Whitefish fry
Lake Winnipeg—			
Big island, east side.....	2,500,000		2,550,000
Big island, north side.....	1,000,000		10,000,000
Big island, west side.....			1,500,000
Black island, south side.....	3,500,000		
Black island, west side.....	1,047,000		7,500,000
Deer island, east side.....	1,000,000		4,000,000
Punk island, north side.....			9,000,000
Punk island, south side.....			2,000,000
West shore.....			2,000,000
West shore near Grindstone Point.....	2,000,000		
Berens river.....		375,000	
Pigeon Bay.....		2,850,000	
Berens river and vicinity via C.G.S. Bradbury—			
Between Black Bear and Egg islands.....			1,000,000
H.B. Co's bay.....			1,280,000
Channel island.....			1,250,000
Disboro's dock.....			1,280,000
Flat-head point.....			1,280,000
Flat Head and Helgis.....			1,280,000
Lobstick island.....			1,280,000
McKay harbour.....			1,280,000
McKay island.....			1,280,000
Methodist mission.....			1,280,000
R.C. mission.....			1,280,000
Sandy bar and vicinity.....			1,280,000
Sheep island.....			1,280,000
Clear lake.....	175,000		
Burn's or Olson's lake.....	50,000		
Goose or Roblin lake.....	75,000		
Jackfish or Mitchell's lake.....	150,000		
Killarney lake.....	150,000		
Madge lake, Sask.....	250,000		
Minnedosa lake.....	250,000		
Oddfellows lake.....	75,000		
Pelican lake.....	150,000		
Perch lake.....	125,000		
Red river at Selkirk.....	50,000		
Rock lake.....	150,000		
Round lake.....	125,000		
Sorbo's lake.....	50,000		
Souris lake.....	175,000		
	13,047,000	3,225,000	54,880,000
Total Distribution.....			71,152,000

SWAN CREEK

Lake Manitoba—Swan creek and its tributary waters.....

Pickereel
green eggs

187,340,000

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY

	Pickerel green eggs	Whitefish fry
Lake Dauphin— Valley river.....	340,000	
Lake Manitoba— Alice point (13 miles from hatchery).....		1,500,000
Lake Winnipegosis— Armstrong creek (7 miles from hatchery).....		2,500,000
Chartrand creek.....		1,598,526
Devils island, southeast (30 miles from hatchery).....		2,000,000
Devils island, south-west (30 miles from hatchery).....		3,200,000
Fullers bay—Lunch point (14 to 20 miles from hatchery).....		1,000,000
Hunter island (18 miles from hatchery).....		800,000
Long island (12 to 14 miles from hatchery).....		1,500,500
MacKenzie point (2 miles from hatchery).....		5,000,000
Mossy river, and channel (4½ miles from hatchery).....		1,000,000
North Red Deer point.....		2,000,000
Snake island, east and northeast.....		6,000,000
Snake island, east.....		6,000,000
Snake island, south.....		6,000,000
Snake island, southeast.....		1,500,000
Snake island, southwest.....		1,000,000
The Fishery (14 miles from hatchery).....		3,000,000
Thirty yards from hatchery.....		4,000,000
Waterhen river— High island, Reed point (34 to 38 miles from hatchery).....		1,500,000
	340,000	51,099,026
Total distribution.....		51,439,026

FORT QU'APPELLE HATCHERY

	Brown trout No. 1 fingerlings	Pickerel fry	Whitefish fry
Beaver river— Makwa lake.....			1,000,000
Cowan river— Okemasis lake.....			2,000,000
Hudson Bay lake (not tributary to any other water).....		1,000,000	
Manito lake (not tributary to any other water).....			200,000
Midnight lake— Birch lake.....			1,000,000
Milk river— Battle creek— Adams creek.....	14,250		
Mink creek.....	14,250		
School creek.....	4,750		
Tributary creek.....	4,750		
Moose Mountain Creek— Gooseberry lake.....		800,000	
North Saskatchewan river— Jackfish lake.....			2,000,000
South Saskatchewan river— Elkwater lake (Alta.).....		1,000,000	
Qu'Appelle river— Echo lake.....		4,770,000	2,265,000
Katepwa lake.....		5,000,000	1,000,000
Lebret lake.....		2,000,000	734,000
Sioux lake.....		3,000,000	1,000,000
Long or Last Mountain lake.....			2,000,000
Turtle river— Turtle lake.....			2,000,000
Whitesand river— Cussed creek— Wilson lake.....		400,000	
Fishing lake.....		1,000,000	
York lake.....		600,000	
	38,000	19,570,000	15,199,000
Total distribution.....			34,807,000

BANFF HATCHERY

	Brown trout No. 1 finger-lings	Brown trout No. 2 finger-lings	Brown trout Hybrid Old fish	Cutthroat trout fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 finger-lings	Cutthroat trout Old fish	Lochleven trout No. 1 finger-lings	Lochleven trout No. 2 finger-lings	Rainbow trout fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 finger-lings	Rainbow trout No. 2 finger-lings	Rainbow trout No. 3 finger-lings	Rainbow trout Old fish	Salmon trout No. 4 finger-lings	Speckled trout Old fish
Bow river—															
Anthracite creek.....				30,000											
Bear creek.....				5,000											
Big Hill creek.....				40,000											
Boom lake.....				20,000											
Cascade creek—															
Pederson creek.....				15,000											
Castle creek.....				10,000											
Cold creek.....				25,000											
Consolation lake.....				20,000											
Exshaw lake.....				40,000											
Fish creek, north fork.....												10,000			
Fish creek, south fork.....												5,000			
Forty Mile creek.....				25,000											
Gap lake.....				30,000											
Hay Meadow creek.....				50,000											
Heuly creek.....				15,000											
Highwood river—															
Pekisko creek.....								10,000							
Cataract river.....								23,000				16,000			
Lake O'Hara.....								10,000				24,000			
Miller creek.....								24,000							
Flat creek.....								32,000							
Sullivan creek.....															
Horse creek.....				15,000											
Jumping Pound creek.....				40,000											
Lake Louisa.....				60,000											
Massive creek.....				40,000											
Moraine lake.....				40,000											
Pipestone creek.....				20,000											
Policeman creek.....				40,000											
North Sheep creek—															
Rip Rap creek.....				20,000											
South Sheep creek.....				30,000											
Canyon creek.....				10,000											
Dyson creek.....				10,000											
George creek.....				5,000											
Long Prairie creek.....				10,000											
Macabee creek.....				15,000											
Sibbald creek.....				10,000											
Spencer creek.....				10,000											
Spring creek.....				5,000											
Sundance lagoon.....				25,000											
Sundance creek.....				10,000											
Vermillion lakes.....				75,000											

Upper Vermillion lake.....			15,000											
Vista lake.....			20,000											
Aitrude lake.....			15,000											
Whiskey creek.....			40,000											
Calgary, Alberta—Exhibition.....		12				1							2	1
Clearwater river—														
Clear creek.....			10,000											
Drummond creek.....			10,000											
Prairie creek.....			10,000											
North fork.....			10,000											
Muskeg creek.....			15,000											
Elbow river—														
Bragg creek.....													10,000	
Mickle creek.....													10,000	
McLean creek.....							13,500							
Permis creek.....													10,000	
Qullum springs.....							5,000							
Kangar creek.....							5,000							
Robinson creek.....													5,000	
Sacree springs.....							5,000							
Whitloy springs.....													5,000	
Frenchman river, Sask.—														
Belanger creek.....							25,000							
Cypress lake—														
Sucker creek.....							60,000							
Kootenay river—														
Vermillion creek.....			60,000											
Lizzard lake (14 mls. from hy.) no outlet.....			10,000											
McLeod river—														
Carrot creek—														
January creek.....													20,000	
Edson creek.....													25,000	
Hornback creek.....													10,000	
Moose creek.....													10,000	
Sundance creek.....													20,000	
Horse creek.....													10,000	
Wolf creek.....													5,000	
Mud lake (no outlet) 42 miles from hatchery.....			20,000											
Old Man river—														
Allison creek.....													20,000	
Burmis creek.....													5,000	
Byron creek.....													10,000	
Castro river—														
Mill creek.....			10,000											
Crows nest river.....													15,000	
Goods creek.....													10,000	
Gold creek.....													10,000	
Hoggan creek.....													10,000	
Lyndon creek.....													10,000	
McGillvary creek.....													5,000	
Pincher creek.....			15,000										10,000	
Rock creek.....													5,000	
Star creek.....													5,000	
Kicking Horse—														
Emerald lake.....													20,000	
Giddie creek.....													5,000	

BANFF HATCHERY—Concluded

	Brown trout No. 1 finger-lings	Brown trout No. 2 finger-lings	Brown trout Hybrid Old fish	Cutthroat trout fry	Cutthroat trout No. 1 finger-lings	Cutthroat trout Old fish	Lochleven trout No. 1 finger-lings	Lochleven trout No. 2 finger-lings	Rainbow trout fry	Rainbow trout No. 1 finger-lings	Rainbow trout No. 2 finger-lings	Rainbow trout No. 3 finger-lings	Rainbow trout Old fish	Salmon trout No. 4 finger-lings	Speckled trout Old fish
Belly river—															
Waterton river—															
Carpentier creek.....												10,000			
Cottonwood creek.....				10,000											
Mill creek.....												10,000			
Pine creek.....				10,000								10,000			
Trail creek.....				10,000											
Dry Wood creek—															
Yarrow creek.....				10,000								10,000			
Willow creek—															
Brown creek.....								5,000							
Burke creek.....								2,485							
Burton creek.....													5,000		
Honey creek.....												5,000			
Neilson creek.....									10,000				2,515		
Patterson creek.....															
Quail creek.....								10,000							
South fork.....								15,000							
Ottawa, Ontario.....						12									12
Pincher creek Exhibition—															
Jack Alexander.....			2												
Rod Deer river—															
Dog Pound creek.....							50,000								
Swanson creek.....							70,000								
Fallen Timber.....							30,000								
Johnson creek.....								50,000							
North Raven.....								15,000							
South Raven.....							45,000								
Beaver creek.....							54,700								
Williams creek.....							20,000								
Hauling creek.....							44,000								
Hauling creek.....							11,000								
North Saskatchewan river—															
Cow creek.....		5,000													
Prentice creek.....		10,000													
Trappers creek.....		10,000													
South Saskatchewan river—															
Swift current river, Sask.—	50,000														
Bone creek, Sask.....															
St. Mary's river—															
Lees creek.....				20,000											
Tough creek.....				15,000											
Two Jacks lake (no outlet) 8 miles from hatchery.....				15,000											
Yoho river—															
Yoho lake.....								8,000							
	50,000	80,000	14	1,110,000	12	1	324,700	150,000	177,985	120,000	100,000	77,515	2	12	1

Total distribution..... 2,280,242

JASPER PARK HATCHERY		Speckled trout fry
Athabasca river—		
Medicine lake—		
Maligne lake.....	178,773	
Medicine lake creek.....	12,000	
Total Distribution.....	190,773	

SPRAY LAKES HATCHERY		Cutthroat trout fry
<i>(Subsidiary to Banff Hatchery)</i>		
Rocky Mountain Park—		
Spray river—		
Spray lake.....	18,000	
Bay north of cabin.....	45,670	
Bay at outlet.....	20,000	
Head of lake.....	92,000	
Bryant creek.....	16,000	
East side of lake.....	24,000	
Marvel lake.....	24,000	
Smutts creek.....	8,000	
Upper creek.....	52,000	
Upper Spray lakes.....	20,000	
Total Distribution.....	319,670	

WATERTON LAKES HATCHERY		Cutthroat trout fry
Belly river—		
Mami creek.....	6,000	
Crows Nest river.....	5,000	
Allison creek.....	10,000	
Burmis creek.....	10,000	
Bryon creek.....	10,000	
Gold creek.....	5,000	
Rock creek.....	10,000	
Star creek.....	5,000	
York creek.....	5,000	
Waterton river—		
Cameron creek—		
Carthew lake.....	10,000	
Crooked creek.....	6,600	
Slough below hatchery.....	200	
Total distribution.....	82,800	

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 5 fingerlings
Anderson lake—			
Adlem creek.....		408,000	
Beach 1½ miles from hatchery.....		52,042	
Boulder creek.....		408,000	
Cabin creek.....		204,000	
Cedar creek.....		154,041	
Clemens creek.....	130,000	408,000	
Eight mile beach.....		408,000	
Falls creek.....		408,000	
Granite Beach.....		510,000	
Ternan creek.....		107,797	183
Comox lake—			
Cruikshank river.....	1,000,000		
Great Central lake—			
Drinkwater creek.....	1,442,000		
Polar creek.....	560,000		
Sproat lake—			
Taylor river.....	2,002,000		
	5,134,000	3,067,880	183

Total distribution..... 8,202,063

BABINE LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings
Babine lake—			
Beaver lagoon.....		250,000	
Morrison creek.....			1,478,140
Morrison lake.....		4,681,230	
Salmon creek.....	750,000		
Talho lake—			
Talho creek.....	750,000		
	1,500,000	4,931,230	1,478,140

Total distribution..... 7,909,370

KENNEDY LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon advanced fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 4 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 5 fingerlings	Sockeye and chum salmon old fish (crossed)
Kennedy lake.....		450,000					
Alberni Bay.....		100,000	140,000				
Clayoquot river (upper)....	417,500						
Clayoquot river (lower)....	50,000						
Clayoquot Arm—							
At hatchery.....					20,000		
Beaches.....						18,633	
Cold creek.....	66,500						
Deer Beaches to Narrows			100,000				
Duck Island.....			60,000				
Duck Island to Martin			101,909				
creek.....							
Martin Creek to Peters			200,000				
Creek.....							
Martin Creek to Silent			25,000				
Bay.....			275,000				
Fir Creek to Silent Bay..					9,000		
Lake Shore.....						506	2
Narrows to High Point..			150,000				
Peninsular Bay and Ag-			150,000				
nes Island.....							
Peninsular Bay to Nar-			15,000				
rows.....			75,000				
Snag Bay.....			125,000				
Ucluelet Bay.....							
Elk river.....	505,000						
Kennedy river—							
Juanita lake.....	10,000						
Sutton slough.....			75,000				
	1,049,000	550,000	1,491,909	9,000	20,000	19,139	2

Total distribution..... 3,139,050

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

	Atlantic salmon				Coho	Cutthroat trout			Kamloops trout		
	Fry	No. 1 finger-lings	No. 4 finger-lings	No. 5 finger-lings	eyed eggs	Fry	No. 5 finger-lings	Year-lings	Eyed eggs	Fry	No. 5 finger-lings
Cameron lake—											
Cameron river.....									30,000		
Cowichan lake.....	137,500	3,000		3,674							3,606
Bear creek.....	80,000										
Beaver creek.....	57,500										
Cottonwood creek.....	80,000					34,292			45,000		
Lens lake.....											
McKay creek.....	68,000				150,000						
Mead creek.....	86,000										
Nixon creek.....	86,000					25,000					
Robinson river.....	80,000										
Shaw creek.....	80,000					25,000					
Sheep creek.....	48,000										
Sutton creek.....	80,000										
Wardroper creek.....					124,380						
Cowichan river.....			396			54,820	2,200				
Green creek.....					100,000						
Oliver creek.....					125,000						
Sahtlam lake.....										21,908	
Somenos lake.....											
Holmes creek.....											
Wake creek.....											50
Hastings Park, Van. (Aquarium).....								8			
New Westminster Exhibition.....											
Prospect lake.....						15,000					
Spectacle lake.....											
To Sea—											
Comox lake.....						35,000				5,000	
Crystal lake.....											
Kemp lake.....						15,000					
Matheson lake.....						5,000					
McKay lake.....										5,000	
Quamichan lake.....										25,000	
San Juan Pool.....										65,000	
Shawnigan lake.....											
Stowell lake.....						5,000					
Weston lake.....						5,000					
	883,000	3,000	396	3,674	499,380	219,121	2,200	8	75,000	121,908	3,650

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY—Concluded

	Speckled trout						Spring salmon				Steelhead salmon
	Fry	No. 3 finger-lings	No. 4 finger-lings	No. 5 finger-lings	Year-lings	2 yr. olds	Eyed eggs	Fry	No. 2 finger-lings	No. 3 finger-lings	Fry
Cameron lake—											
Cameron river.....											
Cowichan lake.....								313,500			80,000
Bear creek.....											
Beaver creek.....	6,930										
Cottonwood creek.....											
Lens lake.....	500										
McKay creek.....											
Mead creek.....							118,000				
Nixon creek.....											
Robinson river.....	12,000						300,000				
Shaw creek.....	8,000										
Sheep creek.....											
Sutton creek.....	7,000						118,000				
Wardroper creek.....											
Cowichan river.....			1,985			123			159,118	58,950	83,260
Green creek.....					600						
Oliver creek.....					600						
Sahtlam lake.....	500										
Somenos lake.....											
Holmes creek.....	7,000										
Wake creek.....	7,000										
Hastings Park, Van. (Aquarium)				25			8,000				
New Westminster Exhibition.....		75									
Prospect lake.....											
Spectacle lake.....	8,000										
To Sea—											
Comox lake.....											
Crystal lake.....											
Kemp lake.....											
Matheson lake.....											
McKay lake.....											
Quamichan lake.....											
San Juan Pool.....	500										
Shawnigan lake.....											
Stowell lake.....											
Weston lake.....											
	57,430	75	1,985	25	1,200	123	544,000	313,500	159,118	58,950	163,260

Total Distribution..... 3,111,018

CULTUS LAKE HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Steelhead salmon eyed eggs	Steelhead salmon fry
Harrison lake—				
Hicks lake.....	18,000			
Otter lake.....	10,000			
Hatchery and Sweltzer creeks (Jct.).....			12,083	1,500
Sumas Mt.—				
Devils lake (between Chilliwack and Abbotsford).....		1,894		
	28,000	1,894	12,083	1,500

Total distribution..... 43,477

GERRARD HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout fry
Kootenay lake—	
Lardeau river.....	216,251
Total distribution.....	216,251

HARRISON LAKE

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs
Harrison lake—	
At hatchery.....	893,965
Morris creek.....	2,650,000
Total distribution.....	3,543,965

LAKELSE LAKE HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings
Cloyah Inlet—					
Cloyah lake.....	60,000				
Skeena river—					
Lakelse lake.....			4,935,000	450,000	322,500
Angelus creek.....			162,000		
Beaver dam.....			1,906,000	250,000	
Salmon creek.....		200,000	150,000		
Smithers District—					
Buckley river—					
Kathlyn lake.....	70,000				
	130,000	200,000	7,153,000	700,000	322,500

Total distribution..... 8,505,500

LLOYDS CREEK HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Fraser river—		
Bouchie lake (4 miles north of Quesnel).....		20,000
Gulf of Georgia—		
Campbell lake.....	40,000	
Powell lake.....	80,000	
Half Moon Bay lake—15 miles south of Pender Harbour.....		4,000
Isabell lake (east side of Pitt lake).....	10,000	
Japan.....	50,000	
Link lake (Ocean Falls).....	100,000	
North Thompson—		
Birch lake.....	10,000	
Framst lake.....	6,000	
Myrtle lake.....	30,000	
Powder lake.....	8,000	
Okanagan lake—		
Beaver lake.....		10,000
Beaver Jack lake drained by Bassetter and Shuswap into Shuswap lake.....		20,000
Chute lake.....	10,000	
Garnet Valley lake.....		10,000
Island lake.....		10,000
Kalamalka lake—		
Cold stream lake.....		75,000
Paul lake—		
Paul creek.....	165,000	
Shuswap district—		
Shuswap lake—		
Canoe creek.....		10,000
Granite creek.....		60,000
Salmon river—		
Bolean creek.....		100,000
Palmer creek.....		30,000
Eagle river—		
Griffen lake.....	15,000	
Three Valley lake.....	16,000	
Similkameen river—		
Blue lake.....		10,000
Burns lake.....		10,000
McKenzie lake.....		10,000
Round lake.....		10,000
Smelter lake.....		40,000
Tulameen river (Sutter creek).....		10,000
Otter lake—		
Otter creek.....		10,000
Sproat lake (Vancouver Island)—		
Taylor river.....	50,000	
	590,000	449,000
Total distribution.....		1,039,000

NELSON HATCHERY

	Kam- loops trout eyed eggs	Kam- loops trout fry	Kenner- ly's salmon (little Red Fish) fry	Rain- bow trout eyed eggs	Rain- bow trout fry	Speckled trout eyed eggs	Speckled trout fry
Arrow lake—							
Box lake.....	8,000						20,000
Inonaklin river.....							
Lower Arrow lake.....		20,000					
Slocan lake.....		40,000					
Cahill lake.....				20,000			
Bonanza creek—							
Summit lake.....	20,000						
Little Slocan lake.....							20,000
Whatsan lake.....	40,000						
Columbia river.....	100,000						
Big Sheep Creek.....							10,000
Beaver creek.....							10,900
Glenmore lake.....							6,000
Windermere lake—							
Windermere creek.....						40,000	
Cranbrook hatchery—							
Moyie river—							
Swansie creek.....						30,000	
Creston—(Mr. Edmonds)							
Ponds at Creston (80 miles from hatchery).....							1,000
Fernie District—							
Elk river—							
Hartley creek.....						10,000	
Hosmer creek.....						20,000	
McCool creek.....						10,000	
Morrisey creek.....						10,000	
Lizzard creek.....						10,000	
Illecillewat river—							
Moose creek.....						25,000	
Kootenay lake—							
Bear creek.....							10,000
Cottonwood lake.....				85,000			
Cottonwood creek.....					12,000		
Crawford creek.....					20,000		
Goat river—							
Corn creek.....						10,000	
Meadow creek.....						10,000	
Kaslo creek.....						10,000	
Leviathan lake.....							10,000
Lime lake.....							5,000
McGregor lake.....							5,000
Mission creek.....							10,000
Kootenay river.....		20,000			13,142		
Bear creek.....					12,000		
Five Mile creek.....					25,000		
Forty-nine Mile creek.....					37,000		
Grohman creek.....					12,000		
Sand creek.....					12,000		
Six Mile lakes.....				70,000			
Metaline Falls, Washington, U.S.A. (R. H. Yorke).....		15,000					
Okanagan lake—							
At Summerland.....			205,000				
Pend D'Orle—							
Boundary creek.....						10,000	
Boundary lake.....							50,000
Kettle river.....						10,000	
Christina lake.....	15,000						
North Fork of Kettle.....						15,000	
Smelter lake.....	12,000						
Salmon river.....						10,000	
Headwaters.....							4,065
Similkameen river—							
Ashnola river.....						20,000	
One Mile creek.....							10,000
Tulameen river.....						20,000	
	195,000	104,000	205,000	175,000	143,142	270,000	171,065

Total Distribution.....1,263,215.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

PEMBERTON HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry
Anderson lake.....				816,000
Gates lake.....				1,360,000
Birkenhead river.....				17,849,000
Francois lake— Nadina river.....			5,005,000	
Fraser river— Lac la Hache.....	14,000			
Garibaldi lake (55 miles southwest of Pemberton hatchery).....	5,000			
Howe Sound— Phantom lake (short distance from town of Britannia Beach).....		3,000		
Lillooet lake— Adie lake.....				500,000
Alta lake.....		20,600		
Quesnel district— Horsefly river.....			3,003,000	
	19,000	23,600	8,008,000	20,525,000

Total distribution..... 28,575,600

PENASK LAKE HATCHERY

	Kamloops trout eyed eggs	Kamloops trout fry
Ellen lake— Nicola creek.....	10,000	
Hathiume lake— Hathiume creek.....	8,000	
Neveu lake (½ mile west of Penask lake not tributary to any other water).....	30,000	
Steer lake— Steer creek.....	32,975	
Via Summerland hatchery— Okanagan lake.....		60,000
Deep lake.....		10,000
Dog lake.....		20,000
Trepanier creek.....		10,000
Vassaux lake.....		20,000
	80,975	120,000

Total distribution..... 200,975

PITT LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye salmon No. 1 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon No. 3 fingerlings
Upper Pitt river— Chas. Peter's slough.....	1,000,000			
Four Mile creek.....	697,003	200,000	130,000	18,170
Four mile slough.....	750,000	200,000	50,000	
Mountain slough.....	1,000,000			
Seven mile creek.....	820,000			
	4,267,003	400,000	180,000	18,170

Total distribution..... 4,865,173

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY

	Sockeye Salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry	Sockeye Salmon No. 2 fingerlings	Sockeye Salmon No. 3 fingerlings	Sockeye salmon yearlings
Namu lake—					
Pine creek.....	500,000				
Owikeno lake.....			24,000	24,196	1,990
Asklum creek.....	1,001,000	852,700			
Cheo river.....	1,764,000				
Dallick river.....	983,000	780,700			
Genesi creek.....	1,012,000	847,000			
Indian river.....	570,000	746,000			
Meadowse creek (or Hatchery).....	15,000				
Quap creek.....	1,992,000	1,777,200			
Shumahalt Narrows—					
Second Narrows.....		732,000			
Shumahalt river.....	3,008,000	755,000			
Markwell river.....		782,000			
Nookins river.....	489,000				
Wauquash river.....	691,000	721,000			
	12,025,000	7,993,600	24,000	24,196	1,990

Total distribution.....20,068,786

STUART LAKE HATCHERY

	Sockeye salmon eyed eggs	Sockeye salmon fry
Stuart lake—		
Alexander lake.....		400,000
Antoine lake.....		85,000
Grass lake.....		947,075
Middle river—		
Hoy creek.....	1,582,000	
Rainbow lake.....		480,000
Waterlily lake.....		510,000
	1,582,000	2,422,075

Total distribution..... 4,004,075

SUMMERLAND HATCHERY

	Whitefish eyed eggs	Whitefish fry
Okanagan River—		
Okanagan lake.....	100,000	820,000
Kelowna.....		400,000
North side of lake.....		2,000,000
Bear creek.....		300,000
Peachland.....		280,000
South side of lake.....		300,000
Trepanier.....		300,000
West side of lake.....		280,000
	100,000	4,680,000

Total distribution..... 4,780,000

APPENDIX IV

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS

During 1928 an examination of Mahone bay, Nova Scotia, to ascertain the condition of the scallop beds was made by Mr. Andrew Halkett, Zoologist of the Fisheries Branch, who also carried on exploratory work at Country harbour and Isaac's harbour, Nova Scotia, and off the northwestern part of Prince county, Prince Edward Island. Investigation of a report of the presence of scallops in Minas basin, Nova Scotia, was made by an officer of the Branch, but virtually no evidence to uphold the report was found.

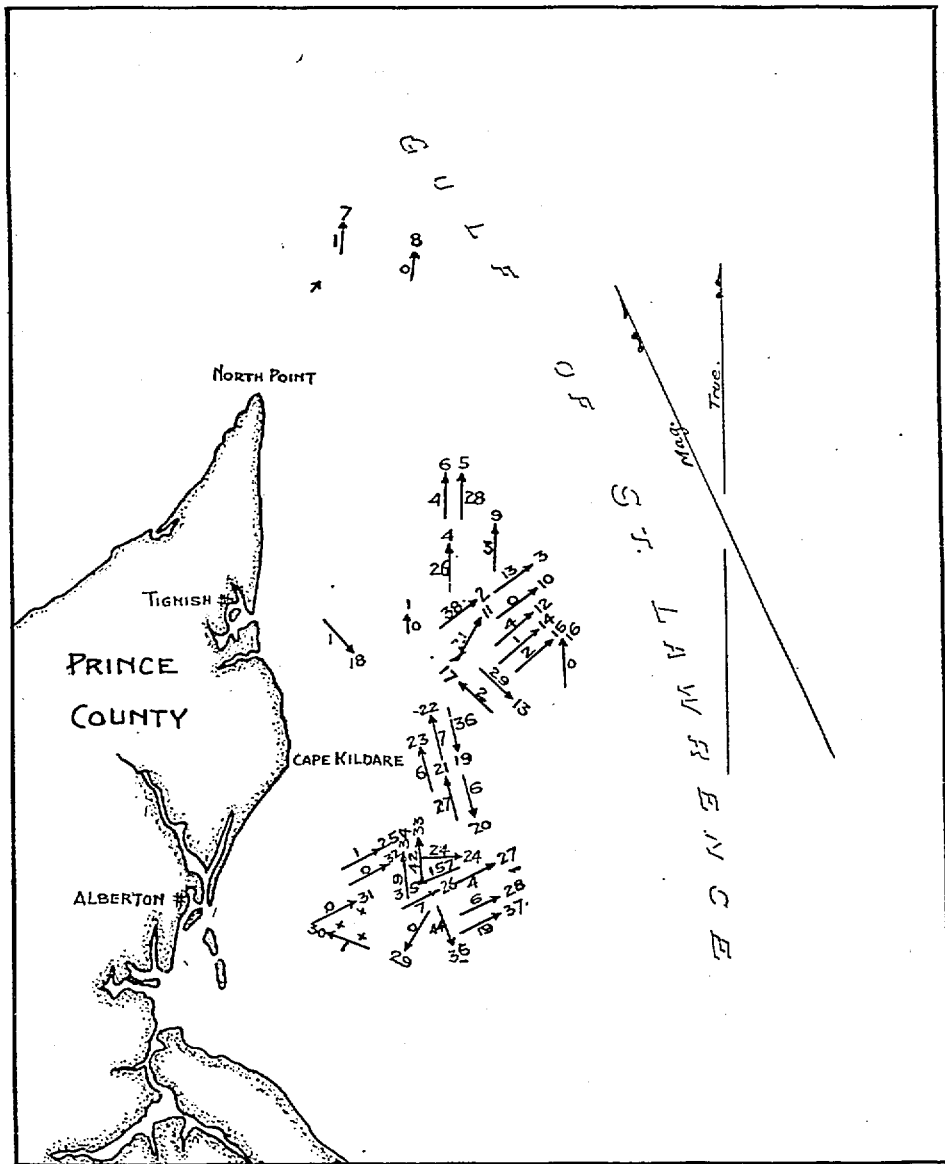
At Mahone bay, Mr. Halkett reported, improvement in the condition of the scallop is steadily gaining. This does not imply that when the entire bay is held in view there is an improvement distinctly visible but there are spots, he reported, where the scallop resource is manifestly recovering, and, notably, spots that made up important fishing areas before the scallop became depleted in these waters. The recovery is slowly extending eastwardly and "in reality it is in general gaining over the entire bay".

At the Country harbour-Isaac's harbour territory dragging was carried on for several days under Mr. Halkett's direction. Very few scallops were obtained and Mr. Halkett reported that the investigation showed no scallop resources of any importance.

The investigation in the gulf of St. Lawrence off Prince county, P.E.I., which augmented a preliminary exploration made in 1927, extended over the period from August 24 to October 2 and established that the best beds in the waters explored are situated off the coast between cape Kildare and Alberton. There are also beds off the coast from Tignish where scallops are obtainable in fair quantity. As a result, Mr. Halkett reported, boats must go off shore from four to seven miles before scallops can be obtained in appreciable numbers. Dragging was done for a total distance of 32,100 yards during the investigation, though operations were hindered by much stormy weather. All told, 569 scallops were obtained in these test draggings. None of them were as large as some which have been found in Mahone bay and other Maritime Province waters—only two of them measured as much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—but a catch brought ashore by commercial fishermen at the opening of the season in October were found by Mr. Halkett to be as fine a lot of scallops as had ever come under his notice. As to spawning, Mr. Halkett found by his investigation that in these waters, as in Mahone bay and elsewhere, scallop spawning occurs in September.

On page 211 is a map on which the draggings done in this investigation are indicated as well as their respective results in catch.

The arrows indicate where draggings were made. The numbers at the heads of the arrows show the sequence in which the draggings took place, and the numbers on the shafts of the arrows show how many scallops were obtained by each dragging. Save in the case of No. 1, No. 7, and No. 8, respectively, the drag was 900 yards in each instance. In the case of No. 1 the distance dragged was 300 yards, No. 7 dragging and No. 8 were each 600 yards.



Plan of the northwestern extremity of Prince County, P.E.I., with the adjacent part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence where exploratory work in locating scallop beds was engaged in from August 24th to October 2nd, 1928.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF DAVID R. DODGE CONCERNING OYSTER CULTURE IN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

These beds (that is, beds in the area including Bideford river, Grand river, and Richmond bay) are very well located and could be put in shape to yield wonderful crops of oysters, as the oysters seem to grow extraordinarily rapidly in these river beds; in fact it looks to me the greatest need of these oyster grounds is proper cultivation methods. The above-mentioned grounds, with proper methods, could be made to yield almost unlimited amounts of oysters.

There are a large number of acres in the vicinity of Richmond bay that I sounded out, and some which I staked and worked, and this ground I found to be hard and level. There are also large areas of oyster ground from Oyster creek along the shore and at Beach point all the way to Curtain island. I staked and worked with the dredges two pieces of above 120 acres and one of 20 acres at Curtain island. Part of this ground is of very fine quality, and there is a part of it that was coated over with oyster shells. There seemed to be a coat of about four or five inches deep on one piece of sixty acres, which shells were caught with the *Ostrea* and put on the docks at lot No. 14 and Malpeque; 1,100 bushels were taken off the dock at lot No. 14 for spawn collecting purposes. These 1,100 bushels were planted at the narrows, at Indian island, Grand river (upper bridge), the Gillis point bridge and above Southwest bridge; and also at below the bend at Grand river near Southwest bridge. On the shells planted above the Southwest bridge an excellent set was obtained. Some of the shells had as high as sixty young oysters on them, which grew exceedingly well, and looked to be excellent. I transplanted these sets from above the Southwest bridge on to a piece of ground I had staked for them at Gillis point. The depth of the water there was six and one-half feet at low tide, and this location appeared to me to be a perfect locality to "winter" these young oysters. The oysters that were bought were planted beside the sets already mentioned at Gillis point, inshore, and south of the same piece, which is of the same depth of water. There were two lots of these purchased oysters; one of seventy barrels from Mount Stewart and one of thirty barrels from Mr. Noyes, the latter being two-year-olds. I looked all around Richmond bay and the rivers and inlets nearby, and Gillis point ground appeared the best locality obtainable.

There is a large tract of hard bottom in about twelve feet of water all along the shore near Bendix cove. There is one long reef of rocks running nearly through this ground. I think that within three years of proper cultivation and care all of this ground could be made to yield fine crops, as it all seems to be naturally adapted to oyster growing. The rivers would produce much larger crops per acre than the bay, as the rivers would grow the oysters much faster.

With the spawners now on hand, there should be a splendid set on all the shells now on the docks at Grand river and Malpeque, as they will be in perfect condition for another season.

The real needs are a proper oyster boat and a good-sized power tender to carry shells and seed up and down the rivers and creeks. This oyster boat should be about fifty feet in length and be equipped with a fifty-horsepower gasolene engine and not draw over four and one-half feet of water, which would permit operation on all the small beds in the rivers, which is now impossible with the *Ostrea*. A boat of this description would pay for itself in one season, from the proceeds gained by the increase of growth due to transplanting, for which no provision is made at present.

These bays and rivers have such nice clear, pure water that they should raise a quality of oysters that would demand the very highest market price.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF C. BRUCE, A.M.E.I.C., FISHERIES ENGINEER

Under the classification "Clearing Rivers and Building Fishways" the policy of the department to extend this work as opportunity and conditions permitted was continued throughout the year. Gratifying results were apparent in many instances where work had previously been done, possibly the outstanding example of this being the Mersey river in Nova Scotia. Fishways were installed in five dams on this river in 1923 to overcome obstructions which had prevented the ascent of fish. During the season of 1928 the catch by anglers exceeded 1,600 salmon, and reports from officers of the department stated that during the summer there were large numbers in the river.

The development of rivers throughout Canada for hydro-electric and other utilities is assuming much larger proportions. The centralization of such developments for the purpose of providing large blocks of power, which may be distributed to supply extensive districts, has led to the construction of dams much greater in height than was formerly the case. Many of these developments provide problems in connection with the ascent of fish over the dams as well as the adequate protection for their descent to the sea which have yet to be solved.

A general inspection covering the works contemplated during the season was made and the following were undertaken:—

NOVA SCOTIA

Barrington River, Shelburne County.—Screens were installed at the outlets of the tailrace channels from the woollen mill and electric lighting dams to prevent the ascent of salmon and direct them into the main river channel where they could ascend the fishways.

Roseway River, Shelburne County.—Fishways in the first three dams from the mouth of the river were repaired and enlarged.

Clyde River, Shelburne County.—The fishway at the Queens dam was repaired, and at several points between the head of tide and this dam, a distance of about one mile, where shallow bars occurred, channels were opened to permit the passage of fish during low stages of water in the river.

Green Harbour River, Shelburne County.—Work in connection with deepening channels over shallow portions of the river bed to facilitate the ascent of salmon was completed during low water in the summer.

Broad River, Queens County.—The fishway in the dam at the mouth of the river was enlarged and improved.

Mersey River, Queens County.—Due to a greater usage of water by the power plant operating for electric lighting, conditions at the fishway in the dam connected therewith became unsuitable for the passage of salmon, and it was necessary to enlarge and extend it to meet this condition. Wire fencing was erected around three fishways to prevent access thereto by poachers.

Lequille River, Annapolis County.—A wire screening was placed across the forebay of the Town of Annapolis Electric Power plant to prevent the destruction of young salmon when descending the river.

Nictaux River, Annapolis County.—The old wooden fishway in the C. S. Roger's dam, which was only partly effective, was replaced by a modern concrete fishway. The work was done by contract.

Porters Lake, Halifax County.—The outlet of this lake, which is directly into the ocean, is subject to filling in by heavy storms, thereby preventing the entrance of smelts and gaspereaux, which provide a remunerative fishery. The channel became blocked during the summer and it was necessary to provide an opening.

Ship Harbour River, Halifax County.—A concrete fishway was built in the John Lewis dam near the mouth of the river.

Osier River, Halifax County.—Designs were furnished to Messrs. Hubley and McDonald, who built a fishway in their dam on this river.

Shinimicas River, Cumberland County.—A fishway was built in the John Smith dam on this river, and an opening made in an old unused dam. Evidence was secured that salmon ascended the river during the fall run.

Little Salmon River, Halifax County.—Designs were furnished to the owner, J. C. Shaw, for a fishway in his dam on this river.

Moose River, Colchester County.—Designs were furnished for a fishway in a dam to be built on this river.

Morrison's Pond, Victoria County.—A passage for fish was opened to the Bras d'Or lakes.

Trout Brook, Inverness County.—A channel was opened through the bar at the mouth of the brook to facilitate the passage of trout.

In several instances where obstructions had formed in streams which prevented the passage of trout and salmon they were removed, the following streams being dealt with: McInnes brook, McLennans brook, Inverness county; and Murphy brook, McKinnon brook, Richmond county.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Magaguadavic River, Charlotte County.—A contract was awarded for the construction of a fishway over the falls at the mouth of the river and work proceeded throughout the summer. The fishway was advanced to approximately seventy-five per cent of completion when owing to high water it was necessary to abandon it until the following year.

Mispec River, St. John County.—The construction of a fishway was undertaken to connect with the gate opening through a large stone dam at the mouth of the river.

Becaguimac River, Carleton County.—A fishway was built in the John Sayre dam on this river to facilitate the ascent of salmon.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Morell River, Kings County.—The fishway in Laird's dam on this river was repaired to make it more effective.

MANITOBA

St. Andrews Locks, Red River.—Designs were prepared and submitted to the Department of Public Works for modifications to the partitions of the fishway in the dam at the locks.

Whitemud River.—Designs were prepared and submitted to the provincial Public Works Department for a fishway in the Galloway dam on this river.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw Creek.—Designs were prepared for fishways for the Pasqua dam owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and for the high-pressure dam owned by the city of Moose Jaw, and submitted to the owners for execution of the works.

ALBERTA

Beaver Creek.—A design was prepared for a fishway in a dam on this creek owned by Johnson Brothers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Work removing obstructions to the ascent of salmon under the direct supervision of the engineers was performed on the following streams: Black creek, North bay and Cecilia creeks, Alouette river, Big Qualicum river, Marble creek, Salmon river (lower mainland), Salmon creek (Babine lake), 103rd creek, Oyster creek, Wilson creek, Rupert Arm creek (Main river), Bulkley river.

This work in general embraced the removal of log jams and rock obstructions, which either hindered and delayed the passage of salmon to their spawning grounds or else entirely prevented such passage.

In addition to the above, minor obstructions were removed under the supervision of the local overseers. In these instances, where the expenditure is only small, it is the custom, unless engineering advice is necessary, to instruct the local overseer or guardian to do the work, thus obviating considerable expense for travelling. The following streams received attention: Gates lake and creek, Johnson river, Koeys river, Deer creek, Little river, Birkenhead river, Hobarten river (Nitinat Arm), Bush creek, Bear creek, Blaney creek, Koprino river, Dena river, Royston creek, Carrington bay, Johnson creek, Stoney creek, Sucker creek, Nicomekl river, Sidney Inlet creek, Esperanza Inlet creek and Kis-suck-kis creek.

Stamp Falls Fishway.—During the construction of this fishway the previous year the water continued so high that the lowest step and pool could not be completed. The work was successfully carried out and the fishway entirely cleared of accumulations of rock which had been carried in by winter freshets.

Solloway Creek.—Designs were prepared for a small fishway in a timber dam.

Under the classification "Fish Culture" the following works were undertaken during the year:—

NOVA SCOTIA

Yarmouth Hatchery.—Designs were prepared and a contract awarded for the construction of a complete hatchery establishment at the outlet of lake George, Yarmouth county.

The hatchery building is seventy-four and one-half feet long by thirty-eight feet wide, and provides accommodation for forty standard hatching troughs each sixteen feet long, as well as sixteen floor tanks each fourteen feet long by twenty-four inches wide. Provision is made as well for two living rooms for the staff, an office, feed room, ice storage, coal room and storage space for equipment.

The dwelling is thirty feet square, containing seven rooms and bathroom, and a double garage is provided.

The rearing pond system consists of twelve ponds, each 150 feet long by 5 feet wide, constructed with reinforced concrete side walls and gravel bottoms.

The water supply is provided by a reinforced concrete dam at the outlet of lake George, with an eight-inch wood stave pipe to the hatchery and a twelve-inch pipe to the rearing pond system.

The dwelling is equipped with sanitary plumbing, heated with a hot-air furnace, and all buildings throughout are lighted with electricity developed by a gasoline-operated plant.

Antigonish Hatchery.—A hatchery establishment similar to that provided in Yarmouth county was built in Antigonish county at Fraser's Mills on the South river.

The rearing pond system consists of twelve ponds, each 115 feet long by 5 feet wide, constructed with concrete side walls and gravel bottoms.

The water supply is obtained from the South river, where a concrete dam, equipped with a fishway, was built. A twenty-inch wood stave pipe conducts the water from the dam to the hatchery and rearing pond system.

Margaree Hatchery.—A new ten-inch wood stave pipe, eleven hundred feet long, was laid from the water supply to the hatchery to replace two six-inch wrought iron pipes, which had become so corroded that they would not provide an adequate supply. The dam for the water supply, which had been seriously damaged by freshets, was thoroughly repaired.

Bedford Hatchery.—A new ten-inch wood stave pipe was laid from the water supply in the Sackville river to the hatchery to augment the volume required.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Florenceville Hatchery.—The remainder of the rearing pond system, uncompleted last year, consisting of three ponds each 126 feet long by 5 feet wide, was built. This system now contains eight ponds of the above dimensions.

MANITOBA

Swan Creek Hatchery, Lake Manitoba.—Sites for a hatchery for the propagation of pickerel having been inspected, the department approved of one at Swan creek, an inlet on the easterly side of lake Manitoba, near the town of Lundar.

Designs were subsequently prepared and a contract for the construction of a hatchery completed. The building is fifty-seven and one-half feet long by thirty-one and one-half feet wide, containing two batteries providing a capacity of 312 hatching jars. Living accommodation for the staff consists of three rooms. A steam boiler and duplex pump were installed to provide water for the operation of the hatchery.

SASKATCHEWAN

Qu'Appelle Hatchery.—In order to provide for the propagation of trout at this hatchery, a portion of the whitefish battery and the inside floor tank were removed. In the space gained thereby twenty-four standard dimension troughs, each ten feet long, were installed. Two whitefish fry tanks, each ten feet by twelve feet, were built outside the hatchery to take the place of the floor tank.

An addition eight feet by twenty-two feet was built on the garage building to provide stable room.

ALBERTA

Lesser Slave Lake Hatchery.—The contract for this hatchery was completed early in the year, after which the installation of machinery was undertaken, the plant consisting of two steam boilers and two duplex pumps arranged so that either boiler may be used with either pump.

Owing to the difficulty that has been met with in northern climates in protecting the intake pipe from frost, which has on some occasions resulted in the pipe being broken even when laid to a considerable depth, a method designed to prevent this was adopted.

The intake, which is a six-inch wrought iron pipe, about 400 feet long, was laid from the hatchery encased inside a twelve-inch diameter wire wound wood stave pipe for a distance of 300 feet, or sufficient so that the outer end of the casing would be submerged in the lake below ice level, the land portion of the pipe being placed in excavation. The waste water from the operation of the hatchery is discharged through the wooden casing so that the intake is continuously surrounded with water slightly above freezing temperature due to its circulation through the hatchery. In the event that frost penetrates to the pipe, any movement which may occur is taken up by the casing, thus preventing a rupture of the intake.

The heating system for the hatchery and apartments on the second floor was installed, the entire system being supplied by the exhaust steam from the pumps, with an emergency connection for live steam.

A wharf, 400 feet long, was built out from the shore of the lake, consisting of three sections, the first or shore section being cribwork, 110 feet long by 20 feet wide, the second section pile trestle work with decking for a length of 220 feet, and the outer section cribwork seventy feet long by twenty feet wide, with a twenty-foot by twenty-foot ell at end to afford protection for the hatchery boats. A well was provided in the outer section from which the water supply for the hatchery is pumped, thus affording a measure of filtration.

Designs were prepared and contracts completed for two gasolene launches for use at the hatchery, the larger being forty-five feet long and the smaller thirty feet long. The smaller boat is fitted with tunnel stern and raising propeller for use in shallow water and in connection with nets.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lakelse Lake Hatchery.—The spawning fence at Williams creek, badly secured by winter freshets, was completely replaced and the bank of the river adjacent protected with cribbing.

Pemberton Hatchery.—Part of the foundation and floor of the hatchery were renewed.

Babine Lake Hatchery.—The foundation and lower logs of the mess house and outhouse were renewed and the interior of the mess house lined with three-ply cottonwood panelling.

Stuart Lake Hatchery.—The entire roof of this establishment was re-shingled.

Harrison Lake Hatchery.—New posts were set to prevent the collapse of the hatchery building which, owing to rotting of foundations, was in a precarious condition. Estimates were also completed for the complete reconditioning of the hatchery. Later, in order to accommodate surplus eggs, the hatchery was equipped with fifty new troughs, a head tank and water supply.

Cowichan Lake Hatchery.—A new boat-house, measuring twenty feet by thirty feet, was built.

In addition to repair work, surveys were made for the purpose of securing the necessary data in connection with the establishment of two proposed eyeing stations: one at Blackwater creek, Pemberton district, and one at Penask lake, Okanagan district.

Taft, B.C.—Plans were prepared and the construction of three fry ponds undertaken under the supervision of the engineers.

The ponds each measure sixty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and three feet deep; with a centre partition forty feet long, designed so that the water enters at the upper end and after flowing the length of the pond on one side of the partition, returns to a discharge at the same end on the other side of the partition.

The ponds are built of two-inch fir, with slip tongue joints, with the requisite sills and posts.

The water for the ponds is obtained from the supply of an abandoned mill site at Taft, permission having been obtained to connect with the old water mains from the owners and from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who have prior rights to the water system for tank purposes.

BIOLOGICAL STATIONS

Departure Bay, B.C.—Two salt-water tanks were installed, constructed of heavy galvanized iron wire with galvanized angle iron frames set between log floats and arranged to rise and fall with the tide between creosoted piles.

A fire protection system consisting of a gasoline pump, pipe lines and hydrants to the various buildings was installed.

A hot water heating system was installed in the old biological building.

Designs were prepared and contract completed for a new residence building. The building is laid out forming an ell, the main part measuring forty-two feet by forty-six feet, and the wing fifty and one-half feet by twenty-five feet.

The basement under main building contains a large dining room, furnace room and various storage rooms. The main floor provides the several living rooms and the upper floor is entirely bedrooms. The wing can be entirely closed off in the winter when assistance at the station is reduced to the minimum. The building is heated with hot water, lighted with electricity and piped throughout for fresh water.

Marine Laboratory, Eastern Passage, N.S.—A contract was awarded and the construction of the building in connection with this establishment completed.

INVESTIGATIONS

Hell's Gate and Bridge River Rapids, Fraser River.—The investigations which had been carried on at these points by the Board of Engineers, appointed for the purpose, have, for the time being, been completed and reports covering both situations were submitted. Daily reading of the water heights are being maintained at the two gauges at Hell's Gate.

Shuswap River Falls.—Investigation was made into the feasibility of providing a fishway for a dam seventy feet in height at this point. As a result of these investigations it was ascertained that the passage of salmon could not be assured and under the circumstances it was recommended that the construction of the fishway be not required.

Nimpkish River.—Proposals in connection with the development of electrical energy on this stream by the construction of a dam 200 feet high were given careful study, as the importance of the fisheries at this point demand that the question of a fishway be given every consideration. The actual construction of the project has not yet been commenced.

Investigations were made of obstructions on the Yakoun river and Queens cove, and of the falls on the Buckley river, with a view to remedying unfavourable conditions for the ascent of salmon.

Dexter P. Cooper Project.—Investigation was made into the probable effects on the fisheries of the proposed installation of dams across the mouth of Passamaquoddy bay and report submitted to the sub-committee of the North American Committee on Fisheries Investigations.

GENERAL

Considerable numbers of plans for equipment and maps relating to the fisheries were prepared during the year.

APPENDIX No. 7

FISHERIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1928-29

Vote No.	Service	Appropriation		Expenditure	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
238	(Salaries and disbursements, F.O.....)	950,000	00	949,922	70
	Fisheries Patrol Service.....				
	Fisheries Protection Service.....				
239	Building fishways, etc.....	20,000	00	19,275	46
240 and 487	Legal and incidental expenses.....	6,000	00	5,203	95
241	Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries.....	130,000	00	113,582	73
242	Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	1,000	00	743	42
243	Inspection of pickled fish.....	30,000	00	28,069	67
244	Fish culture.....	442,000	00	434,471	58
245 and 491	International Fisheries Commission (Halibut).....	31,500	00	36,419	29
246 and 488	Marine Biological Board.....	200,100	00	200,100	00
489	Oyster culture.....	10,000	00	9,921	34
490	Hair seal bounty.....	25,000	00	24,997	00
		1,845,600	00	1,822,707	14
16 and 414	Civil Government salaries.....	121,080	00	100,694	04
16	Contingencies.....	25,000	00	24,968	85
stationary	Fishing bounty.....	160,000	00	151,411	20
		2,151,680	00	2,099,781	23
	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
	Gratuities.....			440	00
				2,100,221	23

STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1928-29.

Class	Total	General account	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries revenue.....	110,420 33		11,363 25	2,700 50	11,177 45		23,332 50	8,136 00	17,869 50	35,426 13	415 00
Fines and forfeitures.....	14,173 42		904 53	683 65	2,630 64		1,468 58	932 01	1,219 38	6,325 63	
Modus Vivendi.....	365 00									385 00	
Casual revenue.....	8,134 71	4,707 92	549 10	62 30	196 95	192 70	60 75	57 84	130 49	2,170 66	
Fish culture revenue.....	638 94			4 80	323 63		5 40	53 11		252 00	
Pelagic sealing treaty.....	73,236 35	73,236 35									
Premiums, discounts and exchange.....	312 30	311 05								1 25	
Totals.....	207,281 05	78,255 32	12,816 88	3,451 25	14,337 67	192 70	24,867 23	9,178 96	19,219 37	44,546 67	415 00

Refund of fees received prior to 1928-1929..... \$ 1,120 10
 Refund of Casual Revenue received prior to 1928-1929..... 6 60
\$ 1,126 70
\$206,154 35

FISHERIES BRANCH

EXPENDITURE, 1928-29

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS

Provinces	Totals	Inspectors, Overseers and Wardens		Allowances			Gasolene and oil	Special Guardians		Sundry
		Salaries	Disburse- ments	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	Expense	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
General.....	16,937 10	13,434 19	890 86							2,612 05
Nova Scotia No. 1.....	38,881 24	16,005 00	2,099 13	3,200 00	750 00	154 32		15,935 94	45 33	91 52
" No. 2.....	39,010 48	19,115 48	4,514 04	4,149 46	400 00		177 77	9,648 50	689 47	315 76
" No. 3.....	39,968 81	20,228 14	4,082 85	4,000 00	150 00	75 00		11,248 75	80 65	103 42
Halifax School.....	1,454 39		1,454 39							
	136,252 02	68,782 81	13,641 27	11,349 46	1,300 00	229 32	177 77	36,833 19	815 45	3,122 75
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>										
Prince Edward Island No. 1....	15,540 52	9,960 00	2,153 71	1,748 50				1,472 70	10 00	195 61
" No. 2....	4,089 61	1,500 00	527 57		150 00		122 94	1,266 00	492 43	30 67
	19,630 13	11,460 00	2,681 28	1,748 50	150 00		122 94	2,738 70	502 43	226 28
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
New Brunswick No. 1.....	19,788 99	11,106 17	1,733 85	1,181 10	306 14		161 62	5,117 50	82 88	99 73
" No. 2.....	42,521 98	16,271 61	3,301 16	3,715 00	1,150 20		749 67	15,969 70	887 14	477 50
" No. 3.....	25,792 51	10,067 07	1,516 70	900 00	168 75		150 89	12,928 06		61 04
	88,103 48	37,444 85	6,551 71	5,796 10	1,625 09		1,062 18	34,015 26	970 02	638 27
<i>Quebec.....</i>	128 94		128 94							
<i>Manitoba.....</i>	21,510 94	9,874 00	3,667 15	600 00	600 00	875 00	247 98	2,878 19	2,597 97	170 65
<i>Saskatchewan.....</i>	21,891 59	11,141 61	3,856 95	1,200 00	168 75	750 00		1,843 75	2,777 88	152 65
<i>Alberta.....</i>	23,768 30	11,679 19	4,290 93	1,275 00	400 00	600 00	149 54	3,098 00	2,180 65	94 99
<i>British Columbia—</i>										
General.....	27,875 39	21,060 00	1,892 11							4,923 28
British Columbia No. 1.....	43,874 79	11,407 00	9,511 72					11,670 37	9,587 74	1,697 96
" No. 2.....	35,009 05	13,865 31	7,409 09					8,671 40	627 72	4,435 53
" No. 3.....	28,703 28	15,630 00	7,948 35					3,274 21	325 19	1,525 53
	135,462 51	61,962 31	26,761 27					23,615 98	10,540 65	12,582 30
<i>General Account.....</i>	13,105 16									13,105 16

SUMMARY

Provinces	Totals	Inspectors, Overseers and Wardens		Allowances			Gasolene and oil	Special Guardians		Sundry
		Salaries	Disbursements	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	Expense	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	136,252 02	68,782 81	13,641 27	11,349 46	1,300 00	229 32	177 77	36,833 19	815 45	3,122 75
Prince Edward Island.....	19,630 13	11,460 00	2,681 28	1,748 50	150 00	.....	122 94	2,738 70	502 43	220 23
New Brunswick.....	88,103 48	37,444 85	6,551 71	5,706 10	1,625 09	.....	1,062 18	34,015 26	970 02	638 27
Quebec.....	128 94	.....	128 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	21,510 94	9,874 00	3,667 15	600 00	600 00	875 00	247 98	2,878 19	2,597 97	170 :
Saskatchewan.....	21,891 59	11,141 61	3,856 95	1,200 00	168 75	750 00	.....	1,843 75	2,777 88	152 65
Alberta.....	23,768 30	11,679 19	4,290 93	1,275 00	400 00	600 00	149 54	3,098 00	2,180 65	94 99
British Columbia.....	135,462 51	61,962 31	26,761 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,615 98	10,540 65	12,582 30
General Account.....	13,105 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,105 16
Totals.....	459,853 07	212,344 77	61,579 50	21,969 06	4,243 84	2,454 32	1,760 41	105,023 07	20,385 05	30,093 05

EXPENDITURE 1928-29
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

Establishments and Accounts	Total Dr.	—	Pay-list	Board or Provisions	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			Clothing	Sundry
						Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA—												
F.P. No. 1.....	5,041 58		2,811 22	150 00	439 91	140 74	1,203 71	139 96	68 93	102 35	9 24	124 02
Mildred McColl.....	6,012 43	11,054 01	4,480 97		506 07	197 75	27 95	315 05	145 12	106 56	51 11	181 85
Lulu T. (Chartered).....	1,752 20	1,752 20	532 69		107 63			13 91		1 20		1,006 77
	12,806 21		7,824 88	150 00	1,053 61	338 49	1,231 66	468 92	214 05	210 11	60 35	1,402 64
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—												
Richmond.....	1,535 17	1,535 17	1,059 14		245 37	74 14	33 18	45 82		14 30		63 22
<i>Chartered Boats—</i>												
Blake.....	1,566 25		1,006 47									559 78
Crystal.....	806 44		606 44									200 00
Dora.....	403 22		303 22									100 00
Flying Cloud.....	403 22		303 22									100 00
Gander.....	695 17		445 17									250 00
Ostrea.....	8,260 54		657 01	220 70	803 08	3,191 19	2,165 53	363 28	184 31	29 44	53 10	592 90
Retriever.....	871 09		561 30									309 79
Sea Gull.....	396 78		296 78									100 00
Spy.....	396 78		296 78									100 00
Vimy R.....	877 63	14,677 12	658 06									219 57
	16,212 29		6,193 59	220 70	1,048 45	3,265 33	2,198 71	409 10	184 31	43 74	53 10	2,595 26
NEW BRUNSWICK—												
Gannett Rock.....	4,592 93		2,995 00		269 57	17 52	909 09	509 65	55 27	51 40		145 43
Phalarope.....	6,590 33	11,543 26	5,190 00		773 50		94 36	354 13	64 20	73 55	25 59	15 00
<i>Chartered Boats—</i>												
Lloyd George.....	314 76		215 00		8 80						15 96	75 00
Norge.....	1,286 28		299 00		160 49			20 08	2 31			804 50
Pontiac.....	4,065 77	5,666 91	1,532 00		504 04			16 91	2 32			2,010 50
	17,210 17		10,231 00		1,716 40	17 52	1,003 45	900 77	124 10	124 95	41 55	3,050 43
MANITOBA—												
Bradbury.....	22,680 03		10,158 08	2,021 93	6,237 31	774 48	77 70	415 87	1,091 29	125 89	691 00	189 48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—												
General Account.....	34,666 35	34,066 35	7,012 04	50 87	73 32	119 06	384 35	108 28	50 00	0 68	1 50	26,806 25
Poplar Island Warehouse.....	2,189 76	2,189 76	1,306 66		87 85	19 65	10 80	194 01		18 20		552 59

Departmental Boats—

District No. 1—

Elkhorn.....	2,952 68	2,326 38	0 00	406 65	13 75	53 62	36 22	17 70	69 47	4 79	18 10
Foam Crest.....	5,163 78	4,500 00		372 75	8 25	82 86	16 25	38 23	58 91	25 97	60 56
Hummingbird.....	8 95			3 15		3 50	2 30				
Merrysca.....	5,854 90	4,490 75	456 40	97 39	103 02	65 44	184 41	130 15	80 71	15 00	231 63
Swan Tail.....	4,033 26	3,344 19		401 35	0 85	56 23	40 86	13 20	24 99	4 96	56 63
Vedder River.....	3,432 67	21,446 24	2,975 00	271 60	13 75	33 27	35 29	19 95	00 55	4 46	18 80

District No. 2—

Babine No. 1.....	930 51	700 00		73 85	14 65	7 25	31 26	30 00	0 80		72 70
Babine No. 2.....	907 47	695 48		113 23	27 96	6 57	29 61	2 80	4 32		27 50
Beldis.....	4,651 75	2,453 00	36 85	1,024 30	55 30	45 01	304 00	78 82	207 78	10 09	430 60
Bonila Rock.....	3,778 75	2,306 41		502 59	73 50	523 36	184 56	88 15	72 29		27 89
Cloyah.....	2 60			2 60							
Hawk Eye.....	1,656 29	1,284 67		242 51	3 95	24 75	65 20	10 00	20 95		4 26
Heron Wing.....	4,528 03	2,932 09	4 33	701 49	65 85	515 06	86 29	125 20	66 78	9 82	21 12
Linnett N.....	36 40			23 23		9 85	3 32				
Marfish.....	744 93	391 27	26 00	28 70		251 02				10 47	37 47
Metra.....	4,820 64	2,841 54	393 34	829 90	90 80	355 06	159 12	30 15	91 10	5 47	24 16
Rividis.....	5,299 91	2,908 29	780 53	471 01	141 70	368 39	228 26	82 73	152 55	42 02	124 43
Senepa.....	5,212 33	2,381 61	32 64	1,594 41	55 14	115 58	323 25	73 86	201 43		434 41

District No. 3—

Black Raven.....	2,624 18	1,245 96		253 39	30 86	323 53	339 48	59 91	103 65	32 60	234 80
Egret Plume.....	4,621 58	959 68		273 28	492 80	2,628 50	73 56	28 16	112 50		83 10
Gull Wing.....	2,699 55	1,500 00		127 73	240 39	445 52	216 29	7 45	50 99	23 54	87 64
Pursepa.....	3,655 45	1,500 00		1,020 32	61 52	80 01	184 55	176 70	126 96	22 19	474 20
Vanidis.....	9,673 88	23,274 64	6,480 00	325 00	52 25	343 29	709 74	47 99	338 60	81 57	140 97

Chartered Boats—

District No. 1—

Betty.....	1,232 41	823 23		50 70			31 31		3 28		323 89
Eva.....	958 00	658 94		40 72			0 45				251 89
Jean No. 2.....	528 62	344 52		68 00			12 10				104 06
Minota.....	504 42	305 81		102 00			10 11				86 50
Porteous.....	240 00	240 00									
Seeley.....	185 81	185 81									
W.T.C.....	1,951 63	5,600 89	1,309 35	45 62	0 40		9 76				586 50

District No. 2—

Amy S.....	660 11	250 88		71 38			45 81		3 04		289 00
Argo.....	59 59			0 32			59 27				
Bee.....	948 80	424 76		57 04			10 80		4 20		452 00
Biddy K.....	2,026 23	950 82		81 41							994 00
Brant.....	2,581 17	913 61		444 95			72 95		4 66		1,145 00
Cutty Sark.....	93 03			28 22			9 65				55 16
Doris J.....	2,127 73	875 81		310 16			49 26				892 50
Double A.....	1,955 00	802 50		235 93			44 53		3 04		869 00
D.W.....	82 92			17 15			0 81				64 96
Elida.....	2,283 66	928 47		238 67			78 01		4 06		1,034 45
Eureka.....	2,176 83	983 22		227 18			25 31		3 12		938 00
Fisher.....	1,785 51	795 09		259 67			41 98		6 66		682 11
Flying Spur.....	2,927 53	1,107 10		324 90			116 03		4 50		1,375 00

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE—Continued

Establishments and Accounts	Total Dr.	—	Pay-list	Board or provisions.	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			Clothing	Sundry
						Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Con.												
Chartered Boats—Con.												
District No. 2—Con.												
Full Moon.....	3,213 85		909 00		536 69			117 98		69 68		1,580 50
Grant.....	2 00											2 00
Irene R.....	1,588 77		831 05		67 41			9 91				680 40
Joe D.....	1,241 01		638 71		62 07			16 63				522 00
Kiki.....	2,811 45		1,059 67		270 87			37 87		3 04		1,440 00
Little Giant.....	15 00											15 00
Mary Ellen C.....	2,441 33		905 33		265 99			36 97		3 04		1,230 00
Maud.....	7 50											7 50
Melrose.....	1,484 31		730 64		95 34			13 21		3 12		642 00
Nereis.....	761 16		370 16		34 00							357 00
Oh Boy.....	2,413 59		810 00		408 40			85 95		7 54		1,102 00
Omar K.....	1,500 87		754 85		106 47			17 78		3 77		618 00
Oswego.....	1,917 24		877 50		70 20			14 50		3 04		952 00
Oyeshimo.....	2,677 23		1,012 50		211 49			41 64		1 60		1,410 00
Pansy.....	892 24		283 87		153 70			31 63		3 04		420 00
Pocahontas.....	478 97		110 05		32 13			30 29				306 50
P.R.B.H. No. 28.....	852 63		226 46		92 08			34 09				500 00
Reliance.....	3,095 45		1,514 77		43 42			15 44	6 70	3 12		1,512 00
Sea Bee.....	2,368 77		950 81		316 15			49 61				1,052 20
Sea Foam.....	3 75				3 75							
Seminole.....	2,369 93		860 33		359 22			34 44		4 44		1,111 50
Sunbeam No. 2.....	3,275 45		1,157 75		286 21		75 60	72 73		68 16		1,615 00
Tillicums.....	1,146 42		473 22		48 09			46 53		19 14		559 44
Tuxedo.....	1,902 67		875 08		151 87			36 48		6 24		833 00
Velma.....	0 20				0 20							
Venture.....	2,381 55		877 50		341 61			88 40		3 04		1,071 00
Vera S. Fry.....	148 95	60,700 40					148 95					
District No. 3—												
Alba.....	774 20		550 00		39 60			9 00		5 60		170 00
Alice D. Edward.....	423 89		274 19		53 10			11 60				85 00
Allen.....	201 56		216 66		7 40			1 10				66 40
Beaton.....	538 94		401 07		11 56			3 31				123 00
Betty N.....	726 25		500 00		66 00			5 75				154 50
Blue Bird.....	250 76		156 67		33 05			12 54				48 50
C.H.....	268 27		183 33		24 00			3 22		0 72		57 00
Chartres 2.....	240 57		116 67		57 50			11 15		1 25		54 00
Clyde.....	284 53		186 67		30 70			7 64		1 52		58 00
Colby.....	1,321 38		530 00		158 00			35 54		3 04		594 80
Cowichan.....	30 00											30 00

Cowichan No. 2	212 00								212 00
Crab	647 02	436 67		67 75		7 60			135 00
Daisy	800 40	500 00		115 35		30 80			154 25
Dana	8 24			6 90		1 34			
Dora	734 61	496 77		67 04		16 80			154 00
Doris	223 74	141 94		26 80					55 00
Dorothy	112 74			40 62		7 12			65 00
Dorothy N	2,335 59	1,200 00		67 67		9 39	2 18		1,056 35
Dot	1,690 21	900 00		280 49		47 02			430 20
Dunno	834 30	540 00		107 80		16 50	4 00		166 00
Emily P	497 85	250 00		159 60		11 25			77 00
Esperanza	1,479 69	900 00	1 00	205 65		44 14	4 40		324 50
Ethel	2,286 43	1,320 00		243 00		47 18			676 25
Ethel V	605 01	326 88		16 65		58 15	3 93		200 00
Fauna	252 84	170 00		24 00		4 28	1 56		53 00
Fifi	326 36	225 81		19 80		4 25			76 50
Fisher	717 52	496 77		63 75		6 00	1 00		150 00
Georgia M	9 60			9 60					
Gipsy	255 58	183 33		10 80		4 45			57 00
Harte	471 35	320 00		47 40		8 95	1 00		94 00
Hobo	234 51	156 67		22 64		8 20			47 00
Hope	993 27	400 00		235 57		46 70	1 50		309 50
If 2	401 98	243 33		41 74		4 91			112 00
Ildstad	272 70	210 00							62 70
Iona	575 47	370 43		77 00		15 92	1 62		110 50
Iron Duke	866 85	550 00		122 85		24 00			170 00
Ironsides	41 09			34 29		4 80	2 00		
Kjiriti	467 11	316 67		41 62		8 79	2 03		98 00
Klatawa	489 62	329 03		54 49		3 10			103 00
Ladner Boy	766 14	391 61		148 74		41 55	3 24		181 00
Lady Van	519 19	381 29		23 40		2 50			112 00
Lina	255 49	163 33		24 10		18 06			50 00
Lively	0 10			0 10					
Maud L	531 96	370 10		37 45		10 41			114 00
M. E. Smith	2,325 16	1,258 00		177 80		12 23	5 53		871 60
Moose	2,119 30	840 00		292 53		57 55	6 12		923 10
Nina	172 69	110 00		21 50		4 63	1 56		35 00
Nitinat	100 00	100 00							
Norma B	169 10	118 28		14 82					36 00
No. 2057	646 55	470 00		27 00		4 80			144 75
Olaly	583 26	305 06		53 53		34 43	3 24		187 00
Olivo	810 23	570 00		46 04		19 35	0 84		174 00
Pontiac	1,833 76	1,270 95		122 90		18 11			421 80
Rask	260 88	173 33		31 58		2 97			53 00
Red Rover	502 84	262 58		145 86		11 40	4 00		79 00
Repentance	574 33	251 61		232 93		11 79			78 00
R.K.	251 71	170 00		25 67		5 04			51 00
S. & E.	538 00	332 26		13 16		8 58			184 00
Sayward No. 1	705 14	427 42		111 42		33 30			133 00
Sea Dog	1,595 46	1,200 00		28 52		4 17	3 82		358 95

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE—*Concluded*

Establishments and Accounts	Total Dr.	—	Pay-list	Board or Provisions	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			Clothing	Sundry
						Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Con.</i>												
Chartered Boats— <i>Con.</i>												
District No. 3— <i>Con.</i>												
Speedwell.....	498 71		363 55		17 66			6 50				111 00
tuart.....	998 08		670 00		31 28			38 74		1 20	9 81	247 05
Susie M.....	458 57		310 10		44 77			6 70				97 00
Sylvia.....	647 05		400 00		108 80			13 25				125 00
T. M. G.....	933 39		654 84		67 80			6 80				203 95
V. V.....	144 00		100 00									44 00
Willeen.....	975 54		536 67		259 33			22 58		1 96		155 00
Wonder No. 3.....	811 62	44,722 88	500 00		124 10			34 02				153 50
	225,170 77		111,464 73	2,942 43	20,912 25	1,655 40	6,989 87	5,978 28	1,120 03	2,171 06	304 26	71,632 46
General Account.....	6 15						3 15					3 00

SUMMARY

Nova Scotia.....	12,806 21		7,824 88	1 50	1,053 61	338 49	1,231 66	468 92	214 05	210 11	60 35	1,402 64
Prince Edward Island.....	16,212 29		6,193 59	220 70	1,048 45	3,265 33	2,198 71	409 10	184 31	43 74	53 10	2,595 26
New Brunswick.....	17,210 17		10,231 00		1,716 40	17 52	1,003 45	900 77	124 10	124 95	41 55	3,050 43
Manitoba.....	22,680 03		10,158 08	2,921 93	6,237 31	774 48	77 70	415 87	1,091 29	125 89	691 00	186 48
British Columbia.....	225,170 77		111,464 73	2,942 43	20,912 25	1,655 40	6,989 87	5,978 28	1,120 03	2,171 06	304 26	71,632 46
General Account.....	6 15						3 15					3 00
	204,085 62		145,872 28	6,086 56	30,968 02	6,051 22	11,504 54	8,172 94	2,733 78	2,675 75	1,150 26	78,870 27

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

<i>General Account</i>	244 80										55 62	189 18
<i>East Coast—</i>												
Arleux.....	41,722 91	24,570 56	5,232 44	5,107 68	1,067 17	1,801 38	478 75	835 75	359 30	814 96	305 83	
Arras.....	49,698 98	24,944 73	5,227 12	8,992 05	3,232 40	2,980 00	682 78	927 58	693 39	538 64	1,480 29	
	91,421 89	49,524 29	10,459 56	14,159 73	5,199 57	4,871 38	1,161 53	1,763 33	1,052 78	1,353 60	1,876 12	
<i>West Coast—</i>												
Givenchy.....	50,377 67	25,108 57	6,208 00	8,129 22	3,546 25	2,158 69	1,031 38	1,332 10	1,329 12	940 77	593 57	
Malaspina.....	53,939 65	29,740 64	6,229 43	11,144 92	530 85	1,473 07	714 35	422 67	1,106 69	1,789 26	787 77	
	104,317 32	54,849 21	12,437 43	19,274 14	4,077 10	3,631 76	1,745 73	1,754 77	2,435 81	2,730 03	1,381 34	

SUMMARY

<i>General Account</i>	244 80										55 62	189 18
<i>East Coast</i>	91,421 89	49,524 29	10,459 56	14,159 73	5,199 57	4,871 38	1,161 53	1,763 33	1,052 78	1,353 60	1,876 12	
<i>West Coast</i>	104,317 32	54,849 21	12,437 43	19,274 14	4,077 10	3,631 76	1,745 73	1,754 77	2,435 81	2,730 03	1,381 34	
	195,984 01	104,373 50	22,896 99	33,433 87	9,276 67	8,503 14	2,907 26	3,518 10	3,488 59	4,139 25	3,440 64	

EXPENDITURE, 1928-29

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISH CULTURE

Hatcheries	Salaries		Maintenance		Total of hatchery		Total of provinces	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Nova Scotia</i>								111,139 02
Antigonish.....	360	00	35,233	08	35,593	08		
Bedford.....	2,685	00	8,107	60	10,792	60		
Lindloff.....			944	22	944	22		
Margaree.....	4,200	00	4,730	20	8,930	20		
Margaree Pond.....	270	97	1,864	08	2,135	05		
Middleton.....	2,376	67	4,932	97	7,309	64		
Windsor.....	1,500	00	2,113	46	3,613	46		
Yarmouth.....	240	00	41,580	77	41,820	77		
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —								4,799 60
Kelly's Pond Hatchery.....	3,060	00	1,739	60	4,799	60		
<i>New Brunswick</i>								62,034 34
Florenceville.....	1,150	00	11,414	00	12,564	00		
Grand Falls.....	2,526	13	2,618	37	5,144	50		
Miramichi.....	2,820	00	3,178	38	5,998	38		
Miramichi Pond.....			2,145	87	2,145	87		
Nepisiquit.....			847	02	847	02		
New Mills Pond.....	720	00	3,041	92	3,761	92		
Restigouche.....	2,760	00	3,696	47	6,456	47		
Sparkle.....	4	00	22	00	26	00		
St. Hohn Hatchery.....	2,270	00	9,910	81	12,180	81		
St. John Pond.....			12,668	55	12,668	55		
Tobique.....			240	82	240	82		
<i>Manitoba</i>								30,335 78
Dauphin River Spawn Camp.....			1,677	88	1,677	88		
Dauphin River.....			294	95	294	95		
Gull Harbour.....	2,019	35	4,030	37	6,049	62		
Swan Creek Hatchery.....			7,777	38	7,777	38		
Winnipegosis.....	2,691	67	11,844	28	14,535	95		
<i>Saskatchewan</i>								8,753 11
Qu'Appelle.....	3,000	00	5,753	11	8,753	11		
<i>Alberta</i>								68,736 67
Banff.....	3,240	00	5,018	90	8,258	90		
Cold Lake.....			1,125	09	1,125	09		
Jasper Park.....			500	65	500	65		
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1,164	84	49,120	49	50,285	33		
Spray Lakes.....			1,002	53	1,002	53		
Waterton Park.....	600	00	6,964	17	7,564	17		
<i>British Columbia</i>								123,217 69
General.....	8,225	78	2,815	71	11,041	49		
Anderson.....	2,338	87	6,802	73	9,141	60		
Babine.....	3,140	22	7,419	94	10,560	16		
Cowichan.....	3,531	27	3,435	14	6,966	41		
Cranbrook Eyeing station.....	457	90	783	40	1,241	30		
Cultus.....	2,201	46	5,169	17	7,370	63		
Gerrard.....	59	35	1,872	86	1,932	21		
Harrison.....	500	74	4,543	15	5,043	89		
Kennedy.....	2,918	79	4,511	31	7,430	10		
Lloyds Creek Eyeing Station.....	482	98	1,727	43	2,210	41		
Nelson Eyeing Station.....	2,218	75	3,909	19	6,127	94		
Pemberton.....	4,984	06	6,905	57	11,889	63		
Penask Lake Eyeing Station.....	700	00	997	78	1,697	78		
Pitt.....	1,530	16	4,955	88	6,486	04		
Rivers Inlet.....	3,615	20	7,315	34	10,930	54		
Skeena.....	4,469	22	10,601	00	15,070	22		
Stuart.....	2,171	13	5,006	21	7,177	34		
Summerland.....	187	55	712	45	900	00		
<i>General Account</i>	6,360	00	19,095	37	25,455	37		25,455 37
	89,752	06	344,719	52				434,471 58

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISH CULTURE—*Concluded*

SUMMARY

Hatcheries	Salaries		Maintenance		Total of hatchery		Total of provinces	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	11,632	64	99,506	38	111,139	02		
Prince Edward Island.....	3,060	00	1,739	60	4,799	60		
New Brunswick.....	12,250	13	49,784	21	62,034	34		
Manitoba.....	4,711	02	25,624	76	30,335	78		
Saskatchewan.....	3,000	00	5,753	11	8,753	11		
Alberta.....	5,004	84	63,731	83	68,736	67		
British Columbia.....	43,733	43	79,484	26	123,217	69		
General Account.....	6,360	00	19,095	37	25,455	37		
	89,752	06	344,719	52			434,471	58

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEEP SEA FISHERIES, 1928-29

General Account.....	\$	7,396	98
Demonstration building.....		2,446	51
Destruction hair seals.....		709	92
Destruction of predatory fish.....		12	00
Marine laboratory.....		17,300	69
Shell fish.....		22	64
Scallop investigation.....		6,276	99
Technical education.....		2,040	69
Transportation of fish (collecting boats)			
General Account.....		932	79
Bickerton-Canso service.....		16,081	40
Sonora-Halifax service.....		19,624	36
Cape Breton service.....		19,793	79
Lockport-Port Latour service.....		3,135	48
		59,567	82
Royal Commission.....		17,808	49
		<u>\$ 113,582</u>	<u>73</u>

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1928-29

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...	13,105 16	136,252 02	19,630 13	88,103 48	128 94	21,510 94	21,891 59	23,768 30	135,462 51	459,853 07
Fisheries Patrol Service.....	6 15	12,806 21	16,212 29	17,210 17		22,680 03			225,170 77	294,085 62
Fisheries Protection Service.....	11,974 72	77,460 53	116 34	2,115 10					104,317 32	195,984 01
Fish culture.....	25,455 37	111,139 02	4,799 60	62,034 34		30,335 78	8,753 11	68,736 67	123,217 69	434,471 58
Building fishways, etc.....	4 50	5,287 50	15 00	6,612 08		1 15	0 60	0 15	7,354 48	19,275 46
Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries.....	27,169 56	79,393 42	6,297 83						721 92	113,582 73
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	284 66	151 32	193 44	114 00						743 42
Hair seal bounty.....		11,119 50	1,361 50	2,478 00					10,038 00	24,997 00
Inspection of pickled fish.....	342 77	20,484 94	1,710 41	1,984 41					3,547 14	28,069 67
International Fisheries Commission (Halibut).....	36,419 29									36,419 29
Legal and incidental expenses.....		417 60		530 34					4,256 01	5,203 95
Oyster culture.....			9,921 34							9,921 34
Marine Biological Board.....	200,100 00									200,100 00
Fishing bounty.....		79,077 60	9,334 30	19,387 80	43,611 50					151,411 20
Totals.....	314,862 18	533,589 66	69,592 18	200,569 72	43,740 44	74,527 90	30,645 30	92,505 12	614,085 84	1,974,118 34
Civil Government Salaries.....										100,694 04
Contingencies.....										24,968 85
Gratuities.....										2,099,781 23
										440 00
										2,100,221 23

DETAILED STATEMENT OF MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD EXPENDITURE, 1928-29

"A"—General Account.....		298 52	
<i>St. Andrews Biological Station</i>	33,488 25		
"Prince".....	2,928 01		
			\$ 36,416 26
<i>Nanaimo Biological Station</i>	35,770 62		
"A. P. Knight".....	3,010 65		
Chum and Pink Salmon Investigation.....	3,417 86		
Chum and Pink Salmon Tagging.....	1,003 38		
Clam Investigation.....	414 68		
Herring and Pilchard.....	2,552 66		
Oyster Investigation.....	738 18		
Shrimp Investigation.....	366 11		
		47,274 14	
<i>Advances Outstanding</i>		10	
			\$ 83,989 02
"B"—General Account.....			\$ 4,464 74
<i>Atlantic Experimental Station</i>	25,854 54		
Cod Investigation.....	949 81		
Fish Curing Investigation.....	3,713 92		
Fishermans Course.....	3,201 66		
Haddock Investigation.....	685 89		
Mackerel Investigation.....	505 15		
		34,910 97	
<i>Pacific Experimental Station</i>	\$ 24,358 34		
Investigations General.....	647 85		
Discoloration Investigation.....	178 29		
Field Investigation.....	4,378 06		
Glue Investigation.....	89 92		
Meals Investigation.....	331 90		
Oils Investigation.....	689 29		
Refrigeration Investigation.....	205 59		
Salmon Tagging.....	3,798 98		
		34,678 22	
<i>Hudson Strait Expedition</i>		933 82	
<i>Advances Outstanding</i>		208 70	
			\$ 75,196 45
"C"—Atlantic Salmon Investigation.....	1,080 31		
Fry Planting.....			
Brook Trout Investigation.....	1,277 95		
Cultus Lake Investigation.....	10,970 98		
Eagle River Investigation.....	1,053 36		
Experimental Demonstration in Hatching and Rearing.....	527 00		
General Lakes Survey.....	2,261 17		
Lobster Investigation.....	461 84		
Maritime Lakes Investigation.....	8 80		
Oyster Investigation.....	277 16		
Pacific Trout Investigation.....			
Field Investigation.....	2,467 38		
Prairie Lakes Investigation.....	8,518 75		
Lake Athabaska.....	654 04		
Rearing Ponds—Taft.....	3 40		
Shadfish Investigation.....	447 43		
Whitefish Investigation.....	469 35		
		30,478 92	
<i>Advances Outstanding</i>		92 15	
			30,571 07
			\$ 189,756 54

APPENDIX No. 8

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, BY PROVINCES, IN
FISHERIES SERVICES 1867-1928 UNDER DOMINION
GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY

	Expenditure		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	4,539,773	56	325,405	09
Prince Edward Island.....	721,471	71	99,013	97
New Brunswick.....	3,425,778	83	552,772	12
Quebec.....	2,425,733	12	341,261	99
Ontario.....	3,214,671	13	520,135	96
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	23,414	29	4,779	25
Manitoba.....	1,647,963	15	293,431	81
North-West Territories.....	58,258	58	9,775	23
Alberta.....	409,563	06	177,343	85
Saskatchewan.....	514,589	40	90,729	60
British Columbia.....	10,692,574	77	2,618,817	69
Yukon.....	29,343	94	10,707	75
Hudson Bay District.....			821	83
	27,703,135	54		
CRUISERS				
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.....	4,879,239	21		
Expenditures, general.....	32,582,374	75		
	3,219,922	64		
Fishing bounty, 1882-1928.....	35,802,297	39		
	7,430,315	41		
Total expenditure, 1867-1928.....	43,232,612	80		

FISHING BOUNTIES

Year	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Prince Edward Island		Quebec		Totals	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1882.....	106,098	72	16,997	00	16,137	00	33,052	75	172,285	47
1883.....	89,432	50	12,395	20	8,577	14	19,940	01	130,344	85
1884.....	104,934	09	13,576	00	9,230	96	28,004	93	155,718	98
1885.....	103,999	73	15,908	25	10,166	65	31,464	76	161,539	39
1886.....	98,789	54	17,894	57	10,935	87	33,283	61	160,903	59
1887.....	99,662	03	19,699	65	12,528	51	31,907	73	163,757	92
1888.....	89,778	90	18,454	92	9,092	96	32,858	75	150,185	53
1889.....	90,142	51	21,026	79	13,994	53	33,362	71	158,526	54
1890.....	91,235	64	21,108	33	11,686	32	34,210	72	158,241	01
1891.....	92,377	42	17,235	96	12,771	30	34,507	17	156,891	85
1892.....	109,410	39	10,864	61	9,782	79	29,694	35	159,752	14
1893.....	108,060	67	12,524	09	9,328	62	28,320	72	158,234	10
1894.....	111,460	03	12,690	80	7,875	79	28,040	18	160,066	80
1895.....	110,765	27	12,919	32	9,285	13	30,598	27	163,567	99
1896.....	98,048	95	13,602	88	9,745	50	32,992	44	154,389	77
1897.....	102,083	50	13,454	50	9,809	00	32,157	00	157,504	00
1898.....	103,730	00	13,746	00	10,188	00	31,795	00	159,459	00
1899.....	106,598	50	13,514	50	7,822	00	32,065	00	160,000	00
1900.....	101,448	00	13,562	50	10,589	00	33,203	00	158,802	50
1901.....	101,024	50	13,420	50	8,335	50	33,161	50	155,942	00
1902.....	100,455	70	14,555	80	8,716	55	36,125	45	159,853	50
1903.....	99,714	15	14,872	75	9,652	50	34,703	30	158,943	70
1904.....	99,286	44	15,110	80	9,179	35	33,651	65	157,228	24
1905.....	100,664	35	15,379	50	8,317	20	34,185	60	158,546	65

FISHING BOUNTIES—Concluded

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1906.....	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907.....	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,101 35	156,113 50
1908.....	98,156 20	17,203 75	9,708 90	34,931 05	159,999 90
1909.....	95,413 60	15,480 15	8,973 85	35,354 25	155,221 85
1910.....	96,468 20	16,531 05	9,557 80	36,609 70	159,166 75
1911.....	99,424 90	15,795 00	8,669 85	36,109 95	159,999 70
1912.....	97,904 25	15,109 75	11,119 00	35,863 40	159,996 40
1913.....	93,456 00	16,385 05	11,081 85	37,738 35	158,661 25
1914.....	94,990 54	17,536 50	10,339 65	36,717 45	159,584 14
1915.....	90,611 05	17,609 95	9,513 95	41,006 10	158,741 05
1916.....	88,212 10	17,540 15	9,961 95	44,285 60	159,999 80
1917-18.....	86,115 60	17,538 35	10,754 75	45,484 40	159,893 10
1918-19.....	85,000 65	17,114 35	10,392 35	47,167 90	159,675 25
1919-20.....	85,521 05	16,085 20	8,702 20	44,828 25	155,136 70
1920-21.....	93,873 00	13,773 70	8,110 70	36,761 90	152,519 30
1921-22.....	91,410 20	14,640 60	9,413 00	43,986 00	159,449 80
1922-23.....	93,254 45	16,311 25	7,704 40	39,902 45	157,172 55
1923-24.....	91,261 55	16,123 25	10,153 65	42,378 35	159,916 80
1924-25.....	86,300 20	15,634 05	11,410 15	46,482 00	159,826 40
1925-26.....	82,550 35	18,824 30	10,670 70	47,930 45	159,984 80
1926-27.....	83,006 90	16,721 00	13,221 55	46,818 65	159,768 10
1927-28.....	82,107 00	19,906 80	12,095 45	44,266 55	158,375 80
1928-29.....	79,077 60	19,387 80	9,334 30	43,611 50	151,411 20
	4,506,177 42	748,469 27	473,626 52	1,702,042 20	7,430,315 41

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MARINE POLICE SERVICE ON THE ATLANTIC COASTS OF CANADA FOR PATROLLING THE TERRITORIAL FISHERIES 1870-1874 INCLUSIVE

1870.....	\$
1871.....	73,550 86
1872.....	50,123 24
1873.....	53,794 90
1874.....	15,364 69

192,833 69

During the period 1875 to 1885, inclusive, the Washington Treaty, which gave United States fishermen the use of Canadian Inshore fisheries, was in force.

On the expiry of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, the present Fisheries Protection Service was organized in 1886. The following is a statement of the annual expenditure on such account from 1886 to 1928-29 inclusive.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

In addition to Cruisers, entered under Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia:—

1886.....	\$ 104,020 98	1897.....	\$ 71,349 44
1887.....	86,300 74	1898.....	78,097 10
1888.....	59,869 47	1899.....	68,330 27
1889.....	47,748 94	1900.....	66,148 97
1890.....	51,296 34	1901.....	96,648 26
1891.....	81,918 99	1902.....	75,942 24
1892.....	84,305 51	1903.....	75,543 60
1893.....	60,269 69	1904.....	103,427 32
1894.....	70,501 71	1905.....	294,440 34
1895.....	61,310 19	1906.....	136,432 61
1896.....	64,064 00	1907.....	99,015 07

(No proper division of the expenditure of these roving Cruisers could be made between the Maritime Provinces, although *pro rata* shares are fairly chargeable to N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.)

1908-09.....	\$ 114,923 00	1918-19.....	56,256 78
1909-10.....	113,582 23	1919-20.....	218,143 93
1910-11.....	116,235 21	1920-21.....	227,159 57
1911-12.....	120,240 00	1921-22.....	172,003 39
1912-13.....	163,370 19	1922-23.....	107,658 85
1913-14.....	225,113 26	1923-24.....	95,332 27
1914-15.....	95,702 02	1924-25.....	95,714 47
1915-16.....	102,637 16	1925-26.....	98,060 10
1916-17.....	132,393 60	1926-27.....	113,804 14
1917-18.....	118,824 16	1927-28.....	125,015 62
		1928-29.....	125,920 64

\$ 4,867 906 36

A pro-rate share of this amount is chargeable to the Provinces of N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Breeding		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867										
1868		225 28					225 28	*	12,275	25
1869		2,572 23					2,572 23		848	46
1870		9,728 26					9,728 26	*	1,373	24
1871		8,794 37					8,794 37		36	74
1872		8,341 39					8,341 39		51	45
1873		8,689 07					8,689 07		159	30
1874		10,585 13					10,585 13		123	94
1875		12,265 86					12,265 86		551	00
1876		14,655 76			6,870 33		21,526 09		403	00
1877		15,127 49			3,488 27		18,615 76		1,520	71
1878		15,292 83			3,400 00		18,692 83		1,442	38
1879		14,312 76			2,687 44		17,000 20		1,796	11
1880		14,180 55			3,323 16		17,503 71		1,506	72
1881		14,909 42			3,454 29		18,363 71		2,779	49
1882		16,479 41			5,858 98		22,338 39		1,111	61
1883		16,247 14			4,191 34		20,438 48		2,005	29
1884		15,600 01			4,728 11		20,428 12		1,833	18
1885		17,503 45			4,610 81		22,114 26		2,616	28
1886		17,852 33			7,478 23		25,330 56		2,166	53
1887		18,092 21			6,701 89		24,794 00		1,585	28
1888		18,308 02			6,850 27		25,158 29		3,905	44
1889		20,201 09			6,688 75		26,889 84		2,744	23
1890		17,395 24			6,606 95		24,002 19		5,424	95
1891		17,844 19			5,863 75		23,707 94		5,891	65
1892		18,755 86			10,289 80		29,045 66		3,803	42
1893		19,444 22			5,045 22		24,489 44		6,782	02
1894		20,420 81			4,982 12		25,402 93		5,296	27
1895		23,555 38			5,054 24		28,609 62		7,075	07
1896		23,049 41			5,010 39		28,059 80		6,180	93
1897		23,682 33			4,077 07		27,759 40		5,239	55
1898		21,683 91			3,525 03		25,208 94		5,317	08
1899		25,348 11			2,465 19		27,813 30		4,668	22
1900		27,461 91			3,410 84		30,872 75		5,494	49
1901		35,730 69			11,194 82		46,925 51		6,595	94
1902		32,618 00			8,810 31		41,428 31		6,084	65
1903		39,118 79			7,413 55		46,532 34		3,962	45
1904		30,003 01			6,348 22		36,351 23		3,716	75
1905		32,619 85			11,372 65		43,992 50		6,718	58
1906		49,351 10			33,203 27		82,554 37		4,934	43
1907		24,989 09			6,259 25		31,248 34		3,118	73
1908-09		87,420 00			20,969 27		108,389 27		5,369	70
1909-10		81,698 70			15,722 27		97,420 97		3,821	81
1910-11		117,394 67			28,023 29		145,417 96		7,749	60
1911-12		141,148 00			42,727 00		183,875 00		5,912	65
1912-13		97,085 47			46,411 56		143,497 04		6,730	00
1913-14		125,305 94			45,732 88		171,038 82		7,682	50
1914-15		124,977 45			37,470 70		162,448 15		7,415	80
1915-16		117,271 06			34,914 01		152,185 07		6,969	18
1916-17		126,416 67			33,543 89		159,960 56		7,176	70
1917-18		139,964 62			36,057 56		176,022 18		6,663	94
1918-19		112,689 57			17,233 22		129,922 79		7,612	81
1919-20		92,197 95			16,243 01		109,160 96		10,213	28
1920-21		111,196 47			22,077 83		133,274 30		12,189	62
1921-22		112,521 25			21,247 10		133,768 35		12,840	39
1922-23		121,336 89			27,399 27		148,736 16		12,720	42
1923-24		138,671 11			42,395 03		181,066 14		9,480	38
1924-25		153,463 48			32,467 75		185,931 23		10,627	54
1925-26		170,967 83			31,053 08		202,020 91		9,539	68
1926-27		171,975 48			29,869 84		201,845 32		10,973	25
1927-28		237,097 63			28,148 93		265,246 56		11,758	25
1928-29		253,106 30			111,139 02		364,245 32		12,816	88
		3,607,662 51			932,111 05		4,539,773 56		325,405 09	

See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.

(*Revenue from licenses to U.S. Fishing Vessels to which the Province has no exclusive title.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	\$		\$	\$	\$
1867					
1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872					
1873					
1874	405 62			405 62	
1875	459 54			459 54	
1876	461 02			461 02	
1877	1,974 70			1,974 70	
1878	1,836 54			1,836 54	
1879	1,293 25			1,293 25	
1880	2,686 49		4,494 24	7,180 83	40 00
1881	2,691 49		852 11	3,543 60	40 00
1882	2,756 48		760 32	3,516 80	40 00
1883	2,716 64		807 32	3,523 96	80 00
1884	2,767 98		771 40	3,539 38	80 00
1885	3,028 03		741 06	3,769 09	40 00
1886	3,187 73		687 17	3,874 90	40 00
1887	4,044 49		1,200 21	5,244 70	128 00
1888	3,402 51		755 32	4,157 83	
1889	3,746 69		140 31	3,887 00	140 00
1890	3,113 21			3,113 21	302 88
1891	3,242 25		378 00	3,620 25	667 00
1892	1,835 65			1,835 65	166 00
1893	2,847 60			2,847 60	304 10
1894	3,078 55			3,078 55	980 15
1895	3,796 58			3,796 58	3,312 30
1896	3,555 87			3,555 87	2,161 85
1897	3,744 36			3,744 36	2,032 25
1898	6,775 78			6,775 78	2,707 57
1899	5,832 35			5,832 35	2,242 24
1900	7,364 20			7,364 20	2,207 12
1901	7,934 03			7,934 03	1,525 30
1902	7,814 02			7,814 02	1,843 45
1903	7,031 60			7,081 60	2,007 35
1904	7,320 96		10,733 51	18,054 47	1,983 42
1905	6,879 05		6,813 77	13,692 82	2,046 50
1906	9,351 81		6,419 04	15,770 85	2,206 25
1907	5,841 67		2,952 47	8,794 14	1,300 94
1908-09	14,996 00		7,187 47	22,183 47	2,393 66
1909-10	13,657 56		8,139 50	21,797 06	2,359 93
1910-11	38,570 72		8,874 42	47,445 14	2,499 63
1911-12	13,661 00		8,876 00	22,537 00	2,477 50
1912-13	13,558 06		6,105 63	19,663 69	2,927 96
1913-14	13,728 89		7,383 45	21,112 34	2,245 60
1914-15	17,369 93		8,071 93	25,441 86	2,046 50
1915-16	14,794 05		9,638 61	24,432 66	3,165 35
1916-17	15,843 23		7,211 18	23,054 41	3,597 18
1917-18	19,076 19		7,994 24	27,070 43	3,256 26
1918-19	15,722 08		3,003 84	18,725 92	2,561 19
1919-20	17,430 98		2,918 40	20,349 38	4,741 68
1920-21	22,911 72		4,312 69	27,224 41	3,720 12
1921-22	15,430 17		4,304 58	19,734 75	2,876 47
1922-23	17,996 16		4,801 56	22,797 72	5,854 88
1923-24	22,111 52		4,859 03	26,970 55	4,441 95
1924-25	26,051 31		5,147 60	31,198 91	3,134 90
1925-26	26,719 74		6,609 94	33,329 68	3,467 88
1926-27	20,302 73		4,533 27	24,836 00	3,403 13
1927-28	19,176 79		5,085 20	24,261 99	3,766 28
1928-29	39,129 65		4,799 60	43,929 25	3,451 25
	553,107 22		168,364 49	721,471 71	99,013 97

See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Breeding		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867										
1868	5,086	77					5,086	77		443 47
1869	4,172	35					4,172	35		*5,410 58
1870	8,422	63					8,422	63		1,086 42
1871	7,006	52					7,006	52		1,042 03
1872	6,476	61					6,476	61		1,058 29
1873	6,859	05				822 33	7,681	38		647 61
1874	7,351	17			3,100	13	10,451	30		978 00
1875	7,373	75			3,853	73	11,227	48		830 00
1876	10,080	37			3,247	41	13,327	78		2,030 91
1877	11,168	53			1,388	80	12,557	33		1,289 17
1878	10,926	11			1,468	22	12,394	33		2,015 46
1879	10,858	64			1,139	00	11,997	64		3,467 36
1880	12,291	00			5,600	00	17,891	00		4,276 07
1881	11,776	56			3,455	91	15,232	47		4,695 28
1882	12,284	82			3,567	28	15,852	10		4,848 84
1883	13,007	00			2,646	14	15,653	14		4,612 12
1884	14,388	02			2,327	06	16,715	08		3,905 66
1885	14,892	87			2,943	98	17,836	85		4,650 16
1886	15,719	36			2,852	02	18,571	38		4,078 10
1887	16,944	00			2,907	16	19,851	16		4,417 52
1888	20,533	20			3,441	59	23,974	79		7,625 64
1889	20,298	00			3,150	17	23,448	17		8,642 88
1890	14,914	95			3,727	77	18,642	72		8,834 35
1891	16,082	77			4,572	41	20,655	18		7,233 69
1892	15,707	98			4,304	98	20,012	96		6,634 83
1893	15,721	05			4,988	13	20,709	18		7,831 53
1894	18,522	94			4,833	27	23,356	21		8,333 24
1895	21,370	94			5,896	95	27,267	89		11,170 36
1896	20,526	56			6,551	62	27,078	18		10,696 88
1897	21,671	92			3,722	01	25,393	93		10,110 77
1898	17,063	58			3,958	63	21,022	21		11,511 85
1899	22,922	50			7,514	86	30,437	36		10,430 08
1900	21,459	94			3,951	58	25,411	52		12,015 27
1901	28,452	51			5,976	29	34,428	80		10,150 40
1902	23,813	62			12,245	86	36,059	48		11,658 34
1903	27,132	84			16,099	01	43,231	85		11,188 02
1904	27,664	34			22,177	05	49,841	39		10,643 20
1905	25,253	16			15,477	39	40,730	55		11,898 99
1906	35,856	38			25,759	09	61,615	47		11,395 84
1907	24,938	35			16,900	00	41,838	35		9,158 08
1908-09	71,091	00			22,214	39	93,305	39		12,385 14
1909-10	63,154	19			21,102	75	84,256	94		13,044 88
1910-11	63,769	48			20,414	56	84,184	04		12,996 84
1911-12	58,140	00			22,950	00	81,090	00		13,902 15
1912-13	60,943	53			30,267	38	91,210	91		15,192 52
1913-14	63,653	64			51,641	12	115,294	76		17,507 18
1914-15	67,954	09			52,560	08	120,514	17		14,263 99
1915-16	65,874	11			40,876	42	106,750	53		15,097 80
1916-17	67,645	91			37,987	56	105,633	47		15,137 19
1917-18	70,148	87			37,021	69	107,170	56		14,429 53
1918-19	67,763	94			36,351	19	104,115	13		16,420 52
1919-20	73,821	07			34,275	01	108,096	08		16,441 02
1920-21	86,431	23			41,493	38	127,924	61		15,239 82
1921-22	102,713	10			44,971	62	147,684	72		16,212 85
1922-23	96,836	88			50,298	75	147,135	63		19,286 01
1923-24	71,052	58			40,870	11	111,922	69		13,010 14
1924-25	97,200	01			46,096	12	143,296	13		11,701 49
1925-26	106,052	99			50,910	64	156,963	63		9,754 13
1926-27	99,696	49			48,245	23	147,941	72		10,740 76
1927-28	113,738	34			102,131	24	215,869	58		12,663 50
1928-29	99,822	31			62,034	34	161,856	65		14,337 67
	2,314,497	42			1,111,281	41	3,425,778	83		552,772 12

See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.

FISHERIES BRANCH

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Breeding		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867	10,272	82	14,426	53			24,699	35	6,998	90
1868	17,889	92	11,374	95			29,264	87	4,910	87
1869	6,909	61	10,800	00			17,709	61	4,585	80
1870	6,570	42	9,924	51			16,494	93	7,997	21
1871	7,000	00	9,000	00			16,000	00	6,290	85
1872	6,489	68	12,000	00			18,489	68	4,569	69
1873	7,829	94	9,000	00			16,829	94	4,983	83
1874	9,265	31	10,000	00	6,106	00	25,371	31	8,523	54
1875	9,808	34	10,000	00	8,515	46	28,323	80	8,904	85
1876	14,282	65	23,832	82	9,016	74	47,132	21	6,437	00
1877	13,521	44	17,059	21	5,670	86	36,251	51	5,881	72
1878	12,723	88	19,967	11	6,685	85	39,376	8	5,453	27
1879	13,606	06	8,994	48	5,772	90	28,373	44	6,286	07
1880	12,591	78	1,880	08	4,701	34	19,173	20	7,124	42
1881	15,123	79	50,550	18	5,444	89	71,118	86	9,286	18
1882	14,819	22	26,965	40	9,148	68	50,933	30	7,165	32
1883	13,287	30	26,555	46	7,987	12	47,829	88	3,869	47
1884	13,186	26	19,935	53	8,512	11	41,633	90	2,715	02
1885	13,531	77	*31,514	07	10,072	52	55,118	36	3,325	35
1886	13,938	21	26,091	20	9,197	89	49,227	30	2,963	75
1887	14,966	55	18,293	16	8,740	66	42,000	37	3,804	66
1888	13,463	37	17,233	51	8,921	13	39,618	01	5,394	99
1889	12,991	63	16,034	04	10,228	72	39,254	39	3,390	79
1890	9,670	94	15,001	91	8,370	15	33,043	00	5,409	81
1891	10,666	98	15,143	46	9,142	31	34,952	75	3,642	14
1892	10,917	36	14,026	98	8,341	94	33,286	28	5,244	82
1893	11,761	34	14,688	97	9,337	79	35,788	10	7,471	70
1894	11,692	82	25,645	29	8,635	41	45,973	52	7,211	82
1895	12,459	34	19,523	86	8,854	64	40,837	84	8,836	18
1896	11,870	43	20,661	78	8,260	50	40,792	71	8,160	98
1897	12,910	80	12,059	54	7,059	45	32,029	79	7,876	12
1898	11,140	16	13,781	53	6,128	40	31,050	09	7,571	15
1899	11,350	27	21,680	55	5,700	58	38,731	40	6,287	71
1900	5,452	41	18,970	42	12,701	04	37,123	87	2,543	04
1901	7,934	03	16,258	44	15,218	64	39,411	11	4,738	92
1902	6,242	58	24,995	46	20,142	94	51,380	98	2,498	85
1903	6,585	86	21,021	00	8,080	03	35,686	89	4,379	15
1904	7,619	67	23,011	05	11,454	24	42,084	96	5,070	64
1905	6,769	16	15,976	88	14,140	65	36,886	69	4,648	56
1906	8,123	04	26,969	49	12,617	01	47,709	54	7,564	39
1907	5,590	94	22,763	29	10,683	24	39,037	47	8,145	97
1908-09	11,960	00	36,402	00	16,760	46	65,122	46	6,797	91
1909-10	10,316	05	25,811	96	19,292	31	55,420	32	4,947	46
1910-11	8,984	36	42,975	48	20,290	50	72,250	34	5,336	61
1911-12	17,050	00	32,998	00	18,104	00	68,152	00	6,044	75
1912-13	10,998	48	25,321	81	17,152	03	53,472	32	8,095	79
1913-14	9,921	88	29,770	88	23,042	82	62,735	58	5,286	89
1914-15	11,503	00	30,644	81	22,000	08	64,147	89	7,638	75
1915-16	6,995	74	31,893	30	17,323	62	56,212	66	6,006	89
1916-17	7,168	09	26,356	47	14,274	14	47,798	70	6,981	14
1917-18	8,399	76	42,752	33	19,727	25	70,879	34	7,664	73
1918-19	7,470	58	41,563	30	12,923	27	61,957	15	8,121	80
1919-20	9,793	46	33,679	99	13,125	26	56,598	71	8,085	78
1920-21	33,182	26	45,963	09	15,955	38	95,100	73	6,536	90
1921-22	23,815	41	49,947	22	18,772	19	92,134	82	14,357	39
1922-23	2,146	60	904	32	2,668	48	5,719	40		
1923-24	282	90	143	81			426	71		
1924-25	178	47					178	47		
1925-26	596	52					596	57		
1926-27	123	12					123	12		
1927-28	144	84					144	84		
1928-29	128	94					128	94	192	70
	623,978	59	1,240,740	91	561,003	62	2,425,733	12	341,261	99

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Breeding		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867	6,108	00					6,108	00	3,492	00
1868	6,526	96					6,526	96	1,927	02
1869	8,547	65					8,547	65	2,739	13
1870	5,995	92			2,874	47	8,870	19	6,165	56
1871	5,825	78			4,446	34	10,272	32	5,039	35
1872	4,364	43			5,529	73	9,894	16	4,818	57
1873	4,344	32			3,697	16	8,041	48	4,547	50
1874	8,969	06			5,100	00	14,069	06	4,386	75
1875	8,388	83			5,635	74	14,024	55	4,478	05
1876	12,815	71			12,920	90	25,736	63	4,640	21
1877	13,521	44			12,132	70	25,654	14	4,673	25
1878	12,723	88			4,949	77	17,673	65	5,202	00
1879	11,741	40			7,102	54	18,843	94	6,188	80
1880	12,003	37			5,300	71	17,304	08	6,465	95
1881	11,506	74			5,422	63	16,929	37	7,795	99
1882	11,729	77			8,655	82	20,385	59	9,849	18
1883	13,602	00			7,761	45	21,363	45	9,980	28
1884	15,192	73			8,011	17	23,203	90	11,345	14
1885	17,135	98			8,690	15	25,826	13	11,914	37
1886	17,900	74			9,696	54	27,597	28	15,917	62
1887	19,534	01			8,880	14	28,414	15	15,063	57
1888	19,860	52			9,529	00	29,389	52	18,251	25
1889	19,264	98	2,631	46	11,311	33	33,207	77	24,266	06
1890	14,539	87	2,254	63	11,494	31	28,288	81	23,666	95
1891	15,540	30	2,769	29	11,769	81	30,079	40	26,611	70
1892	15,155	83	5,064	91	9,281	37	29,502	11	26,708	00
1893	20,116	91	32,940	56	11,194	65	64,252	12	30,623	09
1894	22,634	37	20,022	18	10,821	43	53,477	98	28,632	82
1895	21,938	56	19,373	24	8,755	93	50,067	73	33,211	60
1896	24,917	48	17,295	94	9,468	37	51,681	79	35,681	63
1897	21,592	40	15,948	43	8,774	19	46,315	02	32,814	66
1898	19,239	34	15,155	43	9,976	74	44,371	51	30,574	57
1899	11,784	22	15,122	45	9,982	10	36,888	97	5,830	85
1900	3,604	94	12,250	72	10,675	72	26,531	38	794	12
1901	3,819	57	11,304	51	12,835	60	27,959	68	717	35
1902	4,445	93	11,764	87	12,445	31	28,656	11	373	42
1903	4,660	53	12,334	37	14,844	36	31,839	26	1,81	83
1904	4,500	43	45,133	10	15,300	46	64,933	99	2,578	48
1905	4,294	60	109,560	51	13,832	32	127,687	43	1,471	91
1906	4,949	67	32,585	51	15,069	17	52,604	35	499	15
1907	3,188	34	32,693	85	14,112	42	49,999	61	349	10
1908-09	14,898	00	36,038	00	28,358	02	79,294	02	790	78
1909-10	9,672	24	26,009	14	22,614	30	58,295	68	1,520	75
1910-11	11,788	30	24,237	49	24,393	21	60,419	00	280	25
1911-12	28,127	00	28,006	00	47,611	00	103,744	00	6	8
1912-13	13,213	90	30,015	23	61,580	26	104,809	41	548	74
1913-14	22,733	57	27,650	61	68,877	81	119,261	99	806	69
1914-15	23,048	82	30,169	08	103,182	20	156,400	10	918	80
1915-16	19,468	64	28,216	58	63,712	73	111,397	95	2,660	65
1916-17	14,588	69	25,994	06	85,922	62	126,505	37	808	70
1917-18	15,838	94	36,708	63	69,864	18	122,411	75	2,345	48
1918-19	4,586	56	53,404	30	64,996	55	122,987	41	631	85
1919-20	247	00	39,575	17	75,479	78	115,301	95	1,421	80
1920-21	5	09	84,373	39	82,320	21	166,698	69	9,221	25
1921-22			52,260	83	80,403	37	132,664	20	44,425	97
1922-23			27,901	41	79,690	16	107,591	57	4,169	29
1923-24			355	62	84,180	87	84,536	49	6,076	71
1924-25					79,471	88	79,471	88	957	73
1925-26					79,938	10	79,938	10	9,719	28
1926-27					19,894	97	19,894	97	126	91
1927-28					25	38	25	38		
1928-29										
	666,744	26	967,126	52	1,580,800	35	3,214,671	13	520,135	96

*MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1867-68					
1868-69					
1869-70					
1870-71					
1871-72					
1872-73					
1873-74					
1874-75	288 65			288 65	
1875-76					
1876-77	250 00			250 00	
1877-78	200 00			200 00	
1878-79	200 00			200 00	
1879-80	19 75			19 75	
1880-81					
1881-82	809 55			809 55	
1882-83	150 00			150 00	
1883-84	872 40			872 40	
1884-85	763 00			763 00	
1885-86	1,920 73			1,920 73	
1886-87	2,468 25			2,468 25	5 00
1887-88	2,816 64			2,816 64	819 25
1888-89	2,848 16			2,848 16	848 00
1889-90	2,604 70			2,604 70	794 00
1890-91	3,609 03			3,609 03	1,234 00
1891-92	3,593 43			3,593 43	1,079 00
	23,414 29			23,414 29	4,779 25

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE, SINCE 1892.

*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1892-93	2,162 55		6,943 35	9,105 90	1,464 68
1893-94	2,187 35		7,362 53	9,549 88	715 85
1894-95	2,663 55		3,849 98	6,513 53	2,149 30
1895-96	3,952 18		2,865 69	6,817 87	1,670 19
1896-97	1,908 14		24 79	1,932 93	1,719 00
1897-98	1,206 26		1,586 12	2,792 38	1,515 00
1898-99	1,883 37		3,967 36	5,850 73	1,537 85
1899-00	1,723 59		2,791 71	4,515 30	2,023 00
1900-01	2,669 74		4,174 53	6,844 27	1,103 00
1901-02	2,624 87		2,622 43	5,247 30	2,279 00
1902-03	3,129 70		2,415 09	5,544 79	1,784 00
1903-04	2,789 74		3,978 04	6,767 78	4,002 70
1904-05	2,800 64		7,041 67	9,842 31	4,879 70
1905-06	3,687 07	7,867 70	25,923 29	37,477 06	4,148 00
1906-07	2,173 33	55 00	15,858 35	18,086 68	2,285 98
1907-08	4,638 51	13,903 95	25,283 46	43,825 92	3,527 05
1908-09	3,946 00	7,560 00	16,987 13	28,493 13	3,704 22
1909-10	9,359 23	7,794 02	14,386 86	31,540 11	3,962 88
1910-11	9,423 70	7,309 55	15,161 39	31,894 64	8,137 75
1911-12	7,371 00	6,571 00	15,793 00	29,735 00	6,334 00
1912-13	7,062 15	12,298 62	40,801 11	60,161 88	6,039 00
1913-14	29,694 13	48,006 49	47,769 97	125,470 59	4,846 50
1914-15	28,887 50	172,677 12	31,532 95	233,097 57	8,312 08
1915-16	13,518 89	61,986 35	26,654 36	102,159 60	5,926 00
1916-17	13,228 17	19,122 24	25,750 64	58,101 05	8,252 27
1917-18	13,164 99	18,943 45	28,277 84	60,386 28	12,910 65
1918-19	11,647 78	22,058 23	29,405 83	63,111 84	12,730 20
1919-20	8,704 69	21,176 75	26,379 9	56,261 38	12,139 17
1920-21	10,979 14	16,787 94	38,893 96	66,661 04	17,792 58
1921-22	14,458 95	23,624 52	33,850 69	71,934 16	11,636 54
1922-23	17,570 39	21,852 05	30,787 33	70,209 77	12,736 68
1923-24	14,630 97	20,051 25	28,429 89	63,112 11	15,683 38
1924-25	14,197 83	21,519 12	25,646 64	61,363 59	17,631 21
1925-26	17,172 70	22,251 26	21,265 04	60,689 00	17,908 00
1926-27	16,769 07	21,775 71	19,924 81	58,379 59	21,291 05
1927-28	21,379 96	15,623 11	22,954 22	59,957 29	23,871 18
1928-29	21,512 09	22,680 03	30,335 78	74,527 90	24,867 23
	346,789 92	613,495 46	687,677 77	1,647,963 15	293,431 81

*Subsequent to 1892, see Manitoba and Northwest Territories Separate Sheets.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1906

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Year	General Services	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1906-07.....	2,677 77			2,677 77	509 00
1907-08.....	7,277 49			7,277 49	948 60
1908-09.....	6,591 00			6,591 00	1,085 50
1909-10.....	6,474 57			6,474 57	1,209 44
1910-11.....	10,470 46			10,470 46	1,246 00
1911-12.....	* 26,040 00			* 26,040 00	1,347 75
1912-13.....	* 17,850 00			* 17,850 00	4,268 50
1913-14.....	* 24,964 74		* 13,969 84	* 38,934 58	8,253 05
1914-15.....	* 34,130 50		20,642 23	54,772 73	4,329 65
1915-16.....	* 31,294 44		4,714 72	36,009 16	3,195 00
1916-17.....	16,002 77		4,897 97	20,900 74	3,103 25
1917-18.....	16,959 11		5,732 96	22,692 07	3,643 65
1918-19.....	16,966 00		5,529 72	22,495 72	4,982 83
1919-20.....	19,019 11		4,147 16	23,166 27	4,321 00
1920-21.....	12,700 20		7,180 29	19,880 49	4,077 30
1921-22.....	15,330 53		6,157 00	21,487 53	3,474 31
1922-23.....	14,212 56		7,887 32	22,099 88	2,904 65
1923-24.....	14,281 88		6,981 33	21,263 26	3,589 50
1924-25.....	16,469 50		8,505 56	24,975 06	6,706 39
1925-26.....	18,156 07		6,873 95	25,030 02	6,066 35
1926-27.....	18,590 43		6,878 44	25,468 87	6,057 68
1927-28.....	19,593 93		7,792 50	27,386 43	6,274 24
1928-29.....	21,892 19		8,753 11	30,645 30	9,178 99
	387,945 25		126,644 15	514,589 40	90,729 60

*Includes Alberta.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1906.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1906-07.....	3,681 45			3,681 45	2 50
1907-08.....	5,440 66			5,440 66	2 50
1908-09.....	5,714 00			5,714 00	915 00
1909-10.....	8,063 22			8,063 22	703 00
1910-11.....	10,739 86			10,739 86	698 50
1911-12.....	*				* 709 00
1912-13.....	*				*
1913-14.....	*				*
1914-15.....	*		5,608 42	5,608 42	6,102 50
1915-16.....	*		4,798 69	4,798 69	5,237 85
1916-17.....	15,086 14		4,543 09	19,629 23	5,970 40
1917-18.....	13,262 62		4,127 81	17,390 43	9,767 94
1918-19.....	50,267 84		4,920 96	20,188 80	10,288 15
1919-20.....	15,633 19		7,203 06	22,836 25	8,313 85
1920-21.....	12,700 20		8,617 04	21,317 24	8,693 75
1921-22.....	12,473 92		9,956 33	22,430 25	10,119 30
1922-23.....	13,690 46		6,552 84	20,243 30	11,947 80
1923-24.....	13,880 42		6,419 16	20,299 58	10,111 50
1924-25.....	16,431 37		5,280 07	21,711 44	12,708 13
1925-26.....	18,744 72		8,255 38	27,000 10	14,932 99
1926-27.....	21,391 73		8,345 03	29,736 76	20,233 41
1927-28.....	22,435 76		7,792 50	30,228 26	20,666 41
1928-29.....	23,768 45		58,736 67	92,505 12	19,219 37
	248,406 01		161,157 05	409,563 06	177,343 85

*Included in Saskatchewan.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Culture		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1867										
1868										
1869										
1870										
1871										
1872										
1873										
1874										
1875										
1876										
1877		635 00						635 00		
1878		690 00						690 00		
1879		1,423 73						1,423 73		
1880		1,399 92						1,399 92		10 00
1881		1,721 48						1,721 48		
1882		1,599 08						1,599 08		672 50
1883		1,599 92						1,599 92		790 00
1884		2,231 97				3,704 31		5,936 28		127 50
1885		1,437 13				11,873 17		13,310 30		365 50
1886		1,878 53				5,405 87		7,284 40		922 50
1887		5,860 72				4,623 35		10,484 07		943 50
1888		3,661 83				5,653 90		9,315 73		6,934 55
1889		4,333 63				4,933 26		9,266 89		6,416 00
1890		3,634 41				4,202 61		7,837 02		11,367 50
1891		4,320 53				3,339 51		7,660 04		12,914 02
1892		6,158 17				2,896 57		9,054 74		8,192 48
1893		5,490 60				3,630 68		9,121 28		40,264 00
1894		5,283 21				3,273 10		8,556 31		25,337 90
1895		6,218 74				2,869 19		9,087 93		23,517 25
1896		6,226 77				2,817 02		9,043 79		26,410 75
1897		8,841 64				2,840 62		11,682 26		39,888 82
1898		8,508 79				2,389 46		10,898 25		47,864 75
1899		8,459 47				3,736 14		12,195 61		45,801 75
1900		13,662 17				2,741 88		16,404 05		53,195 35
1901		17,886 36				17,709 77		35,596 13		52,960 35
1902		18,660 73		40,122 50		20,508 57		79,291 80		41,178 65
1903		17,808 45		36,239 02		23,275 29		77,322 76		43,015 62
1904		15,133 65		33,083 19		25,040 81		73,257 65		56,904 34
1905		16,631 37		42,104 39		61,675 57		120,411 33		47,436 00
1906		30,141 35		54,113 76		83,687 16		167,942 25		51,532 50
1907		20,381 97		34,228 34		39,379 94		93,990 25		29,903 95
1908-09		55,951 00		86,151 00		64,149 57		206,251 57		39,251 65
1909-10		44,799 61		306,185 98		66,847 35		417,832 94		41,864 80
1910-11		99,794 13		80,532 84		97,848 04		278,175 01		45,846 70
1911-12		43,265 00		133,558 00		75,907 00		252,730 00		44,898 51
1912-13		110,779 22		221,061 83		68,719 37		400,560 42		48,824 50
1913-14		129,393 33		501,715 55		83,123 10		714,231 98		52,835 50
1914-15		227,807 84		153,082 83		77,340 42		458,231 09		41,423 95
1915-16		112,827 34		138,594 96		66,071 97		317,494 27		46,862 54
1916-17		106,861 03		109,234 29		55,615 62		271,710 94		47,327 84
1917-18		123,295 97		117,621 80		54,359 16		295,276 93		53,515 21
1918-19		138,876 49		104,048 17		59,048 99		301,973 65		59,349 94
1919-20		176,973 35		243,141 41		111,918 01		532,032 77		270,698 41
1920-21		188,597 86		393,096 67		130,421 69		712,116 22		233,282 04
1921-22		137,662 63		382,272 93		134,623 71		654,564 27		153,904 33
1922-23		137,343 43		304,771 79		113,437 53		555,552 75		223,657 57
1923-24		131,580 83		297,600 19		121,182 83		550,363 85		122,435 24
1924-25		128,897 11		273,227 13		124,025 49		526,149 73		86,218 79
1925-26		167,560 13		255,491 62		126,095 12		549,146 92		117,755 80
1926-27		211,667 84		276 838 74		108,987 77		597,494 35		116,072 66
1927-28		218,889 30		331,157 07		112,532 65		662,579 02		53,377 01
1928-29		161,380 06		329,488 09		123,217 69		614,085 84		44,546 67
		3,096,124 85		5,278,764 09		2,317,685 83		10,692,574 77		2,618,817 69

MARINE AND FISHERIES

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1900.

YUKON

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Culture		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	c.s.
1900-01	1,159	81					1,159	81		406 00
1901-02	2,066	66					2,066	66		1,130 00
1902-03	1,522	00					1,522	00		320 00
1903-04	1,400	00					1,400	00		240 00
1904-05	1,400	00					1,400	00		340 00
1905-06	1,083	31					1,083	31		282 00
1906-07	1,030	35					1,030	35		173 00
1907-08	1,226	30					1,226	30		274 00
1908-09	1,019	00					1,019	00		228 00
1909-10	2,416	63					2,416	63		457 00
1910-11	1,984	95					1,984	95		907 50
1911-12	2,095	00					2,095	00		203 25
1912-13	1,909	83					1,909	83		342 00
1913-14	1,520	00					1,520	00		226 00
1914-15	2,158	80					2,158	80		304 00
1915-16	1,794	75					1,794	75		315 00
1916-17	1,482	65					1,482	65		275 00
1917-18	1,530	75					1,530	75		375 00
1918-19	531	50					531	50		425 00
1919-20	11	65					11	65		215 00
1920-21										280 00
1921-22										375 00
1922-23										320 00
1923-24										330 00
1924-25										340 00
1925-26										355 00
1926-27										350 00
1927-28										505 00
1928-29										415 00
	29,343	94					29,343	94		10,707 75

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1892.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Year	General Service		Cruisers		Fish Culture		Total		Revenue	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1892-93	1,770	41					1,770	41		197 00
1893-94	3,143	94					3,143	94		211 14
1894-95	3,515	16					3,515	16		309 50
1895-96	2,963	02					2,963	02		586 50
1896-97	2,181	58					2,181	58		344 13
1897-98	2,324	66					2,324	66		393 87
1898-99	4,065	68					4,065	68		150 50
1899-00	3,848	25					3,848	25		1,522 50
1900-01	6,251	39					6,251	39		816 55
1901-02	5,928	22					5,928	22		950 07
1902-03	7,076	26					7,076	26		1,350 50
1903-04	7,317	49					7,317	49		922 50
1904-05	7,003	55					7,003	55		1,151 50
1905-06	11,124	22					11,124	22		868 97
	58,258	58					58,258	58		9,775 23

NOTE.—For Alberta and Saskatchewan subsequent to 1906 see separate statements for each.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED
BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1903-04.....					10 00
1904-05.....					10 00
1905-06.....					10 00
1906-07.....					10 00
1907-08.....					360 00
1908-09.....					20 00
1909-10.....					301 83
1910-11.....					100 00
					821 83

APPENDIX No. 9

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED
CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwt.
Ann.....	1	6	2	Shelter.....	
Alitak.....	9	14	4	Land fish, bait and ice.....	100
Anna J.....	12	22	6	".....	2,040
Augusta.....	13	19	5	".....	1,680
Atlantic.....	10	24	9	".....	2,240
Albatross.....	11	40	13	" , bait and ice.....	1,440
Arctic.....	5	29	7	" , water, fuel.....	340
Arrow.....	8	40	9	Land fish.....	2,100
Attu.....	4	37	10	".....	1,200
Alten.....	6	43	10	".....	2,580
Akutan.....	7	46	9	".....	2,200
Atlas.....	9	31	7	".....	2,100
Addington.....	10	26	6	".....	1,180
Actor.....	1	7	2	".....	20
Avona.....	1	9	3	".....	100
Alentian.....	8	36	13	" , bait and ice, orders, sick man.....	20
Arue.....	9	23	6	" , bait and ice, orders, sick man.....	80
Anna Helen.....	2	10	3	Water, engine trouble.....	
Aminca.....	1	25	11	Land fish.....	140
Angeles.....	8	28	6	Bait and ice.....	
Aloha.....	9	19	6	".....	
Antler.....	10	26	5	Land fish, bait.....	312
America.....	7	25	11	Bait and ice.....	
Arcade.....	10	14	4	".....	
Alice B.....	11	13	5	".....	
Argo.....	6	26	6	".....	
Alco.....	1	37	4	Cargo in transit.....	
Alo K. 431.....	2	4	1	Shelter.....	
Arcturna.....	1	8	2	".....	
Bravo.....	7	14	3	Land fish.....	580
Betty.....	11	15	5	".....	1,280
Baltic.....	7	20	5	".....	1,080
Brothers.....	10	13	5	".....	1,320
Brunvoll.....	10	37	7	".....	2,220
Bonanza.....	6	30	6	".....	1,500
Brunvoll II.....	5	27	6	" , bait and ice, orders, in transit.....	80
Brisk.....	3	37	9	".....	820
Bolinda.....	7	22	6	" , bait and ice.....	640
Blanco.....	7	24	6	" , bait and ice.....	80
Betty Jane.....	6	34	7	" , bait and ice.....	40
Beaver.....	7	17	5	" , bait and ice.....	84
Bride.....	1	8	2	Shelter.....	
Bill II.....	1	4	9	".....	
Cedric.....	4	19	6	".....	450
Celtic.....	9	39	9	Land fish.....	2,520
Coolidge.....	9	32	6	".....	1,920
Constitution.....	9	39	13	".....	1,740
Chum.....	4	6	3	".....	320
Columbia.....	8	41	9	".....	2,340
Caroline.....	1	4	2	".....	40
Cora.....	10	4	2	".....	380
Chelsea.....	7	51	10	" , bait and ice.....	1,740
Charlotte.....	4	4	2	".....	180
Clipper.....	3	54	10	".....	1,560
California.....	8	20	5	Water, bait and ice.....	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels Which Entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast During the Year Ended December, 31, 1928—Continued

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed cwt.
Corona.....	9	19	11	Bait and ice.....	
Curlw.....	10	18	5	" , shelter.....	
Chancellor.....	4	14	5	".....	
C. 88 A.....	1	4	2	Shelter.....	
Discovery.....	12	10	4	Land fish, bait and ice, in transit orders.....	80
Defense.....	4	20	5	Land fish.....	520
Democrat.....	8	27	6	".....	1,540
Doric.....	8	42	10	".....	2,520
Daily.....	7	26	6	".....	1,360
Dalco.....	2	4	2	".....	80
Dorothy.....	1	98	11	Water.....	
Diana.....	11	22	6	Land fish, bait and ice, in transit, land sick man.....	120
Don Q.....	3	9	3	Land fish.....	200
Dove L. 747.....	1	3	1	Bait and ice.....	
Eldorado.....	10	47	10	Land fish.....	3,320
Eureka.....	14	11	4	".....	1,040
Eureka.....	3	4	2	".....	120
Eastern Point.....	14	4	3	".....	660
Estep.....	6	26	6	" , water.....	260
Excel.....	9	27	6	".....	1,660
Explorer.....	8	34	9	".....	2,360
Electra.....	8	48	10	".....	2,220
Eagle.....	9	66	10	".....	2,760
Eidsold.....	5	15	5	" , bait and ice.....	100
Emma.....	1	10	3	".....	160
Evolution.....	9	17	5	" , bait and ice.....	60
Eclipse.....	16	44	11	Bait and ice, engine trouble.....	
Eleanora.....	1	16	5	".....	
Ellas B.....	1	5	2	Stores.....	
Edie.....	1	6	5	".....	
Elsie.....	1	6	2	Shelter.....	
Foremost.....	7	66	10	Land fish.....	3,400
Flattery.....	8	10	3	".....	560
Franklin.....	5	34	9	".....	1,420
Fairway.....	9	19	5	" , bait and ice.....	380
Flamingo.....	3	13	5	".....	20
Forward.....	10	18	5	Bait and ice, water.....	
Fremont.....	3	10	4	" land fish.....	34
Flint.....	8	24	6	Bait and ice.....	
Faith.....	13	7	3	Land fish, bait and ice.....	131
Forerunner.....	1	3	2	Bait and ice.....	
Falcon.....	1	8	2	Shelter.....	
Gloria.....	13	17	5	Land fish, water, bait and ice.....	420
Glacier.....	13	13	6	Land fish.....	1,600
Grayling.....	7	16	5	".....	1,140
Gony.....	5	12	5	" , bait and ice.....	180
Garland.....	7	10	3	".....	480
Grant.....	8	43	9	".....	2,080
Gjoa.....	7	3	3	".....	640
Gretchen.....	8	8	3	" , bait and ice.....	43
George T.....	1	6	2	Shelter.....	
Going.....	1	6	2	".....	
Grant.....	1	5	2	".....	
Hi Gill.....	10	12	4	Land fish.....	1,000
Hazel H.....	14	24	5	".....	2,140
Hilda.....	8	10	3	".....	450
Havana.....	8	41	10	".....	2,140
Helgeland.....	7	56	10	".....	1,520
Happy.....	6	12	4	".....	800
Harding.....	7	19	6	" , bait and ice.....	200
Hyperian.....	1	10	3	".....	120
Harding.....	1	11	5	Water.....	
H. A. 310.....	1	4	2	Shelter.....	
H. H. 18.....	1	4	1	".....	
Hanna.....	1	11	5	".....	
H. 563 A.....	1	4	3	".....	
Ilene.....	11	33	7	Land fish, bait and ice.....	2,200
Irene.....	8	30	9	".....	1,680
Ithona.....	8	20	6	".....	1,380

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels Which Entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast During the Year Ended December, 31, 1928—Continued

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed cwt.
Ivanhoe.....	6	27	7	Land fish, bait and ice.....	960
Ionic.....	10	24	6	" , water, bait and ice.....	160
Imperial.....	2	23	4	" , bait and ice.....	200
Irene.....	1	5	2	Stores.....	
Inland.....	1	4	2	Shelter.....	
Ipswich.....	1	6	2	".....	
Jack.....	17	4	3	Land fish.....	720
June.....	6	15	5	" , bait and ice.....	160
J. P. Todd No. 11.....	10	12	5	".....	1,220
Jennie F. Decker.....	1	16	5	".....	11
J. H. F. No. 281 K.....	1	5	2	Repairs.....	
Kanatak.....	4	39	9	Land fish.....	760
Kanaga.....	9	47	9	".....	3,260
Kenebec.....	6	4	3	".....	420
Kodiak.....	7	38	13	" , water, bait and ice.....	540
Katalla.....	4	16	5	Bait and ice, stores, engine trouble..	
Koprino.....	1	49	5	Bait and ice.....	
Kinki.....	1	5	2	Stores.....	
K. C. Jones.....	1	6	3	".....	
K. 800.....	2	5	2	".....	
Kanaga Native.....	1	13	6	Engine trouble.....	
Kalart.....	1	6	2	Shelter.....	
Lumen.....	12	10	3	Land fish.....	1,020
Lancing.....	11	16	5	".....	1,400
Lindy.....	10	49	10	".....	2,780
Lenor.....	9	14	4	".....	1,240
Liberty.....	6	44	10	".....	1,320
Lituya.....	7	30	7	".....	1,260
Lovera.....	2	4	4	".....	100
Leviathan.....	8	29	6	".....	1,200
La Polama.....	5	14	11	" , bait and ice, stores.....	40
Lebanon.....	9	15	8	Land fish, bait and ice.....	20
Lillum M.....	1	9	3	Bait and ice.....	
L. 996.....	1	5	2	Stores.....	
Lulu 8694.....	1	4	2	Shelter.....	
Middleton.....	8	24	6	Land fish.....	1,260
Mitkof.....	5	42	9	".....	1,440
Majestic.....	9	33	16	".....	2,700
Mars.....	10	9	4	" , bait and ice.....	860
Marmot.....	7	30	9	".....	2,160
Mildred II.....	1	31	5	".....	60
Madeline J.....	8	25	5	" , bait and ice.....	120
Muria.....	2	27	5	".....	260
McKinley.....	4	38	10	".....	1,800
Mary.....	10	16	8	Bait and ice.....	
Merit.....	4	11	4	".....	
Minnie Berna.....	1	10	4	".....	
Mermaid.....	13	19	5	Land fish, bait.....	198
Mariner.....	10	21	5	Bait and ice.....	
Mildred.....	1	19	5	Repairs.....	
M. 3404.....	1	5	1	Engine trouble.....	
M. 663.....	1	5	1	Stores.....	
My own.....	1	14	3	".....	
Memories.....	1	8	2	Shelter.....	
Millers Bay.....	1	5	1	".....	
M. 3501.....	1	4	2	".....	
M. 177.....	1	3	2	Water.....	
North.....	11	35	10	Land fish.....	3,160
Northern.....	5	38	10	".....	840
Nordic.....	9	30	9	".....	2,280
Norland.....	6	19	6	".....	1,240
National.....	7	20	5	" , bait and ice.....	180
Nordby.....	7	40	9	" , water.....	1,520
Norma Jane.....	2	4	2	".....	40
Neptune.....	7	43	13	" , water, bait and ice.....	617
Nomad.....	2	15	4	Bait and ice, engine trouble.....	
Naomi.....	3	3	3	".....	
North.....	13	9	3	Land fish, bait and ice.....	14
Norma.....	1	6	2	Shelter.....	
Nebraska.....	1	5	2	".....	
Neoma M. 1516.....	1	3	3	".....	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels Which Entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast During the Year Ended December, 31, 1928—Continued

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed
Omany 2.....	5	34	7	Land fish.....	cwt. 1,260
Onah 3.....	17	18	5	".....	2,040
Orient 4.....	8	48	13	" , bait and ice.....	60
Oceanus 1.....	12	26	6	Bait and ice, repairs.....	
Polaris.....	8	45	9	Land fish.....	1,880
Panama.....	6	35	10	".....	1,780
Pacific.....	6	44	10	".....	2,400
Portlock.....	10	36	9	".....	2,760
Pierce.....	12	14	4	" , water.....	920
Prosperity.....	8	25	6	".....	1,600
Paragon.....	5	69	12	".....	1,980
Pegge.....	3	44	3	".....	240
Pioneer.....	6	48	10	".....	1,800
President.....	13	24	7	" , water, bait and ice, stores, engine trouble.....	320
Pioneer III.....	6	26	5	Land fish, bait and ice.....	
Presleo.....	13	14	5	Bait and ice, shelter, land fish.....	139
Pershing.....	1	18	5	Bait and ice.....	
Petrel.....	1	7	2	Shelter.....	
Polaris.....	1	4	2	".....	
Pacific H.A. 335.....	1	4	2	".....	
Pauline.....	1	6	2	".....	
Quin.....	1	5	2	Stores.....	
Reliance No. 1.....	9	19	5	Land fish.....	1,280
Reliance.....	12	14	4	".....	1,560
Reliance.....	9	8	3	".....	660
Resolute.....	8	47	9	".....	1,520
Rainier.....	14	4	3	".....	1,020
Rainier.....	9	39	9	".....	1,920
Radio.....	4	63	10	".....	1,080
Reform.....	3	6	5	".....	220
Rambler.....	4	10	3	".....	320
Rival.....	4	4	3	".....	340
Restitution.....	10	24	5	Water, bait and ice, stores.....	
Repeat.....	5	14	4	Bait and ice, shelter.....	
Reliance.....	4	11	3	" , land and fish.....	17
Republic.....	7	24	6	".....	
Roosevelt.....	4	51	13	".....	
Rosario.....	1	16	5	Land fish, bait and ice.....	60
Royal.....	2	15	5	Bait and ice.....	
Rakel.....	1	5	1	Engine trouble.....	
Ricarvon.....	1	6	3	Repairs.....	
Rose M.H. 376A.....	1	4	2	Shelter.....	
Red Star.....	1	19	2	".....	
Rebel.....	1	4	2	".....	
Star.....	9	12	3	Land fish.....	960
Sentinel.....	13	21	6	".....	2,580
Sherman.....	15	18	5	".....	2,240
Summer.....	8	34	10	".....	2,100
Sitka.....	7	50	10	".....	2,360
Sunset.....	11	37	9	".....	2,460
Sirino.....	7	17	4	".....	760
Sund'E.....	1	36	9	".....	120
Superior.....	5	26	6	".....	1,040
Seymour.....	5	44	10	" , bait and ice.....	1,020
Seattle 6.....	7	55	11	".....	1,860
Senator.....	8	11	7	".....	1,680
Sea Bird 4.....	5	28	7	" , bait and ice.....	740
Spray.....	5	20	6	" , bait and ice.....	520
Sylvia.....	11	30	6	" , bait and ice engine trouble.....	120
Summit.....	10	21	6	Land fish, towing in transit.....	40
Sadie K2.....	2	16	5	Bait and ice.....	
Sammy 1.....	1	8	5	".....	
Selina J.....	11	9	4	" , shelter.....	
Superior.....	8	18	5	Land fish, bait and ice.....	102
Swing.....	1	5	2	Bait and ice.....	
Service.....	1	5	2	Stores.....	
Star.....	1	7	2	Engine trouble.....	
Starcol.....	1	20	5	In transit.....	
Sarah E. 3.....	1	7	2	Shelter.....	
Snark.....	1	7	2	".....	
Seaside 5.....	1	6	3	".....	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels Which Entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast During the Year Ended December, 31, 1928—*Concluded*

Name of Vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Reason for Entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwt.
Teddy J. 4.....	13	13	5	Land fish.....	1,980
Tyee 13.....	6	13	4	".....	780
Thelma M 5.....	7	7	3	".....	580
Thor 10.....	7	25	13	" , bait and ice.....	800
Thor 9.....	9	4	2	".....	460
Tahoma 2.....	13	18	7	".....	1,760
Tatoosh 3.....	4	26	6	".....	840
Trinity 12.....	5	41	10	" , bait and ice.....	880
T. 218 1.....	1	3	3	".....	60
Thelam II 6.....	7	26	6	" , bait and ice.....	140
TordeusKjold II.....	8	39	15	" , bait and ice stores.....	80
Texas 8.....	2	16	5	Bait and ice.....	
Templar 7.....	1	13	2	Shelter.....	
Unimak 3.....	7	10	3	Land fish.....	620
Urania 1.....	4	27	6	".....	450
Uranus 2.....	4	20	5	" , water, bait and ice stores.....	100
Unimak 4.....	11	22	8	Land fish, bait and ice.....	60
Viking 8.....	13	11	4	" ".....	930
Venus 7.....	9	25	8	".....	1,720
Venus 6.....	10	4	3	".....	720
Vausec 2.....	7	58	10	".....	1,760
Visitor 10.....	5	4	3	".....	220
Venture 5.....	4	36	7	".....	1,000
Viola 9.....	3	4	3	".....	200
Valero 1.....	8	6	3	" , bait and ice.....	5
Volunteer 12.....	2	20	5	Bait and ice.....	
Vivian 11.....	4	9	3	" , shelter.....	
Ventura 3.....	1	6	2	Shelter.....	
Verna 4.....	1	5	2	".....	
Woodrow 12.....	6	23	5	Land fish, water, bait and ice.....	140
Wizard 11.....	5	49	9	Land fish.....	1,780
Western 6.....	7	41	9	".....	1,540
Wabash 2.....	16	6	3	".....	880
Wenterslad 4.....	1	9	2	".....	40
Wave 1.....	10	7	3	" , water.....	450
Wireless 10.....	18	19	6	" , bait and ice.....	180
Wilson 9.....	1	19	5	".....	100
Westfjord 3.....	3	17	5	Bait and ice, water.....	
White Star 8.....	11	17	5	Bait and ice.....	
Wesley 5.....	10	9	3	".....	
White Star No. 2.....	1	4	2	Shelter.....	
White Star 7.....	3	5	3	Bait.....	
Yakutat 4.....	9	41	10	Land fish.....	2,160
Yukon 6.....	7	31	6	".....	1,360
Yellowstone 5.....	2	22	6	".....	360
Yakutat 3.....	1	50	11	Bait and ice.....	
Yaquina 2.....	7	29	6	".....	
Yakina I.....	1	5	2	On way north.....	
Zenith 1.....	6	47	9	Land fish.....	1,020

APPENDIX No. 10

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED
CANADIAN PORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST DURING
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

Name of vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of crew	Reason for entry	Quantity of fish landed, if any
Acushla.....	4	70	23	Shelter.....	lbs.
Alden.....	3	44	14	To purchase a boat, shelter.....	
Amia and Ella.....	15	27	8	Shelter.....	
American.....	2	63	23	".....	
A. Pratt Andrew.....	1	33	7	".....	
Aeolus.....	7	16	8	".....	
Annie Ellen.....	1	27	8	".....	
Angie L. Marshall.....	1	56	21	".....	
Benjamin M. Wallace.....	1	49	16	Repairs.....	
B. T. Heilman.....	1	17	7	Water.....	
Barbara.....	12	9	8	Shelter.....	
Bernice and Bessie.....	14	27	7	Shelter and repairs.....	
B. T. Hillman.....	7	17	8	".....	
Catherine.....	1	77	27	Repairs and shelter.....	
Col. Lindberg.....	2	28	11	Shelter.....	
Col. Lindberg.....	7	41	9	".....	
Dawn.....	6	79	27	Shelter and sick man.....	
Desire.....	7	21	8	Shelter.....	
Desire.....	1	36	8	".....	
Dawn.....	1	71	27	".....	
Elsie.....	6	66	21	".....	
Eleanor Nickerson.....	1	113	27	".....	
Elk.....	6	66	21	".....	
Ellen T. Marshall.....	4	75	25	".....	
Edith C. Rose.....	3	70	21	".....	
Elizabeth A.....	2	34	8	".....	
Elizabeth A.....	12	6	8	".....	
Elizabeth A.....	2	24	8	".....	
Elmer E. Gray.....	71	23	3	".....	
Ethel B. Penny.....	2	56	22	".....	
Elizabeth W. Nunan.....	2	48	20	".....	
Fannie Belle.....	1	19	7	".....	
Funchal.....	10	20	9	".....	
Flora L. Oliver.....	5	59	21	".....	
Gertrude De Costa.....	12	61	19	Shelter, water, land sick man.....	
Governor Foss.....	6	88	20	Shelter, land sick man.....	
Governor Prince.....	2	56	13	Shelter.....	
Gossoon.....	3	51	27	Shelter, supplies, home voyage.....	
Grand Marshall.....	6	70	27	Shelter, water.....	
Glossow.....	1	51	26	Shelter, land sick man.....	
Gladys L'Creamer.....	7	16	7	Shelter.....	
Glener.....	1	38	15	".....	
Henry Ford.....	1	92	25	".....	
Herbert Parker.....	3	78	23	"....., land sick man.....	
Huntington Sandford.....	12	22	8	".....	
Hazel M. Jackson.....	11	26	8	".....	
Imperator.....	9	79	27	"....., repairs.....	
Isabelle Parker.....	1	48	21	".....	
Irene and Mabel.....	9	41	10	".....	
Isabella.....	7	11	8	".....	
Ingomar.....	1	85	22	".....	
Isabel M.....	1	13	8	".....	
Isabelle.....	1	34	8	".....	
Josephine DeCosta.....	1	60	20	".....	
John A. Cooney.....	7	14	8	"....., water.....	
John T. Fallon.....	2	60	23	".....	
Joffre.....	7	80	23	"....., repairs.....	
J. M. Marshall.....	3	60	22	".....	
Killarney.....	6	73	18	"....., reporting lost man and obtaining fuel oil.....	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels Which Entered Canadian Ports on the Atlantic Coast During the Year Ended December 31, 1928—*Concluded*

Name of vessel	Number of times entered	Tonnage	Number of crew	Reason for entry	Quantity of fish landed, if any
Katherine Burke.....	1	68	15	Shelter.....	lbs.
Lark.....	2	127	27	".....	
Laura Goulart.....	16	73	21	".....	
L. A. Dunton.....	7	94	25	" , land sick man.....	
Lincoln.....	9	42	15	Shelter, purchase fuel oil for home voyage.....	
Louisa R. Sylva.....	1	92	8	Shelter and land sick man.....	
Louise B. Marshall.....	5	74	19	Repairs, and to take on board and convey to U.S. salvaged equipment from wreck of Gov. Marshall	
Mary E. O'Hara.....	9	49	23	Shelter.....	
Mary F. Ruth.....	1	33	7	Repairs to lighting system.....	
Mary Sears.....	4	61	19	Shelter, repairs.....	
Mao IV.....	1	53	6	Shelter, water.....	
Mary A.....	6	17	8	Shelter.....	
Mildred Robinson.....	1	73	7	".....	
Morning Star.....	2	57	23	".....	
Mercedes.....	11	11	7	" , repairs.....	
Mary M.....	16	20	8	".....	
Mary and Ruth.....	1	33	7	".....	
Minnie M.....	13	28	8	".....	
Mabel E. Bryson.....	8	23	7	".....	
Madeline and Flora.....	1	43	7	".....	
Mary and Ruth.....	1	33	7	" , destroyed by fire while in port.....	
Natalie Hammond.....	5	51	23	Shelter.....	
Notus.....	4	14	4	" , repairs.....	
Nickerson.....	12	23	8	" , water.....	
Newcastle.....	8	19	8	".....	
Oretha F. Spinney.....	2	65	11	".....	
Pilgrim.....	3	52	22	".....	
Patara.....	1	152	7	".....	
Philip P. Mantha.....	1	61	22	".....	
Paolina.....	1	19	12	".....	
Provendiza II.....	2	18	11	".....	
Ruth and Margaret.....	5	62	23	Engine repairs, shelter.....	
Rhodora.....	1	70	19	Shelter.....	
Richard J. Nunan.....	3	55	13	".....	
Rita Aviator.....	3	22	12	".....	
Shamrock.....	2	68	27	".....	
Squanto.....	4	81	8	".....	
Sunapee.....	14	18	9	".....	
Stranger.....	1	22	12	".....	
Thos. S. Gorton.....	1	92	7	".....	
Teazer.....	1	59	22	".....	
Teaser.....	2	97	20	".....	
Thelma.....	1	28	12	".....	
Virginia.....	9	30	17	" , repairs.....	
Virginia R.....	3	51	6	".....	
Wanderer.....	2	132	28	" , repairs.....	
Waltham.....	13	44	10	".....	
William Landry.....	15	13	7	".....	
Yankee.....	6	71	23	" , repairs and repairs to rudder	
Zilpha.....	11	13	7	" , repairs.....	

APPENDIX No. 11

The following is a statement of the different kinds of licenses issued by the several supervisors, during the 1928-29 season:—

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC—SUPERVISOR S. T. GALLANT	
Kind of Licenses—	Number of Licensed Issued
Lobster fishing licenses.....	682
Lobster packing licenses.....	16
Lobster packing extensions—10	
Fish cannery licenses.....	1
Certificates under section 66—3	
Herring seine licenses.....	20
Herring trap-net licenses.....	27 (6 Cod Trap-nets)
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	7
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	2
	755 (6 Cod Trap-nets)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUPERVISOR S. T. GALLANT	
Lobster fishing licenses.....	1,878
Lobster packing licenses.....	103
Lobster packing extensions—54	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	223
Quahaug fishery licenses.....	26
Fish cannery licenses.....	20
Certificates under Section 66—7	
Reduction Works licenses.....	Nil
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	4
Scallop fishery licenses.....	3
Lobster pound licenses.....	1
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	324
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	249
	2,831
NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR A. G. McLEOD	
Lobster fishing licenses.....	2,023
Lobster packing licenses.....	43
Lobster packing extensions—45	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	111
Fish cannery licenses.....	4
Certificates under Section 66—67 (1 cancelled).	
Reduction works licenses.....	Nil
Herring weir licenses.....	3
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	40
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	40
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	197
Special angling permits.....	131
Lobster pound licenses.....	Nil
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	23
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	196
	2,811
NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR D. H. SUTHERLAND	
Lobster fishing licenses.....	3,268 (4 cancelled)
Lobster packing licenses.....	48
Lobster packing extensions—75	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	85
Quahaug fishery licenses.....	2
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	6
Fish cannery licenses.....	6
Certificates under Section 66—100 (1 cancelled)	
Reduction works licenses.....	3
Seine licenses.....	132
Herring weir licenses.....	13
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	95
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	399 (1 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	174 (5 can. and 1 des.)
Special angling permits.....	75
Scallop fishery licenses.....	Nil
Lobster pound licenses.....	6
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	207
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	268 (3 cancelled)
Lobster pound certificates—193 (1 cancelled)	
	4,787 (13 can. and 1 des.)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR H. H. MARSHALL

Kind of Licenses—Continued	Number of licenses issued
Lobster fishing licenses.....	3,303 (4 cancelled)
Lobster packing licenses.....	24
Lobster packing extensions—14	
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	3
Fish cannery licenses.....	11
Certificates under Sec. 66—176 (1 can. and 1 des.)	
Reduction works licenses.....	10
Herring weir licenses.....	63
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	129
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	312
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	64
Salmon net permits.....	40
Special angling permits.....	756
Scallop fishery licenses.....	197 (4 cancelled)
Lobster pound licenses.....	13 (2 cancelled)
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	22
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	73
Lobster pound certificates—182 (1 cancelled).	
	5,020 (10 cancelled)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR H. E. HARRISON

Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	270
Sturgeon fishery licenses.....	10
Whitefish fishery licenses.....	14
Salmon net permits.....	159
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licenses.....	8
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	122
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	102
Bass fishery licenses.....	36
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	1
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	Nil
	722

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR J. F. CALDER

Lobster fishing licenses.....	520
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	50
Fish cannery licenses.....	9
Certificates under Section 66—3.	
Reduction works licenses.....	4
Herring weir licenses.....	653
Clam permits.....	101
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	91
Herring seine licenses.....	15
Scallop fishery licenses.....	3
Lobster pound licenses.....	6
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	Nil
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	Nil
Lobster pound-certificates—245	
Lease of Dark harbour fishing privileges—1	
	1,452

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR A. L. BARRY

Lobster fishing licenses.....	1,981
Lobster packing licenses.....	103 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing extensions—43	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	959
Quahaug fishery licenses.....	85
Fish cannery licenses.....	7
Certificates under Section 66—206	
Reduction works licenses.....	Nil
Herring weir licenses.....	Nil
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licenses.....	45
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	111
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	395
Scallop fishery licenses.....	Nil
Bass fishery licenses.....	49
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	209
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	6,107
Lobster pound licenses.....	3
Lobster pound certificates—414 (1 cancelled).	
	10,054 (1 cancelled)

MANITOBA—SUPERVISOR J. B. SKAPTASON

Kind of Licenses— <i>Concluded</i>	Number of licenses issued
Special angling permits.....	1,143
Pound-net licenses.....	16
Special fishery licenses.....	3,958 (3 cancelled)
Reduction works licenses (issued by R.C.M.P. Pangnirtung).....	1
Settlers' permits.....	1,177
Commercial sturgeon fishery licenses.....	30
Domestic sturgeon fishery licenses.....	Nil
Receipt books—74	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 6,325 (3 cancelled)

SASKATCHEWAN—SUPERVISOR G. C. MACDONALD

Special angling permits.....	351 (1 cancelled)
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licenses.....	1,138 (19 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licenses.....	180 (4 cancelled)
Indian and half-breed permits.....	950
Commercial sturgeon fishery licenses.....	Nil
Domestic sturgeon fishery licenses.....	Nil
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 2,619 (24 cancelled)

ALBERTA—SUPERVISOR R. T. RODD

Fish cannery licenses.....	1
Special angling permits.....	5,844 (5 cancelled)
Indian and half-breed permits.....	976
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licenses.....	1,143 (2 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licenses.....	286 (2 cancelled)
Pound-net licenses.....	1
Receipt books.—877 (15 cancelled)	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 8,251 (9 cancelled)

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUPERVISOR J. A. MOTHERWELL

Fish cannery licenses.....	5
Reduction works licenses.....	26
Special angling permits (per annum).....	39 (8 cancelled)
Special angling permits (per diem).....	207 (1 cancelled)
Abalone fishery licenses.....	1
Indian Permits.....	924 (13 cancelled)
Metal tags—795	
Crab fishery licenses.....	140
Smelt or Sardine fishery licenses.....	75
Sturgeon fishery licenses.....	Nil
Miscellaneous licenses.....	176
Salmon fishery licenses.....	4,463 (7 cancelled)
Salmon trolling licenses.....	2,943 (2 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net licenses.....	7
Salmon purse-seine licenses.....	353 (4 cancelled)
Salmon drag-seine licenses.....	22
Licenses to a captain of a salmon (purse or drag) seine boat.....	278 (7 cancelled)
Salmon curing licenses.....	33
Salmon cannery licenses.....	76
Boat license to buy fresh salmon from fishermen.....	233 (4 cancelled)
License to a person engaged in cold storage or fish packing to buy fresh salmon from fishermen.....	74
Grayfish fishery licenses.....	420
Licenses to assistant operator of salmon (purse or drag) seine used under license.....	1,725 (3 cancelled)
Licenses to assistant in a boat used in operating a salmon gill-net or drift-net.....	997
Cod fishery licenses.....	443
Herring or pilchard gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	39
Herring or pilchard purse seine licenses.....	118 (1 cancelled)
Herring or pilchard drag seine licenses.....	2
Herring pound licenses.....	Nil
License to a captain of a herring or pilchard seine boat.....	102
Herring curing licenses.....	33
Licenses to assistant operator of a herring or pilchard purse seine.....	936
Whale factory licenses.....	2
Counterfoil of pelagic sealing certificates—19	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 14,892 (50 cancelled)

YUKON

Special fishery licenses.....	26
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PACIFIC COAST

Licenses to United States fishing vessels.....	246
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Total.....	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 60,791 (110 can. and 1 des.)
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APPENDIX No. 12

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29

NOVA SCOTIA —DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, A. G. McLEOD

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	Norman McIver.....	Illegal fishing of trout.....	Hazeldale Pond, Vic. Co.....	Fined \$15 and costs. Confiscation of 1 herring net and 8 trout.
2	Pascal LeBlanc.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Alder Point, C.B.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
3	Nathias Dugast.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Alder Point, C.B.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
4	Robert McAulay.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Homeville, C.B.....	Fined \$5 each, suspended sentence.
	John McAulay.....	Illegal fishing of lobster.....	Homeville, C.B.....	Fined \$5 each, suspended sentence.
	Benjamin Wadden.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Homeville, C.B.....	Fined \$5 each, suspended sentence.
	Harvey Boutilier.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Homeville, C.B.....	Fined \$5 each, suspended sentence.
5	Walter Shea.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Alder Point, C.B.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
6	Alex. McDonald.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Judique North, C.B.....	Fine—nil. Costs \$1 paid by defendant.
7	Angus McDonald.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Judique North, C.B.....	Fine—nil. Costs \$1 paid by defendant.
8	Godfrey Barron.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
	Mick Barron.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
	James Hawley.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
	Murray Hawley.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
	John W. Hawley.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
	Archie McIntyre.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
	William Donovan.....	Setting lobster gear before the season opened.....	Ingonish, C.B.....	Fined \$10 suspended sentence for 2 years and costs.
9	Isiah LeBlanc.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Florence, C.B.....	Fined \$100 (suspended sentence) and costs.
10	Maurice Philips.....	Having illegally caught salmon in his possession.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Fined \$5 costs \$2 and had confiscated from him 23½ lbs. Salmon.
11	Michael Cameron.....	Obstructing overseer Murphy while discharging his duties.	Margaree Forks, C.B.....	Fined \$100 or three months in jail, and costs.
12	James McNeil.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Margaree River, Inv. Co.....	Fined \$30 or 2 mos. in jail and costs \$23.
13	Ronald McDonald.....	Water pollution.....	Mull River, Inv. Co.....	Fined \$20 or 10 days in jail and costs.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, D. H. SUTHERLAND

1	J. Alvin Reid.....	Sawdust pollution.....	Little River, N.S.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
2	E. Maloney.....	Setting lobster gear before opening of season.....	Roy's Island.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
3	Roy Weatherby.....	Leaving shore for fishing ground before 6 a.m.....	Malagash Point.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
4	Roy Langille.....	Leaving shore for fishing ground before 6 a.m.....	Malagash Point.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
5	John Drummond.....	Leaving shore for fishing ground before 6 a.m.....	Malagash Point.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
6	George Tatteric.....	Leaving shore for fishing ground before 6 a.m.....	Malagash Point.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
7	George Langille.....	Leaving shore for fishing ground before 6 a.m.....	Malagash Point.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
8	Harold Smith.....	Leaving shore for fishing ground before 6 a.m.....	Malagash Point.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
9	Allie Allan.....	Offering for sale fragments of lobsters.....	Skinner's Cove.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
10	George Clarke.....	Having berried lobsters in possession.....	Wallace.....	Fined \$25 and costs.
11	Ellsworth Porter.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Gulf Shore.....	Fined \$25 and costs.
12	Tucker Mattatall.....	Leaving shore for fishing grounds before 6 a.m.....	Saddle Island.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
13	Daniel MacIntosh.....	Dynamiting of Liscomb River.....	Liscomb River.....	Case dismissed.
14	Thomas Waddell, Jr.....	Illegal fishing of trout.....	South Brook, Harrison's Lake.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
15	Thomas Waddell, Sr.....	Illegal fishing of trout.....	South Brook, Harrison's Lake.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
16	Percy Ripley.....	Illegal fishing of trout.....	South Brook, Harrison's Lake.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
17	Calvin Siddall.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10.
18	Frank Blair.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10.
19	Daniel McAloney.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10.
20	Eugene Atkinson.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10.
21	George Gilroy.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10 and costs. 1 net confiscated.
22	Duncan McNeill.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10 and costs. 1 net confiscated.
23	Ronald Thompson.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10 and costs. 1 net confiscated.
24	William Older.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$50 and costs. 1 salmon net confiscated.
25	James Warren.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$100 and costs. 1 salmon net confiscated.
26	Roy. Skidmore.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$50 and costs. 1 salmon net confiscated.
27	Chas. Ryan.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$10 and costs. 1 salmon net confiscated.
28	Richard J. Stuart.....	Having lobsters in possession, closed season.....	Halifax.....	Fined \$10. Confiscated 1 rowboat, 2 prs. oars, 2 prs. rowlocks, 1 kit bag, 10 hand pots, 4 lobsters.
29	Richard Stuart.....	Having lobsters in possession, closed season.....	Halifax.....	Fined \$10. Confiscated 1 rowboat, 2 prs. oars, 2 prs. rowlocks, 1 kit bag, 10 hand pots, 4 lobsters.
30	John L. Moore.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Economy River.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
31	Neil White.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	North River.....	Fined \$1 and costs.
32	William Byard.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	North River.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
33	Benjamin Brooks.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Fined \$1 and costs or ten days in jail.
34	Daniel Ross.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Case dismissed.
35	Jack McIsaac.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Case dismissed.
36	Joseph Melanson.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Maccan River.....	Case dismissed.
37	Joseph Murphy.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Waugh's River.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
38	Joseph Murphy.....	Unlawfully obstructing guardian.....	Waugh's River.....	Imprisonment for 1 week.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
39	James Francis.....	Unlawfully obstructing guardian.....	Fishway, near Oxford.....	Fined \$100 and costs or 1 month in jail.
40	N. W. King.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Near Oxford.....	Fined \$4 and costs.
41	Lewis Thornwaite.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Near Oxford.....	Fined \$4 and costs.
42	Harold Young.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	West River.....	Fined \$40 and costs.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, H. H. MARSHALL

1	Rodrick Ham.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Mosher's Falls, Gold River..	Fined \$10 and costs.
2	George Muise.....	Illegal fishing of gaspereau.....	Tusket's Falls, Tusket River..	Fined \$5 and costs.
3	Aubrey Penall.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Plymouth Stump, Gold River.	Case dismissed.
4	John B. Hatt.....	Preparing to fish for salmon.....	Plymouth Stump, Gold River.	Case dismissed.
5	Stuart Whynot.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	LaHave River.....	Fined \$25 and costs.
6	Ernest Weagle.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	LaHave River.....	Fined \$25 and costs or 20 days in jail.
7	Ernest Weagle.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	LaHave River.....	Fined \$25 and costs or 20 days in jail.
8	Willet Conrad.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	Rose Bay.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
9	Edward Albright.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Freeport.....	Fined \$5.25 and costs.
10	John Albright.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Freeport.....	Fined 5.25 and costs.
11	Emerson Albright.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Freeport.....	Fined \$5.25 and costs.
12	William Albright.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Freeport.....	Fined \$5.25 and costs.
13	Charles North.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Fined \$25 suspended sentence 2 yrs. and had confiscated 1 net.
14	Bert Harte.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Case dismissed.
15	Russel Keddy.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Fined \$25 suspended sentence 2 yrs. and had confiscated from him 1 dip net.
16	Merlin Whitman.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Fined \$25 suspended sentence 2 yrs. and had confiscated from him 1 dip net.
17	Harold Minard.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Case dismissed.
18	Reginald Stoddart.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Case dismissed.
19	Ronald Schaffner.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Fined \$25 and costs. Suspended sentence for 2 years.
20	John Batson.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Fined \$25 and costs. Suspended sentence for 2 years.
21	Reginald Stoddart.....	Illegal fishing of shad.....	Annapolis River.....	Fined \$25 and costs. Suspended sentence for 2 years.
22	Stephen Labradore.....	Illegal fishing of salmon.....	LaHave River.....	Fined \$12 and costs.
23	Stephen Labradore.....	Obstructing fishery overseer while performing his duties.	LaHave River.....	Sentenced to 25 days imprisonment.
24	Leander Levy.....	Illegal fishing of lobsters.....	Lunenburg.....	Fined \$5 and costs.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUPERVISOR, S. T. GALLANT

1	Peter MacMahon.....	Having smelts in possession.....	New Annan, Prince Co.....	\$1.
2	John Reeves.....	Having smelts in possession.....	New Annan, Prince Co.....	\$1.
3	Philip Gain.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Alberton Bay.....	\$20 and had confiscated from him 15 traps, 130 fms. rope.
4	Denzie Smith.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Alberton Bay.....	\$60 or 30 days in jail.
5	John Skerry.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Alberton Bay.....	\$60 or 30 days in jail.
6	Alfred Powers.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Alberton Bay.....	\$60 or 30 days in jail.
7	Waldo Matthews.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Alberton Bay.....	\$50 and had confiscated from him 1 case of lobsters.
8	Patrick Prille.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Campbellton.....	\$60 or 30 days in jail.
9	Lloyd Cook.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Cape Wolfe.....	\$60 and costs \$21.35 or 30 days in jail.
10	Jerome Doucette.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Pleasant View.....	\$60 and costs or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 boiler, 7 pans, 1 set of scales and 1 closing machine.
11	Wilfrid Doucette.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Pleasant View.....	\$60.
12	Claud Cormier.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Pleasant View.....	\$50. and costs or 30 days in jail and confiscation of 1 case of lobsters.
13	Wm. Arsenaull.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Lot 16.....	\$50 and costs or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1½ cases of lobsters.
14	Reginald McHugh.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Norway.....	\$60 and costs or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 70 cans of lobsters
15	Gratton McHugh.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Norway.....	\$60 and costs or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1½ cases of lobsters.
16	James Monoghon.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Campbellton.....	\$45 and costs \$5 or 30 days in jail.
17	Fraser Coughlin.....	Having lobsters in his possession in close season....	Campbellton.....	\$60 and costs \$35.20 or 60 days in jail.
18	John H. Coughlin.....	Having berried lobsters in his possession.....	Campbellton.....	\$10 and costs of court or 15 days in jail.
19	Lawrence Murphy.....	Having berried lobsters in his possession.....	Campbellton.....	\$10 and costs of court or 15 days in jail.
20	Fred Jay and Patrick Kelly.....	Fishing smelt bag-net in the span of bridge.....	Pisqued Bridge.....	\$2 and had confiscated from him 1 smelt bag-net.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, J. F. CALDER

1	Alphonse Bellivcau.....	Allowing sawdust to enter Hallas Creek.....	Stilesville.....	\$20.
2	L. Cronk.....	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.....	Seal Cove, Grand Manan.....	\$10 and had confiscated from him 36 illegal lobsters.
3	Emery Forsythe.....	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.....	Seal Cove, Grand Manan.....	\$25 and had confiscated from him 21 illegal lobsters.
4	Roy Mack.....	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.....	Seal Cove, Grand Manan.....	\$25 and had confiscated from him 20 illegal lobsters.
5	Hatzell Cronk.....	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.....	Seal Cove, Grand Manan.....	\$25 and had confiscated from him 14 illegal lobsters.
6	Eugene Wilcox.....	Having illegal lobsters in his possession.....	Near Wood Island.....	\$25 and had confiscated from him 76 illegal lobsters.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued
 NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
7	Chas. Ramsdell	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Wood Island	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 26 illegal lobsters.
8	Lloyd Benson	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Seal Cove	\$30.00 and had confiscated from him 22 illegal lobsters.
9	Joseph Morehouse	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Whitehead	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 22 illegal lobsters.
10	Harley Small	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Seal Cove	\$15.00 and had confiscated from him 35 illegal lobsters.
11	Murray Stackhouse	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
12	Arthur Croft	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
13	Peter McDade	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
14	Paul McDade	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
15	Anthony Belyea	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
16	Chas. E. Sweet	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
17	Ouriel Hamm	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
18	Alex. Thompson	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
19	Fred Belyea	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
20	Scott Ingalls	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Ingall's Head, Grand Manan	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 38 illegal lobsters.
21	Chester Guptill	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Ingall's Head, Grand Manan	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 38 illegal lobsters.
22	Gordon Tippetts	Fishing during Sunday close time period	St. John Harbour	\$10.00.
23	Hazen Lord	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Adam's Isl'd	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 3 traps and 5 lobsters.
24	James Jennings	Using net in non-tidal waters without permit	New River, Char. Co.	\$20.00 and confiscated from him 1 small net and 1 salmon.
25	Chas. Murray	Using net in non-tidal waters without permit	New River, Char. Co.	\$20.00 and confiscated from him 1 small net and 1 salmon.
26	Bibber Stuart	Catching herring by means of seine within 3 miles of shore.	West Isles, Char. Co.	\$20.00.
27	Chauncey Stuart	Catching herring by means of seine within 3 miles of shore.	West Isles, Char. Co.	\$20.00.
28	Albert Jones	Allowing buckwheat hulls to enter Petiteodiac River.	River Glode	\$20.00.
29	Thomas Hamilton	Using a net in non-tidal waters without a permit from the Minister.	Leamon Pool, Coverdale River.	\$20.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon net.
30	Bertram Forse	Using a net in non-tidal waters without a permit from the Minister	Leamon Pool, Coverdale River.	\$20.00 and had costs \$4.85.
31	Kenneth Steeves	Using a net in non-tidal waters without a permit from the Minister.	Leamon Pool, Coverdale River.	\$20.00 and costs \$4.85.

32	Donald Steeves.....	Fishing for salmon other than angling.....	Leaman Bridge, Coverdale River.	\$20.00.
33	John Blakeney.....	Fishing for salmon other than angling.....	Blakeney Farm, Coverdale River.	\$20.00 and costs \$12.80 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon spear.
34	Walter Messinett.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Lake Utopia, Char. Co.....	\$25.00 and costs \$2.50 and had confiscated from him 8 set lines and 3 trout.
35	John Armstrong.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Lake Utopia, Char. Co.....	\$25.00 and costs \$2.50 allowed to stand. And had confiscated from him 8 set lines and 3 trout.
36	James McCartney.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Lake Utopia, Char. Co.....	\$25.00 and costs \$2.50 allowed to stand. And had confiscated from him 8 set lines and 3 trout.
37	B. Armstrong.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Lake Utopia, Char. Co.....	\$25.00 and costs \$2.50 allowed to stand. And had confiscated from him 8 set lines and 3 trout.
38	Ralph J. Doyle.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Pocologan Lake.....	\$25.00 and costs \$6.36. Allowed to stand.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, A. L. BARRY

1	Jeremiah Lanteigne.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Bartibogue River.....	\$1.00.
2	James Landry.....	Fishing for trout through the ice.....	Bartibogue River.....	\$1.00.
3	Fred Goguen.....	Interfering with a fishery officer.....	Cocagne Cape.....	\$100.00 or 60 days in jail.
4	Theo. LeBlanc.....	Oyster Fishing in close season.....	Buctouche Bay.....	Not guilty.
5	Calixte LeBlanc.....	Oyster Fishing in close season.....	Buctouche Bay.....	Not guilty.
6	Ambrose Myers.....	Having in possession oysters in close season.....	St. Thomas.....	\$100.00 and had confiscated from him 2 bushels of oysters.
7	Amos Bourque.....	Having in possession oysters in close season.....	Cocagne.....	\$100.00 and had confiscated from him 1 quart of shelled oysters.
8	Joseph Boudreau.....	Fishing for lobsters in close season.....	Green Point.....	Admonished.
9	William LeBlanc.....	Failing to liberate alive berried lobsters.....	Buctouche.....	\$100.00 or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 brush used for brushing berried lobsters.
10	Teddy Bourque.....	Failing to liberate alive berried lobsters.....	Buctouche Bay.....	\$100.00.
11	Donat Leger.....	Failing to liberate alive berried lobsters.....	Buctouche Bay.....	\$100.00 or 30 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 brush used for brushing berried lobsters.
12	Jack Mooney.....	Failing to liberate alive berried lobsters.....	Buctouche Bay.....	\$100.00 and confiscated from him 1 brush for brushing berried lobsters.
13	Clovis Myers.....	Failing to liberate alive berried lobsters.....	Buctouche Bay.....	\$100.00 and had confiscated from him 3 berried lobsters.
14	Fred Stothart.....	Failing to remove salmon net at close season.....	Ferryville, Mir. River.....	\$5.00.
15	John Taylor.....	Failing to have salmon net tagged.....	Napan Bay.....	\$1.00.
16	Wm. Morrison.....	Failing to properly tie up salmon net during weekly close season.....	Miramichi River.....	\$2.00.
17	George Bowie.....	Failing to properly tie up salmon net during weekly close season.....	The Willows, Miramichi River.....	\$2.00.
18	Jas. Scott.....	Failing to properly tie up salmon net during weekly close season.....	L. Newcastle, Miramichi R.....	\$2.00.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
19	Harvey Morrison	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabucintac River	\$50.00
20	John B. Lagacey	Violating Section 29 of the Fisheries Act—Lobsters in close season.	Green Point	\$50.00
21	Norman Lagacey	Violating Section 29 of the Fisheries Act—Lobsters in close season.	Green Point	\$10.00
22	George Smith	Failing to have salmon net tagged	Lower Newcastle	\$1.00
23	John Ginnish	Fishing for oysters in close season	Bay du Vin	\$1.00
24	Wm. Donnell	Buying berried lobsters	Cocagne Cape	\$25.00
25	Patrick Despres	Bringing ashore berried lobsters	Cocagne Cape	\$50.00
26	Wm. Martin	Fishing for oysters in close season	Bay du Vin	\$1.00
27	Harry Heilman	Drifting for salmon without a license	East Coast	Not guilty.
28	Dave Jenkins	Drifting for salmon without a license	East Coast	Not guilty.
29	Leslie Lewis	Drifting for salmon without a license	East Coast	Case withdrawn.
30	Wm. Mills	Drifting for salmon without a license	East Coast	Case withdrawn.
31	F. G. S. Richard	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Buctouche	\$10.00
32	Cyril Myers	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Buctouche	\$10.00
33	Willie Jacob	Taking seed lobsters to shore	Little Cape	\$25.00
34	Theodore Gould	Taking seed lobsters to shore	Cape Bald	\$25.00
35	Adelard Gould	Taking seed lobsters to shore	Cape Bald	\$25.00
36	Philippe B. LeBlanc	Taking seed lobsters to shore	Aboujagan	\$25.00
37	Wm. Martin	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Miramichi Bay	\$5.00
38	A. Nicholson	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Miramichi Bay	\$5.00
39	Leonidas Doiron	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Miramichi Bay	\$5.00
40	John Lambert	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Miramichi River Oak Point	\$5.00
41	James Jimmo	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Miramichi Bay	\$10.00
42	John Surette	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Buctouche Bay	\$10.00
43	Edward Surette	Failing to return to beds small oysters	Buctouche Bay	\$10.00
44	Philius Cormier	Fishing one smelt gill-net without a license	Little River	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
45	Frank Daigle	Fishing for smelts without a license in close season	Little Aldouane	\$20.00
46	Alfred Murray	Having in possession without lawful excuse smelts in close season.	Richibucto	\$50.00
47	Mr. Boby	Having lobsters in his possession illegally	Cape Tormentine	\$2.00
48	William Reid	Fishing for lobsters out of season	Cape Tormentine	\$5.00
49	Roy Allen	Fishing for lobsters out of season	Cape Tormentine	\$5.00
50	Foster Allen	Fishing for lobsters out of season	Cape Tormentine	\$5.00
51	Wm. Flaherty	Failing to return to public beds small oysters	Miramichi River	\$2.00
52	Francis McDonald	Failing to return to public beds small oysters	Miramichi Bay	\$10.00
53	Margerie Duplacey, Octave Duplacey, Henry Oullette, Vital Collette, Francis Collette, Alb. Collette.	Having in possession oysters in close season	Buctouche	Not guilty.
54	John Russell	Failing to return to public beds undersized oysters	Miramichi Bay	Not guilty.
55	Wright Grogan	Fishing for smelts in close season	Miramichi Bay	\$25.00 and costs \$13.00.
56	Allen Grogan	Fishing for smelts in close season	Miramichi Bay	\$25.00 and costs \$13.00.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, H. E. HARRISON

1	Chester Plant.....	Water pollution.....	Little River, Victoria Co.....	\$20.00.
2	C. W. Lewis.....	Water pollution.....	St. John River, Victoria Co.....	\$20.00.
3	Alex. McCarthy.....	Fishing for shad in weekly close time.....	St. John River, York Co.....	\$10.00.
4	Edward Payne.....	Fishing for shad in weekly close time.....	St. John River, York Co.....	\$10.00 and costs.
5	McTavish Duncan.....	Using small mesh dip-net for salmon.....	N.W. Miramichi River.....	\$10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 small mesh dip-net.
6	Barney Baker.....	Fishing for salmon with spear and torch.....	St. John River.....	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 boat, spear and torch.
7	Dan Beaumaster.....	Fishing for salmon with spear and torch.....	St. John River.....	\$10.00.
8	Samuel Thibodeau.....	Water pollution.....	Siegas River.....	\$20.00.
9	Gordon Robinson.....	Fishing salmon with wire net.....	South West Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 and had confiscated from him 1 wire net.
10	Peter Harris.....	Fishing salmon with wire net.....	South West Miramichi River.....	\$50.00. The article confiscated is the same article as in Pros. No. 9.
11	Edgar Robinson.....	Using net without permit.....	South West Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 and confiscated from him 1 wire net.
12	Donald A. McLean.....	Fishing for salmon with net in close season.....	St. John River.....	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon net.
13	James Whalen.....	Fishing with nets in closed season period.....	Renous River.....	\$50.00 and had confiscated from him 1 net and 1 board canoe—Suspended sentence.
14	Bernard Halahan.....	Fishing with nets in closed season period.....	Renous River.....	\$50.00 and had confiscated from him 1 net and 1 board canoe. Suspended sentence.
15	Harold Lyons.....	Fishing with net for salmon without license.....	Southwest, Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 or 2 months in jail and had confiscated from him 1 wire net. Suspended sentence.
16	Alfred Jardine.....	Fishing with net for salmon without license.....	Southwest, Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 or 2 months in jail. Had confiscated from him 1 canoe, 2 twine nets.
17	Alex. Dunphy.....	Fishing for salmon in closed season.....	St. John River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon net.
18	John Burpee.....	Fishing for salmon in closed season.....	St. John River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon net.
19	George Richard.....	Having salmon in possession contrary to law (Sec. 29, F.A.)	Blackville.....	\$25.00 or 1 month in jail and had confiscated from him 1 salmon and salmon heads.
20	Freeman Stewart.....	Fishing for and having one salmon in possession.....	Southwest Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 or 2 months in jail. Suspended sentence and costs \$11.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon, 1 canoe and 1 twine net.
21	Wm. Stewart, Jr.....	Fishing for and having one salmon in possession.....	Southwest Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 or 2 months in jail and costs \$11.00. Suspended sentence. The confiscated articles are the same articles as in Pro. 20.
22	Mathew Connick.....	Fishing for salmon with net in closed season.....	Northwest Miramichi River.....	\$50.00 and costs or 2 months in jail. Suspended sentence. Had confiscated from him 1 twine net.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
23	Garnet Arbeau.....	Fishing for salmon with net in closed season.....	Cains River.....	\$5.00 or 2 months in jail. Suspended sentence. Had confiscated from him 1 salmon net and costs \$2.00.
24	Rheben Goodine.....	Killing fish by use of explosives.....	Tobique River.....	\$100.00 and costs \$2.50. Suspended sentence.
25	Joseph Goodine.....	Killing fish by use of explosives.....	Tobique River.....	\$100.00 and costs \$2.50. Suspended sentence.

MANITOBA—SUPERVISOR, J. B. SKAPTASON

1	D. A. Grose.....	Violation of Sec. 2, Sub. sec. D. of the Fish. Act.....	Westbourne.....	\$5.00.
2	Albert Vernon Warrian.....	Violation of Sec. 35, Spec. Fish. Regs.....	Crooked Creek Lake Dauphin	\$5.00 and costs.
3	Robert McEwan.....	Violation of Sec. 35, Spec. Fish. Regs.....	Crooked Creek, Lake Dauphin	\$5.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 2 spears.
4	Henry Chas. Snusher.....	Using dip-net.....	Near Fishway, St. Andrews Lock.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
5	Joe Minkus.....	Fishing without permit violating Sec. 2, sub-sec. 1. F.R.	Gladstone.....	\$5.00.
6	J. Smith.....	Fishing with dip-net near fish way.....	St. Andres Lock, Red River..	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
7	E. Dittloff.....	Fishing with dip-net near fish way.....	St. Andres Lock, Red River..	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
8	J. Begrezz.....	Fishing with dip-net near fish way.....	St. Andres Lock, Red River..	\$5.00.
9	Mrs. Matilda Strosden.....	Fishing by means other than by angling without a permit.	Winnipeg River near Lac du Bonnet.	Costs of court.
10	Mrs. Mina Kalnaen.....	Fishing by means other than by angling without a permit.	Winnipeg River near Lac du Bonnet.	Costs of court.
11	Hugh O'Grady.....	Fishing by means other than by angling without a permit.	Winnipeg River near Lac du Bonnet.	Costs of court.
12	John G. Anderson.....	Violation of Sec. 30, sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Act.....	Lac du Bonnet.....	No fine imposed.
13	C. F. Carlson.....	Fishing by means other than by angling without a permit.	Winnipeg River, Lac du Bonnet.	Finest costs of court.
14	Hugh O'Grady.....	Using illegal mesh nets violating Sec. 8, sub-sec. 1. D.F.R.	Near Lac du Bonnet.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
15	Edward Raven.....	Fishing illegal mesh, viol. Sec. 4, sub. sec. 1 (a) F.R.	Eagle Island, Lake Winnipeg..	Had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets and reprimanded.
16	Sam Kent.....	Fishing illegal mesh, viol. Sec. 4, sub-sec. 1 (a) F.R.	Eagle Island, Lake Winnipeg..	Had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets and reprimanded.

17	Tom Lambert.....	Fishing illegal mesh, viol. Sec. 4, sub. sec. 1 (a) F.R.	Eagle Island, Lake Winnipeg..	Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets and reprimanded.
18	Harry Williams.....	Fishing illegal mesh, viol. Sec. 4, sub. sec. 1 (a) R.F.	Eagle Island, Lake Winnipeg..	Had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets and reprimanded.
19	Ole J. Sigurdson.....	Fishing illegal mesh, viol. Sec. 4, sub. sec. 1 (a) F.R.	Vicinity of Snider Isl., Winnipeg Lake.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 7 gill-nets.
20	Doris Cucksey.....	Illegal fishing, viol. Sec. 14, sub. sec. c, Fish. Regs.	Seven Sister Area, Winnipeg River.	Costs of court \$9.50 and had confiscated from him 1 sturgeon and 1 sturgeon line.
21	Oli P. Isfeld.....	Fishing with illegal mesh nets (3½" m.).....	Winnipeg Beach.....	\$10.00 or 10 days in jail and had confiscated from him 5 gill-nets.
22	Benedict Wm. Naas.....	Fishing with illegal mesh nets (3½" m.).....	Vic. of Nes.....	\$10.00 or 15 days in jail and had confiscated from him 413 lbs. of fish (mixed).
23	John Bradbury.....	Fishing in close season viol. Sec. 7, subsec. 1, F.R. after limit had been taken.	Lake Winnipegosis, vic. Fox Point.	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 871 lbs. mixed fish.
24	Isaac Bradbury.....	Fishing in close season viol. Sec. 7, Subsec. 1, F.R. after limit had been taken.	Lake Winnipegosis, vic. Fox Point.	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 959 lbs. of fish.
25	Edward Flor.....	Illegal size mesh nets, viol. Sec. 4, subsec. 5, (a) F.R.	Near Rabbit Pt., Lake Winnipeg.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets.
26	Levi Horney.....	Fishing illegally contrary to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F. Regs.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	\$5.00 and costs and had confiscated from 1-22 calibre rifle.
27	John Reinhart.....	Fishing illegally contrary to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F. Regs.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	\$5.00 and costs \$1.50.
28	Clarence Honey.....	Fishing illegally contrary to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F. Regs.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	\$5.00 and costs \$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1-22 caliber rifle.
29	Stanley Honey.....	Fishing illegally contrary to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F. Regs.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	\$5.00 and costs \$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1-303 British Winchester Rifle and 1-22 caliber rifle.
30	George Man.....	Fishing illegally contrary to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F. Regs.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	\$2.50 and costs \$1.50 and had confiscated from him 1 pitch fork.
31	Robert John Man.....	Fishing illegally contrary to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F. Regs.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	\$2.50 and costs \$1.50 and had confiscated from him 1 pitch fork.
32	Morley Clegg.....	Assisting in illegal fishing cont. to Sec. 20, sub-sec. 2, F.R.	Silver Creek, N. of Biscarty, Man.	Case dismissed.
33	W. D. Leslie.....	Fishing small mesh nets viol. sec. 11, F.R.....	Lake Dauphin, vic. of Ochre River.	\$15.00 and had confiscated from him 50 lbs. of fish and 14 nets.
34	H. L. Adam.....	Fishing small mesh nets viol. sec. 11, F.R.....	Lake Dauphin, vic. of Rorkton Man.	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 11 nets and 453 lbs. fish.
35	G. Linton.....	Fishing small mesh nets viol. sec. 11, F.R.....	Lake Dauphin, Turtle River...	\$15.00 and had confiscated from him 4 nets.
36	W. R. Ingster.....	Fishing small mesh nets viol. sec. 11, F.R.....	Lake Dauphin, vic. of Rorkton River.	\$15.00 and had confiscated from him 4 nets.
37	Paul Johnson.....	Fishing illegal mesh nets.....	Burntwood Pt. Moore Lake...	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 10 gill-nets.
38	Mike Tolpas.....	Fishing with 3½" mesh nets.....	Lake Dauphin, vic., of Fork River.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 2 nets.
39	Bill Marchuk.....	Fishing with illegal contrivance, viol. sec. 20 of the Fish. Regs.	Assinaboine River.....	Let off with warning.
40	Nick Lushaw.....	Fishing with illegal contrivance, viol. sec. 20 of the Fish. Regs.	Assinaboine River.....	Let off with warning.
41	Martin Kinnear.....	Fishing with illegal contrivance, viol. sec. 20 of the Fish. Regs.	Assinaboine River.....	Let off with warning.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

MANITOBA—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
42	Ralph Way.....	Fishing with illegal contrivance, viol. sec. 20 of the Fish. Regs.	Assinaboine River.....	Let off with warning.
43	John Boonk.....	Fishing with illegal contrivance, viol. sec. 20 of the Fish. Regs.	Assinaboine River.....	Let off with warning.
44	Bill Davidson.....	Fishing with illegal contrivance, viol. sec. 20 of the Fish. Regs.	Assinaboine River.....	Let off with warning.

SASKATCHEWAN—SUPERVISOR, G. C. McDONALD

1	Otto Korchusky.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus cont. to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
2	Otto Korchusky.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
3	Mart Hennery.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, subsec. 1 of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
4	Mart Hennery.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
5	Dan Krause.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1, of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
6	Dan Krause.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12 sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
7	Ed. Sukert.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1, of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
8	Edward Sukert.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec 12, sub-sec. 2, of the Sp. Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
9	Emil Dolke.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1, of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
10	Emil Dolke.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2, of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
11	Hy Wilus.....	Illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14. sub-sec. 1 of the F. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
12	Hy Wilus.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. B. of the Spec. F.R.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$1.00.
13	Cris Hove.....	Fishing with an illegal net contrary to Sec. 11, sub-sec. 1, of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake...	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
14	Cris Hove.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake...	\$2.50.

15	Dan Danielsen.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	\$2.50.
16	Dan Danielsen.....	Fishing with an illegal net contrary to Sec. 11, sub-sec. 1, of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	\$2.50.
17	A. G. Dyer.....	Fishing with an illegal net contrary to Sec 11, sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 1 net.
18	A. G. Dyer.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	\$2.50.
19	T. E. Bennet.....	Fishing with an illegal mesh net contrary to Sec. 11, sub-sec. 1.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	\$2.50.
20	T. E. Bennet.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2, of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	\$2.50.
21	R. Rodenbuch.....	Preparing to fish in close season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2, of the Fish. Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	Admonished.
22	R. Rodenbuch.....	Preparing to use an illegal mesh net contrary Sec. 11, sub-sec. 1, of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	Admonished.
23	J. Dutrich.....	Preparing to fish in close season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	Admonished.
24	J. Dutrich.....	Using an illegal mesh net contrary to Sec. 11, sub-sec. 1, of the Regs.	Rowan Ravine, Long Lake....	Admonished. Had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
25	C. Hopp.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
26	C. Hopp.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
27	A. Hopp	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
28	A. Hopp.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
29	F. Hopp.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Fish Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
30	F. Hopp.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
31	Get Getbrmer.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
32	Get Getbrmer.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Fish. Regs. ut.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
33	W. Getbrmer.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Fish. Regs. ut.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
34	W. Getbrmer.....	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
35	H. Getbrmer.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 3 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50.
36	H. Getbrmer.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Wolverine Creek.....	\$2.50,
37	Karl Voelpel.....	Using a net without a license sub-sec. 1, of Sec. 2, F. R.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
38	John Mundering.....	Using a net without license S.S. 1 of the Sec. 2, F. R.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 2 dip-nets.
39	Nick Milos.....	Using a net without license sub-sec. 1 of the Sec. 2, F. R.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
40	Earl Schrum.....	Using a net without license sub-sec. 1 of the Sec. 2, F. R.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 2 dip-nets.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
41	Geo. Ring.....	Using a net without license sub-sec. 1 of the Sec. 2, F.R.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 3 dip-nets.
42	Frank Wolfe.....	Using a net without license sub-sec. 1 of the Sec. 2, F.G.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 2 dip-nets.
43	Karl Wolfe.....	Using net without a license sub-sec. 1 of Sec. 2, of Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 2 dip-nets.
44	Wm. Siebert.....	Using net without a license sub-sec. 1 of Sec. 2, Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 2 dip-nets.
45	Thorval Berven.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 14, Clause 3 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 36, Tp. 33, Rge. 12 W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00.
46	Thorval Berven.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 14, Clause 13 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 36, Tp. 33, Rge. 12, W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
47	Sven Bergman.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 12, Clause 2 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 36, Tp. 33, Rge. 12, W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00.
48	Sven Bergman.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 14, Cl. 3 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 36, Tp. 33, Rge. 12, W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 fish spear.
49	Knit Elander.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 12, Clause 2 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 6, Tp. 34, Rge. 11, W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00.
50	Knit Elander.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 14, Clause 3 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 6, Tp. 34, Rge. 11, W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
51	Henry Selbee.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 wire drag-net.
52	Henry Selbee.....	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 200 lbs. mullet.
53	Lester Selbee.....	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00.
54	Lester Selbee.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00.
55	Frank Wallace.....	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00.
56	Frank Wallace.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00.
57	Paul Selbee.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00.
58	Paul Selbee.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1, of the Fish. Regs.	Little Arm River, Chamberlain.	\$5.00.
59	Wasel Poinoisuik.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 14, Clause 3 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 32, Tp. 33, Rge. 11 W. of 2nd Mer.	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
60	Wasel Poinoisuik.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 12, Clause 2 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 32, Tp. 33, Rge. 11 W. of 2nd Mer.	\$2.00.

61	Harry Sovac.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 14, Clause 3 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 32, Tp. 33, Rge. 11 W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
62	Harry Sovac.....	Fishing contrary to Sec. 12, Clause 2 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Sec. 32, Tp. 33, Rge. 11 W. of 2nd Mer.	\$1.00.
63	Max Hershman.....	Having fish in his possession in closed season contrary Sec. 29 of the Fish. Act.	Regina, Sask.....	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 100 lbs. tullibee and 50 lbs. of pickerel.
64	Roderic E. Williams.....	Preparing to fish in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Pasqua Dam, Moose-Jaw Creek.	Dismissed.
65	Roderic E. Williams.....	Preparing to use illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Pasqua Dam, Moose-Jaw Creek.	Dismissed.
66	Peidman Johnston.....	Preparing to use illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Pasqua Dam, Moose-Jaw Creek.	Dismissed and had confiscated 1 dip-net.
67	Peidman Johnson.....	Preparing to fish in close season contrary to Sec. 12, Sub-sec. 2 of Fish Regs.	Pasqua Dam, Moose-Jaw Creek.	Dismissed.
68	Chas. Nabess.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
69	Wm. Nabess.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary, sec. 14, sub-sec. 1.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
70	Ben Finkelstein.....	Having fish in possession in closed season contrary to Sec. 29, of the Fish. Act.	Regina, Sask.....	\$10.00 and had confiscated from 150 lbs. mixed fish.
71	Jas. Leroy Jones.....	Having in possession pike during close season contrary to Sec. 29.	Little Red Deer Creek.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 10 pike.
72	Albert Paquette.....	Having in possession pike during close season contrary to Sec. 29.	Little Red Deer Creek.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 10 pike.
73	Carl Olson.....	Having in possession pike during close season contrary to Sec. 29.	Little Red Deer Creek.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 10 pike.
74	Alfred Jesse.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2, of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	Suspended sentence.
75	Alfred Jesse.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sec-sub. 1 of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	Suspended sentence.
76	Joe Butterfield.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Valeport, Long Lake.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 short bamboo rod, 1 line and hook.
77	Gordon Bell.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Valeport, Long Lake.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 short bamboo rod, 1 line and hook.
78	Albert Evers.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	\$5.00.
79	Albert Evers.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	\$7.50 and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
80	Joe Frank.....	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 12, sub-sec. 2 of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	\$5.00.
81	Joe Frank.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary to Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle River.	\$7.50 and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.
82	Wm. Beven.....	Fishing during close season, Sub-sec. 2 of Sec. 12, of Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Estevan Dam..	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 1 bamboo rod, line and hook.
83	George Gaggeter.....	Using net without a license, S.S. 1 of the Sec. 2....	Souris River, Macoun.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net, 15 lbs. pike.
84	Louis Boyer.....	Fishing by means of net without a license, S.S. 1 of Sec. 2.	Souris River, Macoun.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
85	John Matthieson.....	Fishing during close season S.S. 2 of Sec. 12, Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Estevan Dam..	\$2.00.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
86	William Glaspey.....	Fishing during close season S.S. 2 of Sec. 12. Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Northgate.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
87	William Glaspey.....	Fishing without a license, sub-sec. 1, Sec. 2 of the Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Northgate.....	\$5.00.
88	Ralph Kramer.....	Having in possession fish, Sec. 29 Fish. Act.....	Souris River, Midale.....	\$3.00 and had confiscated from him 3 pike and 1 gill-net.
89	W. Bender.....	Fishing during close season, sub-sec. 2, Sec. 12, F.R.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
90	W. Bender.....	Impeding fish going through fish way at Sec. 36, Fish. Act.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$2.00.
91	W. Bender.....	Fishing without license sub-sec. 1, Sec. 2, Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$3.00.
92	Louis Draiger.....	Fishing during close season Sub. sec. 2, Sec. 12, of Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$3.00.
93	Peter Ulmer.....	Fishing during close season Sub. sec. 2, Sec. 12 of Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$3.00.
94	Henry Stein.....	Fishing without license, S.S. 1, Sec. 2, Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$3.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
95	Henry Stein.....	Fishing during close season, S.S. 2, Sec. 12 of the Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River Hyde Dam.	\$2.00.
96	Gus Kunkel.....	Fishing without a license S.S. 1, Sec. 2, of the Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$3.00.
97	Gus Kunkel.....	Fishing during close season, S.S. 2, Sec. 12, Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$2.00 and confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
98	Gus Kunkel.....	Impeding fish to go through a fish way Sec. 36, Fish. Act.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$2.00.
99	Rene Oudot.....	Illegal apparatus, S.S. 1, Sec. 14 of the Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River Katepwe Dam.	\$5.00.
100	Rene Oudot.....	Fishing without a license, S.S. 1, Sec. 2 of Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Hyde Dam.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
101	Philip Fellner.....	Using snare S.S. 1, Sec. 14, Fish. Regs.....	Qu'Appelle River, Katepwe Dam.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 20 lbs. pike, 1 snare.
102	Philip Fellner.....	Fishing without a license sub. sec. 1, Sec. 2, Fish. Regs.	Qu'Appelle River, Katepwe Dam.	\$10.00.
103	David Johnson.....	Having in possession fish, Sec. 29, Fish. Act.....	Qu'Appelle River, Katepwe Dam.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 6 lbs. pike.
104	P. Peterson.....	Destruction of fish fry, contrary Sec. 39 of the Fish. Act.	Valeport, Long Lake.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 8 specimen of dead perch fry.
105	C. D. Strayer.....	Fishing in a prohibited place viz. a fishway, contrary to Sec. 36 of the Act.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle.....	\$7.50 or 15 days in jail.
106	C. D. Strayer.....	Fishing with illegal apparatus contrary Sec. 14, Sub. sec. 1 of the Regs.	Craven Dam, Qu'Appelle.....	\$7.50 or 15 days in jail and had confiscated from him 1 wire dip-net.

107	John Leader.....	Using net of illegal mesh, sub-sec. 1 of Sec. 11, of Fish. Regs.	Pasqua Lake.....	\$2.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
108	Mike Bouga.....	Fishing with gill-net contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 11 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Leach Lake, near Sec. 16, Tp. 24, Rge. 4, W. of 2nd. Mer.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
109	Edmond Chesney.....	Fishing with gill-net contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 11 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Leach Lake, near Sec. 16, Tp. 24, Rge. 4, W. of 2nd. Mer.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
110	Tom Hudi.....	Fishing with gill-net contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 11 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Leach Lake, near Sec. 16, Tp. 24, Rge. 4, W. of 2nd. Mer.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
111	Frank Zeiesky.....	Fishing with gill-net contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 11 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Leach Lake, near Sec. 16, Tp. 24, Rge. 4, W. of 2nd. Mer.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him gill-net.
112	L. Muczka.....	Fishing with gill-net contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 11 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Leach Lake, near Sec. 16, Tp. 24, Rge. 4, W. of 2nd. Mer.	Dismissed.
113	Volmor Muller.....	Using illegal mesh net, sub. sec. 1, sec. 11 of the Fish. Regs.	Round Lake.....	\$2.50.
114	Volmor Muller.....	Fishing without a license or permit, sub. sec. 1, Sec. 2, Fish. Regs.	Round Lake.....	\$2.50 and had confiscated from him 14 lbs. of fish.
115	A. Briere.....	Having in possession fish in closed season.....	Jackfish Lake.....	\$25.00 and confiscated from him 307 lbs. of whitefish.
116	E. Sookeroff.....	Fishing without a license.....	Barrier Lake, near Armstrong Pt.	\$1.00 and costs \$1.75 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
117	Wasil Chendkoff.....	Netting without license.....	Barrier Lake, near Armstrong Pt.	\$1.00 and costs \$1.75.
118	John Negeoff.....	Netting without license.....	Barrier Lake, near Armstrong Pt.	\$1.00 and costs \$1.75.
119	Peter Sermuks.....	Fishing with nets during close season contrary Sec. 12, Fish. Regs.	Peck Lake.....	\$20.00 or two weeks in jail and had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets.
120	Peter Sermuks.....	Having in his possession whitefish during close season contrary Sec. 29, of the Fish Act.	Peck Lake.....	\$20.00 or two weeks in jail, and had confiscated from him 300 lbs. fish.
121	John Swannick.....	Fishing in closed season contrary Sec. 12, Sub. sec. 1 of the Regs.	Peter Pond Lake.....	\$15.00 or one month in jail and had confiscated from him 6500 lbs. whitefish and 1500 lbs. of pike and 4 gill-nets.
122	John Swannish.....	Fishing without a license contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Peter Pond Lake.....	\$15.00 or one month in jail.
123	John Fortin.....	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 12, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Peter Pond Lake.....	\$15.00 or one month in jail.
124	John Fortin.....	Fishing without a license contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Peter Pond Lake.....	\$15.00 or one month in jail.
125	Hoe Hoem.....	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 12, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Peter Pond Lake.....	\$15.00 or one month in jail.
126	Hoe Hoem.....	Fishing without a license contrary to Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 1 of the Regs.	Peter Pond Lake.....	\$15.00 or one month in jail.
127	Eric Vidal.....	Using spear in killing fish, Sec. 3 Fish. Regs.....	Katopwe Lake.....	\$4.00 and costs \$1.75 and had confiscated from him 60 lbs. pike.
128	Geo. Morton Stewart.....	Fishing during close season contrary to Sec. 12 (1A) Regs.	Beaver River.....	\$20.00 and costs \$4.50 and had confiscated from him 51 whitefish.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

ALBERTA—SUPERVISOR, R. T. RODD

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	G. S. Funderburg.....	Fishing with a small mesh net.....	Lac La Biche.....	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
2	Samuel Beck.....	Angling for jackfish in the close season.....	Lake Newel.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 fishing rod.
3	A. Montgomery.....	Violation of Sec. 76 of the Fish Act.....	Muir Lake.....	\$10.00.
4	L. E. Holland.....	Angling for jackfish in the close season.....	Chestermere Lake near Calgary.	\$5.00.
5	M. Zimmerman.....	Violation of Sec. 12, Para. 2 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Near Magnatic.....	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 1 spear.
6	Cecil Sharman.....	Violation of Sec. 76 Fish Act.....	Chip Lake.....	\$10.00.
7	A. E. Cross.....	Angling in close season contrary to Sec. 12, Para 2 of the Spec. Fish. Act.	Chin Lakes.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him rod, reel, line and spinner.
8	J. Chalmers.....	Killing jackfish by means of a snare in the close season.	Highwood River, near High River.	\$1.00.
9	J. Telfer.....	Killing jackfish by means of a snare in the close season.	Highwood River, Near High River.	\$1.00.
10	Lawrence Gilmore.....	Fishing without license and fishing in close season...	Dog Pond River.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 net.
11	Willis Ambrose.....	Having trout in possession, contrary to Sec. 29, Fish. Act.	Pincher Creek.....	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 3 steelhead, 2 cut-throat trout.
12	Wong Chong.....	Infraction of Sec. 11, Para 3, Using net with small mesh.	Oldman River near Leth-bridge.	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 net and 40 suckers.
13	Wong Chong.....	Infraction of Sec. 1, Para. E. Having grayline in close season.	Oldman River, near Leth-bridge.	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 4 grayline.
14	Wong Chong.....	Infraction of Sec. 1 Para 2. Having grayline under-size.	Oldman River, near Leth-bridge.	\$2.00 and had confiscated from him 4 grayline.
15	Man Foon.....	Infraction of Sec. 1 Para. B. Having no permit to use net.	Oldman River, near Leth-bridge.	\$5.00.
16	Jim Wing.....	Infraction of Sec. 1, Para. B. Having no permit to use net.	Oldman River, near Leth-bridge.	\$5.00.
17	Roy Wing.....	Infraction of Sec. 1, Para. B. Having no permit to use net.	Oldman River, near Leth-bridge.	\$5.00.
18	Hoie Wing.....	Infraction of Sec. 1, Para. B. Having no permit to use net.	Oldman River, near Leth-bridge.	\$5.00.
19	William Brown.....	Having trout under 9" contrary to Sec. 1, Subsec. 2, Fish. Act.	Allison Creek, near Coleman..	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 2 trout.
20	William Brown.....	Having trout in possession contrary to Sec. 1, Para. E. Fish. Act.	Allison Creek, near Coleman..	\$10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 willow stick gut line and hook.
21	Arthur Livingstone.....	Obstructing a fishery guardian in the execution of his duties.	Bragg Creek.....	\$50.00.
22	D. F. McFadyen.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.

23	J. L. Butler.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.
24	E. Wade.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.
25	W. P. Fleming.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.
26	J. Champagne.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.
27	T. Parson.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.
28	B. Sewell.....	Pollution of the Bow River by manure from cattle corrals.	Bonnybrook, Calgary.....	Suspended sentence.
29	V. Roberts.....	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 1, Para. B., Fish. Act.	South Fork, Old man River...	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him rod, line and reel, 1 rainbow trout.
30	T. H. Roper.....	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 1, Para. 2, Fish. Act.	Drywood Creek, near Twin Butte.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 stick, line and hook.
31	C. Carlson.....	Pollution of a stream by allowing sawdust to enter it.	Tributary of Dogpond Creek, near Bottrel.	\$20.00.
32	A. Kinzie.....	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 1, Para. B. Spec. Fish. Act.	Drywood Creek.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 pole string and hook.
33	W. L. Grinley.....	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 1, Para. B. Spec. Fish. Act.	Drywood Creek.....	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 pole string and hook.
34	Leonard Snyder.....	Using dynamite to kill fish.....	Fallen Timber Creek.....	\$20.00.
35	Wilfrid Snyder.....	Using dynamite to kill fish.....	Fallen Timber Creek.....	Not guilty.
36	Harry Coates.....	Using dynamite to kill fish.....	Fallen Timber Creek.....	Not guilty.
37	William Coates.....	Using dynamite to kill fish.....	Fallen Timber Creek.....	Not guilty.
38	Harry Fries.....	Fishing with illegal nets.....	Wappaw Pt., Lesser Slave Lake.	\$20.00 and had confiscated from him few fish and 5 gill-nets.
39	Gerald McDonald.....	Fishing in close season.....	South Valley Creek, Tributary of Elbow River.	\$10.00.
40	R. Carl.....	Fishing in close season.....	Assineau Point, Lesser Slave Lake.	\$20.00 and had confiscated from him 7 gill-nets.
41	J. Brager.....	Fishing in close season.....	Assineau Point, Lesser Slave Lake.	\$20.00 and confiscated from him 18 gill-nets.
42	J. Brager.....	Fishing with illegal gill-nets.....	Assineau Point, Lesser Slave Lake.	\$20.00. The nets confiscated are the same nets as in Pros. No. 41.
43	O. Lee.....	Fishing with illegal gill-nets.....	Narrows in Lesser Slave Lake.	\$35.00 and had confiscated from him few fish and 4 gill-nets.
44	M. Peterson.....	Fishing with illegal nets.....	Narrows in Lesser Slave Lake.	\$35.00 and confiscated from him 3 gill-nets.
45	Robert Sinton.....	Angling in close water, contrary to Sec. 14, Para. 8.	Pine Creek.....	\$1.00 and had confiscated from him rod, reel, line and 1 trout.
46	Alic Hulack.....	Fishing with illegal gill-nets.....	Swan River Pt., in Lesser Slave Lake.	\$35.00 and had confiscated from him 60 lbs. whitefish, 49 lbs. jackfish and 6 gill-nets.
47	Norman Tilley.....	Having nets in Lesser Slave Lake without the license number on them.	Wagner.....	\$20.00 and confiscated from him 5 gill-nets.
48	Norman Tilley.....	Fishing with illegal gill-nets.....	Wagner.....	\$20.00. The confiscated nets are the same nets as in Pros. No. 47.
49	C. Hayes.....	Not having license number on buoys.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....	\$20.00 and confiscated from him 4 gill-nets.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

ALBERTA—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
50	C. Hayes.....	Fishing with illegal gill-nets.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....	\$20.00. The confiscated nets are the same nets as in Pros. 49.
51	W. Mitchell.....	Killing fish under the legal size.	Elbow River.....	\$5.00.
52	Herman Harp.....	Having in possession fish in close season.....	Lake La Biche.....	\$50.00 and costs \$4.57 and had confiscated from him 250 tullibee.
53	Baptiste Pappin.....	Hanging fish contrary to Sec. 2, Para. 3 of the Fish. Regs.	Near Big Island, Lake La Biche.	\$10.00 and costs \$5.50 and confiscated from him 700 hung tullibee and 80 hung whitefish.
54	Walter Anderson.....	Fishing in close season.....	Big White fish Lake.....	\$20.00.
55	Wm. Muraveff.....	Fishing in close season.....	Wolf Lake.....	\$25.00 and had confiscated from him 580 lbs. fish and 8 gill-nets.
56	Bill Pojalin.....	Fishing in close season.....	Wolf Lake.....	\$25.00.
57	A. Johnson.....	Fishing outside the restricted areas.....	Lesser Slave Lake, near Wah-pow Point.	\$20.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
58	A. Johnson.....	Fishing with an illegal gill-net.....	Lesser Slave Lake, near Wah-pow Point.	\$20.00 and the confiscated net is the same net as in Pros. 57.
59	Jack Murray.....	Fishing outside the restricted areas.....	Lesser Slave Lake, near Wah-pow Point.	\$20.00 and the confiscated net is the same net as in Pros. 57.
60	Jack Murray.....	Fishing with illegal gill-net, 5½" mesh.....	Lesser Slave Lake, near Wah-pow Point.	\$20.00 and the confiscated net is the same net as in Pros. 57.
61	Walter Chelinsky.....	Fishing with snare and for fishing with net in closed waters.	Gull Lake.....	\$1.00 on first charge and \$5.00 on 2nd. charge and costs \$3.00 and had confiscated from him 1 wire snare and 1 gill-net.
62	Ed. Scharte.....	Fishing with wire snare and for fishing in closed water with gill-net.	Gull Lake.....	\$1.00 on first charge and \$5.00 on 2nd charge and had confiscated from him 1 wire snare and 1 gill-net.
63	Henry Nagle.....	Fishing with wire snare and for fishing in closed water with gill-net.	Gull Lake.....	\$1.00 on first charge and \$5.00 on 2nd. charge and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
64	Wm. Nagel.....	Fishing with wire snare and for fishing in closed water with gill-net.	Gull Lake.....	\$1.00 on first charge and \$5.00 on 2nd charge and had confiscated from him 1 wire snare and 1 gill-net.
65	Carl Nagel.....	Fishing with wire snare and for fishing in closed water with gill-net.	Gull Lake.....	\$1.00 on first charge and \$5.00 on 2nd wire snare and 1 gill-net.
66	Collin Pringle.....	Fishing with snare.....	Gull Lake.....	\$1.00 and costs \$1.00 and had confiscated from him 1 wire snare.
67	Gilbert Stenerson.....	Fishing with nets of illegal mesh.....	Buffalo Lake.....	Had confiscated from him 2 nets of illegal mesh.
68	Oley Stenerson.....	Fishing with nets of illegal mesh.....	Buffalo Lake.....	Had confiscated from him 2 nets of illegal mesh.

69	Bruce Hunter.....	Having no license number on stakes.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....	\$10.00.
70	E. Englebreeson.....	Having net outside the restricted area.....	Near Nine Mile Point., on Lesser Slave Lake.	\$5.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
71	John Grinstead.....	Fishing in prohibited area contrary to Sec. 9A.....	Cold Lake.....	\$50.00 and had confiscated from him 2 nets and 60 lbs. of fish.
72	The Ideal Coal Co.....	Polluting a stream with mine refuse.....	Rosebud Creek, Wayne.....	\$40.00 and costs \$5.75.
73	Adam McDonald.....	Violation of Sec. 2, Para. 1 of the Spec. Fish Regs.	Lake Island.....	\$10.00. Allowed to stand.
74	W. Bellomy.....	Fishing without a license contrary to Para 1, Sec. 2	Hilda Lake.....	Suspended sentence. Had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets.
75	Stanley Fox.....	Fishing with gill-net without a license.....	Moose Lake.....	Suspended sentence with costs and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
76	Max Loch.....	Fishing commercially without a license.....	Moose Lake.....	\$25.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets and 200 lbs. of pike.
77	Mike Berezen.....	Fishing commercially without a license.....	Moose Lake.....	\$25.00 and costs \$3.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net, 300 yards of line.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—CHIEF SUPERVISOR, MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL
DISTRICT No. 1—SUPERVISOR, A. P. HALLIDAY

1	C. E. McCutcheon.....	Exceeding catch limit for trout.....	Fish Lake.....	Fined \$3.00 and 40 trout confiscated.
1A	Martin Louis.....	Selling undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00.
2	Percy Rand.....	Exceeding catch limit for trout.....	Fish Lake.....	Fined \$3.00 and 40 trout confiscated.
2A	Vancouver Shellfish Co.....	Selling undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$25.00.
3	K. Fujihara.....	Catching and retaining undersized crabs.....	White Rock.....	Fined \$10.00 and 30 small crabs confiscated.
3A	H. M. Fraser.....	Selling undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Case dismissed.
4	H. S. Jerow.....	Lines of crab traps not properly marked.....	Crescent.....	Fined \$5.00.
4A	Georges Grevas.....	Buying undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00.
5	Alex. Daye.....	Violation Sec. 2, Cl. 3 and Sec. 26, Clause 6, Fishery regulations.	McBains Creek.....	Fined \$10.00 and 26 small trout confiscated.
5A	Georges Grevas.....	Buying undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$5.00.
6	Mrs. Wo Long.....	In possession sturgeon under 3 feet in length.....	Port Hammond.....	Fined \$5.00 and 3 small sturgeon confiscated.
6A	Man Wo Chung.....	Buying undersized crabs.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00.
7	R. A. Lye.....	Shooting fish with rifle.....	Fish Lake.....	Fined \$10.00 and .22 calibre rifle confiscated.
7A	Man Wo Chung.....	Retaining undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00.
8	J. J. McWhinnie.....	Jigging trout.....	Penticton Creek.....	Fined \$5.00 and gaff confiscated.
8A	John Alcano.....	Catching undersized crabs.....	Vancouver.....	Case dismissed.
9	K. Nishiyama.....	In possession undersized sturgeon.....	Coquitlam.....	Fined \$10.00 and 88½ lbs. sturgeon confiscated.
9A	John Alcano.....	Selling undersized crabs.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00 and 7½ doz. crabs confiscated.
10	Neill Tattrie.....	In possession undersized trout.....	Bear Lake.....	Fined \$10.00 and 25 small trout confiscated.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued
BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 1—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
10 A	Charles Kaneles.....	Buying undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00.
11	M. Monk and Co.....	Exposing for sale undersized clams.....	New Westminster.....	Fined \$5.00 and 14 lbs. clams confiscated.
11 A	Charles Kaneles.....	Retaining undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$10.00.
12	M. Monk and Co.....	Retaining undersized clams.....	New Westminster.....	Case dismissed.
12 A	Hudsons Bay Co., Ltd.....	Buying undersized crabs.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$25.00.
13	Jas. Carr.....	Exposing for sale undersized crabs.....	New Westminster.....	Fined \$5.00 and 6 small crabs confiscated.
13 A	Man Wo Chung.....	Buying undersized clams.....	Vancouver.....	Fined \$5.00.
14	Jas. Carr.....	Retaining undersized clams.....	New Westminster.....	Fined \$2.50 and 14 lbs. clams confiscated.
14 A	Tom Fraser.....	Using salmon eggs for bait.....	Seymour River.....	Fined \$7.50.
15	H. S. Jerow.....	Selling undersized crabs.....	Crescent.....	Case dismissed.
16	Geo. Wilson.....	In possession undersized sturgeon.....	New Westminster.....	Fined \$1.00 and 9 small sturgeon confiscated.
17	J. Teramura.....	In possession undersized sturgeon.....	New Westminster.....	Fined \$2.50.
18	L. Summartino.....	In possession undersized trout.....	N. fork Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.50 and 5½ lbs. trout confiscated.
19	V. Summartino.....	In possession undersized trout.....	N. fork Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.50.
20	W. Green.....	Spearing salmon.....	Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.00 9 fish spears and 4 salmon confiscated.
21	A. McLeod.....	Spearing salmon.....	Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.00 9 fish spears and 4 salmon confiscated.
22	L. Mitchell.....	Spearing salmon.....	Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.00 9 fish spears and 4 salmon confiscated.
23	H. Brooks.....	Spearing salmon.....	Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.00 9 fish spears and 4 salmon confiscated.
24	B. Donnely.....	Spearing salmon.....	Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.00 9 fish spears and 4 salmon confiscated.
25	A. Hopkins.....	Spearing salmon.....	Salmon River.....	Fined \$2.00 9 fish spears and 4 salmon confiscated.
26	B. Iverson.....	Taking undersized trout.....	One Mile Creek.....	Fined \$5.00 and fishing pole confiscated.
27	Owen Kelley.....	Taking undersized trout.....	Mathew Creek.....	Fined \$5.00 and small trout confiscated.
28	W. Allerton.....	Violation Sec. 26, s.s. 6, Regulations.....	Le Levre Lake.....	Fined \$5.00 and 2 small trout confiscated.
29	W. Allerton.....	Violation Sec. 51, Chap. 73, Act.....	Le Levre Lake.....	Case dismissed.
30	F. R. Anderson.....	Violation Sec. 26, s.s. 6, Regulations.....	Le Levre Lake.....	Case dismissed.
31	Emil Louie.....	Violation Sec. 26, s.s. 6, Regulations.....	Bear and Denver Creeks.....	Fined \$5.00, line, hooks and small trout confiscated.
32	Nels Rymal.....	Violation Sec. 26, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Fish Lakes.....	Fined \$3.00 and line, spoons and small trout confiscated.
33	J. Tanthori.....	Violation Sec. 24, Cl. 6, Regulations.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$15.00.
34	Chas. Inkman.....	Buying fish from Indians.....	Agassiz.....	Fined \$50.00 and 30 lbs. sockeye and coho salmon confiscated.

35	Chas. Inkman.....	Having salmon in possession contrary to Sec. 29 of Fisheries Act.	Agassiz.....	Fined \$15.00.
36	George Douglas.....	Selling salmon caught under Indian Permit contrary to regulations.	Agassiz.....	Found guilty. No fine imposed. Warned and instructed to return to reservation.
37	J. Tyttens.....	Having salmon in possession contrary to Sec. 15 of Regulations.	Agassiz.....	Fined \$15.00 and 25 lbs. sockeye and coho salmon confiscated.
38	M. Tyttens.....	Having salmon in possession contrary to Sec. 15 of Regulations.	Agassiz.....	Fined \$15.00.
39	S. J. Ketchell.....	In possession undersized trout.....	Darks Creek.....	Fined \$10.00 and small trout and willow rod confiscated.
40	G. H. Daley.....	Spearing salmon.....	Louis Creek.....	Fined \$10.00, salmon and spear confiscated.
41	Ngai Choy.....	Buying salmon from an Indian.....	Mission.....	Fined \$5.00 and portion salmon confiscated.
42	Charley Seymour.....	Selling salmon caught under permit contrary to regulations.	Mission.....	Found guilty. Allowed to return to reserve with warning.
43	Jacob Bitterman.....	Gaffing kokanee.....	Woods Lake.....	Fined \$10.00, gaff and 12 kokanee confiscated.
44	James Joseph.....	Selling salmon caught under permit contrary to Regulations.	Matsqui.....	Fined \$10.00 and 2 salmon confiscated.
45	Roderick Dolan.....	Obstructing stream to passage of fish.....	Campbell River.....	Fined \$15.00 and set net, 75 ft. long, confiscated.
46	J. Fidell.....	Fishing within 200 yds of mouth of creek.....	Whonnock River.....	Fined \$10.00 and 2 set nets confiscated.
47	Richard Patterson Sr.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$5.00.
48	Richard Patterson Jr.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$3.50.
49	Wm. Paulin.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$3.50.
50	R. Patterson.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$3.50.
51	John Brodwick.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$3.50.
52	A. Bakke.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Fraser River.....	Fined \$3.50.

DISTRICT No. 2—SUPERVISOR, A. MACKIE

1	R. Edison.....	Having crabs in possession during prohibited period.	Prince Rupert.....	Fined \$1.00 and 9½ doz. crabs confiscated.
2	Minaichan.....	Acting as assistant on salmon gill-net boat without carrying license with him.	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$25.00.
3	Moiche Kawamoto.....	Fishing with 5½" mesh net during closed season...	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$150.00.
4	E. Hunnakko.....	Fishing for salmon and not carrying license on boat..	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$25.00.
5	Sam Johnson.....	Fishing for salmon without a license.....	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$25.00.
6	Dan West.....	Fishing with set net.....	Labouchere Channel.....	Fined \$25.00.
7	Ogami.....	Fishing for salmon without a license.....	Ecstahl River.....	Fined \$25.00, net, boat and gear confiscated.
8	J. B. Iversen.....	Fishing for salmon with two nets.....	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$10.00.
9	William Gramert.....	Fishing for salmon without a license.....	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$25.00 and 11 salmon confiscated.
10	Tsunetaro Murakami.....	Fishing during weekly closed time.....	Skeena River.....	Fined \$50.00.
11	Dwyor Green.....	Using anchored salmon net.....	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$25.00.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—Continued

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 2—Concluded

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
12	Hiko Fujihada.....	Fishing for salmon with set net.....	Chatham Sound.....	Fined \$25.00.
13	Robert Andy.....	Fishing within fishery boundary.....	N. Bentinck Arm.....	Fined \$35.00.
14	Fred Stewart.....	Making "open set" with seine.....	Canoe Pass.....	Fined \$150.00.
15	Isaac Benson.....	Fishing for salmon with anchored net.....	Skeena River.....	Fined \$25.00.
16	Nat Lewis.....	Carrying purse-seine less than 250 meshes.....	Steamer Pass.....	Fined \$100.00.
17	I. Miyawake.....	Fishing with net within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of mouth of creek.....	Portland Inlet.....	Fined \$100.00, salmon net and 229 salmon confiscated.
18	T. Hamaguchi.....	Fishing with net within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of mouth of creek.....	Portland Inlet.....	Fined \$100.00, salmon net and 229 salmon confiscated.
19	Henry McKay.....	Fishing for salmon during closed season.....	Mathieson Channel.....	Fined \$200.00.
20	Jacob White.....	Fishing with seine within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of mouth of creek.....	Mathieson Channel.....	Fined \$100.00.
21	John Katnic.....	Anchoring purse-seine to shore.....	Ellerslie Channel.....	Fined \$100.00.
22	John Phillips.....	Operating gill-net within fishery boundary.....	N. Bentinck Arm.....	Fined \$100.00.
23	Henry Green.....	Fishing with seine within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of mouth of creek.....	Stacks Creek, Skidegate Inlet.....	Fined \$150.00.
24	K. B. Johnson.....	Commencing to fish before area opened.....	Juskatla Inlet.....	Fined \$50.00.
25	N. Gunderson.....	Fishing with seine inside boundary.....	Yakoun River.....	Fined \$150.00.
26	Olav Knutson.....	Fishing with seine inside boundary.....	Yakoun River.....	Fined \$150.00.
27	James Martin.....	Fishing with seine inside boundary.....	Yakoun River.....	Case dismissed.
28	Alfred Skadeen.....	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season.....	Naas River.....	Fined \$25.00.
29	Joe McKay.....	Bringing fresh salmon from above tidal boundary.....	Stream in Chatham Sound.....	Case dismissed.
30	Robert Watson.....	Bringing fresh salmon from above tidal boundary.....	Stream in Chatham Sound.....	Case dismissed.
31	S. Kristensen.....	Operating purse-seine less than 150 fathoms in length.....	District No. 2.....	Fined \$100.00.
32	Klaus Ostrom.....	Fishing for salmon within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of mouth of stream.....	District No. 2.....	Fined \$300.00, 1124 salmon confiscated.
33	R. Grant.....	Fishing inside fishery boundary.....	N. Bentinck Arm.....	Fined \$50.00.
34	Thomas Marks.....	Fishing for salmon within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of mouth of stream.....	Saltspring Bay.....	Fined \$50.00.
35	Tom Colbourne.....	Fishing inside fishery boundary.....	Cumshewa Inlet.....	Fined \$200.00.
36	Wm. Oram.....	Bringing fresh salmon from above tidal boundary.....	Carter Bay, Q.C.I.....	Fined \$50.00, 97 salmon confiscated.
37	Harold Liene.....	Fishing during weekly closed season.....	Larscombe Bay, Q.C.I.....	Fined \$70.00.
38	P. Adams.....	Bringing fresh salmon from above tidal boundary.....	Naas River.....	Fined \$150.00, boat, gear and 370 salmon confiscated.
39	Ole Skog.....	Carrying 2 additional pieces net on boat.....	South Bay, Q.C.I.....	Fined \$125.00.
40	Ole Skog.....	Refusing to show license when requested.....	South Bay, Q.C.I.....	Fined \$100.00.
41	Ole Skog.....	Obstructing a fishery officer in the execution of his duties.....	South Bay, Q.C.I.....	Case dismissed.
42	Edward Smith.....	Operating gill-net fastened at one end.....	Kildala Bay.....	Fined \$20.00.
43	Y. Taketa.....	Fishing with net inside fishery boundary.....	Hole-in-the-Wall, Creek.....	Fined \$200.00.
44	George Price.....	Fishing for salmon in prohibited area.....	Dena River.....	Fined \$50.00, 123 salmon confiscated.

DISTRICT No. 3—SUPERVISOR, E. G. TAYLOR

1	Jin Asahina.....	Contravention Sec. 15, s.s. 1a, Sec. 14, s.s. 2, and Sec. 21, s.s. 25, Regulations.	Deserted Bay.....	Fined \$100.00, skiff and herring net confiscated.
2	Jack Simpson.....	Contravention, Sec. 6, s.s. 2, Regulations.	Victoria.....	Fined \$10.00, 100 lbs. cod confiscated.
3	Philip Pelky.....	Contravention Sec. 7, Regulations.....	Victoria.....	Fined \$10.00, 7 doz. crabs and 100 lbs. cod confiscated.
4	Paul Avery.....	Contravention Sec. 18 Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
5	Fred Gillett.....	Contravention Sec. 18 Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
6	Chief Attleo.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
7	Matthew Paul.....	Contravention Sec. 18 Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
8	Herbert Campbell.....	Contravention Sec. 18 Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
9	Alfred Keitlah.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
10	Thomson Fatty.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
11	David Frank.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
12	Luke Swan.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
13	George Shamrock.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
14	Chief Benson.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
15	Jumbo George.....	Contravention Sec. 18, Fisheries Act.....	Medgin River.....	Fined \$25.00.
16	Watty Sewish.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18, para. (b) Regulations.	Uchucklesit Harbour.....	Fined \$10.00, 7 sockeye confiscated.
17	Andrew Larsen.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18, para. (b) Regulations.	Uchucklesit Harbour.....	Fined \$10.00; 34 sockeye confiscated.
18	Itchiaro Uyede.....	Contravention Sec. 15, s.s. 1a, Regulations.	Pachena Bay.....	Fined \$75.00, 21 coho, 39 lbs. red spring salmon confiscated.
19	Kinjiro Nishino.....	Contravention Sec. 24, s.s. 7a, Regulations.....	Deep Bay.....	Fined \$100.00, boat and gear confiscated. Later returned to owner.
20	Louis Smith.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18, Regulations.....	Mahata River.....	Case dismissed.
21	Johnny Page.....	Contravention Sec. 51, Fisheries Act.....	Cowichan River.....	Fined \$100.00.
22	Johnny Page.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 12b, Regulations.....	Cowichan River.....	Fined \$5.00.
23	Harry H. Smith.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18b, Regulations.....	Uchucklesit Harbour.....	Fined \$10.00.
24	Maynard Dubois.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Agamemnon Channel.....	Fined \$15.00.
25	H. Wilson.....	Contravention Sec. 29, s.s. 1, Regulations.....	Kingcome Inlet.....	Fined \$10.00.
26	Usabury Otsuka.....	Contravention Sec. 15, s.s. 1a, Regulations.....	Bute Inlet.....	Fined \$25.00.
27	V. Ferrario.....	Contravention Sec. 29, s.s. 1, Regulations.....	Robson Bight.....	Case dismissed.
29	Alexander Nelson.....	Contravention Sec. 21, sub. sec. 18a, Regulations.....	McKenzie Sound.....	Fined \$200.00, seine boat "Greece II" and gear confiscated.
29	Kaichi, Hamaura.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 25, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Case dismissed.
30	Petron Sande.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18, Regulations.....	Homalko River.....	Fined \$15.00.
31	Victor Ferrario.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Fined \$200.00.
32	James McPherson.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 21, Regulations.....	Deepwater Bay.....	Fined \$25.00.
33	Billy Matilby.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18a, Regulations.....	Adams River.....	Fined \$100.00, seine boat "R.S." confiscated. Later returned to A.B.C. Packing Co. on payment additional \$500.00.
34	Billy Matilby.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 27, Regulations.....	Adams River.....	Fined \$100.00.
35	Billy Matilby.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 21, Regulations.....	Adams River.....	Fined \$100.00.
36	Sam Jasich.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18b, Regulations.....	Little Qualicum R.....	Case dismissed.
37	Dan Ambrose.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18a, Regulations.....	Marvins Bay.....	Fined \$25.00.
38	Pete Mitchell.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 4d, Regulations.....	Kendrick Arm.....	Fined \$10.00.
39	Billy Assu.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 21, Regulations.....	Deepwater Bay.....	Fined \$200.00.
40	Johnnie Ferry.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 21, Regulations.....	Deepwater Bay.....	Fined \$200.00.

FISHERIES BRANCH

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecution for Offences Against the Fisheries Act During Fiscal Year 1928-29—*Concluded*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3—*Concluded*

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
41	Vance Dulcich.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 21, Regulations.....	Deepwater Bay.....	Fined \$100.00.
42	James Martin.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Fined \$100.00.
43	Frank Cvitanovich.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Fined \$25.00.
44	V. Antonja.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Fined \$25.00.
45	T. Nicolich.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Fined \$25.00.
46	F. Martin.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Fined \$25.00.
47	Louie Lewis.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Case dismissed.
48	Thomas Julian.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Case dismissed.
49	Basil Joe.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Case dismissed.
50	J. J. Norton.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 29r, Regulations.....	French Creek.....	Case dismissed.
51	T. Isogai.....	Contravention Sec. 6, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Charge withdrawn.
52	Y. Isogai.....	Contravention Sec. 6, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Case dismissed.
53	S. Wads.....	Contravention Sec. 6, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Case dismissed.
54	T. Kamori.....	Contravention Sec. 6, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Fined \$5.00.
55	Kazuo Uyaoka.....	Contravention Sec. 6, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Fined \$5.00.
56	Dan Assu.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18, Regulations.....	Blinkinsop Bay.....	Case dismissed.
57	Gilbert Cook.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18, Regulations.....	Blinkinsop Bay.....	Case dismissed.
58	John T. Bevis.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18a, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Fined \$10.00.
59	Peter Klein.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18a, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Fined \$10.00.
60	William Rouse.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Garden Bay.....	Fined \$2.50.
61	Fred Klein.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 2, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Fined \$1.50.
62	Fred Klein.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 6, Regulations.....	Pender Harbour.....	Fined \$1.00.
63	Harry Brown.....	Contravention Sec. 36, Fisheries Act.....	Skutz Falls.....	Case dismissed.
64	Johnny Wilson.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18a, Regulations.....	Jervis Inlet.....	Case dismissed.
65	Chief John.....	Contravention Sec. 21, s.s. 18a, Regulations.....	Jervis Inlet.....	Case dismissed.
66	Christopher Harmoller.....	Contravention Sec. 15, s.s. 1a, Regulations.....	Victoria.....	Fined \$20.00.

CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FISHERIES STATISTICS BRANCH

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA

1928

(Prepared in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial
Fisheries Departments)

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

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PREFACE

This Report is issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Government branches having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These branches comprise: The Dominion Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which exercises jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, and the Fisheries Branches of Ontario and Quebec, which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting in the case of Quebec, the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, which are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Fisheries Branch. 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 officers of the Fisheries Branches, checked in the Department of Marine and 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 acknowledgements 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, July 31, 1929.

THE FISHERIES OF CANADA

The Early Fisheries—Fishing is one of the historic industries of Canada. From a date which precedes authentic record, the Normans, the Bretons and the Basques were on the cod-banks of Newfoundland. Cabot, in 1498, when he first sighted the mainland of North America, gave it the name of "Bacalaos," the Basque word for codfish, which he found already in use among those hardy seamen. Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is another 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. Hudson Bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater in area than the Mediterranean Sea; 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 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 above 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 tremendous Hudson Bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska, and which is known to contain a number of valuable food fisheries in addition to its whaling grounds, 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, hake, herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster and hair seal 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 gaspereau (alewife), the smelt, the striped bass, the tom cod, the trout 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 by native hands, 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 Nova Scotia fishermen. 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 10 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 is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; in 1928 the canneries numbered 376 and gave work to 5,800 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but a decline is now thought to have been arrested. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now found in somewhat diminished quantities. The canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, in New Brunswick equals in importance the lobster industry of that province.

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. Whitefish, trout, pickerel, and lake herring are the most important commercial fishes of Ontario,

though pike, sturgeon and coarse fish yield a fair return. The value of the inland fisheries of Quebec lies chiefly in the output of the eel and pickerel or doré fisheries. 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 Winnepigosis, 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 regime, 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 salted for export to the Orient and a considerable quantity also is canned. The pink salmon again follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this 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 taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since trebled. The annual catch of herring in British Columbia represents about 65 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 1928 the pilchard was third on the list of principal kinds of fish in British Columbia in order of value. There is also the whale fishery which has now two stations on the Queen Charlotte islands. The yearly catch includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback, and humpback with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is 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, whalebone and meal 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. The hair-seal fleets of the north Atlantic make St. John's, Newfoundland, their headquarters.

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, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands, and the trout of the Nipigon. 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. The expenditure of the Dominion on the Fisheries in the fiscal year 1929 was \$2,100,221 and its revenue \$206,154. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920 decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. To-day the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia, the fisheries of the three Prairie provinces and the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands in Quebec Province. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces and Ontario 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.

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, the Dominion operating 30 main hatcheries 10 subsidiary hatcheries and 4 salmon retaining ponds in 1923 at a cost of \$434,472, and distributing 440,302,380 eggs, fry and older fish, mostly British Columbia salmon, pickerel and whitefish. 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. Toronto, McGill, Queens, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. 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 Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and 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 hundredweight 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 labor 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 fisherman 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 1928 season these radio reports were broadcast twice daily from Halifax and Louisburg, and the weather reports were also broadcast from Saint John. As most of the fishing vessels are now equipped with radio receiving sets this service proved of much value and it will be continued next year. Telegraphic information as to bait supplies on the coast is also made available daily by the Fisheries Branch in a number of fishing ports during spring and summer months. Statistical bulletins dealing with the sea fisheries are also prepared by the Fisheries Branch, monthly and quarterly, and are distributed throughout Canada for the benefit of the fishermen and fishing industry. Plans are in hand for the periodic preparation and distribution of reports as to fish market conditions in countries to which Canadian fish is exported. 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. Some reference to this phase of effort on behalf of the industry is made elsewhere in this review under the heading "Scientific Research."

During the war it became desirable to increase as far as possible the consumption of fish, reserving the less perishable animal foods for export to our allies. The government therefore undertook to provide for the rapid transit of sea fish on its railway lines to the markets of the inland provinces, and to stimulate by a publicity campaign the consumption of fish. Much was accomplished in this direction, and the present annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is estimated at upwards of 22 pounds.* The government has done much to improve the fast freight service for fish products from the Atlantic coast to Montreal and Toronto.

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

* This estimate is based on the quantity of fish caught and landed in Canada, plus the quantity imported and minus the quantity exported.

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 would be granted, without fee, annual licenses 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* licenses. 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 licenses conveying the privileges covered by the treaty. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licenses 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* licenses were revived in Canada; but the system was discontinued at the end of 1923, and United States fishing vessels are now 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 canners of Puget Sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners 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 out-standing 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 is provided for halibut fishing from the 16th of November in each year to the 15th of February following, both dates inclusive.

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 1860 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 1928 it was fifty-five millions. 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 \$50,000,000 in certain years.

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. Halibut takes fourth place 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. Perhaps 60 per cent of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-third and the United Kingdom one-sixth. In the calendar year 1928, total exports amounted to \$38,096,245 of which \$16,654,589 went to the United States and \$4,160,391 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 1928, amounted to \$4,068,074.

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1928

The total value of production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1928 was \$55,050,973, compared with \$49,123,609 in 1927 and \$56,360,633 in 1926. These totals represent the value of the product as marketed, whether 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 1928 compared with 1927.

1. Quantity¹ and Value² of the Chief Commercial Fishes, 1924-1928

Kind of Fish		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or decrease 1928 compared with 1927	
							inc.	dec.
Salmon.....	cwt.	2,024,675	1,933,260	2,180,470	1,541,447	2,286,151	+	744,704
	\$	13,784,920	15,760,630	19,607,082	15,065,063	17,867,053	+	2,801,990
Cod.....	cwt.	1,888,316	2,309,000	2,733,864	1,978,803	2,150,078	+	171,275
	\$	5,443,814	6,232,821	6,995,283	4,881,980	6,285,777	+	1,403,797
Lobsters.....	cwt.	272,213	340,838	339,583	316,831	322,437	+	5,606
	\$	4,169,171	5,552,977	5,883,672	5,426,176	5,183,988	-	242,188
Halibut.....	cwt.	359,647	340,007	339,918	299,854	329,923	+	30,069
	\$	5,878,870	4,185,391	4,935,472	3,945,312	3,812,321	-	132,991
Herring.....	cwt.	2,127,432	2,413,973	2,423,457	2,724,113	2,396,054	-	328,059
	\$	3,147,123	3,117,841	3,238,019	3,358,098	3,104,911	-	253,187
Pilebards.....	cwt.	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	+	241,670
	\$	82,845	182,911	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	+	724,270
Whitefish.....	cwt.	167,706	186,648	190,644	185,664	180,695	-	4,969
	\$	1,747,528	1,990,108	2,167,865	2,192,738	2,192,567	-	171
Haddock.....	cwt.	337,860	344,386	496,802	421,709	481,708	+	59,999
	\$	1,013,253	1,171,565	1,754,846	1,483,844	1,733,781	+	249,937
Pickereel or doré.....	cwt.	101,610	86,877	126,086	140,019	142,610	+	2,591
	\$	1,010,015	1,050,169	1,385,856	1,347,589	1,616,442	+	268,853
Trout.....	cwt.	76,858	81,292	78,710	92,007	91,964	-	313
	\$	990,321	1,097,728	1,051,196	1,397,294	1,347,779	-	49,515
Sardines.....	bbl.	270,076	158,533	173,166	174,695	285,990	+	111,295
	\$	1,244,605	1,017,206	1,175,268	1,046,575	1,291,722	+	245,147
Smelts.....	cwt.	90,428	76,795	92,311	82,762	91,877	+	9,115
	\$	1,154,641	1,035,504	1,174,185	1,117,330	1,241,452	+	124,122
Perch.....	cwt.	29,387	27,532	30,498	34,573	53,176	+	18,603
	\$	185,350	180,497	230,155	272,687	763,315	+	490,628
Tullibee.....	cwt.	42,346	61,804	101,525	121,764	104,145	-	17,619
	\$	175,268	290,754	645,945	633,150	612,931	-	20,219
Mackerel.....	cwt.	215,590	187,661	115,487	158,797	123,768	-	35,029
	\$	1,021,242	663,628	443,155	582,705	528,267	-	54,438
Hake and cusk.....	cwt.	192,811	174,136	151,051	177,370	253,244	+	75,874
	\$	316,508	295,720	203,502	232,404	368,237	+	135,833
Ling Cod ³	cwt.	-	-	-	49,916	50,772	+	856
	\$	-	-	-	401,259	366,101	-	35,158
Pike.....	cwt.	53,995	54,217	72,520	70,473	62,701	-	7,772
	\$	230,261	278,369	407,181	356,992	362,922	+	5,930
Clams and quahaugs.....	bbl.	60,357	54,986	54,230	57,712	63,320	+	5,608
	\$	320,241	290,063	268,887	274,287	322,874	+	48,587
Pickereel, blue.....	cwt.	30,601	34,453	30,385	31,173	21,496	-	9,677
	\$	168,306	275,624	182,310	187,038	257,952	+	70,914
Eels.....	cwt.	15,635	15,675	24,466	15,926	25,661	+	9,735
	\$	127,265	146,062	231,559	139,932	237,751	+	87,819
Oysters.....	bbl.	28,082	21,428	22,255	21,650	21,493	-	157
	\$	212,408	185,353	209,378	197,783	214,180	+	16,399
Scallops.....	bbl.	10,350	17,718	23,200	38,635	26,304	-	12,331
	\$	70,655	97,751	151,926	217,932	164,607	-	53,325
Sturgeon.....	cwt.	7,174	6,243	5,198	4,788	4,866	+	78
	\$	248,786	201,227	159,438	143,720	141,009	-	2,711
Swordfish.....	cwt.	5,575	4,551	12,036	7,299	8,088	+	789
	\$	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,602	132,345	+	11,653
Goldeyes.....	cwt.	6,597	7,263	11,685	11,485	10,713	-	772
	\$	36,263	70,776	85,791	115,970	115,956	-	14
Pollock.....	cwt.	54,787	76,396	86,416	35,050	64,691	+	29,641
	\$	107,691	127,415	124,957	62,597	107,871	+	45,274
Black cod.....	cwt.	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	13,388	-	3,042
	\$	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	101,452	-	21,969

¹Caught and landed. ²Marketed. ³Included with cod prior to 1927.

Review of the Fisheries of 1928

Canada's fisheries production in the calendar year 1928 reached a total of \$55,050,973 in marketed value or \$5,927,364 above the total for 1927. Only once before, save in 1918 and 1919 when the inflated prices of the war era prevailed, have the Dominion's fisheries yielded a larger sum than in 1928. That exception was in 1926 when unusually favorable weather conditions greatly aided the fishermen and the marketed value of the production amounted in all to \$56,360,633, or \$1,309,660 more than in 1928.

During 1928 there were increased catches both on the Atlantic coast—that is, in the sea fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec—and on the Pacific coast. The catches in the inland waters showed a slight decrease, attributable to smaller landings in Ontario and Manitoba. The marketed value of the sea fisheries production was \$46,669,222, as compared with \$41,547,697 in the previous calendar year. In the case of the inland fisheries the marketed value of the production amounted to \$8,381,751, an increase of \$805,839 over the figures for 1927.

On the whole, prices were somewhat better in the fisheries trade in 1928 than they had been in the previous year and this condition, together with the increase in catch, made the year a more prosperous one for the fishermen than its predecessor had been. Export business showed substantial growth. Canadian fish and fish products were sold in some 100 foreign markets and the total exportation had a value of \$38,096,245 as against \$34,814,448 in 1927. The 1928 balance of trade in Canada's favor on fisheries account was \$34,028,171.

The number of men employed in the catching and landing of fish—the primary operations of the fisheries—was 62,785, as compared with 63,415 in the preceding year, and in the fish canning and curing establishments 15,434 persons were employed as against 16,697 the year previously—a total personnel of 78,219 directly engaged in the fishing industry or 1,893 fewer than in 1927. The interesting point will be noted that though there was a decrease in the number of persons engaged in the industry in 1928 as compared with 1927 the catch and marketed value for the Dominion as a whole were both larger in 1928 than they had been in the previous year. Increasing use of powered craft and mechanical equipment in the fisheries is enlarging the productive capacity of the individual worker in the industry. The widening application of power in the fisheries is a factor which must be taken into the reckoning in any analysis of the changes from year to year in the size of personnel engaged in the industry. Capital investment showed some increase: amounting to \$58,072,371, it was \$1,765,910 greater than in 1927.

It is also to be noted that while there was some increase in the capital investment in the industry in 1928, the indications are that there will be a further increase in the ensuing year. On the Atlantic coast, for instance, greater investment is being made in the facilities for primary operations. During the winter no less than 155 new fishing boats have been under construction at Maritime Province points, the greater number of them in Nova Scotia. There has been more activity in this regard in the Maritime Provinces during the past winter than for some years—a condition partly attributable to the greater success met with by the fishermen during 1928 and partly, it is indicated, to the establishment by the department of fish collection services—which, by widening the marketing opportunities of the fishermen, are encouraging them to increase their facilities for fishing.

Reckoning in terms of marketed value, forty-eight per cent of the Dominion's fisheries production for 1928 is to be credited to British Columbia. The Maritime Provinces accounted for thirty-two per cent, Ontario for seven per cent, the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory, together, for seven per cent, and Quebec for six per cent. Only in the case of one of the provinces, Prince Edward Island, was there a decrease (\$171,126) in marketed value as compared with 1927.

From the standpoint of marketed return, the salmon fishery was first in importance during the year and the total production from this fishery, increasing by some \$3,000,000 as compared with the year before, had a value of \$17,867,053. The cod fishery ranked next with a production valued on the markets at \$6,285,777. The lobster fishery was third in marketed value—\$5,183,988. In the case of both halibut and herring the year's production amounted to more than \$3,000,000. Pilchard production was above the \$2,000,000 mark and the marketed value of the catch of whitefish, most important among the inland fish from the standpoint of marketed return, was also more than \$2,000,000. The haddock, pickerel, sardine, smelt, and trout fisheries, respectively, yielded marketed values of over \$1,000,000.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the year's production of \$11,681,995 was nearly \$900,000 above the total for 1927 and was only \$823,927 under the figure for 1926, which, as has been noted, was a year of unusually favorable natural conditions. In the cod fishery there was an increase of almost 140,000 cwt. in catch and of nearly \$950,000 in marketed value. There were also increases in the catch and marketed value of haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, and swordfish among the other principal sea fish and an increase in the marketed value of mackerel, but decreases, on the other hand, in the case of halibut, herring, lobsters and salmon. The scallop catch fell off sharply as compared with 1927 but was substantially larger than it had been in any previous year. There was some gain in the landings and marketed value of clams and quahaugs. Favorable prices in the dried fish markets were an important factor in increasing the total value of the provincial production for the year. The total catch of the Lunenburg fleet, which operates chiefly for the dried fish trade, was 717,225 cwt. of green fish as compared with 682,770 cwt. in 1927, though the number of vessels operating, seventy-five, was eight less than in the previous year.

New Brunswick.—The year was a very successful one for the New Brunswick fishing industry and the total marketed value of the provincial catch, \$5,001,641, was nearly \$600,000 greater than the 1927 return. The sardine fishery, which is of steadily growing importance and in which there was a catch during the year of 279,349 barrels with a marketed value of \$1,284,771, accounted for more than \$238,000 of the 1928 gain in the value of the provincial fisheries as a whole. Similarly, smelt production was more valuable by over \$225,000 than it had been in the previous year when a catch of 46,184 cwt. had a marketed value of \$686,163 as compared with a marketed value of \$912,055 for a catch of 59,866 cwt. in the year under review. There was a very large increase relatively in the catch of pollock and the marketed value of \$55,297 was \$41,000 above the 1927 total. Mackerel catch was double that of the previous year while there was substantial increase in catch and value in the cod fishery as well as in the lobster fishery. On the other hand, production fell off in the alewives, herring, and salmon fisheries.

Prince Edward Island.—In the case of Prince Edward Island the mackerel fishery was more successful in 1928 than it had been in the preceding year, both in point of size of catch and its value when put upon the market, and while the herring catch was smaller by some 4,000 cwt. than in 1927 it brought in a slightly larger amount in marketed value. The oyster landings increased by nearly 700 barrels but marketed value was not quite as large as in the year before. The catch of lobsters was 65,613 cwt. or 2,813 cwt. above the 1927 total. Smelt and cod landings fell off somewhat and in the case of each fishery there was a substantial decline in marketed value.

Quebec.—Of the total gain of \$260,164 in the marketed value of the Quebec production, \$132,001 is to be credited to the sea fisheries and \$128,163 to the inland fisheries. On the sea fisheries' side the catch of haddock more than doubled while the lobster catch increased by some 1,840 cwt. The cod catch

was also heavier than in 1927, and there were increases in one or two other instances. Catches of herring and smelt both showed a falling off and the landings of mackerel were only a third as heavy as in 1927. In the inland fisheries there were increases both in catch and marketed value in the case of all save one or two of the commercial fishes. The largest single increase was in the production of eels and the marketed value of this catch rose from \$110,778 in 1927 to \$189,905.

Ontario.—The increase of \$360,524 in the marketed value of the Ontario production was chiefly due to larger returns from the pickerel and perch fisheries. The catch of pickerel was less than in 1927 but the marketed value was \$420,252 as compared with \$300,529, while the perch value was over three times the 1927 figure—\$704,025 as against \$211,352. Herring, trout, and whitefish fisheries were less successful than in the preceding year.

Manitoba.—In Manitoba there was a decrease in total catch but better market conditions resulted in an increase of \$200,576 in the value of the production. In the case of whitefish there was a slight increase in catch and a proportionately greater increase in marketed value. The tullibee catch dropped off over a million pounds but the marketed value of the catch was \$65,000 above the 1927 figure. Pickerel fishermen did better than in the preceding year both as regards catch and marketed value. A smaller quantity of pike was landed than in 1927 but yielded a larger sum on the market. The goldeye catch fell away slightly but the marketed value was only \$66 less than in 1927. The trout catch and value declined somewhat.

Saskatchewan.—The total catch in Saskatchewan was 4,131 cwt. more than in 1927 and on the marketed value side there was an increase of approximately \$60,000. The whitefish production in the province, 43,667 cwt., was 2,344 cwt. above the 1927 catch and was marketed for almost \$50,000 more. The pike and mullet catches increased while there were decreases in the case of trout, pickerel, and tullibee. The catch of goldeyes was practically the same as in 1927.

Alberta.—The greater production of trout in 1928 was chiefly responsible for the increase in the marketed value of the total provincial catch of fish. Trout landings of nearly 20,000 cwt. were not far short of being twice as large as the 1927 catch and their marketed value was \$222,312 as compared with \$126,955 in the previous year. There were gains of various size in the catches of perch, pickerel and tullibee, respectively, but decreases in the case of mullets, pike and whitefish. The whitefish catch was 5,335 cwt. under the 1927 total.

British Columbia.—A very large increase in the salmon catch and large increases in the catch of halibut and the catch of pilchards were features of the year in the British Columbia fisheries, and contributed the major part toward the rise of nearly \$3,700,000 in the marketed value of the provincial production. Only in the war year 1918 and in 1926 did the British Columbia fisheries have greater value than in 1928. The salmon catch for the year was 2,257,455 cwt. or about 767,000 cwt. more than the 1927 catch, and it had a marketed value of \$17,345,670 as compared with \$14,253,803 in the previous year. The landings of halibut at British Columbia ports during the year exceeded the 1927 landings by 31,466 cwt. but the marketed value in 1928 showed a drop of about \$97,000. The pilchard catch increased by 241,670 cwt. The herring catch was somewhat below the 1927 catch but the marketed value was slightly greater.

Yukon Territory.—A remarkable increase took place in the value of the fisheries of the territory during the year, the marketed value of the catch reaching \$51,665, which was \$39,575 greater than in 1927. An increase in the salmon value to \$17,320, as compared with \$8,050 in the year before, was recorded, as well as an increase of \$13,000 in trout value, and an increase of almost \$12,000 in whitefish value.

ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES

In the Atlantic Coast fisheries 5,219,716 cwt. of sea fish were landed during 1928, while the total marketed value of production was \$20,106,495.

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Cusk, and Pollock.—Taken together, the catches of these five varieties of fish on the Atlantic coast made up a quantity very considerably above the 1927 total and their combined marketed value showed an increase of \$1,834,136. In 1928 the catch of these fish reached 2,948,221 cwt., with a marketed value of \$8,493,938, and in the year before the catch had been 2,612,743 cwt. and its marketed value was \$6,659,802. The production of smoked fish and smoked fillets from the 1928 catch of these fish was 111,327 cwt., or very slightly less than the production in the preceding year. The case was otherwise, however, as regards the production of fresh fish and fresh fillets and of dried and boneless fish from the catch in this group. The marketings of fresh fish and fish fillets totalled 379,048 cwt. as against 334,175 cwt. in 1927 and the production of dried fish and boneless fish was 574,682 cwt. as compared with 523,794 cwt. in the earlier year. The improved showing in regard to the catch and marketed value in the case of this group of fish was due to large gains in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and a substantial gain in Quebec. In Prince Edward Island the 1927 catch of 61,913 cwt. dropped to 49,773 cwt. and marketed value from \$149,397 to \$125,444. So far as catch alone is concerned, Prince Edward Island showed a slight gain in the case of hake and cusk, a small decline in haddock landings, and a larger decrease in cod catch. Pollock are not taken by Prince Edward Island or Quebec fishermen. Quebec's catch of cod was 469,924 cwt. or 8,152 cwt. above the 1927 total. The provincial haddock catch of 5,884 cwt. represented a gain of more than a hundred per cent. The hake and cusk catch increased nearly four-fold from 830 cwt. in 1927 to 3,804 cwt. in the year under review. In New Brunswick there was a smaller haddock catch than in the year previous—28,878 cwt. in 1928 as against 33,834 cwt.—but there was distinct improvement in the cod fishery and the hake and cusk fishery. The cod landings for the year were 172,874 cwt., compared with 136,773 cwt. in 1927, and landings of hake and cusk amounted to 78,726 cwt., an increase of over 32,000 cwt. The increase in pollock catch was relatively very large, 34,118 cwt. being landed as compared with only 7,693 cwt. in the year before. Nova Scotia fishermen made larger catches of all of these fish than in 1927. The cod catch was 1,470,172 cwt. as compared with 1,331,873 cwt., the haddock catch 445,950 cwt. as compared with 384,207 cwt., the catch of hake and cusk 158,744 cwt. as compared with 119,431 cwt., and the catch of pollock 30,573 as against 27,357 cwt.

Mackerel, Herring and Sardines.—Combined landings of herring, mackerel, and sardines were larger by 51,832 cwt. than in 1927 but this was due to an increase of over 222,000 cwt. in the sardine catch, for there was a 135,729 cwt. decrease in herring landings and the mackerel catch was 35,029 cwt. under the figures for the earlier year. The smaller total for mackerel landings—123,768 cwt. as compared with 158,797 cwt.—was due to the poorer success of the Quebec men engaged in this fishery. The Nova Scotia mackerel catch of 71,440 cwt. was very little under the 1927 catch while the New Brunswick catch of 18,611 cwt. more than doubled the landings for the previous year, and in Prince Edward Island the catch was 10,197 cwt. as compared with only 6,455 cwt. in 1927. In Quebec the mackerel fishermen landed only 23,520 cwt. while in 1927 their catch had amounted to 70,765 cwt. Herring catches were considerably below the 1927 figures in all four provinces. In New Brunswick the decrease was 77,000 cwt., in Nova Scotia 48,162 cwt., in Quebec 6,178 cwt. and in Prince Edward Island 4,383 cwt. The year was a very successful one for the sardine fishery of New Brunswick and the catch was 558,698 cwt. as against 349,280 cwt. in the year preceding. The increase in marketed value of the catch was \$238,521. The pack of sardines in the province was 257,881 cases. In 1927 the pack was 240,091 cases.

Other Sea Fish.—In 1928 the catch of halibut, which had been greater by 3,670 cwt. on the Atlantic coast in 1927 than in the year previous, dropped 1,397 cwt. below the 1927 total. The 1928 landings in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec (the New Brunswick catch is small) totalled 27,103 cwt. Quebec's catch was 1,269 cwt. as compared with only 848 cwt. in 1927, but the Nova Scotia catch decreased by 1,783 cwt. and there was also a decrease in the case of the New Brunswick catch. Swordfish, taken by Nova Scotia fishermen only, made up a catch of over 8,080 cwt., as compared with 7,299 cwt. in the previous year. The catch of tomcods, which are taken chiefly in New Brunswick fell to 19,601 cwt. or some 3,140 cwt. less than in 1927. There was a large decrease also in the landings of flounders in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the total catch standing at 3,474 cwt. as against 9,383 cwt. in the year before. The Nova Scotia flounder catch, which had been 8,195 cwt. in 1927, was only 2,488 cwt. in the year under review.

Lobsters.—In the four Atlantic provinces, together, the lobster catch increased by more than 5,000 cwt, reaching a total of 322,437 cwt. Prices, however, were not as good as in 1927 and the marketed value of the catch, \$5,183,988 was \$242,188 under the figure for the previous year.

Other Shellfish.—The production of clams and quahaugs increased in all of the provinces, except New Brunswick, and totalled 46,486 barrels, or a gain of 3,193 barrels. The greatest production is in New Brunswick which accounted for 30,058 barrels. The scallop production, 12,331 barrels less than in 1927, was 26,304 barrels. The oyster catch showed a slight decrease in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, taken together, for while the Nova Scotia catch and the Prince Edward Island catch, at 1,944 barrels and 4,756 barrels, respectively, were larger than the 1927 figures, the New Brunswick catch of 12,383 barrels was 1,191 barrels less than the year before.

River Spawning Fish.—There was a large decrease, taking the catch in the four provinces as a whole, in the landings of river spawning fish—alewives, salmon and smelt—although the smelt figures were larger than for the preceding year. The catch of alewives in Nova Scotia dropped from 14,680 cwt. to 11,954 cwt. and in New Brunswick from 39,434 cwt. to 23,600 cwt. In Prince Edward Island, where no alewives were reported as landed in 1927, there was a small catch of 150 cwt. in 1928. Market conditions in the alewives trade, chiefly a trade in the salted fish, continued unsatisfactory, as in the previous year. The total decrease in the salmon catch was 22,398 cwt., the combined landings in the four provinces amounting to only 26,715 cwt. as against 49,113 cwt. in 1927. There was a decrease in the catch in each of the four provinces. In the smelt fishery, New Brunswick, the chief producer, showed an increase of 13,682 cwt., the total landings in the province being 59,866 cwt., but the other three provinces all showed decreases.

INLAND FISHERIES GENERALLY

The inland fisheries are prosecuted in New Brunswick, where they are relatively unimportant as compared with the sea fisheries, and in Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and the Yukon Territory. Compared with 1927, the year under review brought a gain in inland production value of slightly more than \$800,000, the figures covering marketed value for the two years standing at \$7,575,912 (1927) and \$8,381,751 (1928). There were increases in the respective catches of bass, catfish, salmon, saugers, shad, sturgeon, and mixed fish. The catches of alewives, maskinonge and smelts were under the 1927 figures. The largest catch of whitefish was in Ontario, 58,235 cwt., but this total was smaller by some 3,420 cwt. than the 1927 catch. The catches in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively, were somewhat larger than in 1927, but Alberta landings fell off. Quebec showed some gain. Manitoba, the principal pickerel producer, had a larger catch than in 1927 and 101,870 cwt.

were landed as against 99,813 cwt. in the previous year. Ontario's catch of 20,012 cwt. was not quite as large as the 1927 total. Saskatchewan's catch, 3,054 cwt., was slightly less than the catch for the year before, but Alberta, with 8,499 cwt. to its credit, did better by over 1,750 cwt. than in the previous year. All the blue pickerel landed were taken in Ontario. The catch in 1928 showed a decrease, but the marketed value an increase. Manitoba continued the chief producer of pike but its catch was about 3,800 cwt. less than in 1927 when 40,166 cwt. were brought ashore. There were larger catches in Quebec and Saskatchewan than in 1927 but smaller catches in Ontario and Alberta.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE FISHERY

On the whole, conditions in the fishing industry in the Prairie Provinces were better in 1928 than they had been in 1927, notwithstanding that unfavourable weather interfered with the winter fishing. In Manitoba, for instance, while commercial production showed a decrease, there was an increase in the marketed value of the catch. In Saskatchewan there was an increase of over 4,000 cwt. in the commercial production. The winter fishery in Alberta showed a considerable drop in catch but the summer fishery a much greater increase so that there was a net gain of more than 4,500 cwt., and prices, taken as a whole, were satisfactory; summer fishery prices ran from fair to average and winter prices were good. There was an increase in the number of men engaged in the industry in the three provinces, and it is noteworthy that the trend was distinctly toward expansion, as indicated by increased equipment. In Saskatchewan the equipment in use was valued at \$26,660 more than in 1927, the number of gill-nets, for instance, increasing by 2,926. In Alberta the value of equipment advanced to \$416,185. Manitoba fishermen, unfortunately, met with heavy loss in equipment during the year as a result of adverse weather conditions; in several cases gangs lost their entire outfits and it is estimated that the total loss in nets reached \$42,600. Increased angling featured the year in all three provinces. In Alberta the number of angling permits reached a new high level. The amount of fish taken by anglers in Alberta in 1928 was almost twice as great as in the preceding year. Anglers in Saskatchewan numbered more than in 1927 but their total catch was smaller. In Manitoba, where the number of anglers reached 6,113 and the total catch was estimated at 2,935 cwt. an outstanding feature was that the number of non-residents taking out licenses was more than double the 1927 total, reaching 1,113. Improvement in angling in the Prairie Provinces was the result, in large part, of the action of the department in stocking various waters with trout and other fish in recent years. Good catches were reported in streams which had previously been stocked with trout. Thousands of perch were taken from Mayatan lake, Alberta, where, in 1922, the department placed only 42 adult fish. Great numbers of young perch were to be seen in other Alberta lakes which were stocked with adult perch as recently as 1925 while perch fingerlings which were placed in Whitewood lake in that year had grown by 1928 to more than half a pound in weight. Similar results were seen in 1928 from the placing of pickerel in other waters. In Saskatchewan a number of waters which had been stocked some years ago afforded good angling, and, generally, in all three provinces the results of this policy of stocking waters from the Government hatcheries have been satisfactory, leading to better angling year by year. Further development of the fishery in lake Athabaska, in the extreme north of the Prairie Provinces, was a noteworthy advance of 1928, indicative of the possibilities of the future in the Dominion's northern areas. The fish taken from lake Athabaska are being marketed in increasing quantities as the fishery is developed by energetic and progressive methods. During 1928 improved equipment was put in operation in the Athabaska fishery with resultant improvement in the attractiveness of the product sent to market. Trout carefully sliced by machinery, frozen, and packed in attractively-branded wax paper

were sent to distant urban markets with satisfactory results. Addition of two new steam tugs and two refrigerator barges to the fishing equipment evidenced the expansion of the fishery on the lake. Establishment of a co-operative "Fish Pool" in Manitoba was an important step in the Prairie Province fishery during 1928. Establishment of the pool, which is known officially as the Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries and is incorporated under the Manitoba Co-operative Societies Act, was the culmination of discussion which had been going on for several years among Manitoba fishermen and independent dealers. Organization was completed in the mid-summer of 1928 and up to January 28th, 1929, the pool had handled 3,326,255 pounds of fresh and frozen fish from the winter production. At the end of last January the pool membership was 515 which was estimated to represent from 1,000 to 1,200 men out of a total of some 4,100 men engaged in the Manitoba fishery. An interesting development in connection with the fishing industry in these provinces is the effect of mining progress and railway extension in making for the expansion of the fishery in some of the more remote waters already under operation and in opening up new waters. For example, the completion of the railway to the Flin-Flon mine in Northern Manitoba has made it possible for fishermen operating in the area of the Churchill waters between Pelican narrows and Island falls, the centre of the main sturgeon fishery of the Churchill, to put their catch at rail-head in one day, with the shipments reaching The Pas on the following day, whereas, formerly, a 20-day round trip with teams was necessary. Similarly, an extension of that railway northward from Cranberry portage to the location of the Sherritt-Gordon mining properties at Cold lake, which is now under way, will bring virtually all the waters along the western part of these northern areas of Manitoba within comparatively easy reach of railway transportation. In Saskatchewan a railway survey line projecting from Nipawan has already established a trail for fishermen to Big Bear, Ballantyne, and Deschambault lakes. This new railway will open up a number of important fishing lakes and with other proposed railways will bring valuable fisheries with a reasonable distance of rail transportation.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERIES

The major feature of the British Columbia fishery is export business in canned salmon, which, in 1928, was done with more than 25 different countries. The largest trade was with France which took about 333,670 cases out of the total pack of 2,035,637 cases. Australasian purchases reached some 269,000 cases and the United Kingdom was third among the customers in point of quantity purchased, taking approximately 258,000 cases. Shipments to Continental Europe apart from those to France, amounted to almost 150,000 cases, with Belgian buying accounting for more than one-third of the quantity. Consignments to the Atlantic Coast of the United States totalled slightly more than 14,500 cases. Exports to South Africa and West Africa made up a total of more than 63,000 cases while other countries to which shipments were made included Central and South American states, Ceylon, China, the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Fiji, India, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, and the West Indies. The drop in the sockeye production in 1928 to 203,541 cases,—more than 100,000 cases below the average pack for the five-year period, 1924-1928,—prevented the record salmon pack of 1926 from being exceeded. As it was, however, the total pack was less than 30,000 cases under the 1926 figure. Both in pinks and chums the former records (1926) were broken in 1928. The pack of pinks was 792,362 cases, or 19,369 cases above the former record, and the pack of chums mounted to 161,294 cases above the old record and reached 863,256 cases. The 1928 pack of cohoes was 150,684 cases and the pack of springs 18,856 cases but an increasing quantity both of springs and cohoes is being used each year in the fresh and frozen fish trade. The runs of pinks and chums were exceptionally large, taking the province as a whole, and, at the same time fishery officers reported that in the course of the season they

saw both these varieties of salmon in streams in which the fish had not been known to be seen before. The decline in the sockeye pack was chiefly due to the falling off in production of the Fraser and Skeena rivers. In both the two preceding years very late runs of sockeye helped to swell the total pack on the Fraser but in 1928 there was no such late run. In the Skeena area the small pack was partly attributable to the establishment, during the sockeye season on these waters, of a weekly closed period of sixty hours—a step taken with a view to greater conservation, and taken, the evidence indicates, with excellent results. Operations in the Barclay sound area during the year indicated that the fish cultural programme and restriction of fishing in this area in recent years have had beneficial effect, as evidenced by an excellent run of sockeye. Improved standard of pack was noted during the year and a continuance of this improvement should result in an increasing and more satisfactory market. The improvement in standard is regarded as traceable, in large part, to two causes. First, there was the reduction in the number of purse seines in use, a reduction flowing from the action of the department in influencing those concerned to bring about an agreement to this effect. Following on this agreement, purse seine fishing was confined, for the most part, to waters within reasonable distance of the canneries supplied by the seines and the salmon thus were brought to the canning plants fresher and in better condition than would otherwise have been the case. The second factor making for the improvement in the standard of pack was the enactment of regulations requiring that fish that were to be transported over open water areas, where delays in navigation were liable to occur, must be gutted and packed in ice immediately after being caught. Two other developments of interest and importance in the Pacific Coast fishery during 1928 were the increase in the production of dry-salted herring and the increase in the production of fish meal and oil. Practically all of the yearly production of dry-salted herring is exported to China and in 1928 the output reached a new high level—1,072,188 cwt.—though disturbed Chinese conditions brought some difficulties to the marketing problem. The production last year was 23,998 cwt. greater than the output in 1927. In 1928 the fish oil manufactured in British Columbia totalled 5,047,339 gallons as compared with 3,657,627 gallons in 1927. The production of fish meal and fertilizer (including also some whalebone) was 20,119 tons as against 17,655 tons in the year previous. The great increase was in the production from pilchards, oil manufacture rising from 2,673,876 gallons to 3,995,806 gallons and the production of meal and fertilizer increasing to 14,500 tons as compared with 12,169 tons in 1927. Canning of pilchards also reached high figures during 1928 when 65,097 cases were produced, the largest total for any year since 1920. Some increase in the proportion of Canadian landings at Prince Rupert was apparent in the halibut fishery in 1928, although the quantity of fish landed at that port by American vessels was still much greater than the catch brought ashore there by Canadian schooners. The total quantity of halibut landed at British Columbia ports during the year was 302,820 cwt. This was more than 31,460 cwt. greater than the total of the 1927 landings but was below the average for the 1923-1926 period. A large increase in the number of fur seals taken off the British Columbia coast by Indians was shown in 1928, and there was also an increase in the catch of whales. The Indians, who have the right under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty to take seals, landed 2,090 skins as compared with only 1,476 in 1927. The catch of whales made by six steamers operating from the two stations maintained during the year was 305 as against 258 in 1927 and 269 in 1926. Continuing the Departmental programme of endeavouring to improve the sport fishery of the province, 201 plantings of eggs and fry were made in the course of 1928 and careful inspection of lakes and streams was carried on by the fishery officers. Useful results are believed to be flowing from these activities.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, 1928

The following table gives a statement for the whole of Canada of all fish caught and marketed during 1928. 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, during the year 1928

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries		
	Quantity	Value	
		\$	
Cod, caught and landed	cwt.	2,150,078	4,102,735
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	127,041	487,180
Fresh fillets.....	cwt.	21,104	245,815
Green-salted.....	cwt.	124,544	561,796
Canned.....	cases	2,271	18,400
Smoked.....	cwt.	404	3,232
Smoked fillets.....	cwt.	55,629	672,165
Dried.....	cwt.	466,774	3,699,963
Boneless.....	cwt.	34,558	400,527
Cod liver oil, medicinal.....	gal.	125,724	114,178
Cod oil.....	gal.	178,561	82,521
Total value marketed.....	-	-	6,285,777
Haddock caught and landed	cwt.	481,708	983,251
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	168,421	613,248
Fresh fillets.....	cwt.	37,001	440,041
Canned.....	cases	9,664	69,734
Smoked.....	cwt.	42,235	357,967
Smoked fillets.....	cwt.	9,981	124,080
Green-salted.....	cwt.	6,592	16,624
Dried.....	cwt.	19,851	99,205
Boneless.....	cwt.	1,159	11,982
Total value marketed.....	-	-	1,733,781
Hake and Cusk, caught and landed	cwt.	253,244	198,469
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	18,923	24,470
Fresh fillets.....	cwt.	1,356	12,830
Green-salted.....	cwt.	52,728	112,906
Smoked fillets.....	cwt.	3,078	33,286
Dried.....	cwt.	36,199	170,341
Boneless.....	cwt.	1,709	14,404
Total value marketed.....	-	-	368,237
Pollock, caught and landed	cwt.	64,691	63,221
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	5,303	12,090
Fresh fillets.....	cwt.	62	600
Green-salted.....	cwt.	10,656	28,574
Dried.....	cwt.	14,432	66,607
Total value marketed.....	-	-	107,871
Whiting, caught and landed	cwt.	18	72
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	18	128
Catfish, caught and landed	cwt.	1,287	1,262
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	1,272	3,816
Fresh fillets.....	cwt.	5	60
Total value marketed.....	-	-	3,876
Halibut, caught and landed	cwt.	329,923	3,269,918
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	329,836	3,811,647
Smoked.....	cwt.	7	147
Canned.....	cases	47	527
Total value marketed.....	-	-	3,812,321

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1928—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
		\$
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc., caught and landed cwt.	7,606	17,127
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	7,606	34,136
Skate, caught and landed cwt.	3,594	5,069
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	3,594	11,711
Soles, caught and landed cwt.	20,072	52,822
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	19,226	90,556
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	282	5,584
Total value marketed.....	-	96,140
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	2,336,061	1,955,757
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	149,674	291,475
Boneless..... cwt.	355	3,627
Canned..... cases	4,099	16,807
Smoked..... cwt.	72,351	314,100
Dry-salted..... cwt.	1,072,185	1,489,501
Pickled..... bbl.	18,377	124,319
Used as bait..... bbl.	199,676	430,774
Fertilizer..... bbl.	87,840	69,487
Oil..... gal.	101,502	34,012
Meal..... ton	1,564	76,651
Scales..... cwt.	3,498	19,031
Total value marketed.....	-	2,869,784
Mackerel, caught and landed cwt.	133,768	346,076
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	60,654	283,257
Canned..... cases	336	1,955
Smoked..... cwt.	43	430
Salted..... bbl.	20,921	242,625
Total value marketed.....	-	528,267
Sardines, caught and landed bbl.	285,990	356,506
Marketed—		
Canned..... cases	257,881	1,032,574
Sold fresh and salted..... bbl.	221,316	258,848
Total value marketed.....	-	1,291,722
Pilchards, caught and landed cwt.	1,610,252	1,075,407
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	118	1,062
Smoked..... cwt.	126	882
Canned..... cases	65,097	314,457
Used as bait..... bbl.	2,149	5,175
Oil..... gal.	2,995,806	1,474,512
Meal..... ton	14,500	767,049
Total value marketed.....	-	2,563,137
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	35,704	28,649
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	8,972	15,143
Smoked..... cwt.	1,510	5,073
Salted..... bbl.	7,905	35,869
Total value marketed.....	-	56,085
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	281	3,193
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	281	4,284
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	1,425	8,135
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,425	12,389
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	2,284,170	8,538,207
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	277,821	2,690,685
Canned..... cases	2,036,329	13,776,092
Smoked..... cwt.	586	8,319
Dry-salted..... cwt.	170,553	678,659
Mild cured..... cwt.	21,467	505,301
Pickled..... cwt.	11,240	158,485
Used as bait..... cwt.	158	801
Roe..... cwt.	3,061	10,425
Total value marketed.....	-	17,829,267

FISHERIES STATISTICS

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1928—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries		
	Quantity	Value	
		\$	
Shad, caught and landed	cwt.	7,582	39,844
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	7,452	66,692
Salted.....	bbl.	42	1,350
Total value marketed.....		-	68,042
Smelts, caught and landed	cwt.	83,103	774,761
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	83,103	1,172,748
Sturgeon, caught and landed	cwt.	305	5,134
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	305	6,640
Trout, caught and landed	cwt.	1,619	25,982
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	1,507	27,730
Canned.....	cases	104	803
Pickled.....	cwt.	16	96
Total value marketed.....		-	28,629
Black cod, caught and landed	cwt.	13,388	65,906
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	4,727	33,250
Green-salted.....	cwt.	72	1,326
Smoked.....	cwt.	4,241	66,750
Dried.....	cwt.	12	126
Total value marketed.....		-	101,452
Luig cod, caught and landed	cwt.	50,772	327,424
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	50,268	363,992
Green salted.....	cwt.	78	689
Smoked.....	cwt.	178	1,420
Total value marketed.....		-	366,101
Red Cod, caught and landed	cwt.	4,225	16,230
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	4,129	20,960
Smoked.....	cwt.	48	436
Total value marketed.....		-	21,396
Albacore, caught and landed	cwt.	1,629	8,648
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	1,629	13,249
Caplin, caught and landed	bbl.	4,864	6,180
Marketed fresh.....	bbl.	4,864	6,361
Eels, caught and landed	cwt.	2,421	21,208
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	2,421	27,730
Greyfish,¹ caught and landed	cwt.	231,141	80,822
Octopus, caught and landed	cwt.	553	1,801
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	553	2,921
Oulachons, caught and landed	cwt.	413	1,945
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	413	2,349
Squid, caught and landed	bbl.	4,573	10,428
Used as bait.....	bbl.	4,573	11,238
Swordfish, caught and landed	cwt.	8,088	112,243
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	8,088	132,345
Tom cod, caught and landed	cwt.	19,613	30,861
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	19,613	70,101
Mixed fish, caught and landed	cwt.	8,715	42,843
(not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere)			
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	8,715	42,843
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed	bbl.	63,320	134,150
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	bbl.	20,281	60,539
Canned.....	cases	43,039	262,335
Total value marketed.....			322,874

¹ Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizer.

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1928—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries		
	Quantity	Value	
		\$	
Cockles, caught and landed	cwt.	209	777
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	209	1,083
Abalone, caught and landed	bbl.	578	2,890
Marketed canned.....	cases	578	5,780
Crabs, caught and landed	cwt.	6,451	27,989
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	5,928	34,018
Canned.....	cases	52	1,248
Total value marketed.....		-	35,266
Lobsters, caught and landed	cwt.	322,437	3,611,962
Marketed—			
In shell.....	cwt.	97,906	2,215,352
Meat.....	cwt.	332	25,820
Canned.....	cases	111,986	2,883,922
Tomalley.....	cases	4,867	58,894
Total value marketed.....		-	5,183,988
Oysters, caught and landed	bbl.	21,493	164,108
Marketed fresh.....	bbl.	21,493	214,180
Scallops, caught and landed	bbl.	26,304	140,838
Marketed—			
Shelled.....	gal.	52,139	163,417
Canned.....	cases	119	1,190
Total value marketed.....		-	164,607
Shrimps, caught and landed	cwt.	1,202	10,303
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	1,202	14,280
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried	cwt.	1,111	4,748
Winkles, caught and landed	cwt.	1,298	2,296
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	1,298	3,701
Dulse, green	cwt.	2,526	4,009
Marketed dried.....	cwt.	388	4,579
Fur Seals, caught and landed	no.	2,090	18,812
Skins marketed.....	no.	2,090	23,092
Hair seals, caught and landed	no.	8,258	31,177
Skins marketed.....	no.	8,258	32,962
Oil.....	gal.	8,015	3,096
Total value marketed.....		-	36,058
Porpoises, caught and landed	no.	3	90
Skins marketed.....	no.	3	36
Oil.....	gal.	142	57
Total value marketed.....		-	93
Whales, caught and landed	no.	305	318,616
Marketed—			
Whalebone and meal.....	ton	376	12,784
Whale oil.....	gal.	571,914	260,592
Whale fertilizer.....	ton	754	45,240
Total value marketed.....		-	318,616
Miscellaneous fish products—			
Fish oil, n.e.s.....	gal.	465,501	152,382
Fish glue.....	gal.	15,348	11,584
Fish skins and bones.....	cwt.	13,087	23,129
Fish offal.....	ton	12,240	45,649
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s.....	ton	881	28,121
Fish meal, n.e.s.....	ton	6,858	380,273
Other products.....		-	11,991
Total Value Sea Fisheries—			
Caught and landed.....		-	27,046,153
Marketed.....		-	46,669,222

**2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during
the year 1928—concluded**

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	548	\$ 1,644
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	284	852
Salted..... hbl.	88	792
Total value marketed.....	-	1,644
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	698	9,324
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	698	9,593
Carp, caught and landed cwt.	13,497	76,436
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	13,497	92,754
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	8,935	78,626
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	8,935	81,733
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	23,240	198,793
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	23,240	200,021
Goldeyes, caught and landed cwt.	10,713	54,106
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	71	832
Smoked..... cwt.	6,552	115,124
Total value marketed.....	-	115,956
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	59,993	163,861
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	59,993	235,127
Maskinonge, caught and landed cwt.	93	2,369
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	93	2,309
Mixed Fish (graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.) caught and landed cwt.	49,281	203,069
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	49,281	205,539
Mullets, caught and landed cwt.	16,065	26,433
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	16,065	37,557
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	51,751	639,388
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	51,751	750,926
Pickeral or doré, caught and landed cwt.	142,610	1,289,325
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	142,610	1,616,442
Pickeral, blue, caught and landed cwt.	21,496	257,952
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	21,496	257,952
Pike, caught and landed cwt.	62,701	277,632
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	62,701	302,922
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	1,981	34,322
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,981	37,786
Saugers, caught and landed cwt.	4,104	22,731
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	4,104	28,795
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	1,635	13,914
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,635	13,914
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	8,774	68,704
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	8,774	68,704
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	4,561	115,748
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	4,561	129,658
Caviar..... lb.	4,711	4,711
Total value marketed.....	-	134,369
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	90,075	1,054,323
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	90,075	1,319,150
Tullibee, caught and landed cwt.	104,145	455,418
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	103,715	608,961
Smoked..... cwt.	268	3,970
Total value marketed.....	-	612,931
Whitefish, caught and landed cwt.	180,695	1,653,232
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	180,695	2,192,567
Total Value of Inland Fisheries—		
Caught and landed.....	-	6,702,350
Marketed.....	-	8,331,751
Total Value of All Fisheries—		
Caught and landed.....	-	33,748,503
Marketed.....	-	55,059,973

Agencies of Production: Capital Equipment, Employees, Etc.

(1) Primary Operations—

Capital.—The total value of the vessels, boats and fishing gear (nets, seines traps, trawls, etc.) used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1928 was \$31,131,088, compared with \$31,851,979 in 1927 and \$29,038,613 in 1926. Table 3 shows the number and value of the different kinds of vessels, boats and gear for each of the three years. It will be noted that the statistics of gear for 1928 are given in greater detail than those for the preceding years.

Employees.—The number of men employed on vessels and boats and in fishing without boats in 1928 was 62,785, compared with 63,415 in 1927 and 61,371 in 1926. Table 4.

(2) Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—

Capital.—The capital investment of the fish canning and curing establishments had a total value in 1928 of \$26,941,283, compared with \$24,454,482 in 1927 and \$28,868,071 in 1926. These totals comprise the value of land, buildings and machinery; products and supplies on hand; and cash and operating accounts. Table 5.

Employees.—The number of persons employed in the establishments in 1928 was 15,434, compared with 16,697 in 1927 and 17,408 in 1926. The lobster canneries gave employment to the largest number of persons in 1928, with a total of 5,811, followed by the salmon canneries with a total of 5,179. Table 6.

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc., employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Equipment	Sea Fisheries					
	1926		1927		1928	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Steam trawlers.....	14	990,000	17	1,240,000	11	743,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	8	159,500	11	178,000	9	164,500
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,399	6,454,422	1,561	8,017,679	1,422	7,707,251
Boats (sail and row).....	14,138	615,936	14,569	679,949	14,877	587,472
Boats (gasoline).....	15,622	5,328,186	15,944	5,434,057	15,136	6,004,131
Carrying smacks and scows.....	529	516,783	664	566,293	407	579,515
Gill nets ¹	125,899	4,507,399	124,590	5,178,239	67,139	1,231,711
Salmon drift nets ²	-	-	-	-	11,349	1,444,019
Salmon drag nets ²	-	-	-	-	21	5,500
Salmon trap nets ²	-	-	-	-	136	39,500
Trap nets, other ²	-	-	-	-	855	449,495
Dip nets ²	-	-	-	-	602	1,861
Smelt nets ²	-	-	-	-	13,294	591,458
Pound nets ²	-	-	-	-	65	13,000
Weirs.....	470	604,750	455	586,515	446	429,155
Weir seines ²	-	-	-	-	19	3,800
Salmon purse seines ²	-	-	-	-	354	512,244
Seines, other ²	-	-	-	-	1,913	449,242
Weir drivers ²	-	-	-	-	82	17,100
Tubs of trawl.....	18,207	300,374	18,129	307,217	18,557	326,691
Haad lines.....	69,434	120,321	67,577	132,710	65,303	155,693
Crab traps.....	4,215	15,445	6,045	22,735	6,551	21,583
Eel traps.....	-	-	100	400	418	1,032
Lobster traps.....	1,613,374	1,926,793	1,659,784	1,995,920	1,586,576	2,050,207
Lobster pounds ²	-	-	-	-	44	39,570
Oyster rakes ²	-	-	-	-	1,365	5,207
Scallop drags.....	180	3,420	312	8,170	418	10,130
Qualhaug rakes ²	-	-	-	-	329	682
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	26,000	1	26,000	1	26,000
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,623	977,820	2,511	954,820	2,060	825,365
Freezers and ice houses.....	567	448,401	573	450,901	494	342,275
Small fish and smoke houses.....	7,331	1,026,824	7,313	1,005,825	6,049	920,539
Total Value.....	-	21,022,374	-	26,785,430	-	25,698,928

¹ Includes for 1926 and 1927 all nets and seines.

² Not shown separately prior to 1928.

FISHERIES STATISTICS

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc., employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1926, 1927 and 1928—concluded

Equipment	Inland Fisheries					
	1926		1927		1928	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Steam vessels or tugs.....	140	1,038,674	138	1,037,353	135	1,037,684
Boats (sail and row).....	3,828	189,616	4,020	180,480	3,860	176,471
Boats (gasoline).....	1,444	778,170	1,504	847,425	1,557	906,516
Scows.....	3	2,500	2	5,000	7	23,500
Gill nets.....	—	1,491,831	—	1,584,005	—	1,606,105
Seines.....	131	25,018	144	21,925	160	22,851
Pound nets.....	1,322	624,820	1,240	531,622	1,225	672,780
Hoop nets.....	1,185	34,596	996	34,154	921	29,602
Dip or roll nets.....	52	605	57	691	80	978
Lines.....	3,033	59,697	2,668	20,112	2,573	43,800
Weirs.....	1,308	83,222	1,442	124,487	1,624	129,789
Eel traps.....	25	109	—	—	110	320
Fish wheels.....	3	450	7	1,050	6	900
Spears.....	140	990	123	910	88	1,134
Fishing piers and wharves.....	462	195,698	469	167,273	467	183,760
Freezers and ice houses.....	945	451,170	955	464,592	1,005	545,058
Small fish and smoke houses.....	292	39,082	356	45,470	331	50,912
Total Value.....	—	5,016,239	—	5,066,549	—	5,432,160

4. Employees in Primary Operations, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Employees	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Men employed—						
On steam trawlers.....	249	311	226	—	—	—
On vessels.....	7,660	7,808	7,567	729	732	767
On boats.....	40,122	39,672	38,061	8,193	8,320	8,166
On carrying smacks and scows.....	737	804	536	6	4	21
Fishing not in boats.....	1	1,743	2,972	3,675	4,021	4,469
Total.....	48,768	59,338	49,362	12,603	13,077	13,423

¹Not available.

5. Capital Equipment¹—Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Establishments	1926		1927		1928	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Lobster canneries.....	455	1,477,374	438	1,419,604	375	1,358,269
Salmon canneries.....	79	16,367,870	81	11,595,454	67	12,477,218
Clam canneries.....	19	226,012	15	99,417	22	271,831
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	1,253,424	6	1,365,674	5	1,262,229
Fish curing establishments.....	251	7,438,396	199	7,009,983	204	7,520,353
Reduction plants.....	23	2,104,995	34	2,964,350	40	4,051,383
Total.....	831	23,868,071	773	24,454,482	713	26,941,283

¹Comprises value of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, and cash and operating accounts.

6. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Employees	1926			1927			1928		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Persons employed in—									
Lobster canneries.....	2,887	3,614	6,501	2,790	3,390	6,180	2,614	3,197	5,811
Salmon canneries.....	4,430	2,355	6,794	4,288	2,438	6,726	3,307	1,872	5,179
Clam canneries.....	82	201	283	100	127	227	103	326	429
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	340	142	482	293	153	446	275	143	418
Fish curing establishments.....	2,511	321	2,832	2,257	244	2,501	2,566	229	2,795
Reduction plants.....	503	13	516	602	15	617	765	37	802
Total.....	10,762	6,646	17,408	10,330	6,367	16,697	9,630	5,804	15,434

Details of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

Number of Establishments.—The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation in Canada in 1928 was 713, classified as follows: 375 lobster canneries, 67 salmon canneries, 22 clam canneries, 5 sardine and other fish canneries, 204 fish curing establishments, and 40 reduction plants. Compared with the preceding year the number of lobster canneries shows a decrease of 63, the number of salmon canneries a decrease of 14, and the number of sardine and other fish canneries a decrease of 1, while the number of clam canneries shows an increase of 7, the number of fish curing establishments an increase of 5, and the number of reduction plants an increase of 6. The canneries are classified according to the kind of canned products, but in a number of these plants fish curing operations are carried on as well as canning, the returns showing fish dried, smoked, etc., in addition to the canned product. In 1928 the number of canneries which also engaged in fish curing was 38, including 26 lobster canneries, 7 salmon canneries, 2 clam canneries, and 3 sardine and other fish canneries. Plants classified as fish curing establishments are those which prepare fish in other ways than canning, while reduction plants are those engaged in the manufacture of fish oil and meal. The fish canning and curing industry is confined to the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

Employees and Wages.—There were 15,434 persons employed in the industry in 1928, comprising 630 salaried employees, 10,579 wage-earners, and 4,225 contract workers or piece workers. The last classification includes chiefly contract workers who are employed in the salmon canneries of British Columbia, where a large part of the work is done under contract, the contractor engaging and paying his own workers and being himself paid by the cannery operator according to the quantity of fish packed. More than half of the workers in British Columbia salmon canneries are employed under this arrangement. Compared with the preceding year the total number of employees shows a decrease of 1,263. An arrangement of the returns of establishments has been made to show the number of establishments employing (1) less than 5 persons, (2) five persons and over, and (3) having no employees, the work in the plants under classification 3 being performed by the operators themselves. The first group (less than 5 persons) contains 174 establishments, the second group (5 persons and over) 503 establishments, and the third group (no employees) 36 establishments. The amount paid to employees in 1928 was \$5,261,096, divided as follows: to salaried employees, \$853,000; to wage-earners, \$3,539,070; and to contract workers and piece workers, \$868,226. The total amount shows a decrease of \$112,855 from the preceding year. The following table gives statistics of employees and salaries and wages for the years 1926 to 1928.

7. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments in 1926, 1927 and 1928— 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.	\$
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837
1927.....	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951
1928.....	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096

Wage-earners by Months.—The months of highest employment in the industry as a whole were June, when 9,418 wage-earners were employed, and May, 8,942; while the months of lowest employment were February, with 1,468 wage-earners, and January with 1,719. These figures are exclusive of contract workers and piece workers, for which no statistics of monthly employment are available. In the lobster canneries the months of highest employment are May and June; in the salmon canneries, June, July and August; in the fish curing establishments, September, October, November and December; and in the reduction plants, July, August and September. In clam canneries and in sardine and other fish canneries, the number of employees does not vary much from month to month. The following table gives statistics for the past three years.

8. Wage-earners¹ in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—Number on Pay Roll on 15th of each month, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Month	1926			1927			1928		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
January.....	1,458	95	1,553	1,566	112	1,768	1,608	111	1,719
February.....	1,322	119	1,441	1,528	97	1,625	1,387	81	1,468
March.....	2,086	272	2,358	2,109	314	2,423	1,634	213	1,847
April.....	4,041	1,078	5,119	4,058	831	4,889	3,769	1,090	4,859
May.....	6,341	3,822	10,163	6,109	3,545	9,654	5,629	3,313	8,942
June.....	6,933	3,924	10,857	6,812	3,535	10,347	6,270	3,148	9,418
July.....	5,848	2,183	8,031	4,893	1,036	5,929	4,766	910	5,676
August.....	4,572	759	5,331	4,441	676	5,117	4,414	560	4,974
September.....	4,230	632	4,862	3,889	573	4,462	4,194	496	4,690
October.....	3,895	598	4,493	3,512	440	3,952	3,850	369	4,219
November.....	3,064	281	3,345	2,722	186	2,908	3,100	210	3,310
December.....	2,127	199	2,326	2,163	162	2,325	2,585	184	2,769

¹ Exclusive of contract and piece-workers.

Fuel Used.—The fuel used in the establishments in 1928, including electricity used for power, had a total value of \$494,887, compared with \$465,230 in 1927. The principal items in 1928 were coal, \$249,089; fuel oil, \$125,392; wood, \$48,151; and electricity, \$43,347. In the lobster and clam canneries, coal, wood and gasoline were the principal kinds of fuel used; in the salmon canneries, coal, fuel oil and wood; in the sardine and other fish canneries, coal and fuel oil; in the fish curing establishments, coal, wood and electricity; and in the reduction plants, coal, fuel oil and electricity.

Power Equipment.—The principal item of power equipment, according to the total quantity of rated horse power in 1928, comprised steam engines and steam turbines, which numbered 238 with a total capacity of 5,090 h.p. The item of gas, gasoline and oil engines is second with 597 and a capacity of 3,664 h.p., electric motors, third, with 155 and a capacity of 2,808 h.p., and hydraulic turbines or water wheels, fourth, with 65 and a capacity of 1,153 h.p. The number of boilers employed was 335 with a capacity of 17,749 b.h.p. In the canneries and reduction plants, the item of steam engines and steam turbines is first in order of total capacity, while in the fish curing establishments, electric motors occupy first place.

Materials Used.—The total cost value of the fish purchased by the establishments to be used in the preparation of the fish products, or for re-sale for consumption fresh, was \$15,617,194, and the cost of salt, containers and miscellaneous materials, \$4,961,573, making a total cost value of materials used in 1928 of \$20,578,767, compared with \$18,364,846 in 1927. The total quantity of fish used by the establishments in 1928 was 8,230,443 cwt., or 73 per cent of the total catch of sea fish in that year, the remaining 27 per cent being marketed by the fishermen. The following table gives value of materials used in each of the past three years.

9. Value of Materials Used in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Materials	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$
Fish.....	16,692,352	14,379,521	15,617,194
Salt.....	356,267	360,056	444,471
Containers.....	4,652,025	3,290,932	4,144,425
Other materials.....	333,485	334,337	372,677
Total.....	22,034,129	18,364,846	20,578,767

Value of Production.—The product of the establishments in 1928 had a total value of \$36,267,732, comprising \$27,992,063, the value of fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared, and \$8,275,669, the value of fish marketed for consumption fresh. To the total value, the salmon canneries contributed \$15,269,249, or 42 per cent; the fish curing establishments, \$11,331,890, or 31 per cent; the lobster canneries, \$4,522,434, or 12 per cent; the reduction plants, \$3,089,059, or 9 per cent; the sardine and other fish canneries, \$1,759,246, or 5 per cent; and the clam canneries, \$295,854, or 1 per cent. The arrangement of the returns of establishments in groups, according to the value of production, shows that 235 establishments had a product in 1928 of less than \$5,000; 121 had a product of from \$5,000 to under \$10,000; 126, a product of from \$10,000 to under \$20,000; 91, a product of from \$20,000 to under \$50,000; and 140 establishments a product valued at over \$50,000. Included in the last mentioned group are 60 salmon canneries, 39 fish curing establishments, 22 reduction plants, 15 lobster canneries, 2 clam canneries, and 2 sardine and other fish canneries. The following table gives statistics of the value of production, by kinds of establishments, for the years 1926 to 1928.

10. Value of Production of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Description of establishment	1926		1927		1928	
	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lobster canneries.....	886,127	4,005,358	933,631	3,709,313	1,263,559	3,258,875
Salmon canneries.....	167,617	17,123,468	284,452	13,042,682	338,907	14,930,342
Clam canneries.....	11,794	222,118	-	178,956	3,927	291,927
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	234,809	1,725,344	192,981	1,320,476	241,237	1,518,009
Fish curing establishments.....	6,048,473	4,474,036	5,712,426	3,823,079	6,428,039	4,903,851
Reduction plants.....	-	1,291,620	-	1,886,613	-	3,089,059
Total.....	7,348,820	28,841,944	7,123,490	23,961,119	8,275,669	27,992,063

Other Data.—Other particulars covered by the annual census of fish canning and curing establishments include the form of organization, the time in operation, and the hours worked by wage-earners. A classification of the returns of 1928 according to form of organization shows that 329 establishments were operated by individuals, 126 by partnerships, 250 by joint stock companies, and 8 by co-operative associations. Nearly all of the salmon canneries and reduction plants are operated by joint stock companies, while the lobster, clam and sardine and other fish canneries and the fish curing establishments show the largest numbers under the classifications of individual ownership or partnership. The total number of days in operation in 1928 by all establishments was 72,941, or an average of 102 days per establishment. A classification of the establishments according to number of days in operation shows 293 in operation for periods of less than 60 days; 192 for periods of 60 to 119 days; 114 for periods of 120 to 179 days; 47 for periods of 180 to 239 days; and 67 for periods of 240 days and over. Included in the group of establishments operating 240 days and over are 41 fish curing establishments, 10 lobster canneries, 6 salmon canneries, 6 reduction plants, 3 clam canneries, and 1 sardine cannery. The average working day for wage-earners in 1928 consisted of 8.6 hours, and the average week of 50.8 hours. A classification of wage-earners according to the number of hours worked in month of highest employment shows 4,536 employees working 8 hours per day or less; 3,045 working 9 hours, 5,072 working 10 hours, and 284 working over 10 hours. Statistics in detail are included in the general tables of the report.

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. Value of Fisheries by Provinces, 1924-1928, in order of Value, 1928

Province	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or decrease 1928 compared with 1927 Inc. + Dec. —
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109	22,890,913	26,562,727	+ 3,671,814
Nova Scotia.....	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922	10,783,631	11,681,995	+ 898,364
New Brunswick.....	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478	4,406,673	5,001,641	+ 594,968
Ontario.....	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193	3,670,229	4,030,753	+ 360,524
Quebec.....	2,283,314	3,044,919	3,110,964	2,736,450	2,996,614	+ 260,164
Manitoba.....	1,232,563	1,466,930	2,328,803	2,039,738	2,240,314	+ 200,576
Prince Edward Island.....	1,201,772	1,598,119	1,358,934	1,367,807	1,196,681	— 171,126
Alberta.....	339,107	458,504	749,076	712,469	725,050	+ 12,581
Saskatchewan.....	482,492	494,882	444,288	503,609	563,533	+ 59,924
Yukon Territory.....	18,773	15,370	17,860	12,090	51,665	+ 39,575
Total.....	44,534,235	47,942,131	56,360,633	49,123,609	55,050,973	+ 5,927,364

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1924-1928

Prince Edward Island

Kind of Fish	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or decrease 1928 compared with 1927	
						Inc. +	Dec. -
Lobsters..... cwt.	65,893	78,570	66,298	62,800	65,613	+	2,813
\$	777,301	1,088,712	826,718	855,917	752,123	-	103,794
Smelts..... cwt.	14,273	17,595	15,390	14,936	13,122	-	1,814
\$	133,747	142,496	98,670	179,232	112,319	-	66,913
Cod..... cwt.	41,036	61,483	49,823	49,419	36,852	-	12,567
\$	81,885	150,135	118,380	128,830	98,028	-	30,802
Herring..... cwt.	37,716	64,942	63,930	51,834	47,451	-	4,383
\$	58,664	83,703	89,915	85,368	94,939	+	6,571
Oysters..... bbl.	7,945	5,278	5,161	4,071	4,750	+	685
\$	63,840	52,780	61,898	48,838	47,619	-	1,219
Mackerel..... cwt.	7,646	6,220	6,054	6,455	10,197	+	3,742
\$	37,448	23,246	20,653	28,255	42,068	+	13,813

Nova Scotia

Cod..... cwt.	1,129,801	1,408,238	1,858,944	1,331,873	1,470,172	+	138,299
\$	3,309,209	3,760,833	4,652,858	3,455,772	4,398,019	+	942,247
Lobsters..... cwt.	115,275	170,698	184,316	179,673	172,409	-	7,264
\$	1,904,407	3,014,963	3,386,416	3,255,627	3,048,255	-	207,372
Haddock..... cwt.	320,804	323,718	458,292	384,207	445,950	+	61,743
\$	975,660	1,134,327	1,671,971	1,402,135	1,654,977	+	252,842
Halibut..... cwt.	27,407	20,250	23,725	27,551	25,768	-	1,783
\$	441,113	282,118	351,720	468,679	434,110	-	34,569
Mackerel..... cwt.	114,662	117,599	67,580	72,306	71,440	-	866
\$	688,350	445,185	285,961	338,551	369,732	+	30,901
Herring..... cwt.	267,413	206,863	264,823	214,560	166,398	-	48,162
\$	542,658	434,130	547,548	482,378	368,221	-	114,157
Hake and cusk..... cwt.	119,988	91,027	91,946	119,431	158,744	+	39,313
\$	203,352	183,465	135,517	153,840	268,577	+	114,737
Scallops..... bbl.	7,504	12,404	19,918	37,607	24,533	-	13,074
\$	51,793	70,025	138,472	212,838	156,198	-	56,650
Salmon..... cwt.	10,127	8,422	13,428	12,819	7,059	-	5,760
\$	181,936	157,124	253,272	233,189	138,681	-	94,508
Swordfish..... cwt.	5,575	4,551	12,936	7,299	8,088	+	789
\$	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,692	132,345	+	11,653
Smelts..... cwt.	8,186	8,328	10,981	7,110	6,089	-	1,021
\$	131,523	130,182	165,030	124,653	103,535	-	21,118

New Brunswick

Sardines..... bbl.	269,643	158,259	171,637	174,640	279,349	+	104,709
\$	1,241,505	1,016,325	1,172,490	1,046,250	1,284,771	+	238,521
Lobsters..... cwt.	68,303	65,894	59,611	49,752	57,970	+	8,218
\$	1,203,564	1,069,722	1,135,664	955,053	1,037,195	+	82,142
Smelts..... cwt.	63,975	46,692	59,400	46,184	59,866	+	13,682
\$	844,730	718,149	850,913	686,163	912,055	+	225,892
Cod..... cwt.	259,166	205,544	201,425	136,773	172,874	+	36,101
\$	643,321	512,013	478,770	284,662	436,736	+	152,074
Herring..... cwt.	333,530	372,710	422,897	412,833	335,833	-	77,000
\$	367,037	385,354	529,195	379,616	377,966	-	1,650
Salmon..... cwt.	33,563	30,073	25,131	22,464	12,557	-	9,907
\$	425,800	428,558	408,397	414,280	264,000	-	150,280
Clams and quahugs..... bbl.	33,444	19,496	27,278	33,197	30,058	-	3,139
\$	137,099	88,426	111,362	130,698	131,679	+	981

FISHERIES STATISTICS

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1924-1928—con.

New Brunswick—concluded

Kind of Fish	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or decrease 1928 compared with 1927 Inc. + Dec. —	
Oysters.....	bbl. 17,201 103,040	12,038 88,693	12,383 92,535	13,574 100,576	12,383 107,808	— +	1,191 7,232
Hake and cusk.....	cwt. 56,978 85,360	66,892 87,146	43,818 45,104	45,759 60,302	78,726 69,923	+	32,967 9,621
Shad.....	cwt. 7,082 65,888	7,724 71,264	5,253 48,816	3,403 30,238	8,126 67,351	+	4,723 37,113
Haddock.....	cwt. 16,638 37,039	18,186 32,546	35,038 76,480	33,834 72,924	28,878 64,800	—	4,956 8,124
Tom cod.....	cwt. 13,375 50,209	13,056 41,517	17,079 61,242	20,246 91,979	17,266 63,774	—	2,980 28,205

Quebec

Cod.....	cwt. 417,783 1,120,570	602,099 1,545,804	584,567 1,408,516	460,573 1,011,795	469,924 1,351,501	+	9,351 339,706
Lobsters.....	cwt. 22,742 283,899	25,676 379,580	29,358 434,874	24,606 359,579	26,445 346,415	+	1,839 13,164
Herring.....	cwt. 206,135 161,119	286,028 246,115	326,416 278,795	262,521 238,093	258,245 256,015	—	4,276 17,922
Eels.....	cwt. 11,918 86,756	11,816 104,463	21,172 195,608	13,570 113,148	21,871 192,075	+	8,301 78,927
Pickeral or dore.....	cwt. 1,226 16,883	2,016 40,211	2,104 39,214	8,064 137,165	8,725 149,655	+	661 12,490
Smelts.....	cwt. 2,854 32,468	3,400 37,243	5,259 41,811	13,428 110,823	12,018 101,820	—	1,410 9,003
Salmon.....	cwt. 15,080 136,725	20,714 189,318	15,536 159,303	14,840 152,710	8,159 100,007	—	6,681 52,703
Mackerel.....	cwt. 79,437 246,278	47,135 131,229	22,765 71,353	70,765 185,296	23,520 78,548	—	47,245 106,748
Carp.....	cwt. 3,224 25,472	2,563 18,216	4,868 60,825	5,032 63,298	6,242 51,051	+	1,210 12,247

Ontario

Trout.....	cwt. 68,821 901,555	73,257 1,003,621	69,127 933,214	74,978 1,192,150	66,596 1,042,893	—	8,382 149,257
Whitefish.....	cwt. 66,918 869,934	70,583 924,638	64,049 864,661	61,658 937,202	58,235 911,958	—	3,423 25,244
Perch.....	cwt. 25,158 150,948	23,317 139,902	20,678 124,068	28,180 211,352	46,935 704,025	+	18,755 492,673
Pickeral or dore.....	cwt. 29,646 400,221	25,677 370,774	23,071 299,923	21,163 300,529	20,012 420,252	—	1,151 119,723
Pickeral, blue.....	cwt. 30,601 168,306	34,453 275,624	30,385 182,310	31,173 187,038	21,496 257,952	—	9,677 70,914
Herring.....	cwt. 125,013 625,065	45,555 250,554	44,122 264,732	58,099 302,114	53,006 198,772	—	5,093 103,342
Pike.....	cwt. 12,933 65,958	13,163 75,688	12,954 97,155	14,002 98,014	12,467 124,670	—	1,535 26,656
Tullibee.....	cwt. 5,004 32,526	9,109 66,041	11,971 125,695	15,520 194,001	10,304 103,040	—	5,216 90,961

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1924-1928—contc.

Manitoba

Kind of Fish		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Increase or decrease 1928 compared with 1927	
							Inc.	Dec.
Pickereel.....	cwt.	62,486	48,953	87,251	99,813	101,870	+	2,057
	\$	528,426	562,881	900,608	804,854	921,010	+	116,156
Tullibee.....	cwt.	34,363	49,539	85,267	102,451	89,068	-	13,383
	\$	125,258	207,622	501,814	419,103	484,129	+	65,026
Whitefish.....	cwt.	27,904	38,078	54,122	49,114	49,899	+	785
	\$	265,076	361,849	490,625	418,461	473,232	+	54,771
Pike.....	cwt.	30,314	27,305	43,467	40,166	36,366	-	3,800
	\$	104,973	110,222	176,425	149,058	154,550	+	4,892
Goldeyes.....	cwt.	6,533	7,205	11,625	11,420	10,642	+	77g
	\$	35,495	70,080	85,099	115,190	115,124	+	66

Saskatchewan

Whitefish.....	cwt.	42,393	44,078	37,667	41,323	43,667	+	2,344
	\$	363,532	384,700	326,058	389,185	439,075	+	49,890
Pike.....	cwt.	5,393	4,153	4,354	3,731	4,875	+	1,144
	\$	35,920	28,285	26,606	24,215	27,960	+	3,745
Pickereel.....	cwt.	3,556	2,896	2,918	3,753	3,054	-	699
	\$	28,576	25,738	25,520	34,224	27,248	-	6,976
Trout.....	cwt.	2,839	3,146	3,106	2,700	2,408	-	292
	\$	28,891	30,980	33,483	29,784	26,908	-	2,876
Sturgeon.....	cwt.	25	15	30	-	342	+	342
	\$	1,040	600	1,200	-	20,520	+	20,520

Alberta

Whitefish.....	cwt.	29,931	32,349	34,132	32,355	27,020	-	5,335
	\$	241,696	310,665	478,660	434,449	340,407	-	94,042
Trout.....	cwt.	3,602	2,746	3,907	10,892	19,371	+	8,489
	\$	36,102	31,930	46,418	126,955	222,312	+	95,357
Pickereel.....	cwt.	3,921	6,943	10,374	6,746	8,499	+	1,753
	\$	28,159	52,645	116,175	65,257	92,427	+	27,170
Pike.....	cwt.	4,311	7,438	9,780	10,473	6,657	-	3,816
	\$	17,275	42,889	83,559	63,516	32,056	-	31,460

British Columbia

Salmon.....	cwt.	1,965,159	1,873,376	2,125,555	1,490,395	2,257,455	+	767,060
	\$	13,025,251	14,973,885	18,769,605	14,253,803	17,345,670	+	3,091,867
Halibut.....	cwt.	331,382	318,240	315,095	271,354	302,820	+	31,466
	\$	5,427,542	3,891,819	4,543,720	3,467,904	3,370,670	-	97,234
Pilchards.....	cwt.	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	+	241,670
	\$	82,881	182,911	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	+	724,270
Herring.....	cwt.	1,157,625	1,437,875	1,301,269	1,724,246	1,535,118	-	189,128
	\$	1,392,580	1,717,985	1,528,734	1,867,429	1,808,944	-	58,485
Ling cod ¹	cwt.	-	-	-	49,912	50,772	+	860
	\$	-	-	-	401,259	366,101	-	35,158
Clams and quahaugs.....	bbi.	20,030	26,527	12,813	14,419	16,834	+	2,415
	\$	153,472	161,764	105,409	96,182	130,015	+	33,833
Black cod.....	cwt.	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	13,388	-	3,042
	\$	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	101,452	-	21,969

Yukon Territory

Salmon.....	cwt.	684	585	656	805	866	+	61
	\$	11,628	9,945	12,490	8,050	17,320	+	9,270
Trout.....	cwt.	115	82	91	50	562	+	512
	\$	2,875	2,050	2,548	1,000	14,050	+	13,050
Whitefish.....	cwt.	150	115	89	70	525	+	465
	\$	3,750	2,875	2,492	1,400	13,375	+	11,975

¹ Included with cod prior to 1927.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928

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.	36,852	54,190	1,470,172	2,822,472	172,874	269,075	469,924	956,355	256	643
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	8,574	25,474	88,723	341,511	11,853	50,601	17,773	68,584	118	1,010
Fresh fillets..... cwt.			21,104	245,815						
Green-salted..... cwt.	13,606	68,921	81,246	367,142	5,298	28,851	24,325	96,399	69	483
Canned..... cases			2,271	18,400						
Smoked..... cwt.			404	3,232						
Smoked fillets..... cwt.			55,529	670,965	100	1,200				
Dried..... cwt.	247	1,909	285,926	2,250,845	46,939	321,333	133,662	1,125,876		
Boneless..... cwt.	39	411	33,596	390,808	261	2,882	662	6,426		
Cod liver oil, medicinal..... gal.			63,302	57,714	23,696	22,697	38,726	33,767		
Cod oil..... gal.	2,926	1,313	110,851	51,587	22,152	9,172	42,632	20,449		
Total value marketed.		98,028		4,398,019		436,736		1,351,501		1,493
Haddock, caught and landed cwt.	996	2,591	445,950	917,494	28,878	54,430	5,884	8,826		
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	996	4,254	152,049	558,962	15,364	49,972	12	60		
Fresh fillets..... cwt.			36,747	437,145		2,896				
Canned..... cases			9,664	69,734						
Smoked..... cwt.			42,001	356,412	234	1,555				
Smoked fillets..... cwt.			9,972	124,898	9	82				
Green-salted..... cwt.			6,335	15,830	257	794				
Dried..... cwt.			16,143	80,014	1,750	9,501	1,958	9,690		
Boneless..... cwt.			1,159	11,982						
Total value marketed.		4,254		1,654,977		64,800		9,750		
Hake and cusk, caught and landed cwt.	11,925	9,981	158,744	132,046	78,726	50,534	3,804	5,706	45	262
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	243	406	18,451	23,396	184	433			45	235
Fresh fillets..... cwt.			1,356	12,830						
Green-salted..... cwt.	4,382	16,998	37,233	73,843	11,113	22,065				
Smoked fillets..... cwt.			2,984	32,534	94	752				
Dried..... cwt.	1,058	5,758	23,017	112,312	10,856	45,931	1,268	6,340		
Boneless..... cwt.			1,603	13,662	106	742				
Total value marketed.		23,162		268,577		69,923		6,340		235
Pollock, caught and landed cwt.			30,573	31,496	34,118	31,725				
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.			3,063	7,211	2,240	4,879				
Fresh fillets..... cwt.			62	800						
Green-salted..... cwt.			3,019	9,889	7,637	18,685				
Dried..... cwt.			7,525	34,874	6,907	31,733				
Total value marketed.				52,574		55,297				
Whiting, caught and landed cwt.									18	72
Marketed fresh..... cwt.									18	128
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.			1,287	2,262						
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.			1,272	3,816						
Fresh fillets..... cwt.			5	60						
Total value marketed.				3,876						
Hallbut, caught and landed cwt.			25,768	297,703	66	995	1,269	6,901	302,820	2,964,318
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.			25,757	433,567			1,269	7,541	302,810	3,370,539
Smoked..... cwt.			1	16					6	131
Canned..... cases			47	527						
Total value marketed.				434,110				7,541		3,370,670

¹See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec ¹		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc. caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	2,488	3,090	986	2,122	-	-	4,132	11,915
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	2,488	11,422	986	2,882	-	-	4,132	19,832
Skate, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	2,318	2,308	142	190	-	-	1,134	2,571
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	2,318	7,189	142	190	-	-	1,134	4,332
Soles, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	14,399	30,090	-	-	-	-	5,673	22,732
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	13,553	54,280	-	-	-	-	5,673	36,276
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	-	-	282	5,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	59,864	-	-	-	-	-	36,276
Herring, caught and landed..... cwt.	47,451	67,384	166,398	167,831	335,833	181,801	251,261	126,051	1,535,118	1,412,690
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	9,288	26,643	66,280	139,495	50,981	32,695	4,432	15,200	18,693	77,382
Boneless..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	355	3,627	-	-	-	-
Canned..... cases	-	-	137	959	3,962	15,848	-	-	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	70	420	12,310	80,591	40,368	125,996	13,416	54,810	6,187	52,283
Dry-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,188	1,489,501
Pickled..... bbl.	215	1,969	7,455	50,873	3,321	22,782	7,321	47,307	65	1,388
Used as bait..... bbl.	18,603	65,907	31,986	95,361	40,729	66,548	60,387	82,622	47,971	120,336
Fertilizer..... bbl.	-	-	1,295	942	49,084	48,830	37,461	19,715	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	33,091	9,875	-	-	68,411	24,137
Meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	733	32,734	-	-	831	43,917
Scales..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	3,498	19,031	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	94,930	-	368,221	-	377,966	-	219,714	-	1,808,944
Mackerel, caught and landed..... cwt.	10,197	24,334	71,440	244,016	18,611	34,779	23,520	42,047	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	3,761	14,811	35,732	221,847	18,461	37,399	2,700	9,200	-	-
Canned..... cases	336	1,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	43	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salted..... bbl.	2,616	25,302	11,915	147,475	50	500	6,940	69,348	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	42,068	-	369,752	-	37,899	-	78,548	-	-
Sardines, caught and landed..... bbl.	-	-	6,591	6,591	279,349	349,555	50	360	-	-
Marketed—										
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	257,881	1,032,874	-	-	-	-
Sold fresh and salted..... bbl.	-	-	6,591	6,591	214,675	251,897	50	360	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	6,591	-	1,284,771	-	360	-	-
Pilchards, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,610,252	1,075,407
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	1,062
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	882
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,007	314,487
Used as bait..... bbl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,149	5,175
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,995,806	1,474,512
Meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500	767,049
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,563,137
Alewives, caught and landed..... cwt.	150	150	11,954	11,074	23,600	17,425	-	-	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	150	450	6,593	10,070	2,223	4,623	-	-	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	858	2,463	652	2,610	-	-	-	-
Salted..... bbl.	-	-	1,216	5,417	6,689	30,452	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	450	-	17,950	-	37,685	-	-	-	-

¹See also Inland Fisheries. 90209—34

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick ¹		Quebec		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	63	630	206	2,479	-	-	12	84
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	63	670	206	3,530	-	-	12	84
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	8,135
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	12,389
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	55	1,100	7,059	112,340	12,209	186,776	7,392	84,160	2,257,455	8,153,831
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	55	1,375	6,711	133,210	12,209	255,189	5,715	75,834	253,131	2,225,077
Canned..... cases	-	-	323	3,946	-	-	369	3,398	2,035,637	13,768,748
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	50	1,525	-	-	-	-	536	7,294
Dry-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	3,900	170,253	674,759
Mild-cured..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,467	505,301
Pickled..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	5,220	10,520	153,265
Roe..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,061	10,425
Used as bait..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	801
Total value marketed.	-	1,375	-	138,681	-	255,189	-	88,352	-	17,345,670
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	368	4,715	7,151	34,189	63	940	-	-
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	268	4,767	7,121	60,985	63	940	-	-
Salted..... bbl.	-	-	32	960	10	390	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	5,727	-	61,375	-	940	-	-
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	13,122	91,649	6,089	68,246	59,866	576,629	3,244	28,602	782	9,635
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	13,122	112,319	6,131	103,535	59,866	912,055	3,202	33,116	782	11,723
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	4	44	-	-	22	220	279	4,870
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	4	82	-	-	22	220	279	6,338
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	92	920	1,028	18,370	88	1,760	356	4,272	55	660
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	92	1,104	1,028	20,214	88	1,800	244	3,780	55	832
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	803	-	-
Pickled..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	96	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	1,104	-	20,214	-	1,800	-	4,679	-	832
Black Cod, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,388	65,906
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,727	33,250
Green-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1,326
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,241	66,750
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	126
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,452
Red Cod, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,225	16,230
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,129	20,960
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	436
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,396
Ling Cod, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,772	327,424
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,268	363,992
Green salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	639
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	1,420
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366,101
Albacore, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	1,629	8,648	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	1,629	13,249	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928—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
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Caplin, caught and landed bbl.	178	606	75	75	-	-	4,611	5,499	-	-
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	178	682	75	180	-	-	4,611	5,499	-	-
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	245	1,671	1,576	15,161	361	2,206	239	2,170	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	245	2,390	1,576	18,024	361	5,146	239	2,170	-	-
Greyfish,² caught and landed cwt.	-	-	570	114	-	-	14	14	230,557	80,694
Octopus, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	1,801
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	2,921
Oulachons, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	1,945
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	2,349
Squid, caught and landed bbl.	-	-	2,862	6,957	-	-	1,711	3,471	-	-
Used as bait..... bbl.	-	-	2,862	7,767	-	-	1,711	3,471	-	-
Swordfish, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	8,088	112,243	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	8,088	132,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tom Cod, caught and landed cwt.	1,936	4,325	299	306	17,266	26,041	100	150	12	36
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,936	5,870	299	337	17,266	63,774	100	150	12	60
Mixed fish, caught and landed cwt. (Not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere).	-	-	100	200	86	86	8,529	42,557	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	100	200	86	86	8,529	42,557	-	-
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed bbl.	2,549	3,177	11,023	15,362	30,058	45,643	2,851	16,726	16,834	53,242
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... bbl.	2,103	3,592	6,838	15,004	6,941	14,414	2,851	16,726	1,548	10,803
Canned..... cases	447	2,575	4,309	23,283	23,048	117,265	-	-	15,286	119,212
Total value marketed.	-	6,167	-	38,287	-	131,679	-	16,726	-	130,015
Cockles, caught and and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	59	177	150	600	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	59	183	150	900	-	-
Crabs, caught and landed cwt.	523	261	50	100	-	-	-	-	5,878	27,628
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	50	150	-	-	-	-	5,878	33,868
Canned..... cases	52	1,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	1,248	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	33,868
Lobsters, caught and landed cwt.	65,613	553,120	172,409	2,210,160	57,970	632,556	26,445	216,126	-	-
Marketed—										
In shell..... cwt.	6,791	99,137	66,239	1,525,674	24,384	583,833	492	6,708	-	-
Meat..... cwt.	68	6,800	264	19,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned..... cases	25,077	635,427	55,277	1,465,239	19,468	451,165	12,164	332,091	-	-
Tomalley..... cases	799	10,759	3,226	38,322	197	2,197	645	7,616	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	752,123	-	3,048,255	-	1,037,195	-	346,415	-	-
Abalone, caught and landed bbl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	2,890
Marketed canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	5,780

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

² Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizer.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928—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
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Oysters, caught and landed bbl.	4,756	39,721	1,944	11,231	12,383	81,822	-	-	2,410	40,334
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	4,756	47,619	1,944	15,935	12,383	107,808	-	-	2,410	42,818
Scallops, caught and landed bbl.	320	1,395	21,533	134,688	50	250	1,401	4,505	-	-
Marketed—										
Shelled..... gal.	640	1,395	48,597	154,998	100	250	2,802	6,774	-	-
Canned..... cases	-	-	119	1,190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	1,395	-	156,188	-	250	-	6,774	-	-
Shrimps, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	10,303
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	14,280
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried cwt.	-	-	786	3,188	288	1,166	37	394	-	-
Winkles, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	930	1,405	368	891	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	930	2,810	368	891	-	-	-	-
Dulse, green cwt.	-	-	76	380	2,450	3,629	-	-	-	-
Marketed dried..... cwt.	-	-	38	950	350	3,629	-	-	-	-
Fur Seals, caught and landed no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	18,812
Skins marketed..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	23,092
Hair Seals, caught and landed no.	415	1,463	2,669	6,308	758	2,490	4,416	20,916	-	-
Marketed—										
Skins..... no.	415	1,488	2,669	6,538	758	2,990	4,416	21,946	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	1,099	483	-	-	6,916	2,613	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	1,488	-	7,021	-	2,990	-	24,559	-	-
Porpoises, caught and landed no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	90	-	-
Marketed—										
Skins..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	57	-	-
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-
Whales, caught and landed no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	318,616
Marketed—										
Whalebone and meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	12,784
Whale oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571,914	260,592
Whale fertilizer..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	45,240
Total value marketed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,616
Miscellaneous Products—										
Fish oil, n.e.s..... gal.	-	-	33,267	21,469	21,005	11,780	21	13	411,208	119,120
Fish glue..... gal.	-	-	15,348	11,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish meal, n.e.s..... ton	-	-	3,620	204,353	-	-	40	2,000	3,198	173,920
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s. ton	-	-	273	5,085	98	1,180	50	1,000	460	20,856
Fishskins and bones. cwt.	-	-	12,849	22,558	138	296	100	275	-	-
Fish offal..... ton	-	-	11,975	45,124	65	325	200	200	-	-
Other products.....	-	-	-	4,905	-	3,806	-	-	-	4,000
Total Value Sea Fisheries—										
Caught and landed.....	-	849,038	-	7,395,966	-	2,590,258	-	1,577,264	-	14,633,627
Marketed.....	-	1,196,681	-	11,681,995	-	4,973,592	-	2,254,257	-	26,562,727

¹ See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928—con.

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries					
	New Brunswick ¹		Quebec ¹		Ontario	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	548	1,644	-	-	-	-
Marketed—						
Used fresh..... cwt.	284	852	-	-	-	-
Salted..... bbl.	88	792	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	1,644	-	-	-	-
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	11	198	545	8,686	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	11	198	545	8,686	-	-
Carp, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	6,242	51,051	7,240	25,340
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	6,242	51,051	7,240	41,628
Catfish, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	3,570	39,861	4,347	30,429
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	3,570	39,861	4,347	34,776
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	380	1,520	21,632	189,905	1,228	7,368
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	380	1,520	21,632	189,905	1,228	8,596
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	6,984	36,301	53,006	132,515
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	6,984	36,301	53,006	198,772
Maskinonge, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	93	2,369	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	93	2,369	-	-
Mixed fish, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	10,285	65,857	30,515	122,060
(Graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.)						
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	10,285	65,857	30,515	122,060
Mullets, caught and landed cwt.	365	1,095	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	365	1,095	-	-	-	-
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	3	12	2,475	18,894	46,935	598,421
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	3	12	2,475	18,894	46,935	704,025
Pickeral or dore, caught and landed cwt.	450	5,850	8,725	149,655	20,012	350,210
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	450	5,850	8,725	149,655	20,012	420,252
Pickeral, blue, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	21,496	257,952
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	21,496	257,952
Pike, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	2,336	23,686	12,467	99,736
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	2,336	23,686	12,467	124,670
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	348	8,811	767	11,655	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	348	8,811	767	11,655	-	-
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	975	5,976	660	7,938	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	975	5,976	660	7,938	-	-
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	8,774	68,704	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	8,774	68,704	-	-
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	67	2,345	2,753	50,728	1,393	48,755
Marketed—						
Used fresh..... cwt.	67	2,345	2,753	50,728	1,393	55,720
Caviar..... lb.	300	300	-	-	4,411	4,411
Total value marketed.....	-	2,645	-	50,728	-	60,131
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	203	2,875	66,596	932,344
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	203	2,875	66,596	1,042,893
Tullibee, caught and landed cwt.	-	-	-	-	10,304	85,832
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	10,304	103,040
Whitefish, caught and landed cwt.	31	328	1,308	14,192	53,235	786,172
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	31	328	1,308	14,192	53,235	911,958
Total Value Inland Fisheries—						
Caught and landed	-	27,779	-	742,357	-	3,477,134
Marketed	-	28,079	-	742,357	-	4,030,753

¹ See also Sea Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1928—concluded

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$
Bass, caught and landed..... cwt.	142	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	142	709	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp, caught and landed..... cwt.	15	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	15	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish, caught and landed..... cwt.	1,018	8,336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,018	10,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldeyes, caught and landed..... cwt.	10,642	53,396	61	610	10	100	-	-
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	61	732	10	100	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	6,552	115,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	115,124	-	732	-	100	-	-
Herring, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	3	45	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	3	54	-	-	-	-
Mixed Fish, caught and landed..... cwt.	78	780	3,493	4,089	4,723	4,743	277	5,540
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	78	1,014	3,403	4,945	4,723	4,743	277	6,920
Mullets, caught and landed..... cwt.	11,657	17,118	3,529	7,219	514	1,001	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	11,657	23,797	3,529	11,664	514	1,001	-	-
Saugers, caught and landed..... cwt.	4,104	22,731	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	4,104	28,795	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perch, caught and landed..... cwt.	1,521	14,429	-	-	817	7,632	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,521	17,326	-	-	817	10,669	-	-
Pickereel or dore, caught and landed cwt.	101,870	712,819	3,054	16,500	8,499	54,291	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	101,870	921,010	3,054	27,248	8,499	92,427	-	-
Pike, caught and landed..... cwt.	36,366	111,668	4,875	16,495	6,657	26,047	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	36,366	154,550	4,875	27,960	6,657	32,056	-	-
Salmon, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	13,856
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	17,320
Sturgeon, caught and landed..... cwt.	6	240	342	13,680	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	6	345	342	20,520	-	-	-	-
Trout, caught and landed..... cwt.	935	7,250	2,408	16,330	19,371	84,284	562	11,240
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	935	10,112	2,408	26,908	19,371	222,312	562	14,050
Tullibee, caught and landed..... cwt.	89,063	347,710	589	2,459	4,184	19,417	-	-
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	88,638	480,159	589	4,427	4,184	21,335	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	268	3,970	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	484,129	-	4,427	-	21,335	-	-
Whitefish, caught and landed..... cwt.	49,899	324,014	43,667	293,035	27,020	224,791	535	10,700
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	49,899	473,232	43,667	439,075	27,020	340,407	535	13,375
Total Value Inland Fisheries—								
Caught and landed.....	-	1,620,976	-	370,462	-	422,306	-	41,336
Marketed.....	-	2,240,314	-	563,533	-	725,050	-	51,665

14. Total Values for Counties and Districts of Sea Fish Caught and Landed and Marketed, 1928

County or District	Total Value of Sea Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Sea Fish and Fish Products Marketed
	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—Totals	849,038	1,196,681
Kings.....	259,151	371,261
Queens.....	223,501	329,267
Prince.....	366,386	496,153
Nova Scotia—Totals	7,395,966	11,681,995
Richmond.....	176,583	140,285
Cape Breton.....	333,229	442,968
Victoria.....	170,788	206,579
Inverness.....	342,315	602,688
Cumberland.....	81,599	125,969
Colchester.....	18,299	25,110
Pictou.....	138,454	333,160
Antigonish.....	123,803	192,979
Guysborough.....	648,891	1,395,713
Halifax.....	1,022,597	2,229,657
Hants.....	8,062	11,681
Lunenburg.....	1,875,322	2,450,336
Queens.....	222,630	261,716
Shelburne.....	755,057	905,358
Yarmouth.....	837,544	1,077,418
Digby.....	604,698	1,100,823
Annapolis.....	125,844	169,297
Kings.....	10,245	10,258
New Brunswick—Totals	2,590,258	4,973,562
Charlotte.....	674,623	1,898,825
St. John.....	187,346	236,779
Albert.....	200	200
Westmorland.....	245,332	640,642
Kent.....	298,183	310,724
Northumberland.....	570,283	1,052,081
Gloucester.....	502,398	716,197
Restigouche.....	111,893	118,114
Quebec—Totals	1,577,264	2,254,257
Bonaventure.....	270,073	326,482
Gaspé.....	684,618	997,886
Magdalen Islands.....	378,592	644,350
Saguenay.....	167,108	207,146
Matane.....	3,394	4,914
Rimouski.....	73,479	73,479
British Columbia—Totals	14,633,627	26,562,727
District No. 1.....	3,002,332	3,485,300
District No. 2.....	6,587,075	14,302,773
District No. 3.....	5,044,220	8,774,654

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1928

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.....	940,564	1,209,514	2,150,078	249,075	232,633	481,708	12,111	241,133	253,244
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals..	-	36,852	36,852	-	996	996	-	11,925	11,925
3 Kings.....	-	5,893	5,893	-	846	846	-	4,850	4,850
4 Queens.....	-	20,274	20,274	-	150	150	-	1,335	1,335
5 Prince.....	-	10,685	10,685	-	-	-	-	5,740	5,740
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	927,797	542,375	1,470,172	247,875	198,075	445,950	10,711	148,033	158,744
7 Richmond.....	-	21,236	21,236	-	13,547	13,547	-	27	27
8 Cape Breton.....	-	52,169	52,169	-	3,009	3,009	-	19	19
9 Victoria.....	-	45,747	45,747	-	27,894	27,894	-	14	14
10 Inverness.....	2,423	32,205	34,628	8,035	5,015	13,050	218	7,380	7,598
11 Cumberland.....	-	40	40	-	19	19	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	114	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	180	180	-	-	-	-	432	432
14 Antigonish.....	-	1,522	1,522	-	390	390	-	2,521	2,521
15 Guysborough.....	35,481	89,080	124,561	37,425	19,805	57,230	441	964	1,405
16 Halifax.....	76,898	72,666	149,564	177,261	6,597	183,858	1,550	1,750	3,300
17 Hants.....	-	32	32	-	5	5	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	783,277	17,483	800,760	22,619	3,396	26,015	2,530	3,399	5,929
19 Queens.....	-	47,046	47,046	-	7,452	7,452	-	2,712	2,712
20 Shelburne.....	4,270	107,376	111,646	-	32,702	32,702	-	10,222	10,222
21 Yarmouth.....	25,448	17,192	42,640	2,535	6,835	9,370	5,972	869	6,841
22 Digby.....	-	33,199	33,199	-	64,509	64,509	-	101,053	101,053
23 Annapolis.....	-	4,295	4,295	-	6,298	6,298	-	16,659	16,659
24 King's.....	-	793	793	-	602	602	-	12	12
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	4,190	168,684	172,874	-	28,878	28,878	-	78,726	78,726
26 Charlotte.....	-	19,992	19,992	-	27,214	27,214	-	61,410	61,410
27 St. John.....	-	2,150	2,150	-	950	950	-	6,750	6,750
28 Albert.....	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	1,637	810	2,447	-	-	-	-	4,655	4,655
31 Northumberland.....	2,553	280	2,833	-	-	-	-	10	10
32 Gloucester.....	-	144,329	144,329	-	480	480	-	5,797	5,797
33 Restigouche.....	-	1,107	1,107	-	234	234	-	104	104
34 Quebec—Totals.....	8,414	461,510	469,924	1,200	4,684	5,884	1,400	2,404	3,804
35 Bonaventure.....	2,500	74,696	77,196	1,200	4,684	5,884	1,400	2,404	3,804
36 Gaspé.....	-	271,598	271,598	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	66,000	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	5,914	48,009	53,923	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	1,199	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	163	93	256	-	-	-	-	45	45
42 District No. 1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
43 District No. 2.....	163	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	93	93	-	-	-	-	28	28

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-tractlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1928—con.

Pollock			Halibut			Flounders, etc.			Skate			
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.	
7,587	57,104	64,691	305,160	24,763	329,923	4,421	3,185	7,606	2,173	1,421	3,594	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7,587	22,986	30,573	16,325	9,443	25,768	1,456	1,032	2,488	2,173	145	2,318	6
-	19	19	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	6	6	1,935	2,024	3,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	369	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
260	5	265	184	210	394	664	-	664	10	-	10	10
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
487	1,277	1,764	436	1,541	1,977	-	240	240	-	-	-	15
4,020	446	4,466	3,967	1,107	5,074	727	50	777	128	-	128	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	897	2,035	-	2,035	17
2,070	120	2,190	4,600	73	4,673	65	-	65	-	-	-	18
-	1,219	1,219	-	1,561	1,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	781	781	-	1,988	1,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
750	4,289	5,039	5,203	230	5,433	-	572	572	-	145	145	21
-	13,864	13,864	-	116	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	792	792	-	170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	166	166	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	34,118	34,118	-	66	66	-	986	986	-	142	142	25
-	34,118	34,118	-	66	66	-	976	976	-	142	142	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	702	567	1,269	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	402	262	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	288,133	14,687	302,820	2,965	1,167	4,132	-	1,134	1,134	41
-	-	-	-	10,444	10,444	-	790	790	-	959	959	42
-	-	-	288,133	-	288,133	2,965	-	2,965	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	4,243	4,243	-	377	377	-	175	175	44

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1928—con.

Province and County or District	Soles			Herring			Mackerel		
	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.....	14,853	5,219	20,072	14,663	2,321,398	2,336,061	4,808	118,960	123,768
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	47,451	47,451	-	10,197	10,197
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	16,124	16,124	-	776	776
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	7,364	7,364	-	4,693	4,693
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	23,963	23,963	-	4,728	4,728
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	14,187	212	14,399	-	166,398	166,398	-	71,440	71,440
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	4,321	4,321	-	11,559	11,559
8 Cape Breton.....	-	-	-	-	16,172	16,172	-	6,365	6,365
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	3,695	3,695	-	7,549	7,549
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	-	13,811	13,811	-	2,337	2,337
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	8,090	8,090	-	148	148
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	235	235	-	2	2
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	1,457	1,457	-	355	355
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	4,817	4,817	-	170	170
15 Guysborough.....	4,790	-	4,790	-	17,423	17,423	-	9,208	9,208
16 Halifax.....	9,390	-	9,390	-	18,199	18,199	-	19,699	19,699
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	-	9,285	9,285	-	6,759	6,759
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	2,581	2,581	-	2,483	2,483
20 Shelburne.....	-	212	212	-	7,630	7,630	-	94	94
21 Yarmouth.....	7	-	7	-	15,014	15,014	-	4,333	4,333
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	17,917	17,917	-	351	351
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	23,883	23,883	-	16	16
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	1,848	1,848	-	12	12
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	-	-	7,287	328,546	335,833	2,658	15,953	18,611
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	160,105	160,105	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	155	155	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	87,311	87,311	-	261	261
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	3,489	23,670	27,159	736	1,811	2,547
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	3,798	2,050	5,848	1,922	5	1,927
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	53,030	53,030	-	13,693	13,693
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	2,217	2,217	-	183	183
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	-	-	7,376	243,885	251,261	2,150	21,370	23,520
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	6,500	72,920	79,420	2,150	550	2,700
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	55,715	55,715	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	-	-	-	109,572	109,572	-	20,820	20,820
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	876	1,830	2,706	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	1,440	1,440	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	2,408	2,408	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	666	5,007	5,673	-	1,535,118	1,535,118	-	-	-
42 District No. 1.....	-	4,280	4,280	-	80,075	80,075	-	-	-
43 District No. 2.....	666	3	669	-	137,716	137,716	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	724	724	-	1,317,327	1,317,327	-	-	-

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1928—con.

Salmon			Catfish			Black Cod			Ling Cod			
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	
ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	
3,137	2,281,033	2,284,170	1,287	-	1,287	4,423	8,965	13,388	428	50,344	50,772	1
-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	7,059	7,059	1,287	-	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	567	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	573	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	1,240	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	749	749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	571	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	1,055	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	424	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	604	604	1,287	-	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	414	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
3,137	9,072	12,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	2,458	2,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
212	633	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
2,925	1,182	4,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	1,996	1,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	2,761	2,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	7,392	7,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	2,050	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	1,379	1,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	3,529	3,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	309	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	2,257,455	2,257,455	-	-	-	4,423	8,965	13,388	428	50,344	50,772	41
-	380,897	380,897	-	-	-	-	6,998	6,998	-	21,866	21,866	42
-	1,226,923	1,226,923	-	-	-	4,423	-	4,423	428	-	428	43
-	649,635	649,635	-	-	-	-	1,967	1,967	-	28,478	28,478	44

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1928—con.

Province and County or District	Red Cod			Squid			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
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbi.	bbi.	bbi.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	640	3,585	4,225	1,000	3,573	4,573	16	8,072	8,088
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	2,862	2,862	16	8,072	8,088
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	716	716
8 Cape Breton.....	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	4,914	4,914
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	226
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	-	1,027	1,027	-	-	-
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-
15 Guysborough.....	-	-	-	-	792	792	-	1,818	1,818
16 Halifax.....	-	-	-	-	240	240	-	282	282
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	-	86	86	-	45	45
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	350	350	-	59	59
20 Shelburne.....	-	-	-	-	182	182	-	12	12
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	-	-	1,000	711	1,711	-	-	-
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	621	621	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	640	3,585	4,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 District No. 1.....	-	1,413	1,413	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 District No. 2.....	640	-	640	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	2,172	2,172	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1928—concluded

Fur Seals			Whales			All other kinds of fish	Total ¹			
Number taken offshore	Number taken inshore	Total number caught	Number taken offshore	Number taken inshore	Total number caught	Quantity taken inshore	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
56	2,034	2,090	227	78	305	3,143,995	1,567,346	9,718,470	11,285,816	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	97,287	-	204,763	204,763	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	29,016	-	57,560	57,560	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	33,167	-	66,983	66,983	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,104	-	80,220	80,220	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	285,487	1,229,414	1,466,481	2,695,895	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,339	-	60,970	60,970	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,759	1,935	99,058	100,993	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,673	-	92,740	92,740	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,437	11,794	79,694	91,488	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,627	-	18,050	18,050	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599	-	2,699	2,699	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,152	-	18,147	18,147	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,465	-	23,360	23,360	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,276	79,188	165,450	244,638	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,073	277,135	144,075	421,210	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	-	1,685	1,685	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,894	815,161	50,832	865,993	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,488	-	72,715	72,715	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,460	4,270	179,564	183,834	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,168	39,931	83,993	123,924	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	64,313	-	295,378	295,378	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,148	-	73,378	73,378	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	-	4,693	4,693	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	813,151	17,272	1,478,322	1,495,594	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	469,107	-	773,130	773,130	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	170,095	-	182,558	182,558	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	25	25	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	18,772	-	106,395	106,395	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	38,927	6,074	70,516	76,590	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	73,270	11,198	76,797	87,995	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,623	-	253,948	253,948	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,347	-	14,953	14,953	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	56,988	23,242	803,222	823,464	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,113	16,050	167,417	183,467	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,597	-	332,499	332,499	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	28,010	-	224,652	224,652	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,331	7,192	61,203	68,395	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	1,648	1,648	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,887	-	12,803	12,803	40
56	2,034	2,090	227	78	305	1,891,082	297,418	5,768,682	6,066,100	41
-	1,625	1,625	-	-	-	12,131	-	519,870	519,870	42
56	409	465	227	78	305	11,426	297,418	1,376,068	1,673,486	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,867,525	-	3,872,744	3,872,744	44

¹ Exclusive of fur seals and whales.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1928

In Primary Operations	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$
1 Steam trawlers.....	-	-	10	680,000
2 Steam vessels and tugs.....	-	-	3	14,500
3 Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	8	5,900	370	1,405,301.
4 Sail and row boats.....	630	6,576	4,830	118,225
5 Gasoline boats.....	1,236	299,605	5,223	1,454,321
6 Carrying smacks and scows.....	14	6,900	188	204,115
7 Gill nets.....	2,659	21,048	42,348	604,760
8 Salmon drift nets.....	11	1,760	476	22,155
9 Salmon trap nets.....	-	-	136	39,500
10 Trap nets, other.....	3	1,540	470	221,650
11 Dip and roll nets.....	-	-	-	-
12 Smelt nets.....	4,594	35,212	3,804	37,683
13 Pound nets.....	-	-	-	-
14 Weirs.....	-	-	91	19,800
15 Weir seines.....	-	-	-	-
16 Salmon purse seines.....	-	-	1	500
17 Seines, other.....	-	-	438	46,250
18 Weir drivers.....	-	-	-	-
19 Tubs of trawl.....	573	11,960	12,432	197,868
20 Hand lines.....	1,387	2,974	20,321	22,641
21 Crab traps.....	25	25	100	100
22 Eel traps.....	-	-	418	1,032
23 Lobster traps.....	283,045	283,045	856,178	1,166,001
24 Lobster pounds.....	-	-	32	11,770
25 Oyster rakes.....	228	666	217	631
26 Scallop drags.....	4	60	308	9,200
27 Quahaug rakes.....	31	93	20	20
28 Fishing piers and wharves.....	39	45,650	1,345	612,910
29 Freezers and ice houses.....	16	11,100	271	79,505
30 Small fish and smoke houses.....	318	16,540	3,838	334,614
31 Total value.....	-	750,634	-	7,355,052

In Primary Operations	Ontario		Manitoba	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$
32 Steam trawlers.....	-	-	-	-
33 Steam vessels and tugs.....	114	766,125	17	228,559
34 Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	-	-	-	-
35 Sail and row boats.....	1,018	58,374	938	53,845
36 Gasoline boats.....	959	616,848	117	78,950
37 Carrying smacks and scows.....	-	-	3	5,500
38 Gill nets.....	17,269,528	844,442	52,378	486,474
39 Salmon drift nets.....	-	-	-	-
40 Salmon drag nets.....	-	-	-	-
41 Trap nets, other.....	-	-	-	-
42 Dip and roll nets.....	58	890	22	88
43 Smelt nets.....	-	-	-	-
44 Pound nets.....	1,225	672,780	-	-
45 Hoop nets.....	880	29,172	13	150
46 Salmon purse seines.....	-	-	-	-
47 Seines, other.....	160	22,851	-	-
48 Spears.....	88	1,134	-	-
49 Tubs of trawl.....	-	-	-	-
50 Hand lines.....	524	5,728	-	-
51 Crab traps.....	-	-	-	-
52 Fish wheels.....	-	-	-	-
53 Oyster plant and equipment.....	-	-	-	-
54 Fishing piers and wharves.....	350	112,227	54	56,993
55 Freezers and ice houses.....	502	301,957	86	107,730
56 Small fish and smoke houses.....	-	-	81	36,600
57 Total value.....	-	3,432,528	-	1,054,889

¹For Ontario gill nets are shown in yards.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1928—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
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
297	227,100	-	-	297	227,100	111	45,000	-	-	111	45,000
4,932	112,805	311	2,272	5,243	115,077	1,424	52,460	1,408	52,325	2,832	104,785
2,174	764,800	3	900	2,176	765,700	2,430	660,130	276	82,008	2,715	742,138
66	190,400	-	-	66	190,400	7	3,100	-	-	7	3,100
8,524	90,637	646	7,161	9,170	97,798	*13,482	500,376	640	37,036	*14,122	537,412
5,123	108,610	-	-	5,123	108,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
377	201,305	-	-	377	201,305	-	-	-	-	-	-
602	1,861	-	-	602	1,861	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,821	513,378	-	-	6,821	513,378	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	13,000	-	-	65	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
355	409,355	-	-	355	409,355	-	-	1,624	129,789	1,624	129,789
19	3,800	-	-	19	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,364	104,650	-	-	1,364	104,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	17,100	-	-	82	17,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,640	23,770	-	-	1,640	23,770	1,255	26,673	-	-	1,255	26,673
6,926	8,555	-	-	6,926	8,555	24,158	27,200	1,967	37,962	26,125	65,162
-	-	110	320	110	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
327,227	434,978	-	-	327,227	434,978	120,126	166,183	-	-	120,126	166,183
12	27,800	-	-	12	27,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
920	3,910	-	-	920	3,910	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	420	-	-	105	420	1	450	-	-	1	450
278	569	-	-	278	569	-	-	-	-	-	-
396	113,230	-	-	396	113,230	268	36,675	-	-	268	36,675
72	211,700	-	-	72	211,700	127	36,870	275	35,346	402	72,216
923	438,400	-	-	923	438,400	950	50,985	215	11,442	1,165	62,427
-	4,022,133	-	10,653	-	4,032,786	-	1,606,102	-	335,908	-	1,992,010

Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	1	63,000	-	-
-	-	4	43,000	6	150,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	636	6,023,950	-	-
29	575	121	8,205	3,061	297,406	35	875
9	2,760	179	118,305	4,064	2,825,275	14	6,745
-	-	4	18,000	132	175,000	-	-
7,130	112,702	7,439	114,690	126	14,890	85	3,600
-	-	-	-	5,739	1,311,494	-	-
-	-	-	-	21	5,500	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	25,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	75	5,185	-	-
28	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	353	511,744	-	-
-	-	-	-	111	298,342	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,657	66,420	-	-
82	110	-	-	12,511	94,323	-	-
-	-	-	-	6,426	21,458	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	900
-	-	-	-	1	26,000	-	-
5	450	58	14,090	12	16,900	-	-
8	1,750	130	97,875	8	3,100	4	400
-	-	28	2,020	20	30,000	7	850
-	118,627	-	416,185	-	11,964,987	-	13,370

*Includes gill nets, seines, trap nets and smelt nets.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1928—concluded

In Fish Canning and Curing	Prince Edward Island	
	No.	Value
		\$
1 Lobster canneries.....	103	179,940
2 Salmon canneries.....	-	-
3 Clam canneries.....	3	10,350
4 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	-	
5 Fish curing establishments.....	2	
6 Reduction plants.....	-	
7 Total	108	190,290

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1928

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
	no.	no.	Sea	Inland
			no.	no.
8 Men employed on vessels, boats, etc.....	2,396	15,857	10,596	444
9 Persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments.....	1,211	3,738	2,035	-
10 Total	3,607	19,595	12,631	444

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1928—concluded

Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		British Columbia	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
112	726,132	99	349,902	61	102,295	-	-
-	-	-	-	6	675	61	12,476,543
8	34,302	9	-	-	-	2	-
3	232,585	2	1,068,375	-	-	-	4,671,102
88	2,506,120	37	191,866	31	339,713	46	-
8	225,071	5	12,619	-	-	27	3,813,693
219	3,724,210	152	1,622,762	98	442,683	136	20,961,338

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1928

Quebec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
Sea	Inland						
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
8,695	2,152	4,128	4,172	1,084	1,401	11,818	42
1,274	-	-	-	-	-	7,176	-
9,969	2,152	4,128	4,172	1,084	1,401	18,994	42

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 \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty by the Department of Marine and Fisheries amongst fishermen and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic Coast, under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1928, 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—\$7.50 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel—\$1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty—\$6.50 each.

There were 9,390 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,609 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid in 1928 was \$151,411.20 allocated as follows:—

To 553 vessels and their crews.....	\$	41,099.50
To 8,837 boats and their crews.....	\$	110,311.70

Imports and Exports

The value of fish and fish products imported into Canada during the calendar year 1928 was \$4,068,074, an increase over the preceding year of \$299,173, or 8 p.c., while the value of the exports amounted to \$38,096,245, an increase of \$3,281,797 or 9 p.c. The chief items of export in 1928 were canned salmon with a value of \$9,227,442; dried cod, \$4,953,119; canned lobster, \$3,107,292; and dry-salted herring, \$2,023,664.

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 1928

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon	Total for Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870.....	Not known	4,019,425	1,131,433	1,164,551	264,982	Not known	Not known	6,577,391
1871.....	Not known	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,612	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	2,930,904	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	Not known	11,117,000
1877.....	763,036	5,527,858	2,133,237	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	Not known	12,005,934
1878.....	804,344	6,131,600	2,305,290	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.....	1,855,667	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	1,027,033	1,644,646	Not known	16,958,192
1884.....	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,338,267	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	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887.....	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,550,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,774,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,839,869	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	3,571,030	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,874
1892.....	1,179,858	6,340,724	3,203,922	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,068,254	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	3,934,135	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	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
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	718,159	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	2,050,175	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.....	1,168,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907.....	1,492,695	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	1,368,136	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	14,455,488	1,074,343	33,389,464
1913.....	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,399	904,458	33,207,748
1914.....	1,261,667	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	35,360,708
1916.....	1,344,179	10,092,902	5,656,859	2,991,624	2,658,993	14,637,346	1,826,475	39,208,378
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	1,849,047	56,508,479
1920.....	1,708,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	22,329,161	2,103,257	49,241,339
1921.....	924,529	9,778,623	6,060,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	13,953,670	1,704,061	34,931,935
1922.....	1,612,590	10,209,258	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	13,849,653	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923.....	1,754,980	8,448,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	20,795,914	1,757,892	42,565,545
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	3,540,933	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	2,966,614	4,030,753	26,562,727	3,580,562	55,050,973

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, 1900, and 1905 to 1928

Year	Vessels		Boats		Value of Nets and Seines	Value of other Fishing Material ¹	Total Capital Invested
	Number	Value	Number	Value			
1880.....	1,181	\$ 1,814,688	25,266	\$ 716,352	985,978	\$ 419,564	\$ 3,938,582
1885.....	1,177	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,607,459
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	7,956,420	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	24,388,459
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	4,485,289	14,146,176	28,728,962
1917.....	1,533	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	20,756,218	47,143,123
1918.....	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	40,196,370	60,221,863
1919.....	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	33,026,526	54,577,026
1920.....	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	27,532,194	50,405,478
1921.....	1,145	6,326,803	31,747	7,379,606	6,112,142	25,850,926	45,669,477
1922.....	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	28,287,181	47,764,988
1923.....	1,162	6,249,871	32,360	5,813,421	5,656,712	29,952,846	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211	5,612,448	34,110	6,232,613	5,530,556	26,481,733	43,857,350
1925.....	1,399	6,702,074	34,835	6,809,445	6,203,876	27,157,235	46,872,630
1926.....	1,560	8,642,596	35,564	7,431,191	6,684,269	35,148,628	57,908,684
1927.....	1,727	10,473,982	36,708	7,713,204	7,350,636	30,769,589	56,308,461
1928.....	1,577	9,652,435	35,843	8,277,605	7,074,146	33,068,185	58,072,371

¹Comprises fish canning and curing establishments, small fish and smoke houses, ice-houses, fishing piers and wharves lobster and crab traps, weirs, trawls, and all other fishing material except "vessels" "boats," and "nets and seines."

18. Historical Review—(c) Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries Industry of Canada for the years 1895, 1900 and 1905 to 1928

Year	Number of Persons in Canneries and Fish houses	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	67,646	—	76,104	89,021
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	3,075	61,371	75,779
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

¹ Not separately classified previous to 1917.

18. (d) Total Capital Investment of the Fisheries Industry by Provinces, for the Years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and 1900 to 1928

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	Not available	3,938,582
1885.....	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	373,274	809,805	"	6,687,459
1890.....	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,276	"	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	954,601	750,921	3,360,082	448,888	11,491,300
1902.....	395,648	3,485,889	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	696,525	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.....	1,030,466	7,568,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	12,489,613	394,739	29,433,162
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	47,672,950
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	5,360,112	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	58,072,371

FISHERIES STATISTICS

18. (e) Total Number of Persons Employed in the Fisheries Industry of Canada, by Provinces, 1895 and 1900 to 1928

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	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	99,260
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	82,696
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	98,569
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	12,168	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	20,303	86,160
1920.....	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,683	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	5,817	20,598	73,779
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

GENERAL TABLES

I. FISH CAUGHT AND MARKETED, 1928 — QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION, 1928 — 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 Time in Operation and Hours Worked.
- (h) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Product.
- (i) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees.
- (j) Classification of Establishments According to Form of Organization.

III. SPECIAL TABLES.

- (1) The Salmon Pack of British Columbia, 1918-1928.
- (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products, calendar years, 1926, 1927 and 1928.
- (3) Fishing Bounties, 1928.
- (4) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to the Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928.

FISHERIES STATISTICS

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928

Fishing Districts	Cod						Haddock		
	Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
		Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	Cod oil			
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	
Prince Edward Island									
Totals for Province—									
1	Quantity.....	36,852	8,574	13,606	247	39	2,926	996	996
2	Value.....	\$ 54,190	25,474	68,921	1,969	411	1,313	2,591	4,254
Kings County—									
3	From Queens County line to Monticello included.....	740	-	370	-	-	-	50	50
4	From Monticello to East Point included.....	1,374	-	687	-	-	-	280	280
5	From East Point to Souris included.....	1,900	46	486	186	39	326	200	200
6	From Souris to Georgetown included.....	519	31	244	-	-	-	180	180
7	From Georgetown to Queens County line.....	1,360	40	660	-	-	-	136	136
8	Total quantity.....	5,893	117	2,447	186	39	326	846	846
9	Total value.....	\$ 11,897	514	11,677	1,299	411	153	2,141	3,504
Queens County—									
10	From Prince County line to Cavendish included.....	350	124	113	-	-	200	-	-
11	From Cavendish to Rustico included.....	13,933	4,524	4,704	-	-	800	100	100
12	From Rustico to Tracadie included.....	5,816	3,000	1,408	-	-	400	50	50
13	From Tracadie to Kings County line.....	100	24	38	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Kings County line to Point Prim included.....	75	25	25	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Point Prim to Prince County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	20,274	7,697	6,288	-	-	1,400	150	150
17	Total value.....	\$ 30,726	23,088	32,889	-	-	560	450	750
Prince County—									
18	From Queens County line to Cape Egmont included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Cape Egmont to Baptist Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Baptist Point to Mimingash included.....	1,500	124	688	-	-	250	-	-
21	From Mimingash to Tignish included.....	7,478	376	3,551	-	-	850	-	-
22	From Tignish to Casumpec Narrows included.....	900	84	408	-	-	100	-	-
23	From Casumpec Narrows to Queens County line.....	807	176	224	61	-	-	-	-
24	Total quantity.....	10,685	760	4,871	61	-	1,200	-	-
25	Total value.....	\$ 11,567	1,872	24,355	610	-	600	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Hake and Cusk				Herring					Mackerel				Alewives		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait		Used fresh	Canned	Salt-ed			
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bb.	cwt.	cwt.	
11,925	243	4,382	1,058	47,451	9,288	70	215	18,603	10,197	3,761	336	2,016	150	150	1
9,981	406	16,998	5,758	67,384	26,643	420	1,969	65,907	24,334	14,811	1,955	25,302	150	450	2
-	-	-	-	2,378	-	-	-	1,189	110	56	-	18	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	3,100	-	-	-	1,550	543	-	-	181	-	-	4
4,000	-	600	1,019	2,650	2,000	-	-	275	123	60	-	21	-	-	5
117	-	-	39	4,211	1,500	-	-	1,355	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
733	-	306	-	3,785	1,049	-	-	1,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
4,850	-	966	1,058	16,124	4,549	-	-	5,737	776	116	-	220	-	-	8
5,776	-	3,664	5,758	28,952	14,637	-	-	22,548	3,728	580	-	3,924	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	1,600	250	-	-	675	470	148	32	100	-	-	10
800	-	400	-	2,864	1,000	-	42	869	2,823	1,440	-	461	-	-	11
535	83	226	-	2,000	1,000	-	-	500	1,400	680	-	240	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	150	150	15
1,335	83	626	-	7,364	2,250	-	42	2,494	4,963	2,268	32	801	150	150	16
1,335	166	2,174	-	7,693	4,500	-	420	9,976	11,334	9,072	160	13,418	150	450	17
-	-	-	-	1,252	-	-	-	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	1,801	-	70	-	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
1,800	70	865	-	5,224	400	-	100	2,262	679	370	-	103	-	-	20
3,540	90	1,725	-	8,706	500	-	50	4,028	1,086	204	84	286	-	-	21
400	-	200	-	4,000	325	-	15	1,815	854	289	50	165	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	2,980	1,264	-	8	846	2,109	514	170	441	-	-	23
5,740	160	2,790	-	23,963	2,489	70	173	10,372	4,728	1,377	304	985	-	-	24
2,870	240	11,160	-	30,739	7,506	420	1,549	33,383	9,272	5,159	1,795	7,960	-	-	25

FISHERIES STATISTICS

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Salmon		Smelts		Trout		Caplin		Eels		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
		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	hbl.	hbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Prince Edward Island—concluded												
Totals for Province—												
1 Quantity.....	55	55	13,123	13,122	92	92	178	178	245	245	1,936	1,936
2 Value.....\$	1,100	1,375	91,649	112,319	920	1,104	606	682	1,671	2,390	4,325	5,870
Kings County—												
3 From Queens County line to Monticello included.....	55	55	117	117	7	7	-	-	11	11	-	-
4 From Monticello to East Point included.....	-	-	85	85	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 From East Point to Souris included.....	-	-	56	56	6	6	152	152	-	-	-	-
6 From Souris to Georgetown included.....	-	-	50	50	7	7	-	-	17	17	-	-
7 From Georgetown to Queens County line.....	-	-	84	84	7	7	-	-	20	20	-	-
8 Total quantity.....	55	55	392	392	37	37	152	152	48	48	-	-
9 Total value.....\$	1,100	1,375	3,920	3,920	370	444	456	532	240	384	-	-
Queens County—												
10 From Prince County line to Cavendish included.....	-	-	325	325	8	8	-	-	20	20	-	-
11 From Cavendish to Rustico included.....	-	-	350	350	6	6	-	-	14	14	100	100
12 From Rustico to Tracadie included.....	-	-	484	484	4	4	-	-	100	100	110	110
13 From Tracadie to Kings County line.....	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	13	13	-	-
14 From Kings County line to Point Prim included.....	-	-	400	400	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 From Point Prim to Prince County line.....	-	-	5,514	5,514	5	5	-	-	-	-	880	880
16 Total quantity.....	-	-	7,073	7,073	38	38	-	-	147	147	1,090	1,090
17 Total value.....\$	-	-	42,655	51,829	380	456	-	-	945	1,470	2,210	2,725
Prince County—												
18 From Queens County line to Cape Egmont included.....	-	-	2,099	2,099	4	4	-	-	12	12	346	346
19 From Cape Egmont to Baptist Point included.....	-	-	686	686	6	6	-	-	-	-	44	44
20 From Baptist Point to Miminegash included.....	-	-	285	285	-	-	26	26	7	7	-	-
21 From Miminegash to Tignish included.....	-	-	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 From Tignish to Cascumpec Narrows included.....	-	-	868	868	-	-	-	-	7	7	239	239
23 From Cascumpec Narrows to Queens County line.....	-	-	1,644	1,644	7	7	-	-	24	24	217	217
24 Total quantity.....	-	-	5,657	5,657	17	17	26	26	50	50	846	846
25 Total value.....\$	-	-	45,074	55,570	170	204	150	150	486	536	2,115	3,145

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs		Lobsters					Oysters		Scallops		Hair Seals		
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	
	Used fresh	Can-ned				In shell	Meat	Can-ned	Tom-alley							Used fresh	Shell-ed	Skins
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	no.	no.	
2,549	2,103	447	523	52	65,613	6,791	68	25,077	799	4,756	4,756	320	640	415	415	1
3,177	3,592	2,575	261	1,248	553,120	99,137	6,800	635,427	10,759	30,721	47,619	1,395	1,395	1,463	1,488	2
-	-	-	-	-	7,501	-	-	3,135	91	17	17	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	5,143	-	-	2,547	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	1,326	-	-	691	28	-	-	-	-	15	15	5
-	-	-	-	-	4,570	-	-	1,869	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
280	-	281	-	-	9,101	-	-	3,615	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
280	-	281	-	-	27,641	-	-	11,857	251	17	17	-	-	15	15	8
280	-	1,427	-	-	200,120	-	-	291,321	2,967	119	170	-	-	52	52	9
20	-	20	-	-	3,752	264	-	1,131	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	3,511	40	-	1,694	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
15	15	-	-	-	350	50	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	548	-	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	1,191	-	-	364	4	-	-	-	-	24	24	14
1,810	1,690	120	523	52	1,744	576	-	566	35	4,680	4,680	-	-	351	351	15
1,845	1,705	140	523	52	11,096	933	-	4,179	118	4,680	4,680	-	-	375	375	16
2,310	2,633	940	261	1,248	91,705	13,100	-	107,128	2,004	30,036	46,800	-	-	1,311	1,311	17
61	61	-	-	-	4,870	1,491	68	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
327	327	-	-	-	2,249	2,249	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	25	25	19
-	-	-	-	-	3,015	790	-	810	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	8,405	1,095	-	3,655	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	3,114	-	-	1,557	-	-	-	320	640	-	-	22
36	10	26	-	-	5,223	233	-	2,495	19	23	23	-	-	-	-	23
424	398	26	-	-	26,876	5,858	68	9,041	430	59	59	320	640	25	25	24
587	959	208	-	-	261,295	86,037	6,800	236,978	5,788	566	649	1,395	1,395	100	125	25

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod					
		Caught and landed	Marketed				
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned	Smoked
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	
Nova Scotia							
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	1,470,172	88,723	21,104	81,246	2,271	404
2	Value..... \$	2,822,472	341,511	245,815	367,142	18,400	3,232
Richmond County—							
3	From Inverness County line to Louisdale included....	400	175	-	-	-	-
4	From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	1,533	30	-	-	-	-
5	From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet.....	3,572	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	12,658	2,176	-	-	-	-
7	From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	450	210	-	-	-	-
8	From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	1,196	-	-	-	-	-
9	From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	594	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	57	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Framboise to Cape Breton County line.....	764	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bras d'Or Lakes—from St. Peters to Cape Breton County line.....	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total quantity.....	21,236	2,591	-	-	-	-
14	Total value..... \$	33,984	3,952	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—							
15	From Richmond County line to Gabarus included....	2,099	137	-	60	-	-
16	From Gabarus to White Point included.....	520	-	-	-	-	-
17	From White Point to Louisburg, included.....	6,473	-	-	1,459	-	-
18	From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	1,555	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	735	-	-	-	-	-
20	Scatarie Island.....	1,160	-	-	31	-	-
21	From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	790	-	-	48	-	-
22	From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	597	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	793	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	33,685	-	-	11,990	-	404
26	From North Sydney to Florence included.....	972	471	-	-	-	-
27	From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	1,420	1,420	-	-	-	-
28	Bras d'Or Lakes—From Richmond County line to Grand Narrows.....	270	270	-	-	-	-
29	Total quantity.....	52,169	2,298	-	13,588	-	404
30	Total value..... \$	85,075	8,788	-	59,997	-	3,232
Victoria County—							
31	Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere included.....	473	218	-	117	-	-
32	From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	325	172	-	38	-	-
33	From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	677	10	-	15	-	-
34	From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	319	10	-	22	-	-
35	From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	1,245	-	-	69	-	-
36	From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	394	-	-	46	-	-
37	From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	23,832	-	-	1,779	-	-
38	From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	7,052	730	-	939	-	-
39	From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	10,485	2,673	-	1,709	-	-
40	From White Point to Cape North included.....	511	-	-	255	-	-
41	From Cape North to Inverness County line.....	434	-	-	192	-	-
42	Total quantity.....	45,747	3,813	-	5,181	-	-
43	Total value..... \$	68,861	8,080	-	20,313	-	-
Inverness County—							
44	From Victoria County line to Pleasant Bay included.....	396	23	-	168	-	-
45	From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	90	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	12,615	466	-	2,653	-	-
47	From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	4,202	90	-	2,056	-	-
48	From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	4,179	620	-	1,757	-	-
49	From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included.....	310	50	-	130	-	-
50	From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	325	200	-	52	-	-
51	From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	325	46	-	50	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Cod—continued					Haddock									
Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed								
Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
55,529	285,926	33,596	63,302	110,851	445,950	152,049	36,747	9,664	42,001	9,972	6,335	16,143	1,159	1
670,965	2,250,845	390,808	57,714	51,587	917,404	558,962	437,145	69,734	356,412	124,898	15,830	80,014	11,982	2
-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	501	-	-	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	100	-	-	-	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	11,510	2,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	80	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	354	-	-	-	110	147	-	-	-	-	8	36	-	8
-	196	-	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	9
-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	33	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	1,362	-	-	-	13,547	2,427	-	-	-	-	8	55	-	13
-	10,607	-	-	-	21,433	3,791	-	-	-	-	32	286	-	14
-	614	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	100	-	-	700	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	360	-	-	-	109	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	35	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	366	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	20
-	164	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
400	26	336	-	-	2,225	336	-	-	622	-	55	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
400	1,838	336	-	700	3,009	458	-	-	622	-	55	32	-	29
4,800	13,074	3,844	-	300	6,317	1,609	-	-	6,066	-	248	192	-	30
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	164	-	-	-	24,290	1,961	-	-	-	-	2,642	3,532	-	37
-	902	-	-	-	1,462	790	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	38
-	698	-	-	-	1,404	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	738	600	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	40
-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	2,584	-	-	-	27,894	4,051	-	-	-	-	2,642	3,802	-	42
-	17,171	-	-	-	33,425	9,850	-	-	-	-	5,284	16,198	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
-	2,281	-	-	853	147	47	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	100	60	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	47
-	15	-	-	-	140	5	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
-	7	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	33	20	-	-	68	28	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	51

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—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.	
Nova Scotia—con.								
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	158,744	18,451	1,356	37,233	2,984	23,017	1,603
2	Value.....\$	132,046	23,396	12,830	73,843	32,534	112,312	13,662
Richmond County—								
3	From Inverness County line to Louisdale included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Framboise to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bras d'Or Lakes—from St. Peters to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total quantity.....	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total value.....\$	27	27	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—								
15	From Richmond County line to Gabarus included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	From Gabarus to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	From White Point to Louisburg included.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Scatarie Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From North Sydney to Florence included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Bras d'Or Lakes—from Richmond County line to Grand Narrows.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total quantity.....	19	1	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total value.....\$	19	2	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—								
31	Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	From White Point to Cape North included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Cape North to Inverness County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Total quantity.....	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Total value.....\$	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—								
44	From Victoria County line to Pleasant Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Cape Rouge to Cbeticamp included.....	38	13	-	5	-	-	-
47	From Cbeticamp to Grand Etang included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	60	-	-	-	-	20	-
49	From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	12	-	-	6	-	-	-
51	From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	86	-	-	43	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Catfish			Pollock					Halibut			Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.			
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Smoked	Canned			
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	
1,287	1,272	5	33,573	3,063	62	3,019	7,525	25,768	25,757	1	47	2,488	2,488	1
1,262	3,816	60	31,496	7,211	600	9,899	31,874	297,703	433,567	16	527	3,090	11,422	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	19	16	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	19	16	-	-	-	26	25	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	24	21	-	-	-	266	280	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	37	37	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	32	25	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	201	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	199	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	81	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,173	2,518	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	3,959	3,297	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	39,230	47,817	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	76	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369	368	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,366	3,064	-	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Skate		Soles			
	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Used fresh		Used fresh	Fresh filets	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Nova Scotia—con.						
1	Totals for Province—Quantity	2,318	2,318	14,399	13,553	282
2	Value \$	2,308	7,189	30,090	54,250	5,584
Richmond County—						
3	From Inverness County line to Louisdale included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet included.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	-	-	-	-	-
9	From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Framboise to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bras d'Or Lakes—from St. Peters to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—						
15	From Richmond County line to Gabarus included.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	From Gabarus to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	From White Point to Louisburg included.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Scatari Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	From North Sydney to Florence included.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	-	-	-	-	-
28	Bras d'Or Lakes—From Richmond County line to Grand Narrows.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—						
31	Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere included.....	-	-	-	-	-
32	From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
40	From White Point to Cape North included.....	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Cape North to Inverness County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
42	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
43	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—						
44	From Victoria County line to Pleasant Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	-	-	-	-	-
47	From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
49	From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
50	From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
51	From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Caught and landed	Herring						Mackerel				
	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed			
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbbl.	bbbl.	bbbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	
166,398	66,280	137	12,310	7,455	31,986	1,295	71,440	35,732	43	11,915	1
167,831	139,495	959	80,591	50,873	95,361	942	244,916	221,847	430	147,475	2
150	10	-	-	40	10	-	346	16	-	110	3
235	-	-	-	45	50	-	112	112	-	-	4
819	489	-	-	110	-	-	1,282	739	-	80	5
2,251	580	-	-	-	-	-	3,714	3,000	-	-	6
440	302	-	-	46	-	-	250	25	-	75	7
145	-	-	-	66	-	-	3,809	-	-	954	8
245	-	-	-	63	-	-	1,510	-	-	454	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	2	-	121	10
36	36	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	160	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
4,321	1,417	-	-	370	60	-	11,559	3,894	-	1,954	13
4,915	1,453	-	-	2,948	120	-	23,130	7,789	-	17,786	14
187	1	-	-	62	-	-	1,800	-	-	600	15
53	2	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
130	-	-	-	38	8	-	2,410	559	-	576	17
517	-	-	-	89	125	-	1,960	88	-	383	18
130	-	-	-	12	47	-	47	35	-	4	19
275	-	-	-	25	100	-	111	-	-	37	20
1,282	-	-	-	-	641	-	-	-	-	-	21
248	22	-	-	-	113	-	22	22	-	-	22
490	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	23
400	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	24
11,540	861	-	-	-	5,339	-	15	15	-	-	25
390	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	26
410	-	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	27
120	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	28
16,172	886	-	-	243	7,278	-	6,365	719	-	1,600	29
12,747	1,147	-	-	2,272	15,072	-	14,154	2,616	-	13,400	30
125	35	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	31
205	65	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	32
340	30	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	33
1,020	40	-	-	-	790	-	34	-	-	11	34
475	-	-	-	43	173	-	454	20	-	145	35
330	-	-	-	10	150	-	160	20	-	47	36
112	-	-	-	-	56	-	6,685	1,908	-	340	37
120	-	-	-	-	60	-	90	-	-	30	38
144	-	-	-	-	72	-	60	-	-	20	39
123	-	-	-	-	61	-	66	-	-	22	40
101	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	41
3,695	170	-	-	63	1,667	-	7,549	1,948	-	615	42
2,426	255	-	-	441	3,401	-	11,947	9,916	-	6,430	43
230	-	-	-	-	115	-	102	-	-	-	34
160	-	-	-	-	80	-	210	-	-	70	45
2,100	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	360	-	-	117	46
1,100	-	-	-	-	550	-	663	-	-	221	47
790	20	-	-	-	384	-	724	25	-	233	48
720	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	49
654	-	-	-	-	327	-	10	10	-	-	50
474	-	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	51

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Salmon				Shad			Smelts		Sturgeon		Trout		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Mar-keted Used fresh	Caught and landed	Mar-keted Used fresh	Caught and landed	Mar-keted Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted							
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
7,059	6,711	323	50	368	268	32	6,089	6,131	4	4	1,028	1,028	1
112,340	133,210	3,946	1,525	4,715	4,767	960	68,246	103,535	44	82	18,370	20,214	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	135	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	-	-	-	-	-	5
15	6	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	7
103	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
118	100	-	-	-	-	-	784	213	-	-	-	-	13
1,470	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	9,543	2,579	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
380	269	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
107	107	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
80	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
567	554	-	-	-	-	-	195	195	-	-	-	-	29
7,501	8,886	-	-	-	-	-	1,974	2,245	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	31
76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
70	70	-	-	-	-	-	62	24	-	-	4	-	34
50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
73	73	-	-	-	-	-	31	28	-	-	-	-	37
25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
102	102	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	40
99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
573	573	-	-	-	-	-	107	52	-	-	21	21	42
6,815	8,558	-	-	-	-	-	918	708	-	-	420	525	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
158	153	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
325	97	272	-	-	-	-	68	32	-	-	-	-	46
60	60	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
394	365	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	48
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
62	62	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	50
99	61	45	-	-	-	-	296	120	-	-	-	-	51

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

	Fishing Districts	Albacore		Caplin		Eels		Grey-fish
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed
			Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
		cwt.	cwt.	bbL	bbL	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Nova Scotia—con.							
1	Totals for Province—Quantity	1,629	1,629	75	75	1,576	1,576	570
2	Value\$	8,648	13,249	75	180	15,161	18,024	114
	Richmond County—							
3	From Inverness County line to Louisdale included.....	-	-	-	-	141	-	-
4	From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Framboise to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bras d'Or Lakes—from St. Peters to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total quantity	-	-	-	-	141	-	-
14	Total value\$	-	-	-	-	364	-	-
	Cape Breton County—							
15	From Richmond County line to Gabarus included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	From Gabarus to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	From White Point to Louisburg included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Scatari Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From North Sydney to Florence included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Bras d'Or Lakes—From Richmond County line to Grand Narrows.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Total quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total value\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Victoria County—							
31	Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere included.....	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
32	From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
33	From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
35	From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	From White Point to Cape North included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Cape North to Inverness County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Total quantity	-	-	-	-	33	33	-
43	Total value\$	-	-	-	-	135	201	-
	Inverness County—							
44	From Victoria County line to Pleasant Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters					
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 as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned		Ship- ped in shell	Meat	Canned	Toma ally	
bbL	bbL	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbL	bbL	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	
2,862	2,862	8,088	8,088	299	299	100	100	11,028	6,838	4,309	172,409	66,239	264	55,277	3,226	1
6,957	7,767	112,243	132,345	336	337	200	200	15,362	15,004	23,233	2,210,160	152,574	19,020	146,523	38,322	2
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	-	-	-	-	4
6	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	-	-	490	22	5
7	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,827	-	-	1,441	60	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,715	72	-	-	-	8
-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,241	580	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	988	600	-	-	-	10
8	8	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	-	-	851	100	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	12
31	8	716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,380	1,252	-	2,782	182	13
116	32	12,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,356	9,680	-	73,299	2,608	14
12	12	187	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,689	-	-	745	56	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	318	-	16
15	15	2,923	2,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	256	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	350	-	-	-	18
-	-	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,006	-	-	1,503	59	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,344	-	-	1,172	60	21
-	-	1,120	954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	908	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,361	-	-	719	55	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,638	-	-	894	80	24
-	-	544	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,304	-	-	753	87	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	29	-	1	10	28
27	27	4,914	4,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,524	1,543	-	6,105	407	29
66	85	66,427	68,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,613	12,858	-	160,110	5,545	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	580	60	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	-	363	34	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	-	-	189	10	36
-	-	215	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	-	-	200	9	37
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	128	16	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,119	-	-	560	-	39
-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	-	-	529	-	40
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	-	-	119	-	41
-	-	226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,490	-	-	2,688	129	42
-	-	2,260	2,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,646	-	-	86,699	1,663	43
25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,406	-	-	703	-	44
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	-	-	301	-	45
700	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682	-	-	841	-	46
150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	550	20	47
105	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,183	3	-	590	-	48
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	49
8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	-	-	545	-	50
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069	60	-	705	40	51

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Crabs		Oysters		Scallops		
	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed	
						Shelled	Canned
	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	bb.	gal.	cases
Nova Scotia—con.							
1 Totals for Province—Quantity	50	50	1,944	1,944	24,533	48,597	119
2 Value \$	100	150	11,231	15,935	134,688	154,998	1,190
Richmond County—							
3 From Inverness County line to Louisdale included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	-	-	17	17	-	-	-
5 From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 From Framboise to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Bras d'Or Lakes—from St. Peters to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Total quantity	-	-	17	17	-	-	-
14 Total value \$	-	-	135	135	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—							
15 From Richmond County line to Gabarus included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 From Gabarus to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 From White Point to Louisburg included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Scatari Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 From North Sydney to Florence included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Bras d'Or Lakes—From Richmond County line to Grand Narrows.....	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
29 Total quantity	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
30 Total value \$	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Victoria County—							
31 Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere included.....	-	-	160	160	-	-	-
32 From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	-	-	351	351	-	-	-
33 From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 From White Point to Cape North included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 From Cape North to Inverness County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Total quantity	-	-	511	511	-	-	-
43 Total value \$	-	-	2,555	5,110	-	-	-
Inverness County—							
44 From Victoria County line to Pleasant Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
48 From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod					
		Caught and landed	Marketed				
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned	Smoked
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.							
Inverness County—concluded							
1	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	150	100	-	25	-	-
2	Port Hood Island.....	8,931	4,527	-	1,356	20	-
3	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	370	101	-	97	-	-
4	From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	62	62	-	-	-	-
5	From Port Hastings to Richmond County line.....	2,453	755	1,101	750	-	-
6	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	220	21	-	40	-	-
7	Total quantity.....	34,628	7,061	1,101	9,134	20	-
8	Total value.....\$	50,313	16,344	12,147	38,271	130	-
Cumberland County—							
9	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included..	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bay of Fundy shore—From New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Pugwash to Colchester County line included..	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester County line.....	40	2	-	19	-	-
14	Total quantity.....	40	2	-	19	-	-
15	Total value.....\$	160	12	-	171	-	-
Colchester County—							
16	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	114	36	-	39	-	-
18	North River to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	114	36	-	39	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	460	252	-	351	-	-
Pictou County—							
21	From Colchester county line to Tony River included	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pictou Island.....	30	30	-	-	-	-
24	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	50	11	-	-	-	-
25	From Merigonish to Antigonish county line.....	100	30	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	180	71	-	-	-	-
27	Total value.....\$	239	142	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County—							
28	From Antigonish County line to Cape George inc....	530	80	-	75	-	-
29	From Ballantynes's Cove to Monk's Head included..	600	60	-	90	-	-
30	From Pomquet to Guysborough County line.....	392	50	-	60	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	1,522	190	-	225	-	-
32	Total value.....\$	1,753	380	-	900	-	-
Guysborough County—							
33	From Antigonish county line to Cape Argus inc.....	1,978	671	-	-	-	-
34	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	11,006	1,266	-	4,915	-	-
35	From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	71,038	20,192	9,560	6,272	1,675	-
36	From White Island to White Head included.....	4,878	-	-	405	-	-
37	From White Head to Cole Harbour included.....	5,406	43	-	488	-	-
38	From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included.....	1,340	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Charles Cove to New Harbour included.....	381	-	-	-	-	-
40	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	11,231	-	-	2,956	-	-
41	From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	1,511	644	-	-	-	-
42	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included..	11,209	-	-	76	-	-
43	From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	160	58	-	51	-	-
44	From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	1,542	-	33	-	-	-
45	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included....	2,731	2,010	-	20	-	-
46	Total quantity.....	124,561	24,884	9,593	15,183	1,675	-
47	Total value.....\$	225,349	137,621	114,885	78,466	14,238	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Cod—con.						Haddock								
Marketed			Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil	Caught and landed	Marketed								
Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless				Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green salted	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	140	-	-	2,807	4,527	2,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	25	-	-	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
8,075	-	-	-	-	8,037	8,708	367	-	5,363	-	-	-	-	4
-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
8,075	2,564	20	-	3,760	13,050	11,330	367	-	5,363	-	100	45	-	7
103,436	17,097	240	-	1,932	23,172	46,411	4,046	-	44,399	-	266	235	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	95	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	100	-	-	-	205	55	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	28
-	120	-	-	-	185	38	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	29
-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	294	-	-	-	390	93	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	31
-	2,352	-	-	-	497	187	-	-	-	-	-	891	-	32
1,250	-	-	-	-	1,283	223	-	-	2,611	58	-	-	-	33
12,540	165	2,150	-	-	2,101	2,053	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	44,965	14,790	2,750	3,177	6,234	3,334	251	270	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	1,752	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	80	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	39
-	1,350	-	-	1,400	1,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	166	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	3,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	156	-	-	-	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
13,790	1,751	2,150	-	1,400	57,230	17,304	2,750	3,177	8,845	3,392	282	594	-	46
165,480	12,187	27,950	-	840	107,740	102,420	33,000	27,005	70,860	40,704	1,310	2,970	-	47

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Catfish			Pollock					Halibut			Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.			
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Fresh filets		Used fresh	Fresh filets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Smoked	Canned			Used fresh
cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cases	cwd.	cwd.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	260	190	-	50	-	247	736	-	-	664	714	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	265	195	-	50	-	394	883	-	-	664	714	7
-	-	-	314	575	-	200	-	3,987	12,952	-	-	771	3,627	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	240	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	360	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	16	-	-	8	-	634	375	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	1,518	332	-	497	93	937	1,034	-	-	50	15	35
-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	32	101	176	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	127	60	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	45
-	-	-	1,764	332	-	514	140	1,977	1,653	-	-	50	15	46
-	-	-	1,442	664	-	1,774	700	20,048	29,811	-	-	50	60	47

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Skate		Soles		
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh	Fresh fillets
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.						
Inverness County—concluded						
1	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	-	-	-	-	-
2	Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Port Hastings to Richmond county line.....	10	10	-	-	-
6	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	Total quantity.....	10	10	-	-	-
8	Total value.....\$	10	30	-	-	-
Cumberland County—						
9	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bay of Fundy shore—From New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Pugwash to Colchester county line included.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—						
16	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	North River to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—						
21	From Colchester county line to Tony River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Merigonish to Antigonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County—						
28	From Antigonish county line to Cape George included.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Pomquet to Guysborough county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
Guysborough County—						
33	From Antigonish county line to Cape Argus included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	128	128	4,790	4,790	-
36	From White Island to White Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	From White Head to Cole Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Charles Cove to New Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
40	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included.....	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included.....	-	-	-	-	-
46	Total quantity.....	128	128	4,790	4,790	-
47	Total value.....\$	128	448	9,580	19,160	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Herring							Mackerel				
Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed			
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbbl.	bbbl.	bbbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	
260	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	1
1,686	46	-	-	-	700	-	100	57	-	-	2
997	-	-	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	3
310	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	4
3,790	7,865	-	320	-	-	-	168	5,235	-	-	5
540	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	6
13,811	7,981	-	320	-	4,856	-	2,337	5,327	-	703	7
10,201	27,621	-	3,300	-	9,485	-	11,027	26,616	-	19,060	8
7,900	240	-	1,600	-	300	1,000	55	55	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	800	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	93	-	-	12
190	58	-	-	4	60	-	-	-	-	-	13
8,090	298	-	2,400	4	490	1,000	148	148	-	-	14
4,330	414	-	8,000	28	1,100	500	1,480	1,776	-	-	15
20	10	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	16
215	168	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
235	178	-	-	1	27	-	2	2	-	-	19
450	524	-	-	7	103	-	20	30	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
80	8	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	22
474	66	-	-	48	132	-	30	30	-	-	23
306	57	-	-	33	75	-	50	50	-	-	24
597	75	-	-	74	150	-	275	275	-	-	25
1,457	206	-	-	155	393	-	355	355	-	-	26
1,457	412	-	-	1,550	822	-	1,420	3,195	-	-	27
1,390	-	-	-	30	600	-	40	40	-	-	28
1,320	91	-	-	-	600	-	60	60	-	-	29
2,107	407	-	-	-	800	-	70	70	-	-	30
4,817	498	-	-	30	2,000	-	170	170	-	-	31
4,817	1,270	-	-	300	6,000	-	1,022	1,360	-	-	32
1,110	1,486	-	-	-	47	-	1,672	1,655	-	-	33
9,477	8,481	-	-	332	-	-	1,347	891	-	152	34
4,643	2,408	-	758	145	250	-	1,179	2,085	-	183	35
142	-	-	-	7	60	-	81	-	-	27	36
83	-	-	-	11	25	-	27	-	-	9	37
50	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	38
150	-	-	-	33	25	-	200	-	-	66	39
561	-	-	-	-	185	-	2,134	-	-	711	40
264	-	-	-	-	132	-	499	-	-	166	41
728	-	-	-	115	192	-	1,569	11	-	513	42
35	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	43
100	-	-	-	-	50	-	125	-	-	42	44
80	-	-	-	-	40	-	375	-	-	125	45
17,423	12,375	-	758	643	1,049	-	9,208	4,642	-	1,999	46
17,423	28,515	-	3,790	5,563	3,819	-	30,369	32,549	-	22,188	47

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Sardines		Bass		Alewives			
	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Fresh and salted		Used fresh		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted
	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Inverness County—concluded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 From Little Mabou to Port Hood included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 From Port Hastings to Richmond county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	400	205	-	65
8 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	200	102	-	£70
Cumberland County—								
9 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included.....	-	-	-	-	150	34	-	-
10 Bay of Fundy shore from New Brunswick to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	384	-	250	-
11 From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 From Pugwash to Colchester county line included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
14 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	537	37	250	-
15 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	273	43	840	-
Colchester County—								
16 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland County line to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 North River to Hants County line.....	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	-
19 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	-
20 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	932	1,350	-	-
Pictou County—								
21 From Colchester County line to Tony River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 From Merigonish to Antigonish County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County—								
28 From Antigonish County line to Cape George included.....	-	-	12	12	100	50	-	17
29 From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included.....	-	-	8	8	400	100	-	100
30 From Pomquet to Guysborough County line.....	-	-	-	-	320	120	-	67
31 Total quantity.....	-	-	20	20	820	270	-	184
32 Total value.....\$	-	-	200	240	820	430	-	551
Guysborough County—								
33 From Antigonish County line to Cape Argus included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 From White Island to Whitehead included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 From Whitehead to Cole Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 From Cole Harbour to Charlos Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 From Charlos Cove to New Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	10
41 From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	2
45 From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included.....	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
46 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	75	40	-	12
47 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	75	40	-	73

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

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	
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted								Used fresh	Used fresh
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1
21	21	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	30	-	-	-	-	3
36	36	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	4
65	90	-	-	-	-	-	22	801	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	38	38	6
1,240	965	323	-	-	-	-	550	1,022	2	2	38	38	7
17,400	17,032	3,946	-	-	-	-	6,082	17,756	20	32	565	565	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	412	-	-	-	-	9
49	49	-	-	198	102	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	12
73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
124	124	-	-	198	102	32	1,067	1,067	-	-	-	-	14
1,930	2,980	-	-	2,574	2,040	960	11,082	20,516	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	-	-	7	7	16
652	652	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
97	97	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	18
749	749	-	-	68	68	-	65	65	-	-	49	49	19
11,063	13,336	-	-	844	1,040	-	650	975	-	-	997	1,220	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	2	2	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808	647	-	-	2	2	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
189	100	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	24
382	382	-	-	-	-	-	280	227	-	-	-	-	25
571	482	-	-	-	-	-	1,358	1,144	-	-	4	4	26
10,278	10,604	-	-	-	-	-	13,603	19,819	-	-	24	40	27
350	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	28
420	395	-	-	8	8	-	306	283	-	-	10	10	29
285	259	-	-	4	4	-	204	126	-	-	11	11	30
1,055	950	-	-	12	12	-	510	409	-	-	23	23	31
19,538	20,900	-	-	96	120	-	6,732	6,688	-	-	315	345	32
-	116	-	-	-	-	-	27	487	-	-	-	-	33
306	149	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	34
-	41	-	-	-	-	-	39	152	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	5	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	39
13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	40
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
80	72	-	-	-	-	-	148	148	-	-	6	6	43
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	44
17	17	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	2	2	45
424	411	-	-	-	-	-	343	844	-	-	16	16	46
5,225	8,104	-	-	-	-	-	3,455	14,812	-	-	240	320	47

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Albacore		Caplin		Eels		Grey-fish
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed
		cwt.	cwt.	bbL	bbL	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Inverness County—concluded								
1	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
4	From Judique to Port Hastings, included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Port Hastings to Richmond county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	141	-
6	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	4	145	-
8	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	20	725	-
Cumberland County—								
9	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bay of Fundy shore from New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Pugwash to Colchester county line included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—								
16	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	North River to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—								
21	From Colchester County line to Tony River included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pictou island.....	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
24	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	-	-	-	-	5	50	170
25	From Merigonish to Antigonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	70	70	170
27	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	560	840	34
Antigonish County—								
28	From Antigonish County line to Cape George included.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
29	From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included.....	-	-	-	-	30	30	100
30	From Pomquet to Guysborough County line.....	-	-	-	-	40	40	150
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	70	70	400
32	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	700	840	80
Guysborough County—								
33	From Antigonish County line to Cape Argus included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From White Island to Whitehead included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Whitehead to Cole Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Charles Cove to New Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters				
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 as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tonnage
bbbl.	bbbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	bbbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,070	121	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,707	384	-	661	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,080	-	-	4
4	265	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	6
1,027	1,288	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,009	1,748	-	4,896	7
1,054	2,098	-	9,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,217	16,617	-	128,989	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,825	589	-	618	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,056	162	-	1,594	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,975	845	-	2,635	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,928	14,772	-	65,496	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	38	-	96	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	173	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	173	231	38	-	96	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	-	1,124	1,960	760	-	2,300	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,161	5,109	-	1,064	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,891	619	-	4,102	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,336	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	-	-	528	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,112	-	-	912	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,292	5,728	-	6,606	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,361	115,397	-	167,831	27
20	20	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	1,376	-	-	900	28
40	40	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	3,874	-	-	1,792	29
30	30	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	5,140	649	-	2,382	30
90	90	-	-	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	10,390	649	-	5,074	31
189	270	-	-	130	161	-	-	-	-	-	84,082	6,490	-	132,019	32
-	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811	515	-	167	33
518	518	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,567	339	-	1,114	34
274	36	199	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,979	895	-	854	35
-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,019	1,170	-	1,458	36
-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,173	581	-	796	37
-	-	282	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,317	-	-	-	38
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591	-	-	-	39
-	-	417	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,627	1,387	-	1,694	40
-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	-	-	-	41
-	-	301	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,753	-	-	1,098	42
-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	-	-	-	43
-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876	-	-	583	44
-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,252	300	-	1,100	45
792	554	1,818	1,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,842	5,187	-	8,864	46
2,376	2,065	24,957	27,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,460	90,591	-	225,067	47

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Crabs		Oysters		Scallops		
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh		Shelled	Canned
		cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	bb.	gal.	cases
Nova Scotia—con.								
Inverness County—concluded								
1	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Port Hastings to Richmond County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	697	697	-	-	-
7	Total quantity.....	-	-	717	717	-	-	-
8	Total value.....\$	-	-	3,758	3,885	-	-	-
Cumberland County—								
9	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bay of Fundy shore from New Brunswick to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	125	125	-	-	-
12	From Pugwash to Colchester county line included.....	-	-	300	300	-	-	-
13	Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total quantity.....	-	-	425	425	-	-	-
15	Total value.....\$	-	-	2,550	4,250	-	-	-
Colchester County—								
16	Northumberland Strait Shore.....	-	-	70	70	-	-	-
17	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	North River to Hants County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	-	-	70	70	-	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	-	-	577	630	-	-	-
Pictou County—								
21	From Colchester County line to Tony River included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
23	Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	-	-	79	79	-	-	-
25	From Merigonish to Antigonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	-	-	129	129	-	-	-
27	Total value.....\$	-	-	1,046	1,240	-	-	-
Antigonish County—								
28	From Antigonish county line to Cape George included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Pomquet to Guysborough county line.....	-	-	45	45	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	45	45	-	-	-
32	Total value.....\$	-	-	450	495	-	-	-
Guysborough County—								
33	From Antigonish county line to Cape Argus included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From White Island to Whitehead included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Whitehead to Cole Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Cole Harbour to Charlos Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Charlos Cove to New Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals			Miscellaneous							
	Caught and landed	Marketed	Green	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal	Other products	
		Used fresh		Dried		Skins	Oil								
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	ton	\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	450	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	1,237	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	372	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	379	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	191	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	14	14	56	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	15	15	50	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	31	31	116	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	109	108	46	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	86	86	-	8,613	15,348	-	361	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	190	190	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	367	367	380	8,613	15,348	-	361	-	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	683	683	171	7,609	11,584	-	14,950	-	-	-	47

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod					
		Caught and landed	Marketed				
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned	Smoked
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.							
Halifax County—							
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	5,634	-	-	1,310	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included.....	2,075	-	-	50	-	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included.....	3,846	400	-	817	-	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	2,310	100	-	340	-	-
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	3,740	500	-	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	1,374	-	-	50	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included.....	2,615	-	-	416	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Potpeswick Head included.....	2,450	-	-	75	-	-
9	From Potpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included.....	3,032	-	-	100	-	-
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	2,620	237	-	-	-	-
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove.....	77,198	20,110	6,939	390	-	-
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	11,944	2,821	-	-	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	17,291	450	-	-	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	12,845	409	-	455	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg County line.....	590	500	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	149,564	25,527	6,939	4,003	-	-
17	Total value.....\$	287,217	93,257	84,027	16,170	-	-
Hants County (all)—							
18	Total quantity.....	32	32	-	-	-	-
19	Total value.....\$	96	256	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
20	From Halifax County line to Mill Cove included.....	793	31	-	225	-	-
21	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	300	-	-	75	-	-
22	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	95	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	6,893	808	-	315	-	-
24	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	80	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	13,740	-	-	-	-	-
26	Tancook islands.....	3,795	246	-	200	-	-
27	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	533,000	909	510	280	-	-
28	From Lunenburg to LaHave included.....	236,200	250	-	80	-	-
29	From La Have to Queens County line.....	5,864	150	-	60	-	-
30	Total quantity.....	800,760	2,394	510	1,235	-	-
31	Total value.....\$	1,626,956	7,662	6,120	4,940	-	-
Queens County—							
32	From Lunenburg County line to Medway included.....	833	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	702	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	746	2,642	-	8,421	-	-
35	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included.....	23,915	-	-	1,092	-	-
36	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included.....	16,530	-	-	7,485	-	-
37	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne County line.....	4,320	-	-	2,160	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	47,046	2,642	-	19,158	-	-
39	Total value.....\$	83,167	11,134	-	84,282	-	-
Shelburne County—							
40	From Queens County line to Black Point included.....	157	128	-	-	-	-
41	From Black Point to Lockeport included.....	46,143	4,574	1,551	993	-	-
42	From Lockeport to Lower Jordan Bay included.....	207	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included.....	8,175	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	2,834	-	-	400	-	-
45	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	406	-	-	203	-	-
46	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	287	-	-	-	-	-
47	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro including Cape Negro Island.....	5,827	255	-	-	-	-
48	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	10,237	509	-	2,240	-	-
49	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	215	-	-	-	-	-
50	Cape Sable Island.....	32,766	60	-	2,525	-	-
51	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth County line.....	4,392	-	-	-	-	-
52	Total quantity.....	111,646	5,526	1,551	6,361	-	-
53	Total value.....\$	217,171	25,119	14,676	28,084	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Cod—con.					Haddock									
Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed								
Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	888	-	-	469	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1
-	320	-	-	156	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2
-	604	-	-	409	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
-	512	-	-	193	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	4
-	200	660	-	248	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	5
-	358	-	-	122	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	6
-	588	-	-	223	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	7
-	500	-	-	162	275	68	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	8
-	672	-	-	253	65	44	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	9
-	40	-	-	496	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10
18,190	-	250	-	29,188	177,876	56,756	31,029	-	8,510	4,747	280	-	-	11
-	1,775	600	-	184	1,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	12
-	4,182	-	-	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	13
-	3,276	-	-	-	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	14
-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
18,190	13,945	1,510	-	31,607	183,858	56,876	31,029	-	8,510	4,747	280	1,013	-	16
235,560	102,908	16,910	-	21,255	366,857	224,103	371,445	-	78,398	62,153	1,400	6,888	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	104	-	-	-	129	45	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	20
-	50	-	-	-	96	15	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	21
-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	1,818	-	-	-	186	60	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	23
-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	4,580	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	-	25
-	1,049	-	-	-	345	33	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	26
3,059	167,470	4,916	-	35,000	14,800	4,463	372	-	1,680	-	-	2,032	-	27
-	74,700	-	-	15,000	7,540	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	28
-	3,500	-	-	500	1,155	30	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	29
3,059	253,330	4,916	-	50,500	26,015	5,646	372	-	1,680	-	-	4,621	-	30
33,650	2,020,902	57,923	-	15,150	48,445	23,254	4,836	-	13,441	-	-	23,397	-	31
-	270	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	32
-	234	-	-	100	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	33
760	42	-	-	1,390	44	1,793	-	-	673	-	612	15	-	34
-	35	20	-	380	4,963	-	-	-	-	-	110	20	-	35
-	24	390	-	1,833	964	50	-	-	-	-	124	232	-	36
-	19	-	-	330	814	-	-	-	-	-	407	8	-	37
760	624	410	-	4,033	7,452	1,843	-	-	673	-	1,253	441	-	38
6,080	4,419	4,530	-	2,216	13,663	7,272	-	-	5,384	-	3,302	1,795	-	39
-	0	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40
7,079	3,426	304	7,663	193	24,859	4,679	1,010	-	7,630	-	-	481	-	41
-	69	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	1,200	-	-	-	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	43
482	100	97	-	100	1,102	-	-	-	1,139	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	45
-	-	72	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	1,209	865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
-	20	2,697	-	-	1,188	1,536	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
-	75	6,899	1,601	2,850	3,055	592	-	71	18	-	291	501	328	50
-	-	756	-	80	253	20	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	451
7,561	4,899	10,825	9,265	3,223	32,702	7,747	1,010	71	8,787	-	435	1,224	332	52
76,044	33,298	123,133	8,595	1,848	169,407	31,231	10,668	497	71,245	-	1,184	6,504	3,894	53

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Hake and Cusk						
		Caught and landed	Marketed					Boneless
			Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Nova Scotia—con.								
Halifax County—								
1	Fromicum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	17	-	-	-	-	4	
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included...	13	-	-	-	-	4	
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included...	197	-	-	95	-	2	
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	9	-	-	-	-	2	
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	11	-	-	-	-	2	
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	16	-	-	-	-	1	
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included...	12	4	-	-	-	2	
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included...	18	15	-	-	-	1	
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included...	12	6	-	-	-	2	
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove.....	1,580	319	37	180	317	-	
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	13	-	-	-	-	-	
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	674	-	-	-	-	217	
14	From Prospect to Hacketts Cove included.....	718	-	-	-	-	239	
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg county line.....	10	10	-	-	-	-	
16	Total quantity.....	3,300	354	37	275	317	476	
17	Total value.....\$	3,304	1,041	350	868	4,204	2,816	
Hants County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lunenburg County—								
20	From Halifax county line to Mill Cove included.....	210	-	-	-	-	70	
21	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	45	-	-	-	-	15	
22	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	279	-	-	75	-	43	
24	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Tancook Islands.....	45	-	-	-	-	15	
27	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	2,500	-	-	-	-	231	
28	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	1,950	-	-	-	-	100	
29	From La Have to Queen's county line.....	900	-	-	-	-	25	
30	Total quantity.....	5,929	-	-	75	-	499	
31	Total value.....\$	8,947	-	-	225	-	2,314	
Queens County—								
32	From Lunenburg county line to Medway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	-	-	-	960	-	-	
35	From Liverpool to Hants Point included.....	1,966	-	-	-	-	-	
36	From Hants Point to South West Port Mouton included...	746	-	-	91	-	188	
37	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne county line	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	Total quantity.....	2,712	-	-	1,051	-	188	
39	Total value.....\$	2,413	-	-	2,200	-	1,022	
Shelburne County—								
40	From Queens county line to Black Point included.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	
41	From Black Point to Lockport included.....	6,319	143	-	-	-	1,257	
42	From Lockport to Lower Jordan Bay included.....	4	-	-	-	-	1	
43	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included.....	1,500	-	-	-	-	500	
44	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	135	-	-	-	149	-	
45	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	15	-	-	8	-	-	
46	From Roseway to Northwest Harbour included.....	69	-	-	-	-	23	
47	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro including Cape Negro Island.....	1,385	217	-	-	-	-	
48	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	209	70	-	-	-	-	
49	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	
50	Cape Sable Island.....	580	185	-	20	-	168	
51	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
52	Total quantity.....	10,222	615	-	28	149	1,781	
53	Total value.....\$	9,222	1,069	-	116	1,371	8,599	

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Skate		Soles		
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh	Fresh fillets
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.						
Halifax County—						
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included.....	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove.....	2,035	2,035	9,390	8,544	282
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	2,035	2,035	9,390	8,544	282
17	Total value..... \$	1,980	6,026	20,278	34,634	5,584
Hants County (all)—						
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—						
20	From Halifax county line to Mill Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	Tancook Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	From La Have to Queens county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Queens County—						
32	From Lunenburg county line to Medway included.....	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
39	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne County—						
40	From Queens county line to Black Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Black Point to Lockeport included.....	145	145	212	212	-
42	From Lockeport to Lower Jordon Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Lower Jordon Bay to Sandy Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
47	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro including Cape Negro Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	-	-	-	-	-
49	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	-	-	-	-	-
50	Cape Sable Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
51	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
52	Total quantity.....	145	145	212	212	-
53	Total value..... \$	190	685	218	465	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Caught and landed	Herring						Mackerel				
	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed			
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	
370	70	-	-	70	45	-	254	65	-	63	1
140	10	-	-	23	30	-	180	45	-	19	2
380	50	-	-	43	100	-	180	80	-	33	3
250	10	-	-	50	45	-	300	90	-	70	4
275	75	-	-	62	7	-	180	20	-	53	5
225	100	-	-	19	34	-	317	40	-	92	6
1,490	100	-	-	430	50	-	100	25	-	25	7
326	100	-	-	50	38	-	170	20	-	50	8
580	61	-	-	67	18	-	136	27	-	36	9
400	-	-	-	-	50	-	30	30	-	-	10
100	2,723	-	3,500	-	-	-	25	4,402	-	-	18
3,500	-	-	-	811	250	-	2,850	-	-	600	12
4,588	-	-	-	125	246	-	4,593	-	-	904	13
5,425	-	-	-	150	180	-	3,600	-	-	700	14
150	-	-	-	-	6	-	6,864	2,365	-	1,500	15
18,199	3,299	-	3,500	1,900	1,099	-	19,699	7,209	-	4,163	16
25,558	8,718	-	28,800	12,736	4,154	-	69,356	53,359	-	55,744	17
20	3	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
30	12	-	63	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
740	240	-	-	40	190	-	663	633	-	10	20
760	350	-	-	70	100	-	1,290	900	-	130	21
450	-	-	-	90	90	-	179	179	-	-	22
1,825	400	-	-	198	415	-	1,238	730	-	169	23
40	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
1,170	345	-	-	112	244	-	894	492	-	131	26
1,320	35	-	158	60	760	-	1,250	1,014	43	50	27
1,550	40	-	-	245	300	-	820	410	-	140	28
1,430	20	-	-	160	200	-	425	155	-	90	29
9,285	1,430	-	158	985	2,304	-	6,759	4,513	43	720	30
12,057	2,192	-	1,185	7,600	8,390	-	39,046	33,625	430	10,660	31
325	39	-	-	60	53	-	117	117	-	-	32
83	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	33
103	100	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	34
445	-	-	-	-	223	-	2,145	2,145	-	-	35
1,500	500	-	-	35	400	-	221	56	-	53	36
125	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	37
2,581	639	-	-	95	782	-	2,483	2,318	-	53	38
2,581	2,359	-	-	655	3,128	-	27,606	26,231	-	1,375	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
3,130	-	-	489	24	1,177	-	75	75	-	-	41
1,128	-	-	-	285	-	-	9	9	-	-	42
182	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
2,140	640	-	-	500	-	-	10	10	-	-	44
322	-	-	-	102	8	-	-	-	-	-	45
203	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
82	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	47
130	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
313	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
7,630	640	-	489	1,054	1,395	-	94	94	-	-	52
5,490	2,500	-	3,639	6,581	5,564	-	1,089	1,324	-	-	53

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Sardines		Bass		Alewives			
	Caught and landed	Mar- keted	Caught and landed	Mar- keted	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Fresh and salted		Used fresh		Used fresh	Smok- ed	Salted
	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Halifax County—								
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included.....	-	-	-	180	30	-	50
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included.....	-	-	-	250	97	-	51
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	-	-	-	300	75	-	75
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included.....	-	-	-	365	95	-	90
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Halifax including Puroell's Cove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Puroell's Cove to Sambro included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	-	-	-	350	50	-	100
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	1,445	347	-	366
17	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	1,445	525	-	1,632
Hants County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	1,301	1,301	-	-
19	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	1,786	3,150	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
20	From Halifax County line to Mill Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Tancook Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From LaHave to Queens County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queens County—								
32	From Lunenburg County line to Medway included.....	-	-	-	855	435	210	-
33	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	-	-	-	50	50	-	-
34	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	-	-	-	40	40	-	-
35	From Liverpool to Hunt's point included.....	-	-	-	485	295	95	-
36	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included.....	-	-	-	25	25	-	-
37	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne County line.....	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	1,485	875	305	-
39	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	1,485	875	983	-
Shelburne County—								
40	From Queens county line to Black Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Black Point to Lockeport included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Lockeport to Lower Jordon Bay included.....	-	-	-	55	-	28	-
43	From Lower Jordon Bay to Sandy Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	-	-	-	19	-	9	-
47	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro including Cape Negro Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	-	-	-	900	700	100	-
50	Cape Sable Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	974	700	137	-
53	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	598	350	298	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Caught and landed	Salmon			Shad			Smelts		Sturgeon		Trout		
	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Can-ned	Smok-ed		Used fresh	Salted							Used fresh	Used fresh
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
52	52	-	-	-	-	-	53	53	-	-	18	18	1
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	2
110	85	-	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	15	15	3
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	6	6	4
10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	5
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	12	12	6
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	12	12	7
125	125	-	-	3	3	-	90	90	-	-	18	18	8
17	17	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-	16	16	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	34	-	-	-	-	10
-	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	11
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
604	828	-	15	3	3	-	311	311	2	2	123	123	16
8,328	16,225	-	300	12	12	-	3,032	4,093	24	50	1,830	2,560	17
149	149	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	90	90	18
2,980	3,925	-	-	960	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	1,865	2,450	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
133	74	-	35	-	-	-	71	71	-	-	5	5	24
13	13	-	-	-	-	-	117	117	-	-	3	3	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	3	3	27
40	40	-	-	-	-	-	175	175	-	-	6	6	28
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	2	2	29
206	147	-	35	-	-	-	485	485	-	-	23	23	30
3,365	2,940	-	1,225	-	-	-	5,880	7,275	-	-	410	485	31
224	224	-	-	3	3	-	31	31	-	-	110	110	32
18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
153	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
414	414	-	-	3	3	-	31	31	-	-	275	275	38
9,542	9,542	-	-	30	30	-	310	310	-	-	3,300	3,300	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	10	10	40
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-	-	-	-	44
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	46
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	51
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	73	73	-	-	72	72	52
125	125	-	-	-	-	-	815	815	-	-	793	793	53

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Albacore		Caplin		Eels		Grey-fish
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed
		cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Halifax County—								
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included....	-	-	5	5	51	51	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included....	-	-	5	5	50	50	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	-	-	15	15	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	-	-	10	10	4	4	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included....	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included..	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included..	-	-	30	30	117	117	-
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg county line.....	875	875	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	875	875	75	75	232	232	-
17	Total value.....\$	5,120	8,750	75	180	1,160	1,744	-
Hants County (all)—								
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	33	33	-
19	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	330	495	-
Lunenburg County—								
20	From Halifax county line to Mill Cove included.....	574	574	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
22	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	96	96	-
25	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
26	Tancook Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
29	From La Have to Queens county line.....	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
30	Total quantity.....	604	604	-	-	176	176	-
31	Total value.....\$	2,628	3,524	-	-	2,180	2,590	-
Queens County—								
32	From Lunenburg county line to Medway included.....	-	-	-	-	40	40	-
33	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	-	-	-	-	-	248	-
35	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	460	212	-
36	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne county line..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	500	500	-
39	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	5,920	6,020	-
Shelburne County—								
40	From Queens county line to Black Point included.....	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
41	From Black Point to Lockport included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Lockport to Lower Jordon Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
43	From Lower Jordon Bay to Sandy Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro including Cape Negro Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Cape Sable Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
53	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	220	220	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters				
Caught and landed	Marketed Used as bait	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed			
									Used fresh	Can-ned		Shipped in shell	Meat	Can-ned	Tom-alley
bbL	bbL	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbL	bbL	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases
8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,080	383	-	1,365	127
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	296	-	792	8
7	7	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,571	545	-	-	2
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,391	911	-	714	4
-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	750	-	297	5
5	5	13	1	-	-	-	-	85	85	-	1,586	704	-	528	6
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,021	444	-	162	7
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	836	454	-	-	8
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	157	1,762	2,417	562	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	10
-	-	-	711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	104	-	-	11
100	100	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	1,020	-	186	12
95	95	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	296	-	-	13
-	-	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	510	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	254	-	-	15
240	240	282	905	-	-	-	-	1,915	272	1,762	15,034	7,383	-	4,044	180
872	927	4,460	21,441	-	-	-	-	1,915	340	8,930	153,156	129,767	-	103,825	2,476
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	56	-	-	20
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	77	-	-	21
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	529	-	336	22
30	30	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	20	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	110	-	-	24
6	6	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	90	-	-	25
21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	11	-	-	26
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	593	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	880	952	-	205	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	29
86	86	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,468	2,438	-	541	33
257	263	450	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,520	51,274	-	13,525	330
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	351	351	-	-	32
18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	480	-	-	33
24	24	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	192	-	-	34
50	50	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	327	50	107	35
250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094	630	-	-	36
8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	420	200	478	478	-	-	37
350	350	59	59	-	-	-	-	631	431	200	2,922	2,458	50	107	38
1,400	1,400	753	775	-	-	-	-	1,893	1,293	1,600	46,977	40,312	3,990	2,675	243
21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	286	9	-	-	40
105	105	12	12	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	410	1,024	-	1,011	41
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823	-	-	-	42
16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	180	45
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	6	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597	139	-	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	35	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	18	-	-	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,060	5,173	-	2,150	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,109	2,294	84	430	51
182	182	12	12	-	-	-	-	39	39	-	16,170	8,698	84	3,771	136
553	553	156	156	-	-	-	-	151	151	-	320,560	273,008	4,630	103,343	1,092

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Crabs		Oysters		Scallops		
	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed	
		Used fresh		Used fresh		Shelled	Canned
	ewt.	ewt.	bbL.	bbL.	bbL.	gal.	cases
Nova Scotia—con.							
Halifax County—							
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included	9	9	-	-	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included...	6	6	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included...	5	5	-	-	-	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included	5	5	-	-	-	-
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included	4	4	-	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included	6	6	-	-	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included..	4	4	-	-	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included	5	5	10	10	-	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included	6	6	-	-	-	-
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg county line	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity	50	50	10	10	-	-
17	Total value	\$ 100	\$ 150	60	90	-	-
Hants County (all)—							
18	Total quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
20	From Halifax county line to Mill Cove included	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From North West Cove to Bayswater included	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Bayswater to East River Point included	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From East River Point to Martin's Point included	-	-	-	270	540	-
25	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included	-	-	-	557	86	-
26	Tancook Islands	-	-	-	1,062	2,124	-
27	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included	-	-	-	455	1,939	-
28	From Lunenburg to La Have included	-	-	-	225	350	-
29	From La Have to Queens county line	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total quantity	-	-	-	2,569	5,039	-
31	Total value	\$ -	\$ -	-	13,657	15,381	-
Queens County—							
32	From Lunenburg county line to Meday included	-	-	-	5	10	-
33	From Meday to Beach Meadows included	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne county line	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity	-	-	-	5	10	-
39	Total value	\$ -	\$ -	-	25	25	-
Shelburne County—							
40	From Queens county line to Black Point included	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	From Black Point to Lockeport included	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Lockeport to Lower Jordan Bay included	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	From Shelburne to Roseway included	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	From Roseway to North West Harbour included	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro including Cape Negro Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included	-	-	-	41	82	-
50	Cape Sable Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Total quantity	-	-	-	41	82	-
53	Total value	\$ -	\$ -	-	220	205	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals			Miscellaneous						
	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Green	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed		Fish oil n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish ferti-lizer	Fish offal	Other pro-ducts
		Used fresh		Dried		Skins	Cil							
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	ton	\$
-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,515	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3,122	-	60	11,512
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	263	263	258	12,515	-	168	3,122	60	11,512	16
-	-	-	-	-	327	321	128	7,257	-	422	187,820	3,000	43,367	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	94	94	-	820	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	584	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	243	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
23	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	1,315	-	-	412	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
23	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	1,404	-	1,315	-	-	412	30
184	-	-	-	-	1,398	1,398	-	560	-	3,830	-	-	1,624	31
-	-	-	-	-	51	51	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	194	194	100	150	-	130	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	679	654	40	90	-	260	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	155	155	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	128	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	17	141	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
-	-	-	-	-	57	58	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	217	217	-	-	-	287	110	-	6	51
-	-	-	-	-	683	683	-	-	-	2,608	110	-	6	52
-	-	-	-	-	2,388	2,389	-	-	-	5,902	55	-	30	53

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod					
		Caught and landed	Marketed				
	Used fresh		Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Canned	Smoked	
Nova Scotia—con.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.
Yarmouth County—							
1	From Shelburne county line to St Ann's Point included	1,333	-	-	-	-	-
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included	9,525	-	-	306	-	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity	174	-	-	1	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included	23,033	924	452	2,142	-	-
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included	2,175	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line	6,400	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity	42,640	924	452	2,949	-	-
10	Total value	\$ 75,482	3,672	4,792	15,745	-	-
Digby County—							
11	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included	865	11	-	500	-	-
12	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included	374	10	-	-	-	-
13	From Meteghan River to Church Point included	642	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included	1,001	20	-	-	576	-
15	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included	530	530	-	-	-	-
16	Brier Island	3,340	158	-	597	-	-
17	Freeport and Central Grove	5,130	-	-	86	-	-
18	Tiverton and East Ferry	7,906	4,154	24	1,337	-	-
19	From East Ferry to Little River included	970	-	-	260	-	-
20	From Little River to Sandy Cove included	116	-	-	58	-	-
21	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included	3,666	2,651	-	315	-	-
22	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included	416	416	-	-	-	-
23	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line	8,243	1,345	934	988	-	-
24	Total quantity	33,199	9,295	958	4,141	576	-
25	Total value	\$ 58,101	21,041	9,168	19,317	4,032	-
Annapolis County—							
26	From Digby county line to Annapolis included	57	49	-	-	-	-
27	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included	908	392	-	-	-	-
28	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included	2,334	304	-	30	-	-
29	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included	685	192	-	-	-	-
30	From Port Lorne to Kings county line	311	184	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity	4,295	1,121	-	30	-	-
32	Total value	\$ 6,502	3,167	-	135	-	-
Kings County—							
33	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included	31	13	-	-	-	-
34	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included	466	148	-	-	-	-
35	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included	290	149	-	-	-	-
36	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line	6	6	-	-	-	-
37	Total quantity	793	316	-	-	-	-
38	Total value	\$ 1,586	632	-	-	-	-

FISHERIES STATISTICS

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Cod—concluded					Haddock								
Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed							
Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Boneless
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
-	-	1,330	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	3
-	-	2,504	-	588	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	75
-	-	-	1,885	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	43	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	5
695	105	6,233	-	90	6,799	3,900	2	77	1,057	-	165	422	30
-	-	450	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	1,100	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
695	165	11,060	1,885	2,358	9,370	3,900	2	77	1,057	-	165	734	229
6,973	1,289	137,739	1,885	1,338	17,015	15,742	28	414	8,709	-	412	3,207	2,257
-	182	90	-	-	313	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	69	68	-	120	2,269	20	-	1,365	-	-	-	-	11
-	206	6	-	-	210	60	-	-	-	-	-	50	12
-	39	-	-	-	1,949	800	-	903	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	1,310	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	350	249	41,954	9,489	2,921	2,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	1,150	-	-	10,363	5,666	15	1,403	-	-	-	30	16
-	74	196	3,583	1,668	11,371	8,413	65	-	83	11	885	182	460
-	160	-	1,215	237	5,749	1,600	-	2,593	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	18
-	60	-	-	520	12,338	10,748	370	75	120	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	760	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	336	14,496	4,840	750	-	6,127	1,799	-	2,031	21
2,999	197	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
2,999	1,337	1,709	46,752	12,370	64,509	37,004	1,200	6,339	6,330	1,810	1,115	2,428	598
38,942	8,071	18,539	42,374	6,303	95,801	84,907	12,867	41,818	56,302	21,696	2,392	11,890	5,831
-	3	-	-	-	67	61	-	-	-	-	-	2	26
-	172	-	5,400	900	1,896	335	-	-	4	13	-	504	27
-	657	-	-	-	3,913	2,234	17	-	121	10	-	452	28
-	164	-	-	-	300	189	-	-	2	-	-	36	29
-	42	-	-	-	122	93	-	-	7	-	-	5	30
-	1,038	-	5,400	900	6,298	2,912	17	-	134	23	-	999	31
-	6,228	-	4,860	405	11,718	7,074	255	-	1,608	345	-	5,225	32
-	6	-	-	-	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	106	-	-	-	397	292	-	-	-	-	-	35	34
-	47	-	-	-	151	88	-	-	-	-	-	21	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	159	-	-	-	602	434	-	-	-	-	-	56	37
-	954	-	-	-	1,204	868	-	-	-	-	-	330	38

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—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.
Nova Scotia—con.							
Yarmouth County—							
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.	—	—	—	—	15	—
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.	144	—	—	—	—	—
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.	6,697	15	—	1,450	555	1,451
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total quantity.	6,841	15	—	1,450	555	1,466
10	Total value.	\$ 7,575	105	—	5,170	7,716	6,619
Digby County—							
11	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.	54	54	—	—	—	—
13	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.	20	—	—	—	—	7
16	Brier Island.	516	—	75	—	—	97
17	Freeport and Central Grove.	7,283	95	—	2,853	—	494
18	Tiverton and East Ferry.	47,491	633	—	20,155	—	2,030
19	From East Ferry to Little River included.	8,932	—	—	3,744	—	481
20	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.	4,455	—	—	2,228	—	—
21	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.	20,432	7,819	270	3,153	75	1,640
22	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.	4,556	4,556	—	—	—	—
23	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.	7,303	43	896	—	1,200	8,000
24	Total quantity.	101,053	13,210	1,241	32,133	1,275	12,749
25	Total value.	\$ 80,225	14,817	11,860	59,002	11,400	63,556
Annapolis County—							
26	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.	7,115	—	—	—	—	2,372
28	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.	8,572	177	28	170	26	2,630
29	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.	939	—	—	—	—	313
30	From Port Lorne to King's county line.	33	—	—	—	—	11
31	Total quantity.	16,659	177	28	170	26	5,326
32	Total value.	\$ 10,286	354	420	323	390	23,805
Kings County—							
33	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.	3	—	—	—	—	1
34	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.	6	—	—	—	—	2
35	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.	3	—	—	—	—	1
36	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Total quantity.	12	—	—	—	—	4
38	Total value.	\$ 24	—	—	—	—	24

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Catfish			Pollock					Halibut			Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.			
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Smoked	Canned			
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	582	-	-	-	121	50	50	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	715	6	-	132	286	5,333	5,210	1	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	910	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	2,832	-	-	-	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	5,039	6	-	132	1,498	5,433	5,310	1	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	5,642	41	-	330	6,875	73,427	95,200	16	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	28	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	9,566	-	-	477	3,011	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	1,289	-	-	247	265	43	84	-	-	32	-	17
-	-	-	1,975	13	-	-	654	17	17	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	60	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	300	160	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	149	-	-	-	414	-	54	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	13,864	673	-	724	4,425	116	155	-	-	32	-	24
-	-	-	13,330	672	-	2,879	20,109	1,332	2,018	-	-	384	-	25
-	-	-	16	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	360	6	-	148	19	8	8	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	342	40	-	-	101	148	148	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	42	11	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	32	26	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	792	90	-	148	135	170	170	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	832	180	-	370	690	1,816	3,400	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	75	30	-	-	15	18	18	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	68	41	-	-	9	6	6	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	166	94	-	-	24	28	28	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	332	188	-	-	144	280	280	-	-	-	-	38

FISHERIES STATISTICS

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Skate		Soles		
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh	Fresh fillets
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.						
Yarmouth County—						
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	-	-	7	7	-
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	-	-	7	7	-
10	Total value.....\$	-	-	14	21	-
Digby County—						
11	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	Brier Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
Annapolis County—						
26	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-
Kings County—						
33	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Herring							Mackerel				
Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed			
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	
90	-	-	-	-	45	-	33	33	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	3
104	104	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
14,250	3,765	-	243	282	4,500	-	205	1,665	-	106	6
405	-	-	-	-	203	-	2,910	1,181	-	-	7
164	-	-	-	-	82	-	1,150	1,100	-	-	8
15,014	3,869	-	243	282	4,830	-	4,333	4,014	-	106	9
16,152	11,618	-	2,918	1,739	26,842	-	10,919	19,130	-	832	10
84	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
994	20	-	-	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	14
38	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	15
440	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	16
500	-	137	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	17
300	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	18
200	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
100	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	20
13,661	13,000	-	-	-	330	-	351	351	-	-	21
200	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	22
1,400	1,296	-	3,937	850	190	-	-	-	-	-	23
17,917	14,316	137	4,037	850	1,790	-	351	351	-	-	24
15,220	14,551	959	28,046	3,435	4,299	-	2,051	2,051	-	-	25
166	90	-	3	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	26
1,042	455	-	2	11	575	-	-	-	-	-	27
5,477	2,211	-	12	369	902	165	-	-	-	-	28
14,964	13,980	-	-	148	195	100	5	5	-	-	29
1,634	1,073	-	10	141	59	-	11	11	-	-	30
23,883	17,809	-	27	669	1,736	295	16	16	-	-	31
30,129	35,618	-	108	4,683	2,602	442	160	160	-	-	32
142	44	-	12	12	19	-	3	3	-	-	33
1,236	240	-	170	98	181	-	5	5	-	-	34
470	32	-	189	-	30	-	4	4	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
1,848	316	-	371	110	230	-	12	12	-	-	37
1,848	316	-	742	330	460	-	120	120	-	-	38

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Sardines		Bass		Alewives			
	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Fresh and salted		Used fresh		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted
	bbi.	bbi.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbi.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Yarmouth County—								
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.....	-	-	-	60	40	10	-
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	-	-	-	55	5	25	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	2,425	1,224	42	262
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	-	-	-	498	-	9	160
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	200	-	57
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	3,078	1,469	86	479
10	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	2,280	2,497	182	2,561
Digby County—								
11	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	-	-	-	40	40	-	-
12	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	20	20	-	-
13	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
16	Brier Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	6,591	6,591	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Total quantity.....	6,591	6,591	-	72	72	-	-
25	Total value..... \$	6,591	6,591	-	78	96	-	-
Annapolis County—								
26	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	-	-	43	43	17	17	-
27	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	-	-	-	-	18	18	-
28	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Port Lorne to King's county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	43	43	35	35	-
32	Total value..... \$	-	-	430	430	70	70	-
Kings County—								
33	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
34	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
35	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
36	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	1,024	534	80	110
37	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	1,032	542	80	110
38	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	1,032	542	160	330

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

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	
	Used fresh	Canned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted							
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	ddl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
38	38	-	-	-	-	-	112	112	-	-	9	9	3
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6
17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
63	63	-	-	-	-	-	153	153	-	-	18	18	9
2,305	2,628	-	-	-	-	-	2,745	3,519	-	-	231	231	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	57	57	-	-	20	20	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	23
6	6	-	-	2	2	-	57	57	-	-	72	72	24
195	195	-	-	10	20	-	1,425	1,425	-	-	1,320	1,320	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	52	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	198	198	26
4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
17	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
93	93	-	-	27	23	-	-	-	-	-	198	198	31
2,340	2,790	-	-	189	230	-	-	-	-	-	5,940	5,940	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	33
35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	36
97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	37
1,940	1,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	38

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Albacore		Caplin		Eels		Grey-fish
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed
		cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Yarmouth County—								
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.	-	-	-	-	45	45	-
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	-	-	-	-	13	13	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	-	181	181	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	150	150	-	-	20	20	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford, included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	150	150	-	-	259	259	-
10	Total value.....\$	900	975	-	-	3,108	3,885	-
Digby County—								
11	From Yarmouth County line to Cape St. Mary included	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
12	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
13	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Brier Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	20	20	-
25	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	200	200	-
Annapolis County—								
26	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	-	-	-	-	25	25	-
27	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	25	25	-
32	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	250	250	-
Kings County—								
33	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
37	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
38	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	14	14	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters				
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 as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Used fresh		Used fresh	Used fresh	Used fresh	Used fresh	Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley
bb.	hbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases
-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,590	805	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,719	3,700	-	1,887	83
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	750	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	5,494	2,700	-	1,749	67
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,090	2,708	-	986	35
-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	6,260	2,616	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,560	2,771	-	1,675	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,655	2,800	-	-	8
-	-	16	16	76	76	-	-	10	10	-	31,408	18,850	-	6,297	185
-	-	240	352	76	76	-	-	40	40	-	618,528	474,690	-	178,471	1,982
-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,094	-	-	159	-
-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	292	-	292	524	-	-	277	12
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	895	424	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	691	202	489	86	86	-	25	14
-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	95	95	-	-	15
25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,866	5,408	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	354	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,216	130	71	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,024	-	1,024	300	300	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	460	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934	934	-	240	240	-	-	23
25	25	-	-	66	66	-	-	3,941	2,136	1,805	9,442	9,133	130	771	30
50	50	-	-	46	46	-	-	6,403	3,305	9,415	231,590	281,500	10,400	21,590	426
-	-	-	-	27	27	40	40	3,644	3,644	369	-	-	-	-	26
9	9	-	-	-	-	20	20	675	306	-	146	146	-	-	27
3	3	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	56	48	-	-	30
12	12	-	-	27	27	100	100	4,319	3,950	369	737	194	-	-	31
24	24	-	-	54	54	200	200	4,614	9,875	2,214	18,461	6,213	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,745	1,745	-	-	38

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Crabs		Oysters		Scallops		
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh		Shelled	Canned
		cwt.	cwt.	bbL	bbL	bbL	gal.	cases
Nova Scotia—con.								
Yarmouth County—								
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total value.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$
Digby County—								
11	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Brier Island.....	-	-	-	-	468	936	-
17	Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Tyverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	15,829	31,658	-
24	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	16,297	32,594	-
25	Total value.....	-	-	-	-	89,337	106,771	\$
Annapolis County—								
26	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
27	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	-	-	-	-	3,962	7,554	-
28	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	1,659	3,318	-
29	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	5,621	10,872	119
32	Total value.....	-	-	-	-	31,449	32,616	1,190
Kings County—								
33	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total value.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals			Miscellaneous							
	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Green	Marketed Dried	Caught and landed	Marketed		Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal.	Other products
							Skins	Oil							
—	—	—	—	—	—	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	gal.	ton	ton	ton	\$	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	514	—	—	—	139
—	6	6	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	385	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4,676	—	—	45	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	8
—	6	6	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	5,860	23	33	45	9
—	12	15	—	—	253	253	—	—	—	—	8,719	1,366	165	103	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	4	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	15
81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,240	—	—	—	16
421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	—	17
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	18
70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	968	—	—	—	—	—	19
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,139	—	—	—	—	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
19	924	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	610	—	697	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
753	924	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,908	—	2,298	4	—	—	24
2,754	1,393	2,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,296	—	2,168	162	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	26
2	—	—	45	23	—	—	—	—	945	—	—	—	—	—	27
8	—	—	25	12	—	—	—	—	1,485	—	20	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
10	—	—	76	38	—	—	—	—	2,430	—	20	—	180	—	31
250	—	—	380	950	—	—	—	—	1,214	—	20	—	1,920	—	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	38

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod							
		Caught and landed	Marketed						
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Bone-less	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries									
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—									
1	Quantity.....	172,874	11,853	5,298	100	46,939	261	23,696	22,152
2	Value.....\$	269,075	50,601	28,851	1,200	321,333	2,882	22,657	9,172
Charlotte County—									
3	From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	-	2,142	284	-	560	148	-	300
4	From St. George to Back Bay included.....	1,157	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
5	From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	1,591	-	726	-	81	-	2,025	1,770
6	From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Grand Manan.....	14,576	-	-	-	1,387	-	7,554	4,901
8	Campobello.....	2,293	-	131	-	30	-	14,117	1,731
9	West Isles.....	375	-	-	-	115	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	19,922	2,142	1,141	-	2,197	148	23,696	8,702
11	Total value.....\$	27,339	9,571	5,654	-	11,956	1,632	22,697	4,464
St. John County—									
12	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included....	1,750	600	20	-	10	-	-	-
13	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	St. John Harbour.....	-	643	-	100	36	113	-	-
15	From St. John Harbour to Albert County line....	400	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	2,150	1,343	20	100	46	113	-	-
17	Total value.....\$	4,300	5,085	80	1,200	280	1,250	-	-
Albert County (all)—									
18	Total quantity.....	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value.....\$	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—									
20	Bay of Fundy side.....	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Point du Chene to Kent County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total value.....\$	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent County—									
28	From Westmorland County line to Cocagne Cape included.....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	From St. Thomas to Buetouche included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	From Buetouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included....	300	50	50	-	50	-	-	-
34	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included....	478	478	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland County line.....	1,637	1,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	2,447	2,187	55	-	50	-	-	-
39	Total value.....\$	5,827	10,856	300	-	350	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Haddock							Hake and Cusk						
Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed					
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Bone-less	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
28,878	15,364	254	234	9	257	1,750	78,726	184	11,113	94	10,856	106	1
54,430	49,972	2,806	1,555	82	794	9,501	50,534	433	22,065	752	45,931	742	2
254	12,005	117	229	9	-	1,098	-	-	200	-	1,886	-	3
2,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	-	-	-	-	-	4
1,413	45	-	5	-	-	-	25,741	-	4,355	-	421	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
575	85	-	-	-	185	40	19,342	-	3,823	-	-	-	7
21,718	1,684	-	-	-	-	185	15,836	-	-	-	4,902	-	8
755	740	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
27,214	14,559	117	234	9	185	1,628	61,410	-	8,378	-	7,209	-	10
50,338	47,239	1,119	1,555	82	394	8,769	35,471	-	16,270	-	30,475	-	11
950	600	-	-	-	-	-	6,750	-	2,340	-	450	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	106	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
950	600	137	-	-	-	-	6,750	-	2,340	94	450	106	16
2,600	2,175	1,777	-	-	-	-	3,700	-	4,340	752	1,350	742	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	300	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,005	-	250	-	835	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	250	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,655	-	250	-	1,385	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,724	-	875	-	6,232	-	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Pollock			Halibut ¹	
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.						
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—						
1	Quantity.....	34,118	2,240	7,637	6,907	66
2	Value.....	\$ 31,725	4,879	18,685	31,733	995
Charlotte County—						
3	From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	-	-	1,040	1,035	-
4	From St. George to Back Bay included.....	115	-	-	35	-
5	From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	323	-	150	-	-
6	From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	Grand Manan.....	21,473	952	6,369	2,591	57
8	Campobello.....	10,347	1,000	78	3,005	9
9	West Isles.....	1,860	278	-	241	-
10	Total quantity.....	34,118	2,240	7,637	6,907	66
11	Total value.....	\$ 31,725	4,879	18,685	31,733	995
St. John County—						
12	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	From St. John Harbour to Albert County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Albert County (all)—						
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—						
20	Bay of Fundy side.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Point du Chene to Kent County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Kent County—						
28	From Westmorland County line to Cocagne Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-	-
31	From St. Thomas to Buctouche included.....	-	-	-	-	-
32	From Buctouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	-	-	-	-	-
35	From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	-	-	-	-	-
36	From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland County line..	-	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-
39	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-	-

¹ Marketed in Nova Scotia.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Flounders, Brill Plaice, etc.		Skate		Herring											
Caught and landed	Mar- keted	Caught and landed	Mar- keted	Caught and landed	Marketed									Scales	
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Bone- less	Can- ned	Smok- ed	Pick- led	Used as bait	Fer- tiliz- er	Meal.	Oil		
cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cases	cht.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	ton	gal.	cht.	
986	986	142	142	335,833	50,981	355	3,962	40,368	3,321	40,729	49,064	733	33,091	3,498	1
2,122	2,882	190	190	181,801	32,695	3,627	15,848	125,996	22,782	66,548	48,830	32,734	9,875	19,031	2
330	330	-	-	802	1,284	5	-	331	-	366	-	-	-	-	3
141	141	54	54	2,072	644	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	5,530	-	-	3,962	-	-	340	-	733	21,516	1,121	5
-	-	-	-	1,089	1,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	116,212	37,698	350	-	31,311	-	3,420	-	-	-	1,046	7
425	425	88	88	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	300	8
80	80	-	-	31,800	2,000	-	-	-	-	14,900	-	-	11,575	1,031	9
976	976	142	142	160,105	42,715	355	3,962	31,642	-	19,691	-	733	33,091	3,498	10
2,102	2,862	190	190	83,128	23,932	3,627	15,848	95,036	-	22,538	-	32,734	9,875	19,031	11
-	-	-	-	100	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	155	95	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	310	230	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	44	2	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	4,462	-	-	-	-	2,955	-	400	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	7,508	200	-	-	-	630	100	403	350	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	34,750	700	-	-	-	1,600	125	800	14,437	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	34,520	1,000	-	-	-	-	172	1,000	12,982	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	6,027	1,000	-	-	-	3,520	150	570	1,718	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	87,311	2,902	-	-	8,726	547	3,170	29,487	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	43,880	1,456	-	-	30,960	3,282	9,510	29,487	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	335	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	225	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	975	-	-	30
10	10	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	115	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,600	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	9,250	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,215	3,380	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	2,520	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	685	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	1,440	30	-	-	-	-	-	485	220	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	3,489	-	-	-	-	-	13	1,725	-	-	-	37
10	10	-	-	27,159	1,440	-	-	-	-	13	6,090	6,850	-	-	38
20	20	-	-	13,280	2,710	-	-	-	-	156	9,644	5,770	-	-	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Mackerel			Sardines			
	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Used fresh	Salted		Canned	Sold fresh and salted	
	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	bbl.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.							
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	18,611	18,461	50	279,349	257,881	214,675
2	Value..... \$	34,779	37,399	500	349,555	1,032,874	251,897
Charlotte County—							
3	From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	-	-	-	33,530	-	-
4	From St. George to Back Bay included.....	-	-	-	26,213	-	26,213
5	From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	-	-	-	45,588	257,611	24,994
6	From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	22,640	-	21,155
7	Grand Manan.....	-	-	-	4,315	-	-
8	Campobello.....	-	-	-	18,140	-	13,640
9	West Isles.....	-	-	-	56,323	270	56,073
10	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	206,749	257,881	142,075
11	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	276,955	1,032,874	179,297
St. John County—							
12	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	-	-	-	22,200	-	22,200
13	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	14,800	-	14,800
14	St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	35,600	-	35,600
15	From St. John Harbour to Albert county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	72,600	-	72,600
17	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	72,600	-	72,600
Albert County (all)—							
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—							
20	Bay of Fundy side.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	60	60	-	-	-	-
23	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	96	96	-	-	-	-
24	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	40	40	-	-	-	-
25	From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	65	65	-	-	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	261	261	-	-	-	-
27	Total value..... \$	1,566	1,566	-	-	-	-
Kent County—							
28	From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	From St. Thomas to Buctouche included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	From Buctouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	1,619	1,619	-	-	-	-
35	From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin.....	192	192	-	-	-	-
37	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line.....	736	736	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	2,547	2,547	-	-	-	-
39	Total value..... \$	4,296	7,201	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Smelts		Trout	
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.					
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—					
1	Quantity.....	59,866	59,866	88	88
2	Value.....	\$ 576,629	912,055	1,760	1,890
Charlotte County—					
3	From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	295	295	-	-
4	From St. George to Back Bay included.....	-	-	-	-
5	From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	50	50	-	-
6	From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	-
7	Grand Manan.....	-	-	-	-
8	Campobello.....	20	20	-	-
9	West Isles.....	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity.....	365	365	-	-
11	Total value.....	\$ 3,850	5,467	-	-
St. John County—					
12	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-
13	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	-
14	St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	-
15	From St. John Harbour to Albert County line.....	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-
17	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-
Albert County (all)—					
18	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-
19	Total value.....	\$ -	-	-	-
Westmorland County—					
20	Bay of Fundy side.....	-	-	-	-
21	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	50	50	-	-
22	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	420	420	-	-
23	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	300	300	-	-
24	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	575	575	-	-
25	From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	490	490	-	-
26	Total quantity.....	1,835	1,835	-	-
27	Total value.....	\$ 15,785	15,785	-	-
Kent County—					
28	From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	479	479	-	-
29	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	1,459	1,459	-	-
30	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	487	487	-	-
31	From St. Thomas to Buetouche included.....	2,989	2,989	-	-
32	From Buetouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	262	262	-	-
33	From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	34	14	-	-
34	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	2,448	2,513	-	-
35	From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	1,005	980	-	-
36	From St. Louis to, but not including, Point Sapin.....	477	457	-	-
37	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-
38	Total quantity.....	9,640	9,640	-	-
39	Total value.....	\$ 93,611	101,275	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Eels		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Cockles		
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		Used fresh	Canned		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	
361	361	17,266	17,266	86	86	30,058	6,941	23,048	59	59	1
2,206	5,146	26,044	63,774	86	86	45,643	14,414	117,265	177	183	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,402	661	2,616	59	59	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,121	-	4,980	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,506	1,000	506	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	2,526	9,905	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	592	592	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	23,121	4,779	18,007	59	59	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,891	10,766	85,617	177	183	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	966	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	966	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,268	-	8,088	-	-	27
-	-	15	15	-	-	130	97	-	-	-	28
-	-	50	50	-	-	78	64	505	-	-	29
-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	175	175	-	-	455	185	-	-	-	31
-	-	40	40	-	-	75	27	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
3	3	300	300	-	-	738	373	505	-	-	38
21	21	400	400	-	-	1,847	721	4,120	-	-	39

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Lobsters				Oysters		
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
		Shipped in shell	Canned	Tom-alley			Used fresh
	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbL	bbL	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.							
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—							
1	Quantity	57,970	24,384	19,468	197	12,383	12,383
2	Value	\$ 632,556	583,833	451,165	2,197	81,822	107,808
Charlotte County—							
3	From International Boundary line to St. George included	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From St. George to Back Bay included	3	3	-	-	-	-
5	From Back Bay to Red Head included	320	320	-	-	-	-
6	From Red Head to Lepreau included	380	380	-	-	-	-
7	Grand Manan	4,838	4,838	-	-	-	-
8	Campobello	242	242	-	-	-	-
9	West Isles	242	242	-	-	-	-
10	Total quantity	6,025	6,025	-	-	-	-
11	Total value	\$ 122,317	122,317	-	-	-	-
St. John County—							
12	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included	510	430	-	-	-	-
13	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included	170	100	-	-	-	-
14	St. John Harbour	-	215	-	-	-	-
15	From St. John Harbour to Albert county line	465	400	-	-	-	-
16	Total quantity	1,145	1,145	-	-	-	-
17	Total value	\$ 24,035	27,095	-	-	-	-
Albert County (all)—							
18	Total quantity	7	7	-	-	-	-
19	Total value	\$ 125	125	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—							
20	Bay of Fundy side	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included	980	6,318	1,597	91	-	-
22	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included	2,840	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Point du Chene to Kent county line	1,637	10,378	2,854	59	30	30
26	Total quantity	15,057	16,696	4,451	150	30	30
27	Total value	\$ 178,724	426,075	107,173	1,682	300	355
Kent County—							
28	From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included	955	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included	1,138	-	-	-	1,538	1,538
30	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included	1,760	-	550	-	-	-
31	From St. Thomas to Buctouche included	500	-	-	-	3,363	3,363
32	From Buctouche to Choekfish River—south side	2,150	-	763	-	150	150
33	From Choekfish to Richibucto Cape included	1,352	-	132	-	-	-
34	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included	700	-	654	-	1,721	1,721
35	From Richibucto to St. Louis included	737	63	145	-	16	16
36	From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin	464	-	232	-	-	-
37	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line	3,637	-	1,257	-	-	-
38	Total quantity	12,793	156	3,733	-	6,788	6,788
39	Total value	\$ 117,804	2,066	87,637	-	41,535	41,548

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod							
		Caught and landed	Marketed						Cod oil
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.									
Northumberland County—									
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.	2,553	2,553	-	-	-	-	-	
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	From Loggieville to Bartibog included (including the tidal waters of the Miramichi river)...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester County line.....	280	5	100	-	25	-	-	
9	Total quantity.....	2,833	2,558	100	-	25	-	-	
10	Total value..... \$	8,499	15,465	600	-	200	-	-	
Gloucester County—									
11	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	400	150	30	-	63	-	-	
12	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	510	50	95	-	90	-	-	
13	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	13,850	100	200	-	4,450	-	1,700	
14	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	83,360	180	100	-	27,660	-	11,400	
15	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	1,410	150	180	-	300	-	200	
16	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	2,855	590	945	-	125	-	150	
17	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	35,900	100	-	-	11,933	-	-	
18	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit river.....	405	145	130	-	-	-	-	
19	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	960	150	405	-	-	-	-	
20	From Beresford to Petit-Rocher included.....	1,725	325	700	-	-	-	-	
21	From Petit-Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	2,954	904	1,025	-	-	-	-	
22	Total quantity.....	144,329	2,844	3,810	-	44,621	-	13,450	
23	Total value..... \$	219,741	7,287	21,185	-	308,547	-	4,708	
Restigouche County—									
24	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	544	420	62	-	-	-	-	
25	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	263	223	20	-	-	-	-	
26	From Dalhousie to Restigouche river included.....	300	120	90	-	-	-	-	
27	Total quantity.....	1,107	763	172	-	-	-	-	
28	Total value..... \$	3,321	2,289	1,032	-	-	-	-	

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Caught and landed	Haddock						Hake and Cusk						
	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed					
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Bone-less	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	20	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
110	70	-	-	-	2	12	175	15	50	-	20	-	13
190	10	-	-	-	-	60	780	10	10	-	250	-	14
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	10	50	-	35	-	15
28	23	-	-	-	3	-	127	45	35	-	4	-	16
150	-	-	-	-	-	50	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
480	105	-	-	-	5	122	5,797	80	145	-	1,809	-	22
556	158	-	-	-	20	732	7,297	121	580	-	7,854	-	23
98	30	-	-	-	34	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	24
20	10	-	-	-	5	-	52	52	-	-	-	-	25
116	60	-	-	-	28	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	26
234	100	-	-	-	67	-	104	104	-	-	-	-	27
936	400	-	-	-	380	-	312	312	-	-	-	-	28

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Pollock			Halibut	
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.						
Northumberland County—						
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	-	-	-	-	
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	-	-	-	-	
3	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-	
4	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	
5	From Loggieville to Bartibog (included), including the tidal waters of the Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-	
6	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	-	-	
7	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	-	-	-	-	
8	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	-	-	-	-	
9	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	
10	Total value.....	\$	-	-	-	
Gloucester County—						
11	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	-	-	-	-	
12	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	-	-	-	-	
13	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	-	-	-	-	
14	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	-	-	-	-	
15	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	-	-	-	-	
16	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	-	-	-	-	
17	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	-	-	-	-	
18	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit river.....	-	-	-	-	
19	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	-	-	-	-	
20	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	-	-	-	-	
21	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-	
22	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	
23	Total value.....	\$	-	-	-	
Restigouche County—						
24	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	-	-	-	-	
25	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	-	-	-	-	
26	From Dalhousie to Restigouche river included.....	-	-	-	-	
27	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	
28	Total value.....	\$	-	-	-	

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Herring										
Caught and landed	Mar- keted Used fresh	Caught and landed	Mar- keted Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed									Scales
					Used fresh	Bone- less	Canned	Smoked	Pic- kled	Used as bait	Ferti- lizer	Meal	Oil	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	ton	gal.	cwt.
-	-	-	-	3,798	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,890	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5,848	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,915	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5,848	-	-	-	-	-	72	7,407	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,000	20	-	-	-	-	25	30	152	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,600	30	-	-	-	-	-	470	555	-	-
-	-	-	-	11,340	2,990	-	-	-	-	250	1,300	2,500	-	-
-	-	-	-	10,640	40	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	2,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,940	40	-	-	-	-	100	500	1,300	-	-
-	-	-	-	8,770	20	-	-	-	-	200	2,000	2,075	-	-
-	-	-	-	7,550	-	-	-	-	-	800	2,075	500	-	-
-	-	-	-	714	30	-	-	-	-	8	30	300	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,526	90	-	-	-	-	-	118	600	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,206	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	893	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,744	40	-	-	-	-	-	260	1,592	-	-
-	-	-	-	53,030	3,320	-	-	-	-	2,583	8,483	12,497	-	-
-	-	-	-	30,876	3,320	-	-	-	-	18,220	15,929	12,573	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,309	215	-	-	-	-	48	300	175	-	-
-	-	-	-	812	256	-	-	-	-	82	80	75	-	-
-	-	-	-	96	30	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,217	501	-	-	-	-	152	380	250	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,434	1,002	-	-	-	-	912	1,520	1,000	-	-

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I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Mackerel			Sardines		
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Salted		Canned	Sold fresh and salted
		cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	cases	bb.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.							
Northumberland County—							
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	1,922	1,922	-	-	-	-
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included..	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line..	5	5	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	1,927	1,927	-	-	-	-
10	Total value.....\$	4,175	4,190	-	-	-	-
Gloucester County—							
11	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	2,300	2,150	50	-	-	-
12	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
13	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	7,758	7,758	-	-	-	-
14	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included..	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	15	15	-	-	-	-
17	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	1,240	1,240	-	-	-	-
18	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Beresford to Petit-Rocher included.....	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-
21	From Petit-Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	330	330	-	-	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	13,693	13,543	50	-	-	-
23	Total value.....\$	24,010	23,710	500	-	-	-
Restigouche County—							
24	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included..	183	183	-	-	-	-
25	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From Dalhousie to Restigouche river included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total quantity.....	183	183	-	-	-	-
28	Total value.....\$	732	732	-	-	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Alewives				Bass		Salmon		Shad			
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		
	Used fresh	Smoked	Salted						Used fresh	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,105	2,105	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	82	82	820	820	-	-	-	2
1,430	5	-	475	-	-	237	237	1,040	1,040	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	275	275	700	700	-	4
5	5	-	-	5	5	315	315	1,400	1,400	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	355	355	798	798	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
1,435	10	-	475	87	87	4,107	4,107	3,938	3,938	-	9
1,930	45	-	1,900	1,018	1,750	65,437	111,291	10,774	25,264	-	10
80	80	-	-	-	-	325	325	5	5	-	11
380	320	-	20	-	-	75	75	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	344	344	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	260	260	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	167	167	-	-	-	21
460	400	-	20	-	-	1,996	1,996	5	5	-	22
230	200	-	60	-	-	26,038	32,223	50	50	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165	1,165	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	924	924	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	672	672	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,761	2,761	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	36,982	36,982	-	-	-	28

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Smelts		Trout	
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh		Used fresh
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.					
Northumberland County—					
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	3,000	3,000	-	-
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	5,820	5,820	-	-
3	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-
4	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	5,644	5,644	-	-
5	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi river.....	5,045	5,045	-	-
6	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	4,267	4,267	-	-
7	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	9,553	9,553	-	-
8	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	1,779	1,779	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	35,108	35,108	-	-
10	Total value.....\$	344,920	672,160	-	-
Gloucester County—					
11	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	590	590	-	-
12	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	450	450	-	-
13	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	541	2,074	-	-
14	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	3,800	3,800	-	-
15	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	150	150	-	-
16	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	-	-	-	-
17	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	1,805	272	-	-
18	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit river.....	360	360	-	-
19	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	-	-	-	-
20	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	-	-	-	-
21	From Petit-Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	7,696	7,696	-	-
23	Total value.....\$	66,213	65,148	-	-
Restigouche County—					
24	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	2,900	2,900	5	5
25	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	1,715	1,715	8	8
26	From Dalhousie to Restigouche river included.....	607	607	75	75
27	Total quantity.....	5,222	5,222	88	88
28	Total value.....\$	52,220	52,220	1,760	1,800

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Eels		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			Cockles		
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		Used fresh	Used fresh		Canned		Used fresh
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
195	195	530	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	11,120	11,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
235	235	11,650	11,650	-	-	1,385	-	60	-	-	9
1,255	4,180	19,990	57,720	-	-	1,385	-	360	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
60	60	-	-	-	-	125	25	-	-	-	12
40	40	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	3,000	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	400	275	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	860	350	510	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	270	270	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	3,961	3,961	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
100	100	3,961	3,961	-	-	3,705	1,520	3,510	-	-	22
600	600	3,961	3,961	-	-	4,445	2,120	19,080	-	-	23
-	-	405	405	35	35	80	80	-	-	-	24
23	23	-	-	45	45	189	189	-	-	-	25
-	-	950	950	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	26
23	23	1,355	1,355	86	86	269	269	-	-	-	27
330	345	1,693	1,693	86	86	807	807	-	-	-	28

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Lobsters				Oysters	
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed
		Shipped in shell	Canned	Tomalley			Used fresh
	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbbl.	bbbl.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded						
Northumberland County—						
1	From Kent county line to Esequimaie included.....	4,592	180	1,520	-	-
2	From Esequimaie to Point au Car included.....	-	-	636	3,870	3,870
3	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi river.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	1,300	-	618	830	830
7	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	300	-	136	200	200
8	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	2,055	-	994	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	8,247	180	3,904	4,900	4,900
10	Total value.....\$	71,505	3,600	86,422	33,052	58,970
Gloucester County—						
11	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	696	-	-	-	-
12	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	524	-	609	16	-
13	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	984	-	492	-	-
14	From Shippegan to Upper Caraqueet included.....	1,301	-	596	12	240
15	From Upper Caraqueet to Mizonette Point included.....	558	-	228	-	425
16	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	2,509	-	1,306	-	-
17	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	5,480	-	3,360	-	-
18	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit river.....	204	-	-	-	-
19	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	517	-	-	-	-
20	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	348	-	302	19	-
21	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	540	-	57	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	13,661	-	6,950	47	665
23	Total value.....\$	109,766	-	157,886	515	6,935
Restigouche County—						
24	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	1,022	162	430	-	-
25	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	13	13	-	-	-
26	From Dalhousie to Restigouche river included.....	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total quantity.....	1,035	175	430	-	-
28	Total value.....\$	8,280	2,555	12,017	-	-

Fishing Districts	Alewives			
	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Used fresh	Salted	
	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	
New Brunswick¹—Inland Fisheries				
Total Inland Fisheries for Province—				
1	Quantity.....	548	284	88
2	Value caught and landed.....\$	1,644	-	-
3	Value marketed.....\$	-	852	792
4	Victoria County..... quantity	-	-	-
5	Victoria County..... value \$	-	-	-
6	Carleton County..... quantity	-	-	-
7	Carleton County..... value \$	-	-	-
8	York County..... quantity	-	55	-
9	York County..... value \$	-	165	-
10	Sunbury County..... quantity	-	103	15
11	Sunbury County..... value \$	-	315	135
12	Queens County..... quantity	-	70	43
13	Queens County..... value \$	-	210	387
14	Kings County..... quantity	-	54	30
15	Kings County..... value \$	-	162	270

¹The values given for the counties are the marketed values.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Scallops		Tongues and Sounds		Winkles		Dulse		Hair Seals		Miscellaneous				
Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Green	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal	Fish skins and bones	Other products	
	Shelled			Used fresh		Dried		Skins						
bbl.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	ton	ton	cwt.	\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	88	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	133	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	465	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	140	-	-	35	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	30	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	225	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	375	-	-	65	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,650	-	-	325	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

Bass	Eels	Mullets	Perch	Pickrel	Salmon	Shad	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	
11	380	365	3	450	348	975	67	300	31	1
198	1,520	1,095	12	5,850	8,811	5,976	2,345	-	328	2
199	1,520	1,095	12	5,850	8,811	5,976	2,345	300	328	3
-	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	-	9	4
-	-	-	-	-	90	234	-	-	108	5
-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	15	-	-	148	17	-	-	-	8
-	-	45	-	-	3,700	136	-	-	-	9
-	60	-	-	100	14	7	-	-	-	10
-	240	-	-	1,300	350	56	-	-	-	11
2	200	300	3	200	7	769	2	-	-	12
36	800	900	12	2,600	175	4,614	70	-	-	13
9	120	50	-	150	144	156	65	300	22	14
162	480	150	-	1,950	3,600	936	2,275	300	220	15

Note.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken by anglers in Inland New Brunswick 710 cwt. of fish valued at \$12,830.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Hake and Cusk		Halibut		Herring						Mackerel			
Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed		
	Dried		Used fresh		Used fresh	Smok-ed	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertil-izer		Used fresh	Salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	ool.	ttl.	ttl.	cwt.	cwt.	ttl.	
3,804	1,268	1,269	1,269	251,261	4,432	13,416	7,321	60,387	37,461	23,520	2,700	6,940	1
5,706	6,340	6,901	7,541	126,051	15,260	54,810	47,307	82,622	19,715	42,047	9,200	69,348	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	4,060	68	10	349	50	1,412	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	63,260	400	300	827	490	29,400	550	550	-	5
3,804	1,268	300	300	12,100	165	-	250	5,100	464	2,150	2,150	-	6
3,804	1,268	300	300	79,420	633	310	1,426	5,640	31,276	2,700	2,700	-	7
5,706	6,340	900	1,200	27,285	1,065	1,550	9,826	6,130	16,576	7,825	9,200	-	8
-	-	10	10	60	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	760	8	-	72	272	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	6,052	200	-	119	2,080	685	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	38,565	-	-	1,985	16,305	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	20	20	10,278	278	-	100	4,850	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	30	30	55,715	486	-	2,276	23,537	685	-	-	-	14
-	-	180	260	52,689	1,328	-	17,613	44,722	389	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478	-	826	16
-	-	-	-	29,400	200	3,600	800	8,000	1,800	10,122	-	3,374	17
-	-	-	-	38,060	300	2,880	1,200	10,838	2,200	3,300	-	1,100	18
-	-	100	100	20,212	90	3,366	130	5,900	600	3,723	-	1,241	19
-	-	-	-	20,900	110	3,240	370	5,700	900	990	-	330	20
-	-	150	150	1,000	-	-	-	500	-	207	-	69	21
-	-	250	250	109,572	700	13,086	2,500	30,938	5,500	20,820	-	6,940	22
-	-	1,250	1,400	27,392	299	53,100	12,000	30,938	2,750	34,222	-	69,348	23
-	-	7	7	77	32	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	200	200	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	402	402	804	-	-	220	72	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	1,038	-	-	286	90	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	537	23	-	148	35	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	664	664	2,706	155	-	669	272	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	4,421	4,481	5,205	478	-	5,168	832	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	25	25	1,440	50	20	450	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	150	200	1,440	50	160	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	2,408	2,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	12,040	12,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

	Fishing Districts	Sardines		Salmon				Shad		Smelts		
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh and salted	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
					Used fresh	Canned	Dry-salted	Pickled				
		bbi.	bbi.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Quebec—Sea Fisheries—con.												
Total Sea Fisheries for Province—												
1	Quantity.....	50	50	7,392	5,715	369	300	720	63	63	3,244	3,202
2	Value.....\$	360	360	84,160	75,834	3,398	3,900	5,220	940	940	28,602	33,116
Bonaventure County—												
3	Head of tide to Miguacha.....	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300
4	Miguacha to New Richmond.....	-	-	1,080	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	540	540
5	New Richmond to Paspébiac.....	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	175	175
6	Paspébiac to Point Maquereau.....	-	-	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	450	450
7	Total quantity.....	-	-	2,050	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	2,465	2,465
8	Total value.....\$	-	-	28,200	28,200	-	-	-	-	-	22,950	24,045
Gaspé County—												
9	Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	315	315
10	Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	-	-	670	670	-	-	-	-	-	132	132
11	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	-	-	502	502	-	-	-	-	-	169	169
12	Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Fame Point to Duchesnay Town-ship.....	-	-	107	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total quantity.....	-	-	1,379	1,379	-	-	-	-	-	616	616
15	Total value.....\$	-	-	21,410	22,410	-	-	-	-	-	4,350	8,103
Magdalen Islands—												
16	Entry Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Amherst Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
18	Grindstone Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	83
19	Alright Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Wolfe, Coffin, East and Grosse Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
21	Bryon Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	121
23	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272	968
Saguenay County—												
24	Godbout to Jambons.....	-	-	371	371	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
25	Jambons to Pignons River.....	-	-	757	457	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
26	Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	-	-	181	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River.....	40	40	718	680	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
28	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	-	-	466	-	223	-	186	-	-	-	-
29	Mouton Bay to Bonne Esperance.....	-	-	908	35	146	-	500	-	-	-	-
30	Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon.....	-	-	128	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Total quantity.....	40	40	3,529	1,852	369	300	720	1	1	-	-
32	Total value.....\$	320	320	26,870	17,544	3,398	3,900	5,220	10	10	-	-
Matane County—												
33	Total quantity.....	10	10	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Total value.....\$	40	40	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rimouski County—												
35	Total quantity.....	-	-	309	309	-	-	-	62	62	-	-
36	Total value.....\$	-	-	6,180	6,180	-	-	-	930	930	-	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Sturgeon		Trout					Caplin		Eels		Grey-fish	Squid		Tom Cod	
Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted			Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	
	Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned	Pick-led		Used fresh		Used fresh					Used as bait	Used fresh
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bb'l.	bb'l.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb'l.	bb'l.	cwt.	cwt.	
22	22	356	244	104	16	4,611	4,611	239	239	14	1,711	1,711	100	100	1
220	220	4,272	3,780	803	96	5,499	5,499	2,170	2,170	14	3,471	3,471	150	150	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	6
-	-	25	25	-	-	2,100	2,100	10	10	-	1,000	1,000	100	100	7
-	-	250	250	-	-	1,650	1,650	100	100	-	2,000	2,000	150	150	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	13
-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	14
-	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	190	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	490	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	17	17	-	-	8	8	-	-	14	6	6	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	10	10	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	27
-	-	9	-	10	-	80	80	-	-	-	240	240	-	-	28
-	-	103	-	94	16	55	55	-	-	-	135	135	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	1,030	-	-	-	180	180	-	-	30
-	-	139	27	104	16	2,511	2,511	-	-	14	(21	621	-	-	31
-	-	732	240	803	96	3,849	3,849	-	-	14	1,281	1,281	-	-	32
-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	34
22	22	142	142	-	-	-	-	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	35
220	220	2,840	2,840	-	-	-	-	1,540	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Bass	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Maskinonge
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Quebec—Inland Fisheries¹							
Total Inland Fisheries for Province—							
1	Quantity.....	545	6,242	3,570	21,632	6,984	93
2	Value..... \$	8,686	51,051	39,861	189,905	36,301	2,369
Below Quebec—							
3	Bellechasse county..... quantity	130	76	-	4,588	-	-
4	..... value \$	1,560	152	-	36,704	-	-
5	Charlevoix-Saguenay County..... quantity	-	-	-	475	476	-
6	..... value \$	-	-	-	3,800	5,660	-
7	Kamouraska County..... quantity	1	-	-	460	1,899	-
8	..... value \$	25	-	-	5,520	7,596	-
9	Montmorency County..... quantity	30	9	-	6,000	-	-
10	..... value \$	450	72	-	48,000	-	-
11	Temiscouata County..... quantity	-	17	-	510	4,609	-
12	..... value \$	-	170	-	5,100	23,045	-
13	Total quantity.....	161	102	-	12,033	6,984	-
14	Total value..... \$	2,035	394	-	99,124	36,301	-
Above Quebec—							
15	Argenteuil County..... quantity	13	62	437	5	-	2
16	..... value \$	135	496	3,933	50	-	24
17	Beauharnois County..... quantity	60	30	46	90	-	8
18	..... value \$	600	300	540	900	-	160
19	Berthier County..... quantity	-	34	165	55	-	-
20	..... value \$	-	272	1,815	550	-	-
21	Chambly County..... quantity	2	155	124	97	-	-
22	..... value \$	40	1,170	1,358	970	-	-
23	Champlain County..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	..... value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Chateauguay County..... quantity	-	2,569	651	353	-	30
26	..... value \$	-	20,552	5,691	2,471	-	900
27	Hull County..... quantity	-	62	75	1	-	-
28	..... value \$	-	310	750	10	-	-
29	Huntingdon County..... quantity	-	-	-	35	-	-
30	..... value \$	-	-	-	350	-	-
31	Jacques-Cartier County..... quantity	-	71	24	8	-	-
32	..... value \$	-	1,065	285	120	-	-
33	Labelle County..... quantity	-	6	134	15	-	-
34	..... value \$	-	60	1,752	150	-	15
35	Laprairie County..... quantity	-	605	80	30	-	-
36	..... value \$	-	6,050	640	240	-	-
37	L'Assomption County..... quantity	6	133	180	43	-	17
38	..... value \$	125	1,330	2,406	516	-	340
39	Levis County..... quantity	16	-	-	6,532	-	1
40	..... value \$	96	-	-	58,788	-	20
41	Maskinonge County..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	..... value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Missisquoi County..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	..... value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Montreal County..... quantity	-	67	52	96	-	-
46	..... value \$	-	402	651	768	-	-
47	Nicolet County..... quantity	82	675	172	363	-	-
48	..... value \$	1,640	3,375	1,720	7,260	-	-
49	Pontiac County..... quantity	2	7	14	4	-	2
50	..... value \$	30	35	140	40	-	40
51	Richelieu County..... quantity	110	39	200	140	-	20
52	..... value \$	1,650	234	1,200	840	-	500
53	St. Hyacinthe County..... quantity	1	-	1	6	-	1
54	..... value \$	15	-	10	60	-	20
55	St. Jean County..... quantity	-	39	134	1,015	-	-
56	..... value \$	-	390	1,608	10,150	-	-
57	Soulanges County..... quantity	-	58	30	240	-	-
58	..... value \$	-	348	300	1,690	-	-
59	Temiskamingue and Abitibi Counties..... quantity	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
60	..... value \$	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
61	Trois-Rivieres County..... quantity	69	105	195	35	-	5
62	..... value \$	1,860	1,050	2,250	700	-	200
63	Vaudreuil County..... quantity	23	280	385	24	-	6
64	..... value \$	460	4,200	5,600	192	-	150
65	Vercheres County..... quantity	-	128	113	72	-	-
66	..... value \$	-	768	678	576	-	-
67	Yamaska County..... quantity	-	375	358	340	-	-
68	..... value \$	-	2,250	6,534	3,400	-	-
69	Total quantity.....	384	6,140	3,570	9,599	-	93
70	Total value..... \$	6,651	50,657	39,861	90,781	-	2,369

¹ In 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, 1928—con.

Mixed Fish	Perch	Pickereel or Dore	Pike	Salmon	Shad	Smelts	Sturgeon	Trout	White-fish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
10,285	2,475	8,725	2,336	707	660	8,774	2,753	203	1,308	1
65,857	18,894	149,655	23,686	11,655	7,938	68,704	50,728	2,875	14,192	2
-	-	70	-	-	-	196	593	-	112	3
1,330	-	700	-	-	1,370	980	2,975	-	1,120	4
3,040	-	-	-	752	-	180	-	15	-	5
234	-	-	-	11,280	-	540	-	300	-	6
1,170	-	-	-	2	6	-	18	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	50	30	-	324	-	-	8
-	-	11	-	-	15	-	105	-	-	9
4,508	3	132	-	-	180	-	735	-	-	10
22,540	30	-	-	12	53	8,398	325	142	-	11
-	-	-	-	300	440	67,194	3,250	1,420	-	12
6,072	3	81	-	766	213	8,774	1,041	157	130	13
26,750	30	832	-	11,630	2,020	68,704	7,284	1,720	1,360	14
-	602	12	180	-	10	-	11	-	-	15
-	2,408	144	1,080	-	80	-	132	-	-	16
-	68	45	30	-	-	-	90	-	-	17
-	544	765	600	-	-	-	2,250	-	-	18
44	49	16	46	-	8	-	21	-	-	19
308	432	240	414	-	128	-	336	-	-	20
625	105	52	105	-	-	-	13	-	-	21
3,750	945	1,404	1,050	-	-	-	390	-	-	22
-	-	325	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	3,250	906	-	-	-	-	-	453	24
1,203	333	96	246	-	-	-	264	-	4,530	25
10,230	2,664	1,920	2,460	-	-	-	5,280	-	-	26
-	-	9	22	-	-	-	7	-	-	27
-	-	108	264	-	-	-	84	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,600	-	-	30
-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	41	16	23	-	-	-	32	1	1	33
-	410	240	230	-	-	-	576	30	15	34
-	95	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	35
-	760	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	36
-	156	29	77	-	-	50	19	-	-	37
-	1,560	435	770	-	-	600	361	-	-	38
135	-	50	10	1	-	20	58	2	-	39
810	-	350	50	25	-	500	696	50	1,635	40
900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
10,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
735	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
6,615	-	9,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	6	55	-	-	-	11	-	-	45
-	-	240	550	-	-	-	495	-	-	46
180	93	255	108	-	-	71	369	-	-	47
1,260	1,488	5,010	1,728	-	-	355	7,380	-	-	48
-	7	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	49
-	70	60	60	-	-	-	20	-	-	50
99	211	21	108	-	-	215	12	-	-	51
495	1,266	315	864	-	-	3,225	240	-	-	52
-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	30	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
119	92	12	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
1,309	920	180	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
-	25	5	8	-	-	-	60	-	-	57
-	250	90	120	-	-	-	2,100	-	-	58
353	31	7,051	751	-	-	-	162	43	471	59
3,530	310	119,867	9,012	-	-	-	4,050	1,075	4,710	60
-	54	35	45	-	-	60	69	-	5	61
-	540	875	270	-	-	900	2,760	-	30	62
-	43	59	108	-	-	-	53	-	-	63
-	860	1,180	1,080	-	-	-	954	-	-	64
-	98	58	98	-	-	-	20	-	-	65
-	686	580	588	-	-	-	240	-	1,568	66
-	313	88	125	-	-	-	125	-	13	67
-	2,191	1,760	1,250	-	-	-	2,500	-	260	68
4,213	2,472	8,644	2,336	1	447	-	1,712	46	1,178	69
39,107	18,864	148,823	23,686	25	5,918	-	43,444	1,155	12,832	70

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Mixed Fish
Ontario ¹		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—						
1	Quantity.....	7,240	4,347	1,228	53,006	30,515
2	Value caught and landed..... \$	25,340	30,429	7,368	132,515	122,060
3	Value marketed..... \$	41,628	34,776	8,596	198,772	122,060
4	Lake of the Woods and inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River Districts.....	quantity 63	1,291	-	-	2,243
5	value \$	362	10,328	-	-	8,972
6	Lake Superior.....	quantity 10	-	-	20,700	657
7	value \$	57	-	-	111,375	2,628
8	North Channel (Lake Huron).....	quantity 2	-	-	92	3,907
9	value \$	11	-	-	345	15,628
10	Georgian Bay (Lake Huron).....	quantity 549	47	-	165	1,903
11	value \$	3,151	376	-	619	7,612
12	Lake Huron (proper).....	quantity 16	11	-	3,140	1,103
13	value \$	92	88	-	11,775	4,412
14	Lake St. Clair, river St. Clair and Detroit river.....	quantity 1,356	562	85	1	1,861
15	value \$	7,797	4,496	595	3	7,444
16	Lake Erie and Upper Niagara river.....	quantity 2,149	533	-	12,733	10,900
17	value \$	12,357	4,264	-	47,749	43,624
18	Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.....	quantity 1,206	1,125	924	7,058	3,344
19	value \$	6,934	9,000	6,468	26,467	13,376
20	Inland Waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa river.....	quantity 1,890	778	219	117	4,591
21	value \$	10,867	6,224	1,533	439	18,364

Fishing Districts		Bass	Carp	Catfish	Goldeyes		Mixed Fish	Mullets
Manitoba ¹		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Caught and landed	Marketed	cwt.	cwt.
						Smoked		
Totals for Province—								
1	Quantity.....	142	15	1,018	10,642	6,552	78	11,657
2	Value caught and landed..... \$	440	45	8,336	53,396	-	780	17,118
3	Value marketed..... \$	709	75	10,096	-	115,124	1,014	23,797
SUMMER								
4	Buffalo Bay.....	quantity -	15	-	-	-	1	35
5	value \$	-	75	-	-	-	12	105
6	The Pas.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lake Winnipegosis.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	445
9	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	567
10	Lake Winnipeg.....	quantity 142	-	1,018	-	1,595	77	40
11	value \$	709	-	10,096	-	31,900	1,002	228
12	Total quantity.....	142	15	1,018	-	1,595	78	520
13	Total value marketed..... \$	709	75	10,096	-	31,900	1,014	900
WINTER								
14	Lake Winnipeg.....	quantity -	-	-	-	2,836	-	420
15	value \$	-	-	-	-	47,267	-	1,460
16	Lake Winnipegosis.....	quantity -	-	-	-	1,786	-	7,134
17	value \$	-	-	-	-	30,262	-	12,683
18	Falcon Lake, Indian Bay and Shoal Lake.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Kissing River District.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Goose Creek District.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Saskatchewan River District.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Grassy River District.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Nelson River District.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Lake Manitoba.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	3,155
31	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,887
32	Lake St. Martin.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	230
33	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	460
34	Lake Waterbea.....	quantity -	-	-	-	-	-	21
35	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
36	Lake Dauphin.....	quantity -	-	-	-	335	-	177
37	value \$	-	-	-	-	5,695	-	364
38	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	4,957	-	11,137
39	Total value marketed..... \$	-	-	-	-	83,224	-	22,897

¹ For the districts the values as marketed are given. NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Manitoba under settlers permits 41,460 cwt. of fish valued at \$213,652 and by anglers 2,835 cwt. valued at \$22,565.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Perch	Pickereel or Dore	Pickereel (blue)	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
46,935	20,012	21,496	12,467	1,393	4,411	66,596	10,304	58,235 1
598,421	350,210	257,952	89,736	48,755	-	932,344	85,832	786,172 2
704,025	420,252	257,952	124,670	55,720	4,411	1,042,993	103,040	911,958 3
208	10,182	260	8,669	197	820	857	2,623	4,785 4
3,120	213,822	3,120	86,690	7,830	820	13,421	26,230	74,933 5
1	1,087	-	88	12	-	19,142	37	3,270 6
15	22,827	-	880	480	-	299,764	370	51,208 7
134	1,078	1	488	97	59	6,374	-	2,105 8
2,010	22,638	12	4,880	3,880	59	99,817	-	32,964 9
50	824	-	567	23	15	15,832	1,768	13,577 10
750	17,304	-	5,670	920	15	247,929	17,630	212,616 11
650	1,841	9	8	95	806	14,602	4,669	2,243 12
9,750	38,661	108	80	3,800	806	228,667	46,690	35,125 13
720	533	48	233	120	438	-	-	5 14
10,800	11,193	576	2,330	4,800	438	-	-	78 15
43,304	1,820	21,038	150	424	1,734	1	-	9,879 16
649,560	38,220	252,456	1,500	16,960	1,734	15	-	154,705 17
1,634	334	140	1,320	58	20	8,060	-	10,684 18
24,519	7,014	1,680	13,200	2,320	20	126,220	-	167,311 19
234	2,313	-	944	367	519	1,728	1,207	11,687 20
3,510	48,573	-	9,440	14,680	519	27,060	12,070	183,018 21

Perch	Pickereel	Pike	Saugers	Sturgeon	Trout	Tullibee			Whitefish
						Caught and landed	Marketed		
							Used fresh	Smoked	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1,521	101,870	36,366	4,104	6	935	89,068	88,638	268	49,899 1
14,429	712,819	111,668	22,731	240	7,250	347,710	-	-	324,014 2
17,326	921,010	154,550	28,795	345	10,112	-	480,159	3,970	473,232 3
27	334	70	29	1	-	-	60	-	3 4
216	4,676	350	290	45	-	-	240	-	45 5
-	382	215	-	-	325	-	50	-	1,420 6
-	2,755	1,125	-	-	3,250	-	250	-	11,710 7
-	8,668	1,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323 8
-	78,012	5,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,022 9
82	32,407	3,154	1,081	-	-	-	30,739	-	26,538 10
597	249,541	16,858	5,965	-	-	-	173,324	-	246,819 11
109	41,701	4,563	1,110	1	325	-	30,849	-	29,284 12
813	334,984	23,469	6,255	45	3,250	-	173,814	-	268,596 13
498	16,772	3,397	2,552	-	-	-	40,938	268	4,355 14
5,628	101,080	15,994	19,004	-	-	-	223,980	3,970	53,890 15
49	16,204	11,894	-	-	-	-	1,086	-	5,422 16
465	176,048	48,730	-	-	-	-	3,936	-	48,958 17
-	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	155 18
-	144	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,450 19
-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	225 20
-	-	-	-	-	660	-	-	-	1,800 21
-	286	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	428 22
-	1,716	-	-	-	1,320	-	-	-	3,424 23
-	782	272	-	-	252	-	10	-	3,984 24
-	5,726	1,088	-	-	2,924	-	40	-	35,757 25
-	589	460	-	-	178	-	309	-	3,197 26
-	3,534	1,840	-	-	1,958	-	1,236	-	25,576 27
-	-	-	-	-	5	-	80	-	225 28
-	-	-	-	300	-	-	320	-	1,800 29
794	22,488	14,274	442	-	-	-	14,512	-	1,798 30
9,528	269,856	57,096	3,536	-	-	-	72,560	-	21,576 31
47	720	881	-	-	-	-	96	-	626 32
564	8,600	3,524	-	-	-	-	480	-	7,512 33
2	180	330	-	-	-	-	2	-	200 34
32	2,031	1,532	-	-	-	-	11	-	1,893 35
22	2,044	283	-	-	-	-	756	-	- 36
276	17,281	1,234	-	-	-	-	3,782	-	- 37
1,412	60,079	31,803	2,894	5	610	-	57,789	268	20,615 38
16,513	586,026	131,081	22,540	300	6,862	-	306,345	3,970	204,636 39

FISHERIES STATISTICS

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Herring	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Pick-erel	Pike	Sturgeon	Trout	Tull- bee	White- fish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Saskatchewan¹										
Totals for Province—										
Quantity.....	61	3	3,403	3,529	3,054	4,875	342	2,408	589	43,667
Value caught and landed..... \$	610	45	4,089	7,219	16,500	16,495	13,680	16,330	2,459	293,035
Value marketed..... \$	732	54	4,945	11,664	27,248	27,960	20,520	26,908	4,427	439,075
SUMMER										
Turtle lake District..... quantity	-	-	10	47	-	35	-	-	-	361
value \$	-	-	40	235	-	245	-	-	-	4,693
Makwa lake District..... quantity	-	-	8	18	9	21	-	-	7	144
value \$	-	-	32	90	99	147	-	-	56	2,016
Okemasis lake District..... quantity	-	-	27	19	1	3	-	-	-	215
value \$	-	-	54	76	10	18	-	-	-	2,150
Candle lake District..... quantity	-	-	5	32	5	9	-	-	-	144
value \$	-	-	10	96	50	54	-	-	-	1,440
Long lake District..... quantity	-	-	23	16	42	31	-	-	39	833
value \$	-	-	115	64	420	186	-	-	283	10,829
Saskatchewan river District..... quantity	61	-	33	152	27	80	-	-	-	-
value \$	732	-	264	1,216	324	960	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	61	-	106	284	84	179	-	-	46	1,697
Total value marketed..... \$	732	-	515	1,777	903	1,610	-	-	339	21,123
WINTER										
Jackfish lake District..... quantity	-	-	26	44	10	27	-	-	-	1,336
value \$	-	-	104	229	110	216	-	-	-	24,928
Murray lake District..... quantity	-	-	32	70	14	36	-	-	-	504
value \$	-	-	128	350	154	288	-	-	-	7,840
Turtle lake District..... quantity	-	-	26	57	-	48	-	-	-	562
value \$	-	-	104	285	-	336	-	-	-	8,900
Brightsand lake District..... quantity	-	-	11	21	-	20	-	-	-	337
value \$	-	-	44	105	-	140	-	-	-	4,075
Makwa lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	10	98	-	-	3	298
value \$	-	-	-	-	154	686	-	-	24	4,612
Ministikwan lake District..... quantity	-	-	19	46	6	35	-	-	151	175
value \$	-	-	76	230	63	245	-	-	1,220	2,041
Pierce lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	26	59	-	43	-	158
value \$	-	-	-	-	275	413	-	599	-	1,745
Lac des Isles District..... quantity	-	-	33	51	34	55	-	20	-	399
value \$	-	-	132	255	382	385	-	296	-	4,572
Waterhen lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	2	550
value \$	-	-	-	-	100	77	-	-	16	5,500
Flotten lake District..... quantity	-	-	2	4	4	4	-	-	-	64
value \$	-	-	8	20	40	28	-	-	-	640
Creig lake District..... quantity	-	-	10	13	5	15	-	-	64	123
value \$	-	-	40	65	50	105	-	-	512	1,230
Keeley lake District..... quantity	-	-	25	98	224	164	-	-	-	506
value \$	-	-	25	98	2,072	984	-	-	-	4,554
Niska lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	40
value \$	-	-	-	-	95	40	-	-	-	395
Vermette lake District..... quantity	-	-	85	-	52	32	-	-	-	914
value \$	-	-	85	-	468	410	-	-	-	8,265
Peter Pond lake District..... quantity	-	-	120	360	145	32	-	-	-	9,444
value \$	-	-	120	360	1,349	330	-	-	-	87,366
Churchill lake District..... quantity	-	-	80	120	157	220	-	-	-	6,833
value \$	-	-	80	120	1,438	780	-	-	-	70,492
Deep river District..... quantity	-	-	20	18	21	113	-	-	5	1,192
value \$	-	-	20	18	194	678	-	-	33	11,321
Isle a la Crosse lake District..... quantity	-	-	1,065	32	633	1,579	-	16	56	4,749
value \$	-	-	1,065	160	5,855	9,474	-	192	364	45,115
Shagwewan lake District..... quantity	-	-	425	-	51	14	-	2	5	455
value \$	-	-	425	-	472	84	-	24	33	4,325
Fox lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	25	18	-	-	-	335
value \$	-	-	-	-	230	72	-	-	-	3,340
Knee lake District..... quantity	-	-	61	-	32	21	-	3	121	907
value \$	-	-	122	-	758	126	-	36	847	9,070
Laponge lake District..... quantity	-	-	27	8	-	21	-	190	-	630
value \$	-	-	40	36	-	126	-	2,280	-	5,670
Dore lake District..... quantity	-	-	560	184	470	600	-	-	-	3,486
value \$	-	-	840	828	4,347	3,600	-	-	-	31,374

¹For the districts the values as marketed are given.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Herring	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Pick-erel	Pike	Stur-geon	Trout	Tull-hee	White-fish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Saskatchewan¹—Winter Fishing—con.										
Smoothstone lake District.....	quantity	-	156	4	18	22	-	-	15	317
	value \$	-	156	18	166	132	-	-	97	2,853
Green lake District.....	quantity	-	34	58	59	68	-	-	3	390
	value \$	-	102	261	540	408	-	-	19	3,705
Okemasis lake District.....	quantity	-	9	54	3	31	-	-	-	73
	value \$	-	27	243	29	186	-	-	-	657
Dog lake District.....	quantity	-	17	310	24	68	-	-	28	543
	value \$	-	34	620	292	408	-	-	198	4,887
Lavalley lake District.....	quantity	-	44	125	54	98	-	18	11	454
	value \$	-	88	562	449	588	-	216	77	4,086
Montreal lake District.....	quantity	-	6	9	6	16	-	-	-	33
	value \$	-	18	36	54	96	-	-	-	293
Nesbit lake District.....	quantity	-	9	23	7	11	-	37	-	13
	value \$	-	27	69	70	91	-	444	-	120
Candle lake District.....	quantity	-	30	44	7	33	-	-	-	76
	value \$	-	60	225	70	264	-	-	-	760
Big Bear lake District.....	quantity	-	5	7	3	8	-	12	-	18
	value \$	-	15	35	30	56	-	144	-	180
Lac la Ronge District.....	quantity	-	316	427	315	252	-	1,829	11	3,681
	value \$	-	316	1,281	2,835	1,764	-	20,119	77	33,129
Pipestone lake District.....	quantity	-	13	9	14	22	-	-	23	206
	value \$	-	13	36	126	154	-	-	161	1,884
Churchill river District.....	quantity	-	-	-	-	-	342	-	-	-
	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	20,520	-	-	-
Amisk lake District.....	quantity	-	-	650	411	440	-	238	-	1,856
	value \$	-	-	1,300	2,466	880	-	2,558	-	14,848
Pelican lake District.....	quantity	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	140
	value \$	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	1,120
Quill lake District.....	quantity	-	3	220	-	-	-	-	-	1
	value \$	-	54	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	18
Long lake District.....	quantity	-	-	8	34	16	-	-	7	48
	value \$	-	-	32	136	192	-	-	28	576
Qu'Appelle lake District.....	quantity	-	-	23	95	44	-	-	38	124
	value \$	-	-	84	475	440	-	-	384	1,488
Saskatchewan river District.....	quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	-	3	3,297	3,245	2,970	4,695	342	2,408	543	41,970
Total value marketed.....	\$	54	4,430	9,887	26,345	26,350	23,520	26,908	4,088	417,947

¹For the districts the values as marketed are given.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Saskatchewan 15,449 cwt. of fish valued at \$82,695, under domestic license and 22,292 cwt. valued at \$185,209, under anglers' permits.

FISHERIES STATISTICS

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Perch	Pickrel	Pike	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Alberta¹									
Totals for Province—									
Quantity.....	10	4,723	514	817	8,499	6,657	19,371	4,184	27,020
Value caught and landed..... \$	100	4,743	1,001	7,632	54,291	26,047	84,284	19,417	224,791
Value marketed..... \$	100	4,743	1,001	10,669	92,427	32,056	222,312	21,335	340,407
SUMMER									
Lesser Slave Lake..... quantity	-	650	30	209	2,309	1,099	-	19	6,487
Lesser Slave Lake..... value \$	-	650	60	2,832	32,230	6,597	-	38	102,794
Lesser Slave Lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	20	15	-	15	60
Lesser Slave Lake District..... value \$	-	-	-	-	320	75	-	75	1,440
Lake Athabasca..... quantity	-	500	-	-	1,575	150	-	-	2,463
Lake Athabasca..... value \$	-	500	-	-	18,900	120	18,013	-	29,556
Lac la Biche..... quantity	-	300	50	-	438	149	-	493	3,093
Lac la Biche..... value \$	-	300	150	-	4,596	1,083	-	2,960	46,398
Lac la Biche District..... quantity	-	-	190	119	371	146	-	186	552
Lac la Biche District..... value \$	-	-	190	1,426	4,453	1,092	-	1,281	8,280
Wabamun Lake District..... quantity	-	88	-	-	-	24	-	-	1,213
Wabamun Lake District..... value \$	-	176	-	-	-	72	-	-	14,556
Moose Lake..... quantity	-	27	-	159	111	114	-	287	240
Moose Lake..... value \$	-	27	-	2,382	1,200	794	-	2,872	3,597
Moose Lake District..... quantity	-	60	-	-	23	53	-	33	12
Moose Lake District..... value \$	-	120	-	-	402	427	-	402	216
Lac Ste Anne..... quantity	-	92	-	-	174	16	-	-	491
Lac Ste Anne..... value \$	-	92	-	-	2,084	80	-	-	7,372
Lac Ste Anne District..... quantity	-	47	-	-	71	-	-	-	30
Lac Ste Anne District..... value \$	-	94	-	-	861	-	-	-	360
Ashmont District..... quantity	-	-	-	29	7	35	-	-	42
Ashmont District..... value \$	-	-	-	391	49	220	-	-	610
Christena Lake District..... quantity	-	50	-	-	43	-	-	-	132
Christena Lake District..... value \$	-	50	-	-	330	-	-	-	1,500
Wolf Lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	36
Wolf Lake District..... value \$	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	450
Baptiste Lake District..... quantity	-	52	-	44	56	193	-	-	-
Baptiste Lake District..... value \$	-	52	-	309	280	725	-	-	-
Buffalo Lake District..... quantity	10	32	-	-	-	231	-	-	-
Buffalo Lake District..... value \$	100	128	-	-	-	1,848	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	10	1,898	270	560	5,205	2,225	18,013	1,033	14,851
Total value marketed..... \$	100	2,189	400	7,340	65,775	13,133	207,150	7,628	217,129
WINTER									
Lesser Slave Lake..... quantity	-	12	-	33	277	603	-	52	427
Lesser Slave Lake..... value \$	-	12	-	400	2,491	2,000	-	102	5,218
Lesser Slave Lake District..... quantity	-	300	-	127	25	586	-	8	1,791
Lesser Slave Lake District..... value \$	-	300	-	2,002	50	1,172	-	8	23,072
Peerless Lake District..... quantity	-	-	85	-	55	133	693	-	522
Peerless Lake District..... value \$	-	-	85	-	141	399	8,110	-	6,100
Wabasca Lake District..... quantity	-	-	-	-	100	114	-	70	976
Wabasca Lake District..... value \$	-	-	-	-	900	223	-	140	9,760
Calling Lake..... quantity	-	-	10	-	259	89	-	-	904
Calling Lake..... value \$	-	-	10	-	2,586	267	-	-	9,036
Calling Lake District..... quantity	-	100	-	-	23	18	-	145	189
Calling Lake District..... value \$	-	100	-	-	233	35	-	723	1,754

¹For the districts the values as marketed are given.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Perch	Picke-rel	Pike	Trout	Tulli-bee	White-fish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Alberta¹—Winter fishing—concluded.									
Wabamun lake.....	quantity	87	-	-	-	38	-	-	743
	value \$	87	-	-	-	156	-	-	6,691
Wabamun lake District.....	quantity	-	30	-	16	74	-	-	59
	value \$	-	30	-	128	220	-	-	589
Lac Ste Anne District.....	quantity	180	-	-	-	4	-	9	29
	value \$	180	-	-	-	15	-	47	291
Buffalo lake District.....	quantity	300	19	-	-	585	-	-	-
	value \$	600	76	-	-	4,698	-	-	-
Newell lake District.....	quantity	-	100	-	-	96	-	-	-
	value \$	-	400	-	-	768	-	-	-
Moose lake District.....	quantity	-	-	29	10	45	-	-	-
	value \$	-	-	290	62	136	-	-	-
Cold lake.....	quantity	32	-	-	-	105	205	-	237
	value \$	32	-	-	-	260	2,452	-	2,373
Cold lake District.....	quantity	30	-	3	34	78	-	18	570
	value \$	30	-	18	302	155	-	18	5,125
Primrose lake.....	quantity	1,421	-	-	710	889	-	-	2,494
	value \$	710	-	-	6,393	4,000	-	-	20,963
Lac la Biche.....	quantity	121	-	-	1,228	454	-	2,743	199
	value \$	121	-	-	8,877	2,082	-	12,137	2,276
Lac la Biche District.....	quantity	100	-	19	87	72	-	106	67
	value \$	200	-	183	682	430	-	532	737
Wolf lake District.....	quantity	-	-	-	26	130	-	-	282
	value \$	-	-	-	268	521	-	-	1,972
Ashmont District.....	quantity	40	-	6	13	22	-	-	77
	value \$	80	-	36	91	66	-	-	543
Winnifred lake.....	quantity	-	-	-	44	160	-	-	579
	value \$	-	-	-	304	641	-	-	6,660
Winnifred lake District.....	quantity	-	-	-	6	33	-	-	476
	value \$	-	-	-	41	139	-	-	5,020
Pigeon lake District.....	quantity	22	-	-	360	9	-	-	1,448
	value \$	22	-	-	2,850	50	-	-	14,480
Legend lake District.....	quantity	80	-	-	25	-	460	-	100
	value \$	80	-	-	125	-	4,600	-	618
Baptiste lake District.....	quantity	-	-	40	16	95	-	-	-
	value \$	-	-	400	128	485	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	-	2,825	244	257	3,294	4,432	1,358	3,151	12,169
Total value marketed..... \$	-	2,554	601	3,329	26,652	18,923	15,162	13,707	123,278

	Mixed Fish	Salmon	Trout	Whitefish
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Yukon Territory				
Totals for Territory—				
Quantity.....	277	866	562	535
Value caught and landed..... \$	5,540	13,856	11,240	10,700
Value marketed..... \$	6,920	17,320	14,050	13,375

¹ For the districts the values as marketed are given.
 Note.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Alberta 13,489 cwt. of fish valued at \$67,449, under domestic license, and 13,941 cwt. valued at \$67,811, under anglers' permits.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Cod			Hake and Cusk	
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Green-salted		
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
British Columbia						
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	256	118	69	45	45
2	Value..... \$	643	1,010	483	202	235
District No. 1—						
3	Vancouver District.....	-	-	-	17	17
4	New Westminster District.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	17	17
6	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	34	79
District No. 2—						
7	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	Prince Rupert.....	163	25	69	-	-
9	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included (including Skeena River).....	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Ogden Channel to Wright Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, Gardiner Canal, Butedale to Swanson Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	Swanson Bay to White Rock, Millbank Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	From White Rock to Fisher Channel.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	Fisher Channel, and Fitzhugh Sound to Addenbrooke Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Id. to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	-	-	-
17	Smith's Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	Total quantity.....	163	25	69	-	-
22	Total value..... \$	269	70	483	-	-
District No. 3—						
23	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	39	39	-	-	-
24	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
26	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound).....	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	14	14	-	-	-
28	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-
29	Victoria.....	40	40	-	28	28
30	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
31	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	-	-	-	-	-
32	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	-	-	-	-	-
33	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-
35	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay, and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-
36	Alert Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-
38	North side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
39	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
40	Total quantity.....	93	93	-	28	28
41	Total value..... \$	374	940	-	168	156

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Whiting		Halibut			Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Soles		
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh		Used fresh	Smoked		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
18	18	302,820	302,810	6	4,132	4,132	1,134	1,134	5,673	5,673	1
72	128	2,964,319	3,370,539	131	11,915	19,832	2,571	4,332	22,732	36,276	2
18	18	10,437	10,427	6	790	790	959	959	4,274	4,274	3
-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4
18	18	10,444	10,434	6	790	790	959	959	4,280	4,280	5
72	128	114,905	135,851	131	1,580	3,280	1,918	3,369	17,132	28,241	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	284,629	284,629	-	2,954	2,954	-	-	3	3	8
-	-	1,290	1,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	2,211	2,211	-	11	11	-	-	666	666	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	288,133	288,133	-	2,965	2,965	-	-	669	669	21
-	-	2,814,510	3,189,822	-	8,885	14,513	-	-	2,016	3,348	22
-	-	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	1,413	1,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	1,438	1,438	-	23	23	6	6	53	53	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	709	709	-	272	272	131	131	-	-	29
-	-	169	169	-	10	10	3	3	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	275	31
-	-	7	7	-	32	32	6	6	72	72	32
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	322	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	4	4	-	8	8	9	9	50	50	38
-	-	-	-	-	32	32	20	20	268	268	39
-	-	4,243	4,243	-	377	377	175	175	724	724	40
-	-	39,904	44,866	-	1,450	2,039	633	963	3,584	4,687	41

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Herring				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Smoked	Dry-salted	Pickled
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.
British Columbia—con.						
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	1,535,118	18,693	6,187	1,072,188	65
2	Value.....	\$ 1,412,699	77,382	52,283	1,489,501	1,388
District No. 1—						
3	Vancouver District.....	20,462	12,318	4,042	-	-
4	New Westminster District.....	59,673	892	25	46,995	-
5	Total quantity.....	80,075	13,210	4,067	46,995	-
6	Total value.....	\$ 329,968	58,875	35,011	65,793	-
District No. 2—						
7	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	Prince Rupert.....	31,822	160	707	-	17
9	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included (including Skeena River).....	94,340	-	-	-	-
10	From Ogden Channel to Wright Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, Gardiner Canal, Butedale to Swanson Bay.....	11,410	-	-	-	-
12	Swanson Bay to White Rock, Millbank Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
13	From White Rock to Fisher Channel.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	Fisher Channel and Fitzhugh Sound to Addenbrooke Island.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Id. to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	-	-	-
17	Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	144	-	-	-	48
19	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	Total quantity.....	137,716	160	707	-	65
22	Total value.....	\$ 130,728	784	6,788	-	1,388
District No. 3—						
23	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	120,475	-	-	80,796	-
25	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	29,050	-	-	6,920	-
26	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay (Sidney Inlet and Clayquot Sound).....	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	240,804	-	1,032	189,445	-
28	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	260	260	-	-	-
29	Victoria.....	372	212	80	-	-
30	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	820	820	-	-	-
31	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	765,941	-	-	620,171	-
32	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	156,823	1,249	301	127,861	-
33	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	10	10	-	-	-
35	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-
36	Alert Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-
38	North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
39	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	2,772	2,772	-	-	-
40	Total quantity.....	1,317,327	5,323	1,413	1,025,193	-
41	Total value.....	\$ 951,994	17,723	10,484	1,423,708	-

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Herring—con.			Pilchards							Bass		
Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
Used as bait	Oil	Meal		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Used as bait	Oil	Meal			
bbbl.	gal.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbbl.	gal.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	
47,971	63,411	831	1,610,252	118	65,097	126	2,149	3,995,806	14,500	12	12	1
120,336	24,137	43,917	1,075,407	1,062	314,457	882	5,175	1,474,512	767,049	84	84	2
-	-	-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	708	1,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
15,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
27,610	20,772	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2,125	2,250	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
44,804	23,022	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
112,966	7,658	24,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	40,560	-	1,434	-	-	133,367	579	-	-	23
-	24,548	180	307,228	-	-	-	194	676,631	2,727	-	-	24
-	20,841	175	732,270	-	55,415	-	800	1,769,964	6,472	-	-	25
-	-	-	183,820	-	-	-	-	471,511	1,671	-	-	26
967	-	-	346,256	-	8,248	126	1,155	944,333	3,051	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
3,167	45,389	355	1,610,134	-	65,097	126	2,149	3,995,806	14,500	12	12	40
7,370	16,479	19,838	1,074,689	-	314,457	882	5,175	1,474,512	767,049	84	84	41

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Perch		Salmon		
		Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases
British Columbia—con.						
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	1,425	1,425	2,257,455	253,131	2,035,637
2	Value..... \$	8,135	12,389	8,153,831	2,225,077	13,768,748
District No. 1—						
3	Vancouver District.....	832	832	220,851	108,617	129,783
4	New Westminster District.....	14	14	160,046	15,109	125,672
5	Total quantity.....	846	846	380,897	123,726	255,455
6	Total value..... \$	5,188	8,254	2,274,176	957,899	1,701,133
District No. 2—						
7	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	88,097	-	104,877
8	Prince Rupert.....	-	-	47,565	44,943	-
9	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included (including Skeena River).....	-	-	271,721	5,785	298,709
10	From Ogden Channel to Wright Sound.....	-	-	42,738	-	50,879
11	Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, Gardiner Canal, Butedale to Swanson Bay.....	-	-	104,982	3,216	119,634
12	Swanson Bay to White Rock, Millbank Sound.....	-	-	20,913	-	24,896
13	From White Rock to Fisher Channel.....	-	-	103,322	-	123,002
14	Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	48,733	-	58,016
15	Fisher Channel and Fitzhugh Sound to Addenbrooke Island.....	-	-	141,717	-	169,710
16	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Id. to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	68,483	-	81,527
17	Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	24,813	-	29,529
18	Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	46,889	-	45,535
19	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	121,524	-	144,672
20	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	95,426	-	57,550
21	Total quantity.....	-	-	1,226,923	53,944	1,307,546
22	Total value..... \$	-	-	3,262,524	670,154	9,218,193
District No. 3—						
23	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	40,618	92	45,864
24	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	24,579	9,649	-
25	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	-	-	96,270	2,132	98,912
26	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay, (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound).....	150	150	23,149	7,965	18,076
27	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	60	60	198,777	4,914	106,342
28	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	-	-	23,485	7,067	9,413
29	Victoria.....	-	-	2,138	2,138	-
30	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	-	-	268	268	-
31	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	13	13	692	682	-
32	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	47	47	39,887	1,909	40,480
33	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	-	-	34,358	7,968	26,565
34	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	31,130	24,255	8,435
35	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	54,144	348	52,596
36	Alert Bay.....	-	-	26,823	2,122	19,137
37	From Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	39,325	-	46,816
38	North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	101	101	1,976	1,976	-
39	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	208	208	12,026	1,976	-
40	Total quantity.....	579	579	649,635	75,461	472,636
41	Total value..... \$	2,947	4,135	2,617,131	597,024	2,349,422

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Salmon—con.						Smelts		Sturgeon		Trout		
Marketed						Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
Smoked	Dry-salted	Mild cured	Pickled	Roe	Used as bait							
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
536	170,253	21,467	10,520	3,061	158	782	782	279	279	55	55	1
7,294	674,759	505,301	153,265	10,425	801	9,635	11,723	4,870	6,338	660	832	2
536	-	1,536	-	-	-	667	667	217	217	55	55	3
-	19,678	1,884	-	535	-	-	-	35	53	-	-	4
536	19,678	3,420	-	535	-	667	667	252	252	55	55	5
7,294	109,923	69,425	-	1,505	-	8,671	10,190	4,606	5,995	660	832	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	1,509	236	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	10,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	6,912	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	37,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	44,579	12,373	236	160	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	21
-	142,728	336,189	3,540	640	-	240	480	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	11,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	8,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	62,748	-	3,784	1,781	158	-	-	2	2	-	-	27
-	-	5,674	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	3,170	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	3,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	7,524	-	-	585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	8,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	105,906	5,674	10,284	2,366	158	85	85	27	27	-	-	41
-	422,108	99,687	149,725	8,280	801	724	1,053	264	343	-	-	42

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Black Cod				
		Caught and landed	Marketed			
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked	Dried
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
British Columbia—con.						
1	Totals for Province—Quantity.....	13,388	4,727	72	4,241	12
2	Value..... \$	65,906	33,250	1,326	66,750	126
District No. 1—						
3	Vancouver District.....	6,998	39	—	3,462	12
4	New Westminster District.....	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total quantity.....	6,998	39	—	3,462	12
6	Total value..... \$	41,988	273	—	55,486	126
District No. 2—						b
7	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	—	—	—	—	—
8	Prince Rupert.....	4,375	3,243	7	559	—
9	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included (including Skeena River).....	11	11	—	—	—
10	From Ogden Channel to Wright Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
11	Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, Gardiner Canal, Butedale to Swanson Bay.....	37	37	—	—	—
12	Swanson Bay to White Rock, Millbank Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
13	From White Rock to Fisher Channel.....	—	—	—	—	—
14	Dean and Burke Channels.....	—	—	—	—	—
15	Fisher Channel and Fitzhugh Sound to Addenbrooke Island.....	—	—	—	—	—
16	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe Rock).....	—	—	—	—	—
17	Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	—	—	—	—	—
18	Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	—	—	—	—	—
19	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	—	—	—	—	—
20	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	—	—	—	—	—
21	Total quantity.....	4,423	3,291	7	559	—
22	Total value..... \$	19,099	24,977	91	8,944	—
District No. 3—						
23	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
24	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
25	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
26	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay, (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound).....	—	—	—	—	—
27	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	1,672	1,312	—	180	—
28	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	—	—	—	—	—
29	Victoria.....	295	85	65	40	—
30	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	—	—	—	—	—
31	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	—	—	—	—	—
32	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	—	—	—	—	—
33	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	—	—	—	—	—
34	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	—	—	—	—	—
35	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland waters opposite.....	—	—	—	—	—
36	Alert Bay.....	—	—	—	—	—
37	From Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	—	—	—	—	—
38	North side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	—	—	—	—	—
39	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	—	—	—	—	—
40	Total quantity.....	1,967	1,397	65	220	—
41	Total value..... \$	4,819	8,000	1,235	2,320	—

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Ling Cod				Red Cod			Grey-fish	Octopus		Oulachons		Tom Cod		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked		Used fresh	Smoked								
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
50,772	50,268	78	178	4,225	4,129	48	230,557	553	553	413	413	12	12	1
327,424	363,992	689	1,420	16,230	20,960	436	80,694	1,801	2,921	1,945	2,349	36	60	2
21,764	21,758	-	3	1,403	1,343	30	-	194	194	347	347	12	12	3
102	102	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	66	66	-	-	4
21,866	21,860	-	3	1,413	1,353	30	-	194	194	413	413	12	12	5
131,604	143,891	-	45	7,095	7,972	310	-	970	1,618	1,945	2,349	36	60	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
420	420	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	40	40	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
428	428	-	-	640	640	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
1,334	1,350	-	-	1,361	2,121	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
905	905	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
448	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
3,659	3,411	3	125	36	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2,815	2,565	75	50	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
1,920	1,920	-	-	74	74	-	92,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
2,880	2,880	-	-	980	980	-	-	246	246	-	-	-	-	31
4,432	4,432	-	-	163	163	-	137,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
267	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
2,855	2,855	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
5,103	5,103	-	-	240	240	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	38
3,020	3,020	-	-	648	648	-	-	62	62	-	-	-	-	39
28,478	27,980	78	175	2,172	2,136	18	230,420	359	359	-	-	-	-	40
194,466	215,751	689	1,375	7,774	10,867	126	80,647	331	1,303	-	-	-	-	41

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs	
	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
		Used fresh	Canned		
	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.
British Columbia—con.					
1 Totals for Province—Quantity.....	16,834	1,548	15,286	5,878	5,878
2 Value.....	53,242	10,803	119,212	27,628	33,868
District No. 1—					
3 Vancouver District.....	548	548	—	5,123	5,123
4 New Westminster District.....	—	—	—	—	—
5 Total quantity.....	548	548	—	5,123	5,123
6 Total value.....	4,384	5,303	—	20,492	25,500
District No. 2—					
7 Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	—	—	—	—	—
8 Prince Rupert.....	—	—	—	322	322
9 From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included, (including Skeena River).....	—	—	—	—	—
10 From Ogden Channel to Wright Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
11 Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, Gardiner Canal, Butedale to Swanson Bay.....	—	—	—	—	—
12 Swanson Bay to White Rock, Millbank Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
13 From White Rock to Fisher Channel.....	—	—	—	—	—
14 Dean and Burke Channels.....	—	—	—	—	—
15 Fisher Channel and Fitzhugh Sound to Addenbrooke Island..	—	—	—	—	—
16 Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe Rock).....	—	—	—	—	—
17 Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	—	—	—	—	—
18 Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	—	—	—	—	—
19 Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	4,663	—	4,663	—	—
20 Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	—	—	—	—	—
21 Total quantity.....	4,663	—	4,663	322	322
22 Total value.....	13,989	—	57,597	1,962	2,610
District No. 3—					
23 Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
24 Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
25 Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—
26 Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay, Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound.....	—	—	—	11	11
27 From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	—	—	—	—	—
28 From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	—	—	—	66	66
29 Victoria.....	—	—	—	236	236
30 From Victoria to Separation Point.....	8,500	—	8,500	63	63
31 From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	—	—	—	—	—
32 Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	1,000	1,000	—	57	57
33 French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	2,123	—	2,123	—	—
34 From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	—	—	—	—	—
35 Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland waters opposite.....	—	—	—	—	—
36 Alert Bay.....	—	—	—	—	—
37 From Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	—	—	—	—	—
38 North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	—	—	—	—	—
39 Grief Point to Gower Point.....	—	—	—	—	—
40 Total quantity.....	11,623	1,000	10,623	433	433
41 Total value.....	34,869	5,500	61,615	5,174	5,758

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—con.

Abalone		Oysters		Shrimps		Whales				
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed			
	Canned		Used fresh		Used fresh		Whalebone and meal	Whale fertilizer	Whale oil	
bbl.	cases	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	ton	ton	gal.	
578	578	2,410	2,416	1,202	1,202	305	376	754	571,914	1
2,890	5,780	40,334	42,818	10,303	14,286	318,616	12,784	45,240	260,592	2
-	-	-	-	737	737	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	1,295	1,295	10	10	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	1,295	1,295	747	747	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	26,690	26,690	7,510	11,407	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	455	455	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
578	578	-	-	-	-	78	118	232	175,348	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	227	258	522	396,566	20
578	578	-	-	455	455	305	376	754	571,914	21
2,890	5,780	-	-	2,793	2,873	318,616	12,784	45,240	260,592	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	1,027	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	1,115	1,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	13,644	16,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	41

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1928—concluded.

Fishing Districts	Fur Seals		Miscellaneous			
	Caught and landed	Mar-keted	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish fertilizer	Other products
		Skins				
	no.	no.	gal.	ton	ton	\$
British Columbia—concluded						
Totals for Province—Quantity	2,090	2,090	411,208	3,198	460	-
Value\$	18,812	23,092	119,120	173,920	20,856	4,000
District No. 1—						
Vancouver District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Westminster District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
District No. 2—						
Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert.....	409	409	-	-	-	-
From Prince Rupert to Odgen Channel included (in- cluding Skeena River).....	-	-	144,625	1,164	448	-
From Odgen Channel to Wright Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, Gardiner Canal, Butedate to Swanson Bay.....	-	-	11,250	175	-	-
Swanson Bay to White Rock, Millbank Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
From White Rock to Fisher Channel.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisher Channel and Fitzhugh Sound to Addenbrooke Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	56	56	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	465	465	155,875	1,339	448	-
Total value.....\$	5,812	5,812	51,514	66,392	20,273	-
District No. 3—						
Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound....	-	-	887	26	-	-
Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza In- let and Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay, Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound.....	515	515	-	-	-	-
From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	-
From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Victoria to Separation Point.....	-	-	49,596	475	12	4,000
From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	-	-	204,850	1,358	-	-
French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adams River to but not including Alert Bay, and in- cluding mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alert Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grief Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	1,625	1,625	255,333	1,859	12	-
Total value.....\$	13,000	17,280	67,606	107,528	583	4,000

NOTE.—The following quantities were landed by United States vessels and are included with caught and landed and used fresh—District 2: Halibut, 202,424 cwt.; herring, 1,982 cwt.; salmon, 5,893 cwt.; black cod, 2,256 cwt.; red and rock cod, 17 cwt.

NOTE.—The following is in addition to the quantities in the main table:—estimated home consumption of all varieties including salmon, trout, cod, oulachons, bottom fish, shell fish, etc.

District No. 1: By Whites, Indians and Orientals, 31,328 cwt.

District No. 2: By Indians, 37,384 cwt.

II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION

II. Agencies of Production, 1928.—Part I. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Vessels			Boats				Total Men
	Sailing and Gasoline			Sail and Row		Gasoline		
	10-20 tons	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.
	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	
Prince Edward Island								
1 Totals for Province.....	8	5,900	27	630	6,576	1,236	299,605	2,348
Kings County—								
2 From Queens county line to Monticello included.....	-	-	-	7	70	68	17,000	104
3 From Monticello to East Point included.....	-	-	-	11	110	95	23,750	156
4 From East Point to Souris included.....	-	-	-	12	120	25	5,750	29
5 From Souris to Georgetown included.....	1	500	2	20	200	73	18,250	127
6 From Georgetown to Queens county line.....	4	3,600	16	17	170	147	36,750	250
7 Totals for County.....	5	4,100	18	67	670	408	101,500	666
Queens County—								
8 From Prince county line to Cavenish included.....	-	-	-	10	120	58	11,600	107
9 From Cavendish to Rustico included.....	-	-	-	32	384	56	14,000	112
10 From Rustico to Tracadie included.....	-	-	-	17	204	19	4,275	47
11 From Tracadie to Kings county line.....	-	-	-	3	50	7	1,400	19
12 From Kings county line to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	25	300	25	5,000	46
13 From Point Prim to Prince county line.....	-	-	-	215	1,758	36	8,000	267
14 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	302	2,816	201	44,275	598
Prince County—								
15 From Queens county line to Cape Egmont included.....	-	-	-	25	250	95	22,800	145
16 From Cape Egmont to Baptist Point included.....	-	-	-	21	210	41	9,840	80
17 From Baptist Point to Miminigash included.....	2	1,400	6	36	360	118	29,500	235
18 From Miminigash to Tignish included.....	1	400	3	82	1,300	142	35,500	300
19 From Tignish to Cascumpec Narrows included.....	-	-	-	60	600	75	18,750	145
20 From Cascumpec Narrows to Queens county line.....	-	-	-	37	370	156	37,440	179
21 Totals for County.....	3	1,800	9	261	3,080	627	153,830	1,084

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Carrying Smacks			Fishing Gear								
			Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$	no.		\$		\$		\$		\$	
14	6,900	21	2,659	21,048	11	1,760	3	1,540	4,594	35,212	1
-	-	-	135	945	11	1,760	-	-	355	2,260	2
-	-	-	90	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	179	1,253	-	-	2	1,200	31	124	4
-	-	-	163	1,141	-	-	-	-	154	616	5
4	1,200	4	102	918	-	-	-	-	40	160	6
4	1,200	4	669	4,887	11	1,760	2	1,200	580	3,160	7
-	-	-	83	1,468	-	-	-	-	300	1,200	8
1	300	1	242	1,940	-	-	-	-	500	2,000	9
1	250	1	97	799	-	-	-	-	245	980	10
-	-	-	31	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
1	250	1	12	84	-	-	-	-	6	450	12
-	-	-	28	205	-	-	-	-	142	9,940	13
3	800	3	493	4,743	-	-	-	-	1,193	14,570	14
4	3,500	8	105	756	-	-	-	-	889	5,005	15
-	-	-	74	533	-	-	-	-	498	2,223	16
1	500	2	355	3,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
1	400	2	420	2,405	-	-	-	-	134	520	18
1	500	2	375	3,400	-	-	-	-	1,132	4,780	19
-	-	-	168	1,254	-	-	1	340	168	4,954	20
7	4,900	14	1,497	11,418	-	-	1	340	2,821	17,482	21

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear							
	Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		Crab Traps		Lobster Traps	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Island—con.								
1 Totals for Province.....	573	11,960	1,387	2,974	25	25	283,045	283,045
Kings County—								
2 From Queens county line to Monticello included.....	6	120	39	78	-	-	22,400	22,400
3 From Monticello to East Point included.....	4	80	65	130	-	-	27,150	27,150
4 From East Point to Souris included.....	60	1,200	35	70	-	-	3,250	3,250
5 From Souris to Georgetown included.....	27	540	29	58	-	-	15,300	15,300
6 From Georgetown to Queens county line.....	32	640	36	72	-	-	31,050	31,050
7 Totals for County.....	129	2,580	204	408	-	-	99,150	99,150
Queens County—								
8 From Prince county line to Cavendish included.....	6	180	214	428	-	-	14,580	14,580
9 From Cavendish to Rustico included.....	34	1,020	224	448	-	-	13,700	13,700
10 From Rustico to Tracadie included.....	10	300	94	188	-	-	5,300	5,300
11 From Tracadie to Kings county line.....	-	-	38	76	-	-	2,000	2,000
12 From Kings county line to Point Prim included.....	-	-	10	20	-	-	6,005	6,005
13 From Point Prim to Prince county line.....	-	-	-	-	25	25	8,940	8,940
14 Totals for County.....	50	1,500	530	1,160	25	25	50,523	50,525
Prince County—								
15 From Queens county line to Cape Egmont included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,854	18,854
16 From Cape Egmont to Baptist Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,142	12,142
17 From Baptist Point to Miminogash included.....	50	1,000	120	240	-	-	18,500	18,500
18 From Miminogash to Tignish included.....	310	6,200	250	700	-	-	37,505	37,505
19 From Tignish to Cascumpec Narrows included.....	30	600	70	140	-	-	14,325	14,325
20 From Cascumpec Narrows to Queens county line.....	4	80	163	326	-	-	32,044	32,044
21 Totals for County.....	394	7,880	603	1,406	-	-	133,370	133,370

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear												
Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
228	666	4	60	31	93	39	45,650	16	11,100	318	16,540	1
4	12	-	-	-	-	2	4,000	-	-	21	630	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	17	510	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12,000	1	10,000	13	3,900	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6,000	-	-	10	450	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18,000	-	-	22	660	6
4	12	-	-	-	-	7	41,000	1	10,000	83	6,150	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300	2	100	9	270	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4,050	7	350	30	900	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	10	300	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	1	150	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	300	-	-	12	360	12
206	618	-	-	17	51	-	-	-	-	12	360	13
206	618	-	-	17	51	32	4,650	12	600	74	2,340	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	700	15
12	18	-	-	14	42	-	-	-	-	11	550	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	2,500	17
-	-	4	60	-	-	-	-	1	400	58	2,900	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	500	19
6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	18	900	20
18	36	4	60	14	42	-	-	3	500	161	8,050	21

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline			Total men	No.	Value		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.		\$	no.	no.	
97	28	245	1,405,301	2,949	4,830	118,225	5,223	1,454,321	11,763	188	204,115	336	573	1
-	-	-	-	-	34	680	14	3,400	48	-	-	-	19	2
-	-	3	3,500	13	27	540	13	2,950	27	-	-	-	36	3
-	-	-	-	-	97	1,840	46	9,330	87	-	-	-	35	4
-	-	6	6,864	24	112	2,240	88	18,200	121	-	-	-	47	5
-	-	-	-	-	30	600	18	4,800	48	-	-	-	13	6
-	-	1	500	3	152	3,960	65	19,500	336	-	-	-	7	7
-	-	1	2,000	3	114	2,850	45	13,800	254	2	1,000	4	8	8
-	-	-	-	-	40	1,000	24	7,200	121	-	-	-	9	9
-	-	-	-	-	26	650	24	7,200	88	-	-	-	10	10
-	-	-	-	-	5	100	1	300	19	-	-	-	11	11
-	1	10	12,864	43	637	14,460	338	86,680	1,149	2	1,000	4	150	12
-	-	-	-	-	28	709	27	8,100	100	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	8	120	4	1,200	21	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	2	100	31	6,690	68	-	-	-	-	15
-	1	3	900	4	1	70	35	6,435	64	-	-	-	-	16
-	3	3	2,700	12	2	150	21	4,825	44	3	2,800	6	-	17
-	1	1	700	3	-	-	19	4,800	33	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	4	380	47	9,480	91	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	6	6,500	23	2	150	26	7,750	57	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	4	4,000	12	4	110	7	3,600	22	2	1,200	2	-	21
-	-	4	4,000	12	4	110	7	3,600	22	2	1,200	2	-	22
-	-	2	1,200	5	8	200	1	300	14	2	1,200	2	-	23
-	6	14	53,000	87	4	120	4	2,000	12	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	3	1,500	6	12	278	4	940	32	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	3	2,400	9	15	454	8	2,400	46	3	1,800	3	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	13	360	3	600	31	1	1,100	1	-	27
-	6	37	72,909	161	103	3,201	237	59,120	635	11	8,100	14	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	23	690	6	900	26	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	28	560	3	500	37	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	8	240	12	2,700	34	2	900	4	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	12	360	17	2,250	46	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	31	630	14	2,100	50	2	500	4	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	18	540	4	600	26	2	300	4	-	34
-	1	10	6,300	43	96	1,980	83	16,600	190	1	250	2	-	35
-	1	1	500	4	20	700	17	3,800	50	-	-	-	-	36
-	1	1	700	4	34	1,020	29	5,800	68	1	1,000	2	-	37
-	1	1	500	3	25	1,000	25	5,000	65	1	200	2	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	38	1,900	24	2,650	112	1	330	2	-	39
-	1	13	8,000	54	333	9,620	234	42,900	704	10	3,480	20	7	40
-	-	-	-	-	5	500	25	8,600	54	2	1,250	4	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5,700	46	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	4	2,800	14	-	-	46	26,000	107	4	3,450	6	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	16,000	90	2	1,000	3	-	44
-	-	2	1,000	9	-	-	27	10,400	71	3	1,400	4	-	45
-	-	-	-	-	4	400	20	4,000	42	-	-	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	-	3	55	14	3,500	30	2	600	3	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	7	170	24	6,000	43	5	1,200	6	20	47

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Purse Seines	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.						
1 Totals for Province	42,348	604,760	476	22,155	1	500
Richmond County—						
2 From Inverness county line to Louisdale included...	70	1,050	-	-	-	-
3 From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	99	1,565	-	-	-	-
4 From Poulamon, Janvria Island to Cape Augnet.....	275	3,457	-	-	-	-
5 From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	1,300	14,357	-	-	-	-
6 From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	243	4,403	-	-	-	-
7 From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	426	7,070	-	-	-	-
8 From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	760	11,400	-	-	-	-
9 From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	134	2,020	-	-	-	-
10 From Framboise to Cape Breton county line.....	65	975	-	-	-	-
11 Bras d'Or Lakes from St. Peters to Cape Breton county line.....	14	210	-	-	-	-
12 Totals for County	3,386	46,507	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—						
13 From Richmond county line to Gabarus included...	160	2,400	-	-	-	-
14 From Gabarus to White Point included.....	38	560	-	-	-	-
15 From White Point to Louisburg included.....	365	7,300	-	-	-	-
16 From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	352	7,040	-	-	-	-
17 From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	40	800	-	-	-	-
18 Scatarie Island.....	80	1,600	-	-	-	-
19 From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	226	4,480	-	-	-	-
20 From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	90	1,800	-	-	-	-
21 From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	57	985	-	-	-	-
22 From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	30	300	-	-	-	-
23 From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	420	4,200	-	-	-	-
24 From North Sydney to Florence included.....	38	380	-	-	-	-
25 From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	60	720	-	-	-	-
26 Bras d'Or Lakes from Richmond county line to Grand Narrows.....	24	460	-	-	-	-
27 Totals for County	1,980	33,025	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—						
28 Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere.....	23	345	-	-	-	-
29 From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	20	300	-	-	-	-
30 From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	45	675	-	-	-	-
31 From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	65	975	-	-	-	-
32 From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	160	2,400	-	-	-	-
33 From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	45	675	-	-	-	-
34 From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	520	8,600	-	-	-	-
35 From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	78	1,784	-	-	-	-
36 From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	130	3,250	-	-	-	-
37 From White Point to Cape North included.....	102	3,060	-	-	-	-
38 From Cape North to Inverness county line.....	78	2,200	-	-	-	-
39 Totals for County	1,266	24,264	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—						
40 From Victoria county line to Pleasant Bay included..	85	1,275	-	-	1	500
41 From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	60	900	-	-	-	-
42 From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	240	3,600	-	-	-	-
43 From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	210	3,000	-	-	-	-
44 From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	124	1,860	-	-	-	-
45 From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included...	31	450	-	-	-	-
46 From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	38	680	-	-	-	-
47 From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	39	712	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
Salmon Trap Nets		Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
136	39,500	438	46,250	470	221,650	3,804	37,633	91	19,800	12,432	197,368	20,321	22,641	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	474	3,094	-	-	-	-	30	38	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	120	720	-	-	14	240	85	106	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	262	1,572	-	-	94	1,680	281	329	4
-	-	-	-	1	3,000	-	-	-	-	167	3,000	380	475	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	142	852	-	-	27	480	80	100	6
-	-	-	-	4	4,800	26	130	-	-	9	90	453	453	7
-	-	-	-	3	3,600	-	-	-	-	30	300	355	355	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	30	-	-	-	-	133	133	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	100	-	-	-	-	50	50	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	11
-	-	-	-	8	11,400	1,050	6,498	-	-	341	5,790	1,855	2,047	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	500	-	-	-	-	106	106	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	180	90	90	15
31	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	306	113	113	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	54	52	52	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	144	42	42	18
4	400	-	-	-	-	30	300	-	-	32	288	130	130	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	360	95	95	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	159	70	103	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	60	-	-	3	90	50	75	22
-	-	-	-	7	9,000	-	-	-	-	180	5,400	204	408	23
6	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	117	41	62	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	156	89	119	25
-	-	-	-	1	500	-	-	-	-	1	30	26	333	26
41	6,500	-	-	8	9,500	134	860	-	-	347	7,284	1,134	1,756	27
-	-	-	-	5	350	-	-	-	-	14	120	40	40	28
-	-	-	-	7	280	5	25	-	-	7	35	20	20	29
-	-	-	-	1	70	2	20	-	-	26	20	40	40	30
-	-	-	-	12	1,360	12	310	-	-	17	170	35	35	31
-	-	-	-	3	210	2	20	-	-	28	280	70	70	32
-	-	-	-	4	280	-	-	-	-	14	140	48	48	33
-	-	-	-	12	11,700	4	80	-	-	110	880	500	500	34
-	-	-	-	3	3,000	-	-	-	-	30	240	165	165	35
-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	-	-	35	280	200	200	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	-	-	10	80	160	160	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	160	240	240	38
-	-	-	-	48	18,250	27	495	-	-	311	2,645	1,518	1,518	39
14	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	200	70	70	40
14	5,600	-	-	-	-	8	40	-	-	20	200	60	60	41
7	2,800	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-	250	2,500	320	320	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	1,100	200	200	43
38	11,600	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	-	108	925	200	200	44
7	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	105	45	45	45
1	400	-	-	-	-	25	100	-	-	7	128	69	103	46
14	4,200	-	-	-	-	120	1,480	-	-	12	216	37	65	47

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia—con.						
1 Totals for Province.....	100	100	418	1,032	856,178	1,166,001
Richmond County—						
2 From Inverness county line to Louisdale included....	-	-	4	120	1,880	1,880
3 From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	-	-	-	-	3,950	3,950
4 From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet.....	-	-	-	-	6,850	6,850
5 From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	-	-	-	-	10,695	10,695
6 From Petite Anse to Poulamon.....	-	-	-	-	3,125	3,125
7 From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	-	-	-	-	3,285	6,570
8 From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	-	-	-	-	1,930	3,860
9 From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	-	-	-	-	2,500	5,000
10 From Framboise to Cape Breton county line.....	-	-	-	-	2,500	5,000
11 Bras d'Or Lakes—from St. Peters to Cape Breton county line.....	-	-	-	-	20	40
12 Totals for County.....	-	-	4	120	36,735	46,970
Cape Breton County—						
13 From Richmond county line to Gabarus included....	-	-	-	-	3,010	6,020
14 From Gabarus to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	590	1,180
15 From White Point to Louisburg included.....	-	-	-	-	1,750	2,187
16 From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	-	-	-	-	2,220	2,775
17 From Baleine to Mainadiou included.....	-	-	-	-	3,100	3,875
18 Scarati Island.....	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,750
19 From Mainadiou to Port Mornen included.....	-	-	-	-	9,200	11,500
20 From Port Mornen to Bridgeport included.....	-	-	-	-	3,400	4,250
21 From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	-	-	-	-	1,550	2,325
22 From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	850	1,275
23 From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	-	-	-	-	200	300
24 From North Sydney to Florence included.....	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500
25 From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	-	-	-	-	2,700	4,050
26 Bras d'Or Lakes—from Richmond county line to Grand Narrows.....	-	-	-	-	1,700	2,250
27 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	33,470	46,237
Victoria County—						
28 Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere.....	-	-	-	-	640	640
29 From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	-	-	-	-	130	130
30 From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	-	-	-	-	1,530	1,530
31 From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
32 From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
33 From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	-	-	-	-	2,300	2,300
34 From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	-	-	-	-	2,600	3,900
35 From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,650
36 From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,250
37 From White Point to Cape North included.....	-	-	-	-	1,600	2,400
38 From Cape North to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-	2,000	3,000
39 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	18,900	23,300
Inverness County—						
40 From Victoria county line to Pleasant Bay included	-	-	-	-	5,800	5,800
41 From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	-	-	-	-	2,750	2,750
42 From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	-	-	-	-	8,800	8,800
43 From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	-	-	-	-	6,500	6,500
44 From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	-	-	-	-	5,300	5,300
45 From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included....	-	-	-	-	5,200	5,200
46 From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	-	-	-	-	1,710	3,091
47 From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	-	-	-	-	4,668	8,169

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con

Fishing Gear														
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	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
32	11,770	217	631	308	9,290	20	20	1,345	612,910	271	79,505	3,838	384,614	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	900	-	-	10	1,520	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1,580	-	-	29	3,240	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,300	1	350	15	3,500	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	225	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	800	-	-	31	1,504	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	450	-	-	75	2,875	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1,095	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	700	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	5,255	1	350	211	14,434	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1,800	-	-	13	290	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	120	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,200	2	400	22	2,100	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1,250	1	300	35	3,205	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	900	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	650	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	750	38	1,750	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	325	-	-	15	770	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4,575	7	1,450	160	9,785	27
-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	240	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	250	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	525	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	300	14	700	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	290	33	540	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	630	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30,000	3	2,800	72	3,100	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,300	1	200	10	1,500	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,600	-	-	17	3,100	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,700	2	800	11	1,300	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	700	6	1,200	38
-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	32	35,600	13	5,000	219	13,115	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	700	3	2,000	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	800	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5,000	2	1,100	9	5,000	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3,000	1	1,000	4	5,300	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4,000	1	1,500	9	7,000	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,700	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	3	2,000	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	75	47

II. Agencies. of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	Steam			
					No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.			\$	no.			\$	no.
Inverness County—concluded								
1 From Little Mabou to Port Hood included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 From Port Hastings to Richmond county line.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland County—								
8 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head in- cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Bay of Fundy shore from New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 From Pugwash to Colchester county line in- cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—								
14 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 North River to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—								
18 From Colchester county line to Tony River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 From Merigonish to Antigonish county line....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County—								
24 From Antigonish county line to Cape George included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head in- cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 From Pomquet to Guysborough county line....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guysborough County—								
28 From Antigonish county line to Cape Argus in- cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 From Fox Island Main to White Island included	1	191	100,000	24	-	-	-	-
31 From White Island to White Head included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 From White Head to Cole Harbour included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 From Charles Cove to New Harbour included.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 From New Harbour to Drum Head included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton in- cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Totals for County.....	1	191	100,000	24	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men	No.	Value	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.		\$	no.	no.
-	-	-	-	-	4	90	15	3,750	19	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	8	210	42	12,600	39	6	1,800	7	2
-	-	-	-	-	33	563	54	13,500	102	3	700	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	26	414	29	7,250	61	2	550	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	15	360	6	1,200	22	4	23,300	9	5
-	-	-	-	-	33	800	17	3,400	58	-	-	-	6
-	-	6	3,800	23	138	3,502	370	121,900	784	33	35,250	49	28
-	-	-	-	-	18	180	40	6,000	56	1	500	2	25
-	-	-	-	-	16	160	2	300	18	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	33	330	123	18,450	156	2	1,000	2	45
-	-	-	-	-	1	75	12	2,375	19	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	68	745	177	27,125	249	3	1,500	4	6
-	-	-	-	-	6	60	22	3,300	27	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	2	290	12	1,950	14	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	31	490	-	-	31	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	39	750	34	5,250	72	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	19	190	82	12,300	94	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	16	160	78	11,700	84	10	21,000	23	18
-	-	-	-	-	16	320	49	15,075	85	2	1,000	4	19
-	-	-	-	-	26	520	15	3,375	44	1	350	2	20
-	-	-	-	-	20	400	56	12,600	90	2	1,000	5	21
-	-	-	-	-	97	1,590	280	55,050	397	15	23,350	34	22
-	-	-	-	-	20	800	40	7,000	78	2	600	2	24
-	-	-	-	-	40	1,600	70	13,300	160	6	1,500	6	25
-	-	-	-	-	45	1,800	80	13,200	150	9	2,700	10	26
-	-	-	-	-	105	4,200	190	35,500	388	17	5,100	18	45
-	-	-	-	-	30	600	27	5,400	67	4	2,500	8	28
-	-	1	800	3	217	5,700	79	16,000	261	4	2,000	8	29
-	1	4	9,300	44	300	7,500	100	40,000	200	6	6,000	12	30
-	-	5	3,000	27	110	2,200	50	13,000	141	4	2,000	8	31
-	-	1	4,000	19	43	900	24	4,800	77	4	3,000	8	32
-	-	4	9,000	42	15	400	10	2,500	25	2	650	4	33
-	-	-	-	-	45	900	25	4,000	75	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	70	2,800	73	32,550	160	2	1,700	6	35
-	-	-	-	-	14	560	14	6,300	30	-	-	-	36
-	-	2	1,700	7	68	3,060	56	25,200	89	2	1,500	6	37
-	-	1	750	3	38	1,520	19	8,950	88	-	-	-	38
-	-	1	1,200	4	25	1,000	29	13,050	60	1	750	3	39
-	-	1	1,150	5	33	1,320	37	16,650	57	2	1,500	6	40
1	6	22	30,900	154	1,008	28,460	543	188,700	1,330	31	21,600	69	41

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Purse Seines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Inverness County—concluded							
1	From Little Matou to Port Hood included.....	65	1,170	-	-	-	-
2	Port Hood Island.....	96	1,620	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	161	2,898	-	-	-	-
4	From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	66	1,188	5	650	-	-
5	From Port Hastings to Richmond county line.....	20	369	-	-	-	-
6	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	47	846	-	-	-	-
7	Totals for County.....	1,276	20,559	5	650	1	500
Cumberland County—							
8	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included..	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
9	Bay of Fundy shore, from New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	80	1,200	-	-	-	-
10	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	26	200	-	-	-	-
11	From Pugwash to Colchester county line included.	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bay of Fundy shore from Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	13	130	-	-	-	-
13	Totals for County.....	213	2,530	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—							
14	Northumberland Strait shore.....	5	75	-	-	-	-
15	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	8	80	14	3,045	-	-
16	North River to Hants county line.....	52	550	9	180	-	-
17	Totals for County.....	65	705	23	3,225	-	-
Pictou County—							
18	From Colchester county line to Tony River included	8	120	-	-	-	-
19	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	5	60	-	-	-	-
20	Pictou Island.....	225	2,250	-	-	-	-
21	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	125	1,250	-	-	-	-
22	From Merigonish to Antigonish county line.....	250	2,500	-	-	-	-
23	Totals for County.....	613	6,180	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County—							
24	From Antigonish county line to Cape George included.....	135	1,350	-	-	-	-
25	From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included..	175	1,750	-	-	-	-
26	From Pomquet to Guysborough county line.....	440	4,500	-	-	-	-
27	Totals for County.....	750	7,500	-	-	-	-
Guysborough County—							
28	From Antigonish county line to Cape Argus included.....	411	4,110	-	-	-	-
29	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	4,189	41,800	23	5,000	-	-
30	From Fox Island Main to White Island included....	400	4,000	-	-	-	-
31	From White Island to Whitehead included.....	1,050	10,500	-	-	-	-
32	From Whitehead to Cole Harbour included.....	525	5,250	-	-	-	-
33	From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included.....	1,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
34	From Charles Cove to New Harbour included.....	450	4,500	-	-	-	-
35	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	1,045	10,960	-	-	-	-
36	From Drumhead to Isaac's Harbour included.....	148	1,680	-	-	-	-
37	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included...	740	7,400	-	-	-	-
38	From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	204	3,820	-	-	-	-
39	From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	325	3,330	-	-	-	-
40	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included...	441	4,590	-	-	-	-
41	Totals for County.....	10,919	11,940	23	5,000	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear													
Salmon Trap Nets		Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	-	-	33	584	48	72
-	-	-	-	1	500	-	-	-	-	97	1,666	44	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	300	-	-	82	1,476	102	154
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	120	-	-	15	275	63	94
-	-	-	-	1	500	15	90	-	-	16	180	15	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	324	60	90
95	33,000	-	-	2	1,000	252	2,205	-	-	800	9,877	1,333	1,557
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	200	51	3,625	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	750	-	-	20	20
-	-	-	-	1	200	97	6,825	5	950	-	-	20	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	780	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	150	2	10	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	780	3	150	2	10	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	374	2,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	19	9,500	123	2,390	-	-	5	40	10	15
-	-	-	-	17	8,500	123	4,600	-	-	20	100	80	60
-	-	-	-	36	18,000	630	10,015	-	-	25	200	120	80
-	-	-	-	20	10,000	6	24	-	-	35	280	100	50
-	-	-	-	21	10,500	500	2,000	-	-	50	400	150	75
-	-	-	-	13	6,500	350	1,400	-	-	80	640	250	125
-	-	-	-	54	27,000	856	3,424	-	-	165	1,320	503	250
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	-	-	26	335	130	130
-	-	-	-	37	6,600	6	40	-	-	320	3,200	120	120
-	-	-	-	13	5,200	7	40	-	-	400	4,000	500	500
-	-	-	-	7	1,100	9	45	-	-	100	1,600	270	270
-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	103	1,550	125	125
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1,500	150	150
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	25	275	175	175
-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	-	-	56	840	360	360
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	14	210	52	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	1,845	170	170
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	124	-	-	22	330	120	120
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	-	-	16	240	120	120
-	-	-	-	1	100	8	52	-	-	26	390	82	82
-	-	-	-	61	13,300	61	373	1	2,500	1,334	16,315	2,374	2,374

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Inverness County—concluded							
1	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	-	-	-	-	2,800	4,900
2	Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	3,790	6,580
3	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	16,254	28,443
4	From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	-	-	-	-	5,025	8,803
5	From Port Hastings to Richmond county line.....	-	-	-	-	450	780
6	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	-	-	200	350
7	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	69,247	95,472
Cumberland County—							
8	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included..	-	-	-	-	6,300	6,300
9	Bay of Fundy shore, from New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Pugwash to Colchester county line included...	-	-	-	-	27,675	27,675
12	Bay of Fundy shore—from Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	641	641
13	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	34,616	34,616
Colchester County—							
14	Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
15	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland county line to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	North River to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
Pictou County—							
18	From Colchester county line to Tony River included	-	-	-	-	24,600	24,600
19	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	22,400	22,400
20	Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-	9,800	9,800
21	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	-	-	-	-	3,750	3,750
22	From Merigonish to Antigonish county line.....	-	-	-	-	13,830	13,800
23	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	74,380	74,350
Antigonish County—							
24	From Antigonish county line to Cape George included.	-	-	4	20	12,000	12,000
25	From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included..	-	-	-	-	32,000	32,000
26	From Pomquet to Guysborough county line.....	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
27	Totals for County.....	-	-	4	20	69,000	69,000
Guysborough County—							
28	From Antigonish county line to Cape Argus included	-	-	-	-	3,900	5,700
29	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	-	-	-	-	6,000	9,000
30	From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	-	-	-	-	19,000	27,000
31	From White Island to White Head included.....	-	-	-	-	8,000	12,000
32	From White Head to Cole Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,500
33	From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	4,000	6,000
34	From Charles Cove to New Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,800
35	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	-	-	-	-	8,250	8,250
36	From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	1,290	1,290
37	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included...	-	-	-	-	8,160	8,160
38	From Port Bickerton to Gegoggin included.....	-	-	-	-	3,185	3,185
39	From Gegoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	6,550	6,550
40	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included....	-	-	-	-	9,150	9,150
41	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	84,085	103,585

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
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	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	420	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	800	-	-	12	1,550	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	500	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	425	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300	5
-	-	52	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,500	6
-	-	52	104	-	-	-	-	19	13,800	5	4,300	73	29,770	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	3	250	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	16	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	33	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	49	245	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	3	250	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	4	400	-	-	-	-	18
2	1,200	7	70	-	-	-	-	4	1,000	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	600	3	150	5	700	20
-	-	25	50	-	-	-	-	1	150	19	1,900	3	150	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	500	14	1,400	17	1,275	22
2	1,200	34	140	-	-	-	-	16	2,650	36	3,450	25	2,125	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,500	20	800	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2,500	35	1,750	25
-	-	60	120	-	-	-	-	2	600	10	1,000	45	2,250	26
-	-	60	120	-	-	-	-	2	600	50	5,000	100	4,800	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	700	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	-	-	35	8,500	29
1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2,500	-	-	150	7,500	30
1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,400	-	-	23	1,050	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1,800	1	500	31	3,600	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	11	600	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	700	-	-	34	2,100	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1,170	5	755	30	1,500	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	780	3	150	8	400	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	700	3	550	12	600	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	160	2	150	7	350	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200	1	125	8	400	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	515	1	75	6	300	40
2	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	11,025	16	2,305	405	26,900	41

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of 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	Total men		No.	Value	Men
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	no.		\$	no.	no.
-	-	-	-	-	33	350	14	3,272	112	4	668	6	- 1
-	-	-	-	-	9	135	5	1,170	28	1	167	2	- 2
-	-	4	5,002	12	21	147	8	1,872	81	-	-	-	- 3
-	-	5	6,365	15	14	180	14	3,275	66	-	-	-	- 4
-	-	1	1,000	4	20	300	23	5,382	85	-	-	-	- 5
-	1	5	8,800	20	28	168	30	4,920	60	-	-	-	- 6
1	-	-	2,000	8	12	72	24	3,936	45	1	200	2	- 7
-	-	-	-	-	15	60	20	3,280	45	-	-	-	- 8
-	-	-	-	-	50	300	55	5,904	124	2	300	2	- 9
-	-	-	-	-	17	255	30	9,000	50	-	-	-	- 10
1	-	-	9,000	12	11	165	8	2,400	21	3	12,000	9	- 11
-	-	12	10,100	41	53	2,650	81	28,350	150	2	8,000	6	- 12
-	-	14	21,600	76	137	6,850	79	27,650	227	-	-	-	- 13
1	1	20	21,000	90	140	7,000	95	33,250	260	-	-	-	- 14
-	-	-	-	-	80	2,000	15	3,000	109	1	4,000	3	- 15
3	5	61	84,957	278	640	20,632	501	136,661	1,463	14	25,335	30	- 16
-	-	-	-	-	35	500	8	1,500	57	-	-	-	8 17
-	-	1	400	4	80	1,600	12	1,300	51	-	-	-	10 18
-	-	-	-	-	30	900	11	1,650	30	-	-	-	6 19
-	-	-	-	-	23	690	8	1,400	22	1	200	1	4 20
-	-	11	7,700	30	40	800	47	11,750	60	-	-	-	- 21
-	-	-	-	-	60	1,200	10	2,000	50	1	250	1	- 22
2	-	-	16,000	38	20	400	12	2,400	29	-	-	-	- 23
-	1	16	14,200	58	50	1,000	83	20,750	67	1	400	2	10 24
54	1	15	877,500	1,136	6	120	55	16,500	61	-	-	-	25 25
26	-	2	43,200	524	15	300	126	37,800	141	2	600	2	42 26
-	-	-	-	-	4	80	33	9,900	37	-	-	-	10 27
82	2	45	959,000	1,790	328	7,090	397	105,450	548	5	1,450	6	107 28
-	-	1	300	2	115	1,150	41	8,000	181	-	-	-	- 29
-	-	1	300	3	13	325	15	2,250	46	-	-	-	- 30
-	-	-	-	-	14	350	15	3,300	55	-	-	-	- 31
-	3	9	29,500	79	25	625	90	20,000	138	-	-	-	- 32
-	-	3	4,250	12	-	-	58	10,450	105	-	-	-	- 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	6,600	36	-	-	-	- 34
-	3	14	33,350	96	167	2,450	255	50,600	561	-	-	-	- 35
-	-	-	-	-	28	380	18	3,500	26	-	-	-	- 36
5	1	3	94,500	100	152	1,825	58	10,500	95	2	3,500	6	- 37
-	-	-	-	-	76	760	58	9,500	97	-	-	-	- 38
-	1	-	6,000	13	53	600	38	6,500	61	-	-	-	- 39
-	-	-	-	-	3	45	2	400	6	-	-	-	- 40
-	-	-	-	-	40	675	50	9,500	65	-	-	-	- 41
-	-	-	-	-	25	250	32	5,300	44	-	-	-	- 42
-	-	-	-	-	11	300	20	6,000	38	-	-	-	2 43
-	-	2	1,750	8	35	1,000	48	14,400	110	1	500	2	- 44
-	-	-	-	-	2	50	12	3,650	16	-	-	-	- 45
-	1	13	10,650	65	62	1,860	257	102,800	460	6	3,000	12	- 46
-	-	-	-	-	24	720	105	41,000	183	-	-	-	- 47
5	3	18	112,900	186	511	8,465	698	213,050	1,201	9	7,000	20	2 48

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Purse Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Halifax County—							
1	From Beum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included	210	570	-	-	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included	50	250	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included	216	1,080	-	-	-	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included	500	2,500	-	-	-	-
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included	276	1,380	-	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included	200	1,000	-	-	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included	200	1,000	-	-	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included	225	1,125	-	-	-	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included	775	3,875	-	-	-	-
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included	100	2,600	3	90	-	-
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove	70	1,820	-	-	-	-
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included	1,625	42,250	104	3,120	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included	1,750	45,500	300	9,000	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included	1,700	45,900	-	-	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg county line	1,500	40,500	-	-	-	-
16	Totals for County	9,397	191,350	407	12,210	-	-
17	Hants County—Totals	58	700	12	1,000	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
18	From Halifax county line to Mill Cove included	400	1,600	-	-	-	-
19	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included	430	2,150	-	-	-	-
20	From North West Cove to Bayswater included	110	550	-	-	-	-
21	From Bayswater to East River Point included	530	2,650	-	-	-	-
22	From East River Point to Martin's Point included	100	500	-	-	-	-
23	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included	50	250	-	-	-	-
24	Tancook Islands	500	2,500	-	-	-	-
25	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included	780	11,700	-	-	-	-
26	From Lunenburg to La Have included	1,560	23,400	-	-	-	-
27	From La Have to Queens county line	830	12,450	-	-	-	-
28	Totals for County	5,280	57,750	-	-	-	-
Queens County—							
29	From Lunenburg county line to Medway included	214	1,830	-	-	-	-
30	From Medway to Beach Meadows included	160	2,080	-	-	-	-
31	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included	300	3,900	-	-	-	-
32	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included	900	11,700	-	-	-	-
33	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included	400	5,200	-	-	-	-
34	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne county line	240	3,120	-	-	-	-
35	Totals for County	2,214	27,830	-	-	-	-
Shelburne County—							
36	From Queens county line to Black Point included	32	600	-	-	-	-
37	From Black Point to Lockeport included	285	5,700	-	-	-	-
38	From Lockeport to Lower Jordan Bay included	506	10,200	-	-	-	-
39	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included	180	3,500	-	-	-	-
40	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included	4	60	-	-	-	-
41	From Shelburne to Roseway included	316	6,350	-	-	-	-
42	From Roseway to North West Harbour included	135	2,700	-	-	-	-
43	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro, including Cape Negro Island	145	1,305	2	20	-	-
44	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included	350	3,150	-	-	-	-
45	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included	75	675	4	50	-	-
46	Cape Sable Island	755	6,795	-	-	-	-
47	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line	455	4,095	-	-	-	-
48	Totals for County	3,238	45,130	6	70	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear

Salmon Trap Nets		Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
-	-	-	-	1	100	15	55	-	-	2	20	162	162	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	20	20	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	-	-	10	100	558	558	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	200	340	340	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	96	320	320	5
-	-	2	200	-	-	4	16	-	-	20	340	300	300	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	-	10	170	200	200	7
-	-	-	-	8	800	6	30	-	-	5	85	100	100	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	600	600	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	-	-	12	240	154	77	10
-	-	-	-	4	800	-	-	-	-	80	1,600	30	15	11
-	-	-	-	3	1,200	-	-	-	-	132	2,640	270	135	12
-	-	50	5,000	8	1,600	-	-	-	-	238	4,560	325	162	13
-	-	300	30,000	22	6,000	-	-	-	-	280	5,600	380	190	14
-	-	6	600	41	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	30	15
-	-	2	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	300	30,000	87	24,500	57	227	-	-	807	15,651	3,819	3,209	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	400	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	24	2,400	40	10,000	-	-	-	-	50	100	100	50	18
-	-	12	1,200	31	6,200	-	-	-	-	30	60	125	75	19
-	-	5	500	14	2,800	-	-	-	-	5	10	60	30	20
-	-	6	600	17	3,400	-	-	-	-	75	150	200	100	21
-	-	2	200	-	-	150	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	175	700	-	-	56	224	169	50	23
-	-	3	300	6	1,200	-	-	-	-	86	184	250	125	24
-	-	3	450	16	8,000	150	1,200	-	-	1,460	26,280	520	789	25
-	-	5	750	3	1,500	70	560	-	-	670	12,060	950	1,470	26
-	-	3	450	1	500	12	96	-	-	50	900	250	375	27
-	-	63	6,850	128	33,600	557	3,156	-	-	2,482	39,968	2,585	3,055	28
-	-	-	-	2	900	8	240	-	-	-	-	200	200	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	160	60	60	30
-	-	-	-	5	3,000	-	-	-	-	25	500	80	80	31
-	-	-	-	23	13,800	-	-	7	175	516	11,524	460	460	32
-	-	3	1,350	1	600	-	-	-	-	70	1,680	320	320	33
-	-	2	900	1	600	-	-	-	-	25	500	140	140	34
-	-	5	2,250	32	18,900	8	240	7	175	650	14,372	1,260	1,260	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	76	1,500	20	25	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	19,800	105	155	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	261	3,935	70	100	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	2,500	50	75	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	75	-	-	12	240	3	3	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	225	2	300	210	4,200	50	60	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	75	-	-	108	2,000	30	45	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	504	44	66	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	6,630	110	165	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	28	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	9,560	375	563	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	450	50	75	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	390	3	400	2,680	51,319	923	1,360	48

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Halifax County—							
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	5	5	15	25	9,184	13,776
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included.....	5	5	10	15	2,296	3,454
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included.....	10	10	20	20	8,000	12,000
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	10	10	20	20	2,800	4,200
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	20	20	30	30	6,000	9,000
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	10	10	20	20	6,500	9,750
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included.....	10	10	20	20	3,600	5,400
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included.....	10	10	20	20	2,400	3,800
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included.....	20	20	30	30	14,220	21,200
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,800
11	Halifax, including Purcell's Cove.....	-	-	-	-	600	600
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	-	-	-	-	9,500	9,500
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	9,100	9,100
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg county line.....	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
16	Totals for County.....	100	100	185	200	88,000	115,580
17	Hants County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
18	From Halifax county line to Mill Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
19	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,600
20	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	-	-	-	-	1,900	1,900
21	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500
22	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	7	210	4,000	4,000
23	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	-	-	2	30	2,300	2,300
24	Tancook Islands.....	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,500
25	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	-	-	-	-	4,820	4,820
26	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	-	-	-	-	5,830	5,830
27	From La Have to Queens county line.....	-	-	-	-	4,850	4,850
28	Totals for County.....	-	-	9	240	35,300	35,300
Queens County—							
29	From Lunenburg county line to Medway included.....	-	-	-	-	3,400	5,100
30	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	-	-	-	-	3,300	3,300
31	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	-	-	-	-	4,100	4,100
32	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	5,900	5,900
33	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included.....	-	-	-	-	10,500	10,500
34	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne county line.....	-	-	-	-	4,200	4,200
35	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	31,400	33,100
Shelburne County—							
36	From Queens county line to Black Point included.....	-	-	-	-	5,400	8,100
37	From Black Point to Lockeport included.....	-	-	-	-	4,800	7,500
38	From Lockeport to Lower Jordan Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	7,500	11,250
39	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included.....	-	-	-	-	5,200	7,500
40	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	-	-	-	-	75	100
41	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	-	-	-	-	4,550	6,600
42	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	3,100	4,500
43	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro (including Cape Negro Island).....	-	-	-	-	5,700	9,976
44	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	-	-	-	-	10,000	17,500
45	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,250
46	Cape Sable Island.....	-	-	-	-	43,500	76,125
47	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	-	-	27,550	50,712
48	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	118,875	202,113

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear													
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
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	27	1,215	-	-	27	1,170
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	315	-	-	10	435
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	630	-	-	52	2,205
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	900	-	-	30	1,215
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1,215	-	-	31	1,475
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	900	-	-	56	2,520
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	640	-	-	38	1,700
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	8	360	-	-	36	1,548
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2,070	-	-	85	3,570
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1,800	2	1,000	20	4,800
2	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25,000	3	6,000	8	1,920
1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	16,500	14	9,800	130	31,200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	21,500	14	10,000	150	36,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	18,000	5	3,500	140	33,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	18,000	3	3,000	110	29,000
3	700	-	-	2	10	20	20	671	109,045	41	33,300	923	152,358
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,000	2	350	40	3,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1,150	1	100	14	1,260
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	360	-	-	12	960
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	2,500	2	200	50	3,500
1	120	-	-	40	280	-	-	10	500	1	250	10	700
-	-	-	-	60	420	-	-	14	1,000	-	-	13	1,300
-	-	-	-	120	840	-	-	10	300	2	200	40	1,600
1	300	-	-	20	100	-	-	10	86,000	2	3,500	120	14,400
-	-	-	-	10	50	-	-	4	34,400	-	-	160	19,200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	8,400
2	420	-	-	250	1,690	-	-	130	127,210	10	4,600	529	54,920
-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	6	1,200	4	900	73	3,150
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3,600	-	-	23	1,150
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14,700	2	3,500	100	5,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4,000	-	-	45	2,250
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1,000
-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	36	23,500	6	4,400	281	13,550
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	150	1	50	15	750
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	15,000	2	100	26	750
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22,000	1	50	22	1,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	500	2	100	15	750
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30,000	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	400	1	50	18	900
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	500	2	100	15	750
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,500	-	-	8	600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,050	3	250	15	800
-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	2	750	-	-	12	900
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	8,500	8	800	43	2,700
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,700	4	450	25	1,250
-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	136	86,050	24	1,950	214	11,750

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	Steam			
					No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.			\$	no.			\$	no.
Yarmouth County—								
1 From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	-	-	-	1	10	2,500	12	
5 Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	-	-	-	1	20	3,500	4	
7 From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 From Sandford to Digby county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	2	30	6,000	16
Digby County—								
10 From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Brier Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 Tiverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18 From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22 From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Annapolis County—								
24 From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26 From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28 From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kings County—								
30 From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31 From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32 From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33 From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline			Total Men	Carrying Smacks			
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.		\$	no.	no.	
-	-	-	-	-	4	60	25	7,500	58	2	500	3	6	
1	-	-	3,000	10	15	225	45	13,500	107	3	800	5	2	
-	-	-	-	-	40	600	20	6,000	77	-	-	-	7	
-	-	-	-	-	30	450	99	29,700	213	7	2,100	9	3	
-	-	-	-	-	8	120	17	5,100	50	4	1,600	7	4	
5	1	-	56,500	84	56	1,000	98	29,500	201	2	600	4	5	
-	-	-	-	-	5	200	48	14,500	112	-	-	-	6	
-	-	-	-	-	8	200	53	16,000	114	-	-	-	7	
6	1	-	59,500	94	166	2,855	405	121,800	932	18	5,600	28	8	
-	-	-	-	-	2	40	34	10,200	70	-	-	-	23	
-	-	-	-	-	9	180	32	9,600	82	3	1,150	6	10	
-	-	-	-	-	5	100	31	9,300	72	-	-	-	11	
-	-	1	800	4	6	120	25	7,500	62	-	-	-	12	
-	-	-	-	-	18	180	6	1,200	22	-	-	-	13	
-	-	-	-	-	25	500	67	23,900	120	5	15,000	9	14	
-	-	-	-	-	30	600	59	17,700	113	5	26,500	11	15	
-	-	-	-	-	30	600	53	18,100	102	6	19,200	12	16	
-	-	-	-	-	5	100	15	8,900	42	-	-	-	17	
-	-	-	-	-	10	100	26	7,500	63	-	-	-	18	
-	-	-	-	-	35	650	36	13,600	79	-	-	-	19	
-	-	-	-	-	10	200	9	1,800	27	-	-	-	20	
-	-	-	-	-	27	540	27	45,060	89	1	3,500	2	21	
-	-	1	800	4	212	3,910	420	174,360	943	20	65,350	40	22	
-	-	1	885	2	45	900	15	3,750	45	-	-	-	41	
-	-	10	13,450	40	45	900	46	10,600	64	-	-	-	24	
-	-	7	11,995	24	54	1,080	31	7,525	84	-	-	-	25	
-	-	-	-	-	49	980	22	3,750	79	-	-	-	26	
-	-	-	-	-	19	410	8	1,650	19	-	-	-	27	
-	-	18	26,330	66	212	4,270	122	27,275	291	-	-	-	28	
-	-	-	-	-	3	125	5	500	11	-	-	-	29	
-	-	-	-	-	19	950	5	500	30	-	-	-	30	
-	-	-	-	-	7	350	2	200	12	-	-	-	31	
-	-	-	-	-	2	100	2	200	6	-	-	-	32	
-	-	-	-	-	31	1,525	14	1,400	59	-	-	-	33	
-	-	-	-	-	31	1,525	14	1,400	59	-	-	-	34	

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Salmon Purse Nets	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—concluded			\$		\$		\$
Yarmouth County—							
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.....	50	1,000	-	-	-	-
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	150	3,000	-	-	-	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	200	4,000	-	-	-	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	200	4,000	-	-	-	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	30	600	-	-	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	300	6,000	-	-	-	-
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	50	1,000	-	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	50	1,000	-	-	-	-
9	Totals for County.....	1,030	20,600	-	-	-	-
Digby County—							
10	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	20	400	-	-	-	-
11	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	15	300	-	-	-	-
12	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	5	100	-	-	-	-
13	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	25	500	-	-	-	-
14	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	10	100	-	-	-	-
15	Brier Island.....	40	400	-	-	-	-
16	Freeport and Central Grove.....	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
17	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
18	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	50	500	-	-	-	-
19	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	30	300	-	-	-	-
20	From Sandy Cove to Roseway included.....	50	500	-	-	-	-
21	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	15	150	-	-	-	-
22	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Totals for County.....	460	5,250	-	-	-	-
Annapolis County—							
24	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	14	70	-	-	-	-
25	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	7	140	-	-	-	-
26	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	60	850	-	-	-	-
27	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	73	1,460	-	-	-	-
28	From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	16	190	-	-	-	-
29	Totals for County.....	170	2,710	-	-	-	-
Kings County—							
30	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	5	50	-	-	-	-
31	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	12	120	-	-	-	-
32	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	4	40	-	-	-	-
33	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	2	20	-	-	-	-
34	Totals for County.....	23	230	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear													
Salmon Trap Nets		Seines		Trap Nets, Other		Smelt Nets		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	800	-	-	30	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	75	-	-	-	215	364
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	150	150
-	-	-	-	1	6,000	-	-	-	-	65	1,300	200	340
-	-	-	-	1	10,000	6	120	-	-	360	6,480	100	170
-	-	-	-	2	20,000	-	-	-	-	18	324	400	680
-	-	-	-	1	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	145
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	255
-	-	-	-	5	46,000	11	195	3	825	443	8,104	1,330	2,155
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48	102	102
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	90	123	123
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	144	72	72
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	600	93	1,116	24	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2,000	3	600	16	160	30	30
-	-	3	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	3,600	100	100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	3,540	300	300
-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	3,120	200	200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	780	50	50
-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	500	30	30
-	-	3	450	-	-	-	-	3	1,500	320	3,200	100	100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	400	25	25
-	-	2	200	-	-	-	-	5	1,000	64	640	25	25
-	-	10	1,150	-	-	16	2,000	15	3,700	1,711	17,338	1,181	1,181
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	700	2	30	20	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400	160	4,800	105	265
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1,875	80	200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,600	29	560	80	190
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,800	15	270	30	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4,500	306	7,535	315	765
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,200	4	20	11	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,400	18	90	23	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,400	6	30	14	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	-	-	6	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6,200	28	140	54	54

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Crab Traps		Eel Traps		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Nova Scotia—con.			\$		\$		\$
Yarmouth County—							
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Ann's Point included.....	-	-	20	60	4,800	9,600
2	From St. Ann's Point to Argyle Head included.....	-	-	20	40	5,700	11,400
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	51	102	3,575	7,150
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	-	-	125	250	22,298	24,596
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	4,250	8,500
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	17,667	35,334
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	-	-	-	-	15,530	31,060
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	-	-	-	-	13,470	26,940
9	Totals for County.....	-	-	216	452	87,290	154,580
Digby County—							
10	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	-	-	-	-	5,950	11,900
11	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	-	4,850	9,700
12	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	3,325	6,650
13	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	-	-	-	-	1,050	2,100
14	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	-	-	-	-	700	1,400
15	Brier Island.....	-	-	-	-	10,000	20,000
16	Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	7,500	15,000
17	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	10,000
18	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	3,500	7,000
19	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	3,000	6,000
20	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	-	-	-	-	6,000	12,000
21	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000
22	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	600	1,200
23	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	52,475	104,950
Annapolis County—							
24	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	-	-	-	-	5,600	7,000
26	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	7,000	8,750
27	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	-	-	-	-	2,750	3,438
28	From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	-	-	-	-	600	750
29	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	15,950	19,938
Kings County—							
30	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	-	-	-	-	250	500
31	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	110	220
32	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	95	190
33	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	455	910

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear													
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
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
2	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	350	4	500
2	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10,400	1	400	12	1,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	-	-	15	1,500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	2	100	10	500
6	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	29,100	-	-	40	4,000
3	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	130,000	3	6,700	17	1,500
1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	20	3,100
2	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	2	150	42	5,200
16	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	172,300	13	7,900	160	17,300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	3,100
4	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300	1	50	25	1,800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	32	3,200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	17	380
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200
1	1,200	-	-	3	450	-	-	-	-	1	500	50	2,500
1	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5,000	-	-	45	2,250
1	1,000	-	-	1	150	-	-	10	5,000	3	1,500	40	2,000
-	-	-	-	2	300	-	-	6	1,200	-	-	20	1,000
-	-	-	-	1	150	-	-	-	-	1	500	15	450
-	-	-	-	4	600	-	-	-	-	3	600	30	600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	200
-	-	-	-	25	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	300
7	4,000	-	-	36	5,400	-	-	28	11,500	12	3,300	339	17,980
-	-	-	-	1	115	-	-	4	2,000	-	-	8	1,600
-	-	-	-	10	1,150	-	-	3	4,500	-	-	54	3,952
-	-	-	-	7	805	-	-	3	3,000	2	100	44	4,700
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	550	44	2,585
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	450	19	1,403
-	-	-	-	18	2,070	-	-	10	9,500	16	1,100	169	14,237
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	250	6	300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	450	10	500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	250	8	400
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	150	2	100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1,100	26	1,300

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels				
	Sailing and Gasoline				
	40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total value	Total men
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries					
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	1	52	244	227,100	1,030
Charlotte County—					
2 From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	-	-	-	-	-
3 From St. George to Back Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4 From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5 From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	-	-
6 Grand Manan.....	-	3	20	54,000	46
7 Campobello.....	-	-	1	300	2
8 West Isles.....	-	-	-	-	-
9 Totals for County.....	-	3	21	54,300	48
St. John County—					
10 From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
11 From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
12 St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-
13 From St. John Harbour to Albert county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
14 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-
15 Albert County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—					
16 Bay of Fundy side.....	-	-	-	-	-
17 From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	-
18 From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	-	-	-	-	-
19 From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	-	-	-	-	-
21 From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
22 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-
Kent County—					
23 From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-
24 From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-	-
26 From St. Thomas to Buctouche included.....	-	-	-	-	-
27 From Buctouche to Chockfish River-south side.....	-	-	-	-	-
28 From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-
29 From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	-	-	7	3,100	18
30 From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	-	-	-	-	-
31 From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-	-
32 From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line..	-	-	4	2,500	12
33 Totals for County.....	-	-	11	5,600	30

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men	No.	Value	Men		
No.	Value	No.	Value						no.
4,932	112,805	2,174	764,800	7,316	66	190,400	140	2,060	1
105	4,200	19	3,800	95	7	3,500	14	-	2
39	1,500	15	3,000	91	3	1,500	6	-	3
137	2,740	74	22,200	277	12	120,500	23	60	4
62	1,240	32	9,600	122	-	-	-	20	5
461	14,975	345	172,500	600	2	9,000	4	75	6
181	9,050	128	64,000	233	2	8,000	5	-	7
336	16,800	161	107,500	267	-	-	-	-	8
1,321	50,565	774	382,600	1,685	26	142,500	52	155	9
35	700	52	18,000	68	2	2,000	4	-	10
45	1,300	70	28,000	125	-	-	-	-	11
100	8,000	60	22,500	205	-	-	-	-	12
16	400	20	6,000	29	-	-	-	-	13
256	10,400	202	74,500	427	2	2,000	4	-	14
1	60	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	15
10	750	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	16
25	250	27	5,400	61	2	4,000	4	-	17
75	750	48	9,600	132	1	2,000	1	-	18
125	1,250	60	12,000	179	-	-	-	-	19
160	1,600	97	19,400	268	5	18,000	10	-	20
15	150	18	3,600	34	-	-	-	-	21
410	4,750	250	50,000	691	8	24,000	15	-	22
20	750	16	4,800	52	2	1,000	4	26	23
90	1,600	18	5,400	126	2	1,000	4	83	24
70	1,750	30	9,000	130	3	1,500	6	50	25
240	5,000	20	6,000	280	3	2,000	7	300	26
160	3,600	24	7,200	108	2	1,000	4	50	27
20	1,000	69	20,700	149	1	600	2	-	28
8	400	49	15,050	106	1	600	1	-	29
10	500	21	6,500	52	-	-	-	-	30
5	250	18	5,400	41	1	500	2	-	31
40	1,000	120	25,000	305	2	1,200	4	60	32
663	15,750	385	105,050	1,349	17	9,400	34	509	33

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Seines	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries						
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	8,524	90,637	5,123	108,610	1,364	104,650
Charlotte County—						
2 From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	-	-	-	-	63	6,300
3 From St. George to Back Bay included.....	8	240	-	-	11	1,100
4 From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	68	680	-	-	93	37,200
5 From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	22	220	-	-	27	10,880
6 Grand Manan.....	400	10,000	-	-	47	18,800
7 Campobello.....	20	500	-	-	38	5,700
8 West Isles.....	20	500	-	-	85	12,750
9 Totals for County.....	538	12,140	-	-	364	92,650
St. John County—						
10 From Lepreau to Chance Harhour included.....	30	450	155	3,700	-	-
11 From Chance Harhour to Lorneville included.....	162	3,240	480	12,960	-	-
12 St. John Harbour.....	170	6,000	163	4,100	-	-
13 From St. John Harbour to Alhert county line.....	6	120	6	120	-	-
14 Totals for County.....	368	9,810	804	20,880	-	-
15 Albert County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—						
16 Bay of Fundy side.....	5	420	5	350	-	-
17 From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	70	700	-	-	-	-
20 From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	931	9,310	-	-	-	-
22 Totals for County.....	1,006	10,430	5	350	-	-
Kent County—						
23 From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	405	1,215	-	-	-	-
24 From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	450	1,350	-	-	-	-
25 From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	750	2,250	-	-	-	-
26 From St. Thomas to Buctouche included.....	100	300	-	-	-	-
27 From Buctouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	400	1,200	-	-	-	-
28 From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	-	-	20	400	-	-
29 From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	-	-	913	18,260	-	-
30 From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	148	740	139	2,780	-	-
31 From St. Louis to hut not including Point Sapin.....	80	400	62	1,240	-	-
32 From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line.....	160	3,200	140	2,800	-	-
33 Totals for County.....	2,493	10,655	1,274	25,480	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries						
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	1,640	23,770	6,926	8,555	327,227	434,978
Charlotte County—						
2 From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	8	120	-	-	-	-
3 From St. George to Back Bay included.....	44	660	30	30	60	75
4 From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	276	2,700	65	65	2,200	4,400
5 From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	20	20	2,600	5,200
6 Grand Manan.....	230	4,600	1,200	1,875	40,000	100,000
7 Campobello.....	560	4,480	500	500	1,020	2,040
8 West Isles.....	25	200	200	200	2,000	4,000
9 Totals for County.....	1,143	12,820	2,015	2,690	47,880	115,715
St. John County—						
10 From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	160	2,000	-	-	3,200	4,800
11 From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	-	900	1,350
12 St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 From St. John Harbour to Albert county line.....	20	280	-	-	1,800	2,700
14 Totals for County.....	180	2,280	-	-	5,900	8,850
15 Albert County (all)—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	72	108
Westmorland County—						
16 Bay of Fundy side.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,750
18 From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	-	-	-	-	9,000	6,750
19 From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	-	-	-	-	7,800	5,850
20 From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	-	-	-	-	11,400	8,550
21 From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-	5,125	3,843
22 Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	38,325	28,743
Kent County—						
23 From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	-	-	2	3	5,130	5,130
24 From Cocagne Cape to Cacagne included.....	-	-	-	-	6,225	6,225
25 From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
26 From St. Thomas to Buctouche included.....	-	-	-	-	750	750
27 From Buctouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	-	-	2	3	12,695	12,695
28 From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	-	-	80	80	17,000	21,250
29 From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	17	170	75	75	4,950	6,187
30 From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	-	-	35	35	5,000	6,250
31 From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin.....	-	-	23	23	1,700	2,125
32 From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line.....	-	-	160	480	30,000	45,000
33 Totals for County.....	17	170	377	699	95,450	117,612

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
12	27,800	920	3,910	105	420	278	569	396	113,230	72	211,700	923	438,400	1
2	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	2	3,300	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	750	-	-	2	200	3
-	-	-	-	65	260	80	60	4	3,800	1	3,000	8	7,300	4
-	-	-	-	40	160	65	45	1	500	-	-	2	800	5
3	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	51,600	3	700	466	367,700	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	400	-	-	97	13,192	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	7,600	-	-	53	7,208	8
5	15,300	-	-	105	420	145	105	306	68,650	5	4,100	630	399,700	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,500	-	-	14	2,500	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	600	-	-	11	1,400	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	27,000	4	90,000	51	20,000	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	400	-	-	8	1,000	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	29,500	4	90,000	84	24,900	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
2	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	20	80	-	-	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
3	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15,000	-	-	20
-	-	40	160	-	-	52	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
5	6,300	60	240	-	-	67	134	-	-	2	15,000	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	72	360	-	-	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
1	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	175	875	-	-	38	190	15	550	3	2,000	-	-	26
-	-	21	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	1	10,000	3	6,000	1	300	29
-	-	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	500	-	-	31
-	-	40	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4,500	1	1,500	32
1	200	374	1,672	-	-	66	330	16	10,550	10	13,000	2	1,800	33

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Vessels				
		Sailing and Gasoline				
		40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total value	Total men
		no.	no.	no.	\$	no.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.						
Northumberland County—						
1	From Kent county line to Esequimiac included.....	-	-	30	18,000	90
2	From Esequimiac to Point au Car included.....	-	-	45	27,000	135
3	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	-	-	1	1,000	4
7	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-
9	Totals for County.....	-	-	76	46,000	229
Gloucester County—						
10	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	-	-	4	3,500	14
11	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	-	-	2	2,500	7
12	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	-	3	15	7,800	69
13	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	1	36	66	50,000	422
14	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	-	-	2	800	8
15	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	-	10	46	56,000	250
17	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit River.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	Totals for County.....	1	49	135	120,600	770
Restigouche County—						
22	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	-	-	1	600	3
23	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Dalhousie to Restigouche River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	Totals for County.....	-	-	1	600	3

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear						
	Gill Nets		Salmon Drift Nets		Seines		
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.							
Northumberland County—							
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	200	6,000	1,050	21,000	--	--
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	90	2,700	1,575	31,500	--	--
3	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi River.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	75	375	90	1,800	--	--
6	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	100	400	--	--	--	--
7	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	86	632	--	--	--	--
9	Totals for County.....	551	10,107	2,715	54,300	--	--
Gloucester County—							
10	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	500	8,000	125	3,000	--	--
11	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	300	3,000	60	1,800	--	--
12	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	700	7,000	90	1,800	--	--
13	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	900	9,000	--	--	--	--
14	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	425	4,250	--	--	--	--
15	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	425	4,250	--	--	--	--
16	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	10	100	50	1,000	1,000	12,000
17	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisigait River.....	35	175	--	--	--	--
18	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	50	225	--	--	--	--
19	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	75	375	--	--	--	--
20	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	110	550	--	--	--	--
21	Totals for County.....	3,530	36,925	325	7,600	1,000	12,000
Restigouche County—							
22	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	24	360	--	--	--	--
23	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	14	210	--	--	--	--
24	From Dalhousie to Restigouche River included.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Totals for County.....	38	570	--	--	--	--

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		Pound Nets		Dip Nets		Weirs		Weir Seines		Weir Drivers		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
4	800	600	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	3,000	400	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
32	7,025	568	42,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
51	7,650	513	38,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
22	6,600	429	32,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	993	72,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	196	13,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	65	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
124	25,075	3,699	279,425	65	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	160	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
20	1,000	140	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	70	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	240	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	30	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
16	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
12	1,800	75	5,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
8	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
9	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
41	6,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
106	31,900	865	37,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
37	44,440	167	15,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
51	61,200	131	14,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
29	34,800	94	12,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
117	140,440	392	42,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines		Lobster Traps	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded			\$		\$		\$
Northumberland County—							
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	-	-	200	600	30,000	45,000
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	-	-	90	270	-	-
3	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	10	10	2,100	2,100
6	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	-	-	20	20	4,700	4,700
7	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	-	-	-	-	7,100	7,100
8	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Totals for County.....	-	-	320	900	43,900	58,900
Gloucester County—							
10	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	-	-	100	150	3,500	5,250
11	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	-	-	350	500	4,000	6,000
12	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	50	1,500	400	400	3,600	3,600
13	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	150	4,500	1,200	1,200	8,900	8,900
14	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	40	1,200	375	375	3,300	3,300
15	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	35	1,050	250	250	14,200	14,200
16	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	25	250	1,000	1,000	45,760	45,760
17	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit River.....	-	-	20	15	940	940
18	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	-	-	45	34	2,400	2,400
19	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	-	-	135	101	2,000	2,000
20	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	200	150	1,500	1,500
21	Totals for County.....	300	8,500	4,075	4,175	90,100	93,850
Restigouche County—							
22	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	-	-	31	20	4,750	9,500
23	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	-	-	70	46	850	1,700
24	From Dalhousie to Restigouche River included.....	-	-	38	25	-	-
25	Totals for County.....	-	-	139	91	5,600	11,200

Fishing Districts		Boats	
		Sail and Row	
		No.	Value
New Brunswick—Inland Fisheries			\$
1	Total Inland Fisheries for Province.....	311	2,272
2	Victoria County.....	16	120
3	Carleton County.....	50	200
4	York County.....	91	692
5	Sunbury County.....	40	320
6	Queens County.....	64	640
7	Kings County.....	50	300

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear														
Lobster Pounds		Oyster Rakes		Scallop Drags		Quahaug Rakes		Fishing Piers and wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
-	-	70	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8,000	-	-	1
-	-	200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	2
-	-	22	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9,000	-	-	3
-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13,000	-	-	4
-	-	42	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	17	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	6
-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	800	8	1,600	-	-	8
-	-	355	1,608	-	-	-	-	2	800	20	33,600	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	2	5,000	3	1,000	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400	2	4,000	4	1,000	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,000	3	30,000	30	1,500	12
-	-	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	120	6,000	13
-	-	80	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1,000	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1,500	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3,000	-	-	17
1	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,400	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3,600	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3,000	-	-	20
1	6,000	130	390	-	-	-	-	4	3,600	28	51,300	207	12,000	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	130	1	3,000	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,700	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	130	3	4,700	-	-	25

Boats		Total Men	Fishing Gear				
Gasoline			* Gill Nets		Eel Traps		
No.	Value		No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		
3	900	444	646	7,161	110	320	1
-	-	16	22	132	-	-	2
-	-	52	55	550	-	-	3
-	-	106	125	1,593	-	-	4
-	-	40	60	600	50	200	5
1	400	126	164	1,640	40	80	6
2	500	104	220	2,640	20	40	7

Note.—In addition to the above, there were used by anglers in Inland New Brunswick, 270 canoes, valued at \$9,275, and 2,021 rods and lines, valued at \$15,545.

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels			
	Sailing and Gasoline			
	20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total value	Total Men
	no.	no.	\$	no.
Quebec—Sea Fisheries				
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	1	110	45,000	386
Bonaventure County—				
2 Head of tide to Miguacha.....	-	-	-	-
3 Miguacha to New Richmond.....	-	1	700	3
4 New Richmond to Paspebiac.....	-	-	-	-
5 Paspebiac to Point Maquereau.....	-	100	37,000	300
6 Totals for County.....	-	101	37,700	303
Gaspé County—				
7 Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	-	1	1,000	4
8 Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	-	-	-	-
9 Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-
10 Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	-	-	-	-
11 Fame Point to Duchesnay township.....	-	-	-	-
12 Totals for County.....	-	1	1,000	4
Magdalen Islands—				
13 Entry Island.....	-	-	-	-
14 Amherst Island.....	1	2	3,300	19
15 Grindstone Island.....	-	-	-	-
16 Alright Island.....	-	-	-	-
17 Wolfe, Coffin, East and Grosse Islands.....	-	-	-	-
18 Bryon Island.....	-	-	-	-
19 Totals.....	1	2	3,300	19
Saguenay County—				
20 Godbout to Jambons.....	-	-	-	-
21 Jambons to Pignons River.....	-	-	-	-
22 Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	-	-	-	-
23 Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River.....	-	-	-	-
24 Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	-	-	-	-
25 Mouton Bay to Bonne Esperance.....	-	-	-	-
26 Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon.....	-	6	3,000	60
27 Totals for County.....	-	6	3,000	60
28 Matane County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-
29 Rimouski County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats		
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men	No.	Value	Men			
No.	Value	No.	Value						no.	\$
1,424	52,460	2,439	660,130	7,956	7	3,100	14	339	1	
15	600	10	2,000	28	-	-	-	75	2	
40	1,400	15	5,250	95	-	-	-	30	3	
529	14,350	19	5,700	1,144	-	-	-	55	4	
175	6,500	22	2,400	394	-	-	-	-	5	
759	22,850	66	15,350	1,661	-	-	-	160	6	
60	2,060	50	15,000	280	-	-	-	63	7	
10	500	276	79,800	625	-	-	-	-	8	
52	5,200	156	46,800	416	-	-	-	-	9	
26	1,170	354	97,350	709	-	-	-	-	10	
-	-	321	64,200	493	-	-	-	-	11	
148	8,930	1,157	303,150	2,523	-	-	-	63	12	
3	120	24	7,200	78	-	-	-	-	13	
65	2,600	166	49,800	528	4	2,000	8	-	14	
112	4,480	225	67,500	899	1	500	2	-	15	
15	600	140	42,000	450	-	-	-	-	16	
17	680	150	45,000	429	2	600	4	-	17	
5	200	24	7,200	82	-	-	-	-	18	
217	8,680	729	218,700	2,466	7	3,100	14	-	19	
7	280	19	5,700	37	-	-	-	-	20	
60	1,500	50	6,000	135	-	-	-	-	21	
20	2,000	58	17,400	163	-	-	-	-	22	
1	200	73	13,600	199	-	-	-	-	23	
7	560	103	41,200	175	-	-	-	-	24	
32	1,280	94	24,030	216	-	-	-	-	25	
23	230	60	9,000	155	-	-	-	-	26	
150	6,050	457	116,930	1,080	-	-	-	-	27	
140	4,200	30	6,000	200	-	-	-	-	28	
10	1,750	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	116	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear			
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap Nets and Smelt Nets		Tubs of Trawl	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded			\$		\$
1	Total Sea Fisheries for Province	13,482	500,376	1,255	26,673
Bonaventure County—					
2	Head of tide to Miguacha.....	165	24,000	-	-
3	Miguacha to New Richmond.....	230	57,900	-	-
4	New Richmond to Paspebiac.....	1,800	36,000	-	-
5	Paspebiac to Point Maquereau.....	1,600	30,000	300	3,000
6	Totals for County.....	3,795	147,900	300	3,000
Gaspé County—					
7	Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	1,200	30,100	120	2,000
8	Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	610	18,300	100	4,000
9	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	312	12,480	-	-
10	Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	760	21,280	-	-
11	Fame Point to Duchesnay township.....	900	18,000	-	-
12	Totals for County.....	3,782	100,160	220	6,000
Magdalen Islands—					
13	Entry Island.....	430	6,450	4	92
14	Amherst Island.....	2,408	42,850	250	5,750
15	Grindstone Island.....	873	46,000	285	6,555
16	Alright Island.....	1,146	32,100	60	1,980
17	Wolfe, Coffin, East and Grosse Islands.....	55	11,550	62	1,426
18	Bryon Island.....	17	2,975	50	1,150
19	Totals.....	4,929	141,925	711	16,953
Saguenay County—					
20	Godbout to Jambons.....	59	2,150	-	-
21	Jambons to Pignons River.....	125	37,500	-	-
22	Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	22	1,980	-	-
23	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River.....	48	4,300	-	-
24	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	210	27,940	-	-
25	Mouton Bay to Bonne Esperance.....	147	14,946	24	720
26	Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon.....	115	13,875	-	-
27	Totals for County.....	726	102,691	24	720
28	Matane County—Totals.....	230	6,900	-	-
29	Rimouski County—Totals.....	20	800	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear												
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Scallop Drags		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
24,158	27,260	120,126	166,183	1	450	268	36,675	127	36,870	950	50,985	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,500	-	-	2
75	100	550	1,000	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	300	3
290	290	1,110	1,665	-	-	-	-	28	3,500	73	2,920	4
10,000	8,500	9,400	9,000	-	-	1	1,000	-	2,400	235	1,600	5
10,365	8,890	11,060	11,665	-	-	1	1,000	40	7,400	315	4,820	6
1,500	1,775	5,000	5,000	-	-	2	1,000	15	4,200	-	-	7
1,200	1,200	8,200	8,200	1	450	-	-	5	1,500	-	-	8
832	416	1,710	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2,732	1,775	225	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
984	2,952	-	-	-	-	1	500	14	2,000	-	-	11
7,248	8,118	15,135	15,135	1	450	3	1,500	34	7,700	-	-	12
104	208	5,750	8,625	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	1	900	13
800	1,600	7,500	11,250	-	-	5	2,800	2	500	120	4,800	14
900	1,980	20,400	30,600	-	-	5	2,000	5	1,000	150	6,000	15
450	900	12,300	18,450	-	-	3	4,500	3	450	15	600	16
476	952	40,600	60,900	-	-	9	7,900	2	800	21	1,940	17
88	176	4,325	6,487	-	-	1	500	-	-	5	400	18
2,908	5,816	90,875	136,312	-	-	24	19,200	12	2,750	312	14,640	19
14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2,020	-	-	20
100	100	-	-	-	-	2	800	5	15,000	75	7,000	21
504	1,008	-	-	-	-	35	4,375	2	800	-	-	22
696	1,440	60	75	-	-	23	800	8	1,200	-	-	23
960	480	1,695	1,695	-	-	74	3,700	-	-	115	17,250	24
648	648	1,301	1,301	-	-	59	2,950	-	-	116	7,085	25
465	186	-	-	-	-	47	2,350	-	-	-	-	26
3,387	3,876	3,056	3,071	-	-	240	14,975	41	19,020	306	31,335	27
250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	150	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats				Total Men	Gill Nets, Seines, etc.	
	Sails and Row		Gasoline			No.	Value
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.			No.	Value
Quebec—Inland Fisheries							
1 Total Inland Fisheries for Province.....	1,408	52,325	276	82,008	2,152	640	37,036
Below Quebec—							
2 Bellechasse County.....	45	1,025	2	700	70	8	1,017
3 Charlevoix-Saguenay County.....	98	3,600	56	14,150	355	30	3,500
4 Kamouraska County.....	46	1,395	9	1,800	40	11	92
5 Montmorency County.....	2	80	1	400	130	3	210
6 Temiscouata County.....	190	8,800	4	2,000	450	9	750
7 Totals.....	381	14,900	72	19,050	1,045	61	5,569
Above Quebec—							
8 Argenteuil County.....	17	255	1	100	20	28	154
9 Beauharnois County.....	55	1,800	15	4,500	40	30	360
10 Berthier County.....	22	418	-	-	26	5	150
11 Chambly County.....	74	1,320	-	-	60	5	150
12 Champlain County.....	6	1,200	5	1,000	40	32	900
13 Chateaugay County.....	11	275	9	2,050	32	16	700
14 Hull County.....	31	465	-	-	35	19	95
15 Huntingdon County.....	32	625	14	1,200	31	10	225
16 Jacques-Cartier County.....	8	240	4	800	5	-	-
17 Labelle County.....	14	200	-	-	7	150	75
18 Laprairie County.....	30	750	3	360	40	16	480
19 L'Assomption County.....	61	2,030	8	1,200	70	18	1,145
20 Levis County.....	-	-	53	2,338	44	-	-
21 Maskinonge County.....	37	444	15	1,200	37	-	-
22 Missisquoi County.....	8	500	-	-	24	8	1,300
23 Montreal County.....	134	3,350	-	-	217	53	790
24 Nicolet County.....	125	2,390	9	1,455	39	17	448
25 Pontiac County.....	-	-	1	200	20	10	700
26 Richelieu County.....	82	9,550	20	7,000	15	60	300
27 St. Hyacinthe County.....	10	1,500	-	-	5	-	-
28 St. Jean County.....	20	1,430	-	-	32	-	-
29 Soulanges County.....	62	900	2	275	45	20	300
30 Temiscamingue and Abitibi Counties.....	24	2,445	19	29,650	55	54	22,475
31 Trois-Rivieres County.....	18	340	2	300	51	4	145
32 Vaudreuil County.....	18	450	-	-	19	11	65
33 Vercheres County.....	20	228	1	130	32	12	480
34 Yamaska County.....	108	4,320	23	9,200	66	1	30
35 Totals.....	1,027	37,425	201	62,958	1,107	579	31,467

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											
1 Totals for Province.....	114	2,997	766,125	594	1,018	58,374	959	616,848	3,534	7,269,528	844,452
Lake of the Woods and Inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River Districts.....											
2	1	10	2,500	4	107	4,332	144	77,500	309	356,235	52,974
3 Lake Superior.....	15	474	66,306	100	75	6,245	65	32,423	301	1,091,542	94,529
4 North Channel (Lake Huron).....	11	303	76,000	50	55	4,350	34	22,075	126	395,570	51,581
5 Georgian Bay (Lake Huron).....	27	677	213,825	130	114	5,700	138	98,570	464	1,453,980	157,896
6 Lake Huron (proper).....	15	407	96,000	55	40	2,480	80	65,625	247	904,885	127,584
7 Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair and Detroit River.....	-	-	-	-	69	3,710	40	13,725	124	-	-
8 Lake Erie and Upper Niagara River.....	36	921	286,000	200	151	9,235	145	165,290	608	1,463,655	207,186
9 Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers.....	-	-	-	-	227	13,421	256	117,330	776	1,257,910	127,141
10 Inland waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River.....	9	202	25,500	55	180	8,901	57	24,310	579	345,750	25,551

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear								
Weirs		Lines		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
1,624	129,789	1,967	37,962	275	35,346	215	11,442	1
62	61,350	-	-	38	1,525	-	-	2
62	5,500	4	90	87	9,000	82	4,200	3
-	-	-	-	1	50	3	42	4
127	38,100	-	-	5	500	-	5	5
250	375	350	350	-	-	50	5,000	6
501	105,325	351	440	131	11,075	135	9,242	7
-	-	9	29	4	125	-	-	8
-	-	39	156	2	100	35	175	9
46	230	800	3,200	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	48	240	-	-	-	-	11
2	820	-	-	3	2,500	-	-	12
-	-	69	40	-	-	-	-	13
2	8	31	92	1	80	-	-	14
-	-	138	276	2	375	-	-	15
-	-	11	100	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	3	15	4	425	-	-	17
7	14	12	30	-	-	-	-	18
46	960	11	90	15	315	2	100	19
-	-	41	31,585	-	-	-	-	20
156	1,872	12	25	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,000	22
5	20	64	320	-	-	-	-	23
164	1,000	135	335	38	196	17	295	24
-	-	20	200	1	400	-	-	25
180	7,040	20	200	8	2,400	4	100	26
-	-	10	100	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	41	1,280	-	-	28
63	5,160	11	120	6	175	1	500	29
126	1,008	21	42	12	14,500	-	-	30
-	-	8	27	-	-	2	10	31
17	150	-	-	-	-	11	20	32
309	6,180	100	300	7	1,400	-	-	33
1,123	24,461	1,613	37,522	144	24,271	80	2,200	35

Fishing Gear																
Seines		Pound Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip and Roll Nets		Lines		Spears		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		
Yards	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
28,788	22,851	1,225	672,786	880	23,172	58	896	524	5,728	88	1,134	350	112,227	502	301,957	1
-	-	42	12,075	37	1,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	16,480	127	41,030	2
-	-	52	22,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	8,140	21	10,455	3
-	-	130	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	25,300	30	15,500	4
1,100	1,093	86	150,000	27	500	-	-	274	4,712	15	564	52	23,410	48	31,722	5
-	-	123	69,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6,550	45	20,150	6
5,895	3,482	206	25,455	2	300	-	-	35	172	-	-	20	3,930	33	13,275	7
12,000	0,896	549	317,300	29	510	3	11	31	124	-	-	61	22,010	94	148,200	8
2,315	1,965	-	-	560	18,510	5	505	128	525	-	-	31	3,602	53	10,695	9
6,578	6,415	37	12,750	225	7,632	50	374	53	195	73	570	19	2,805	51	10,930	10

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats				Barges			
	Steam Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	Men
			\$	no.		\$		\$			\$	no.
Manitoba												
1 Totals for Province.....	17	1,628	228,559	155	938	53,845	117	78,950	1,572	3	5,500	5
2 Lake Winnipeg.....	12	1,467	194,059	128	871	50,725	49	40,150	1,355	-	-	-
3 Lake Winnipegosis.....	4	137	32,000	24	41	1,600	63	37,800	183	2	5,000	4
4 The Pas.....	1	24	2,500	3	14	1,000	-	-	23	1	500	1
5 Kissing River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Goose Creek District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Saskatchewan River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Grassy River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Nelson River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Buffalo Bay.....	-	-	-	-	12	520	5	1,000	11	-	-	-
11 Lake Manitoba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Lake St. Martin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Lake Waterhen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Lake Dauphin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Falcon Lake, Indian Bay and Shoal Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan												
16 Totals for Province.....	-	-	-	-	29	575	9	2,760	42	-	-	-
17 Jackfish Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Murray Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Turtle Lake.....	-	-	-	-	7	245	3	750	11	-	-	-
20 Brightsand Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Makwa Lake.....	-	-	-	-	3	105	1	250	6	-	-	-
22 Ministikwan Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Pierce Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Lac des Isles.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Waterhen Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Flotten Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Creig Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Keeley Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Niska Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Vermette Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Peter Pond Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Churchill Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Deep River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Isle a la Crosse Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Shagwenan Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Fox Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Knee Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Laplonge Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Dore Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Smoothstone Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Green Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Okemasis Lake.....	-	-	-	-	1	30	3	1,400	5	-	-	-
43 Dog Lake.....	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	1	-	-	-
44 Lavalley Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 Montreal Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 Nesbit Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 Candle Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	360	2	-	-	-
48 Big Bear Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 Lac la Ronge District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Pipestone Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 Churchill River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 Amisk Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53 Pelican Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54 Quill Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 Long Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 Qu'Appelle Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 Saskatchewan River.....	-	-	-	-	17	170	-	-	17	-	-	-

Note.—In addition to the above, there was equipment used, valued as follows:

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Under Domestic License.....	\$ 25,200	\$ 19,772
By Anglers.....	10,783	90,770

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear														
	Gill Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip Nets		Lines		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
No.	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
2,440	52,378	486,474	13	150	22	88	-	-	54	56,993	86	107,730	81	36,600	1
691	17,700	210,142	13	150	-	-	-	-	43	51,793	75	90,230	27	9,800	2
407	9,715	93,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5,000	8	15,000	13	8,500	3
-	160	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,500	-	-	4
2	12	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
8	84	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
71	686	7,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
36	455	4,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6,000
7	62	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300
-	50	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200
1,082	21,640	151,480	-	-	22	88	-	-	4	200	-	-	-	24	9,000
67	670	4,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,100
17	306	2,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000
47	778	6,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	700
5	60	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,042	7,130	112,702	28	280	-	-	82	110	5	450	8	1,750	-	-	16
153	612	8,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
56	242	3,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
31	252	4,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
10	54	990	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	2	400	-	-	20
23	168	3,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
19	102	1,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	200	-	-	22
9	39	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
16	96	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
32	192	3,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
5	24	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
19	105	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
12	72	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2	20	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
13	52	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
108	996	14,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
65	586	8,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
18	156	3,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
92	676	13,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
7	30	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
5	38	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
11	107	2,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
18	146	2,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
55	648	9,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
11	64	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
25	98	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	-	-	41
6	66	990	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	150	4	1,000	-	-	42
19	102	1,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
15	78	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
6	21	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
6	36	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
5	18	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
3	18	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
56	468	8,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
5	50	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
20	80	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
16	220	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
1	15	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
3	24	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
12	111	888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
41	214	2,202	-	-	-	-	80	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
13	34	340	28	280	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	57

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Vessels				Boats				Total Men
	Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasoline		
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.
Alberta									
1 Totals for Province.....	4	157	43,000	18	121	3,205	179	118,305	389
2 Cold Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Cold Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Lac La Biche.....	-	-	-	-	22	2,660	32	14,400	78
5 Lac la Biche District.....	-	-	-	-	9	315	13	3,535	35
6 Lake Athabasca.....	4	157	43,000	18	-	-	41	55,500	63
7 Lake Wabamun.....	-	-	-	-	14	350	16	2,600	21
8 Lake Wabamun District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Wabasca Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Lesser Slave Lake.....	-	-	-	-	15	1,500	56	36,000	112
11 Lesser Slave Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	4	350	-	-	4
12 Lac Ste. Anne.....	-	-	-	-	10	250	6	1,200	13
13 Lac Ste. Anne District.....	-	-	-	-	8	700	4	2,000	12
14 Moose Lake.....	-	-	-	-	9	330	2	970	17
15 Moose Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	4	200	-	-	4
16 Pigeon Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Buffalo Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	6	450	-	-	6
18 Wolfe Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	6	420	1	175	1
19 Ashmont District.....	-	-	-	-	4	339	1	175	5
20 Winnifred Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Winnifred Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Baptiste Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	2	50	1	250	3
23 Calling Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Calling Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Peerless Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Newall Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Christena Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	8	300	6	1,500	6
28 Primrose Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Legend Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yukon Territory									
30 Totals for Territory.....	-	-	-	-	35	875	14	6,745	42

Note.—In addition to the above, there was equipment used in Alberta under domestic license valued at \$133,000, and under anglers' permits, valued at \$167,000.

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. 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.			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
4	18,000	16	987	7,439	114,690	-	-	58	14,090	130	97,875	28	2,020	1
-	-	-	101	505	8,000	-	-	-	-	3	500	-	-	2
-	-	-	22	88	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	69	872	17,440	-	-	3	2,000	13	4,220	2	200	4
-	-	-	20	204	2,610	-	-	3	1,500	14	6,000	2	150	5
4	18,000	16	-	860	18,920	-	-	4	4,000	8	60,000	-	-	6
-	-	-	45	365	6,550	-	-	22	850	21	1,100	9	430	7
-	-	-	8	40	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	26	156	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	60	1,172	18,400	-	-	19	5,500	17	19,000	2	150	10
-	-	-	62	224	3,270	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	78	800	-	-	6	90	5	200	6	120	12
-	-	-	6	62	1,065	-	-	-	-	8	700	4	400	13
-	-	-	-	60	1,300	-	-	1	150	4	500	1	250	14
-	-	-	4	48	240	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	15
-	-	-	167	525	3,110	-	-	-	-	1	200	-	-	16
-	-	-	43	253	1,505	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	17
-	-	-	25	103	760	-	-	-	-	9	755	-	-	18
-	-	-	12	51	660	-	-	-	-	6	1,500	1	200	19
-	-	-	83	498	10,160	-	-	-	-	4	1,500	-	-	20
-	-	-	13	78	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	8	28	280	-	-	-	-	1	200	-	-	22
-	-	-	65	360	7,000	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	23
-	-	-	25	100	700	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	24
-	-	-	14	46	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	4	20	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	22	400	-	-	-	-	6	500	1	120	27
-	-	-	101	606	8,070	-	-	-	-	2	500	-	-	28
-	-	-	4	15	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	85	3,600	6	900	-	-	4	400	7	850	30

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	Steam			
					No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
British Columbia			\$	no.			\$	no.
1 Totals for Province*	1	95	63,000	10	6	609	150,000	66
District No. 1—								
2 Vancouver District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 New Westminster District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District No. 2—								
4 Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince Rupert.....	1	95	63,000	10	-	-	-	-
6 From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 including Skeena River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 From Ogden Channel to Addenbrooke Island..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Rock).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution)..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet,	-	-	-	-	2	200	50,000	22
15 Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	4	400	100,000	44
16 Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District No. 3—								
18 Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Espe-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 ranza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 From Victoria to Separation Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 French Creek and coast to Oyster River in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 From Oyster River to Adams River and in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 cluding mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Adams River to but not including Alert Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 and including mainland waters opposite....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 From and including Alert Bay to Cape Scott,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 and including mainland waters opposite....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Grief Point to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The 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 exceeds the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part I. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Scows		
Sailing and Gasoline				Total men	Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total men	Scows		
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value		No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	men
			\$	no.		\$		\$	no.	\$	no.	
20	270	346	6,023,950	3,039	3,061	297,406	4,064	2,825,275	8,678	132	175,000	25 1
-	12	13	196,800	91	177	6,195	171	46,750	374	-	-	- 2
-	3	2	31,500	7	130	9,750	1,013	471,670	1,359	-	-	- 3
2	12	8	178,500	93	261	26,150	121	77,050	384	-	-	- 4
2	16	42	586,000	264	59	2,730	352	412,380	520	-	-	- 5
-	19	36	443,200	155	949	142,200	327	281,635	2,031	85	82,000	25 6
-	53	34	649,500	395	69	5,955	178	196,575	309	-	-	- 7
-	13	3	120,000	56	193	20,050	58	33,350	251	-	-	- 8
1	11	22	222,500	74	583	48,170	482	258,200	1,107	-	-	- 9
-	2	18	147,000	44	212	17,981	210	156,955	429	-	-	- 10
1	10	13	232,000	128	3	120	67	83,790	90	-	-	- 11
1	28	6	376,250	193	-	-	97	81,350	120	-	-	- 12
-	21	32	504,300	266	-	-	11	43,700	43	-	-	- 13
-	8	8	91,000	78	10	500	20	12,000	36	-	-	- 14
2	14	16	539,000	199	-	-	66	180,000	92	-	-	- 15
9	35	14	716,000	330	-	-	18	18,500	30	-	-	- 16
5	17	24	599,000	211	5	106	107	93,300	115	-	-	- 17
6	60	46	1,331,250	677	12	1,200	310	248,000	322	47	93,000	- 18
1	2	1	30,000	13	5	250	-	-	5	-	-	- 19
-	-	-	-	-	30	1,200	77	33,300	142	-	-	- 20
-	-	-	-	-	15	60	60	24,000	112	-	-	- 21
1	13	30	512,000	314	70	2,800	90	72,000	196	-	-	- 22
1	13	30	512,000	314	20	800	25	8,000	50	-	-	- 23
-	13	24	229,000	191	72	2,780	89	53,750	207	-	-	- 24
-	8	19	167,200	161	129	5,295	238	93,350	369	-	-	- 25
-	24	33	326,000	283	-	-	10	6,000	10	-	-	- 26
-	24	33	326,000	283	21	2,085	154	91,800	211	-	-	- 27
-	2	13	65,500	58	18	530	106	54,330	150	-	-	- 28
-	2	13	65,500	58	18	530	107	54,630	139	-	-	- 29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—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 Province*	126	14,890	5,739	1,311,494
District No. 1—					
2	Vancouver District.....	30	5,040	125	25,000
3	New Westminster District.....	37	3,700	1,278	269,500
District No. 2—					
4	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	278	72,250
5	Prince Rupert.....	-	-	-	-
6	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel inc. (including Skeena River).....	-	-	1,387	371,011
7	From Ogden Channel to Addenbrooke Island.....	-	-	121	30,000
8	Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	419	61,435
9	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	1,126	247,750
10	Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	446	126,398
11	Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	3	120
12	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	16	4,000
13	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-	-
District No. 3—					
14	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-	-
15	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-	-
16	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	-	-	-	-
17	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound).....	-	-	-	-
18	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	-	-	103	30,900
19	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	-	-	-	-
20	Victoria.....	2	250	-	-
21	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	10	2,000	-	-
22	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	-	-	4	800
23	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	2	400	-	-
24	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	15	3,000	-	-
25	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	180	32,030
26	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	-	-
27	From and including Alert Bay to Cape Scott, and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	150	30,000
28	North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	15	1,500	69	6,900
29	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	30	2,000	34	3,400

*The 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 exceeds the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear										
Salmon Purse Seines		Salmon Drags		Seines		Trap Nets		Smelt Nets		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
353	511,744	21	5,500	111	298,342	5	25,000	75	5,185	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	3,795	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2,300	3
11	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	3	6,000	-	-	-	-	5
6	7,800	-	-	2	4,000	-	-	-	-	6
66	83,200	9	2,700	2	4,000	-	-	-	-	7
2	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
2	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
17	23,000	-	-	1	1,200	-	-	-	-	11
28	38,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
47	70,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
8	13,500	-	-	4	8,000	-	-	-	-	14
6	6,000	-	-	19	47,500	-	-	-	-	15
24	24,000	-	-	30	91,000	-	-	-	-	16
17	34,000	-	-	10	23,500	-	-	-	-	17
70	100,800	-	-	40	104,000	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25,000	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400	21
22	27,700	-	-	14	39,000	-	-	-	-	22
22	27,700	-	-	14	39,000	-	-	-	-	23
31	44,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
25	45,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
40	71,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
40	71,000	12	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
9	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
9	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—concluded

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear			
		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
British Columbia—concluded			\$		\$
1	Totals for Province*	2,657	66,420	12,511	34,325
District No. 1—					
2	Vancouver District.....	722	9,155	228	528
3	New Westminster District.....	-	-	-	-
District No. 2—					
4	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	846	7,614
5	Prince Rupert.....	1,488	39,595	3,000	27,048
6	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included (including Skeena River)	56	1,680	-	-
7	From Ogden Channel to Addenbrooke Island.....	85	850	944	7,026
8	Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	231	1,980
9	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	92	644
10	Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	40	280
11	Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	80	1,600	570	5,130
12	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	740	6,660
13	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q.C.I.....	-	-	-	-
District No. 3—					
14	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	100	500
15	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	24	2,400	212	1,060
16	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka Sound.....	-	-	72	720
17	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot Sound).....	1	350	482	7,860
18	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	5	1,000	1,680	10,080
19	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	-	-	30	130
20	Victoria.....	180	2,000	153	760
21	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	43	1,200	75	375
22	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	49	1,050	350	1,750
23	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	20	200	145	725
24	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	-	-	520	3,100
25	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters opposite.....	1	50	750	3,750
26	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	40	200
27	From and including Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland waters opposite.....	-	-	461	2,305
28	North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	22	1,340	500	2,800
29	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	26	5,400	250	1,250

* The 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 exceeds the provincial aggregate.

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 1. In Primary Operations—concluded

Fishing Gear										
Crab Traps		Oyster Plant and Equipment		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
6,426	21,458	1	26,000	12	16,900	8	3,100	20	30,000	1
2,210	2,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	30,000	2
2,900	14,500	1	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
810	2,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
100	300	-	-	5	12,500	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	1	2,000	1	1,000	-	-	18
50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
20	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
20	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
16	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	2	800	2	500	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	4	1,600	4	600	-	-	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(a) General Summary of Statistics

Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
			no.	\$		no.	\$
1 Canada—Totals	713	26,941,283	15,434	5,261,096	215
2 Lobster canneries.....	375	1,358,269	5,811	524,411	144
3 Salmon canneries.....	67	12,477,218	5,179	2,033,123	6
4 Clam canneries.....	22	271,831	429	49,691	8
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	1,262,229	418	321,418	3
6 Fish curing establishments.....	204	7,520,353	2,795	1,582,888	52
7 Reduction plants.....	40	4,051,383	802	749,555	2
8 Prince Edward Island—Totals	108	190,298	1,211	83,853	65
9 Lobster canneries.....	103	179,940	1,194	79,449	61
10 Clam canneries.....	3				
10 Fish curing establishments.....	2	10,356	17	4,404	4
Kings County—					
Lobster canneries.....	35				
Clam canneries.....	1	90,100	490	33,931	23
Fish curing establishments.....	1				
Queens County—					
Lobster canneries.....	28	36,390	240	17,355	21
Clam canneries.....	2				
Fish curing establishments.....	1	2,150	6	1,272	3
Prince County—					
Lobster canneries.....	40	61,650	475	31,295	18
15 Nova Scotia—Totals	219	3,724,218	3,738	1,201,169	41
16 Lobster canneries.....	112	726,132	2,423	310,880	16
17 Clam canneries.....	8	34,302	92	14,628	4
18 Other fish canneries.....	3	232,585	184	137,550	—
19 Fish curing establishments.....	88	2,503,120	978	683,418	20
20 Reduction plants.....	8	225,071	61	54,603	1
Richmond County—					
Lobster canneries.....	4				
Fish curing establishments.....	1	12,420	121	12,548	—
Cape Breton County—					
Lobster canneries.....	10	40,253	304	31,961	1
Fish curing establishments.....	8	151,756	50	28,498	1
Victoria County—					
Lobster canneries.....	11	27,600	187	13,986	1
Fish curing establishments.....	4	41,880	22	6,111	2
Inverness County—					
Lobster canneries.....	18	103,628	373	33,515	3
Fish curing establishments.....	7	826,199	120	90,690	1
Cumberland County—					
Lobster canneries.....	10	20,100	97	8,020	3
Fish curing establishments.....	3	15,000	13	1,380	—
Colchester County—					
Lobster canneries.....	1				
Clam canneries.....	2	2,415	9	510	—
Pictou County—					
Lobster canneries.....	8	116,083	259	31,610	—
Antigonish County—					
Lobster canneries.....	9	33,119	242	18,810	2
Guysborough County—					
Lobster canneries.....	11				
Other fish canneries.....	1	410,164	461	203,213	—
Fish curing establishments.....	3				
Reduction plants.....	1	146,505	64	48,093	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—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	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
494,887	15,617,194	4,144,425	444,471	372,677	23,578,767	8,275,667	27,992,063	36,257,732	1
58,299	2,953,775	270,375	17,316	10,304	3,254,770	1,963,559	3,258,875	4,522,434	2
127,389	4,603,771	2,898,395	50,954	123,411	7,676,531	338,997	14,930,347	15,269,249	3
8,109	109,161	68,838	1,097	2,519	181,615	3,927	291,927	295,85	4
59,510	593,621	303,173	14,678	131,338	952,859	241,237	1,518,006	1,759,245	5
86,277	6,753,357	534,450	338,926	90,350	7,715,293	6,428,037	4,913,851	11,331,896	6
155,308	690,499	68,925	23,500	14,705	797,699	-	3,039,057	3,089,059	7
13,929	461,239	62,551	2,117	562	525,469	80,216	675,961	756,216	8
13,508	447,186	61,300	1,202	472	510,220	72,616	649,816	722,437	9
431	14,052	1,251	855	92	16,249	7,630	26,148	33,778	10
5,873	195,028	26,175	1,722	351	223,276	24,917	306,490	331,377	11
2,156	72,282	9,000	114	-	81,396	5,640	110,640	116,280	12
50	5,917	172	105	-	6,194	-	14,035	14,035	13
5,857	188,012	27,201	176	211	215,603	49,696	244,766	294,461	14
130,191	4,538,158	383,177	81,748	62,948	5,069,031	3,292,708	4,638,191	7,939,907	15
26,963	1,732,462	129,246	12,889	4,737	1,879,328	820,643	1,758,283	2,587,927	16
1,888	21,959	12,597	1,073	450	33,079	-	60,515	60,515	17
28,259	358,640	1,481	2,378	1,500	363,909	241,237	425,647	666,881	18
42,279	2,345,107	230,629	68,408	45,516	2,689,660	2,221,829	2,031,975	4,304,804	19
30,802	79,990	9,230	-	10,745	99,935	-	303,777	303,774	20
801	53,221	6,501	92	-	59,814	5,766	76,668	82,434	21
2,146	104,943	11,740	50	256	116,983	-	166,416	166,410	22
868	154,007	1,129	2,040	550	157,717	148,194	82,530	230,724	23
1,273	50,078	6,556	908	-	57,547	6,193	101,044	107,237	24
86	51,401	100	2,907	-	54,408	42,105	27,508	69,613	25
2,865	141,400	13,221	1,793	1,140	157,554	32,166	189,188	221,357	26
13,862	190,329	26,130	3,931	1,336	221,776	177,608	216,752	394,360	27
1,922	41,688	6,298	61	-	48,047	7,400	63,466	70,866	28
524	2,730	1,340	335	-	4,405	-	8,700	8,703	29
111	2,706	426	-	-	3,132	500	3,532	4,032	30
2,393	238,691	10,328	1,099	100	250,218	141,888	181,140	323,028	31
2,433	98,320	5,213	154	-	103,687	4,699	135,337	140,037	32
34,209	624,854	24,615	4,319	2,283	656,071	380,313	716,069	1,096,382	33
12,886	140,019	9,393	3,956	1,275	154,643	119,622	126,939	246,561	34

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
				no.	\$		no.	\$
	Nova Scotia—concluded					
	Halifax County—					
1	Lobster canneries.....	8				
	Clam canneries.....	1	23,175	179	19,905	-
	Fish curing establishments.....	5				
2	Reduction plants.....	2	491,798	286	303,161	2
	Lunenburg County—					
3	Lobster canneries.....	2				
	Fish curing establishments.....	2	200,482	91	42,693	1
	Queens County—					
4	Lobster canneries.....	1				
	Clam canneries.....	2	3,405	10	974	5
5	Fish curing establishments.....	6	41,300	23	13,890	6
	Shelburne County—					
6	Lobster canneries.....	7				
	Other fish canneries.....	1	64,281	112	25,788	3
7	Fish curing establishments.....	17	447,514	164	82,448	2
	Yarmouth County—					
8	Lobster canneries.....	8	66,981	201	28,292	1
	Fish curing establishments.....	11				
9	Reduction plants.....	2	113,585	99	44,045	2
	Digby County—					
10	Lobster canneries.....	4	35,338	69	18,342	-
	Clam canneries.....	2				
11	Other fish canneries.....	1	23,043	47	11,485	-
	Fish curing establishments.....	18				
12	Reduction plants.....	2	252,137	116	76,384	4
	Annapolis County—					
13	Clam canneries.....	1				
	Fish curing establishments.....	3	11,049	19	4,812	1
	Reduction plants.....	1				
14	New Brunswick—Totals.....	152	1,662,762	2,035	347,563	32
15	Lobster canneries.....	99	349,902	1,435	86,262	17
	Clam canneries.....	9				
16	Sardine canneries.....	2	1,068,375	424	203,257	3
17	Fish curing establishments.....	37	191,866	167	54,348	11
18	Reduction plants.....	5	12,619	9	3,696	1
	Charlotte County—					
19	Clam canneries.....	5				
	Sardine canneries.....	2	1,058,827	363	197,956	3
20	Fish curing establishments.....	23	101,703	71	21,107	10
21	Reduction plants.....	5	12,619	9	3,696	1
	St. John County—					
22	Fish curing establishments.....	6	61,244	28	27,688	1
	Westmorland County—					
23	Lobster canneries.....	5				
	Clam canneries.....	1	72,348	187	29,385	-
24	Fish curing establishments.....	7	13,414	63	4,853	-
	Kent County—					
25	Lobster canneries.....	12				
	Clam canneries.....	1	76,800	247	11,653	-
	Northumberland County—					
26	Lobster canneries.....	13				
	Clam canneries.....	1	48,589	262	18,692	-
	Gloucester County¹—					
27	Lobster canneries.....	69				
	Clam canneries.....	1	177,213	805	32,533	17
	Fish curing establishments.....	1				

¹ The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—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	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,359	115,495	10,503	92	250	126,340	42,392	134,659	177,051	1
25,963	801,638	122,468	3,880	30,475	958,461	1,180,361	648,076	1,828,437	2
3,109	175,559	13,637	2,343	404	191,943	85,400	159,237	244,637	3
43	12,667	781	800	—	14,251	3,990	15,847	19,837	4
1,270	89,361	3,760	7,181	1,700	102,002	48,217	99,646	147,863	5
1,818	362,949	11,433	1,786	—	376,168	283,942	152,462	436,404	6
7,740	271,152	26,955	18,090	3,379	319,576	123,383	384,047	507,430	7
2,696	143,156	15,588	28	—	158,772	75,661	180,303	255,964	8
2,898	235,028	9,486	6,776	3,086	254,376	131,900	251,185	383,085	9
1,502	73,144	7,002	2,613	675	83,434	54,353	59,949	114,302	10
1,370	27,326	11,635	2,633	1,500	43,094	16,204	50,614	66,818	11
3,986	325,120	26,800	16,024	14,045	381,989	178,462	385,834	564,296	12
367	11,176	145	857	450	12,628	1,990	21,049	23,039	13
49,476	1,015,659	408,611	33,139	138,279	1,595,688	509,548	2,043,451	2,552,991	14
10,798	572,629	49,371	2,584	5,080	629,664	338,236	514,890	853,126	15
35,227	183,891	336,139	12,324	130,682	663,036	3,927	1,209,743	1,213,670	16
3,055	246,235	23,101	18,231	2,517	290,084	167,377	281,431	448,808	17
396	12,904	—	—	—	12,904	—	37,387	37,387	18
34,834	174,993	328,426	12,300	130,201	645,920	84	1,177,982	1,178,066	19
954	136,470	7,231	11,609	1,200	156,510	72,658	170,953	243,611	20
396	12,904	—	—	—	12,904	—	37,387	37,387	21
764	90,272	10,531	5,196	603	106,602	94,719	56,492	151,211	22
1,667	249,706	17,377	350	2,300	269,733	227,419	142,819	370,238	23
1,337	6,893	4,039	1,240	714	12,886	—	27,386	27,386	24
1,897	104,153	7,021	319	330	111,823	61,755	97,636	159,391	25
2,296	92,620	12,703	811	1,675	107,809	33,900	106,556	140,456	26
5,331	147,648	21,283	1,314	1,256	171,501	19,005	226,240	245,245	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—concluded

Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
			no.	\$	
1 Quebec—Totals.....	98	442,633	1,274	140,125	63
2 Lobster canneries.....	61	102,295	759	47,820	50
3 Salmon canneries.....	6	675	12	195	6
4 Fish curing establishments.....	31	339,713	593	92,110	7
Bonaventure County—					
5 Lobster canneries.....	4	4,000	31	1,593	-
6 Fish curing establishments.....	5	85,216	18	3,550	1
Gaspe County—					
7 Lobster canneries.....	6	23,070	140	4,868	1
8 Fish curing establishments.....	16	171,997	261	57,693	4
Magdalen Islands—					
9 Lobster canneries.....	16	67,700	537	49,347	3
10 Fish curing establishments.....	9	64,400	179	25,867	-
Saguenay County—					
11 Lobster canneries.....	35	7,525	51	1,012	46
12 Salmon canneries.....	6)				
Fish curing establishments.....	1)	18,775	57	5,195	8
13 British Columbia—Totals.....	136	23,961,338	7,176	3,488,336	14
14 Salmon canneries.....	61	12,476,543	5,167	2,032,928	-
15 Clam canneries.....	2)				
Fish curing establishments.....	46)	4,671,102	1,277	764,282	14
16 Reduction plants.....	27	3,813,693	732	691,176	-
District No. 1—					
17 Salmon canneries.....	7	1,163,544	366	169,065	-
18 Fish curing establishments.....	12	1,678,590	243	231,582	8
District No. 2—					
19 Salmon canneries.....	39	8,188,571	3,732	1,199,180	-
Clam canneries.....	1)				
Fish curing establishments.....	7)	3,620,996	454	431,943	-
Reduction plants.....	3)				
District No. 3—					
21 Salmon canneries.....	15	3,184,428	1,069	664,683	-
Clam canneries.....	1)				
Fish curing establishments.....	27)	621,756	711	281,859	6
Reduction plants.....	24	2,563,453	601	510,074	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—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	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
14,585	436,861	49,988	21,972	601	479,422	25,444	740,842	766,286	1
7,030	204,498	30,464	581	15	235,558	23,064	335,886	358,950	2
172	950	587	-	-	1,537	-	2,023	2,023	3
7,303	201,413	18,937	21,391	586	242,327	2,380	402,933	405,313	4
407	6,884	832	15	15	7,746	400	12,236	12,636	5
614	14,259	629	1,248	-	16,136	2,185	20,692	22,877	6
606	10,857	1,358	-	-	12,215	2,775	19,606	22,381	7
1,979	146,614	4,346	9,406	100	160,466	195	263,656	263,851	8
5,358	178,794	26,341	566	-	205,701	19,889	289,829	309,718	9
4,399	35,680	13,762	9,237	486	59,165	-	105,755	105,755	10
659	7,963	1,933	-	-	9,896	-	14,215	14,215	11
486	5,810	787	1,500	-	8,097	-	14,853	14,853	12
286,776	9,105,277	3,240,098	302,495	170,287	12,908,157	4,367,730	19,893,615	24,261,345	13
127,217	4,602,821	2,897,808	50,954	123,411	7,674,994	338,907	14,928,319	15,267,226	14
35,449	3,994,851	282,525	228,041	42,916	4,548,333	4,028,823	2,222,398	6,251,221	15
124,110	597,605	59,765	23,500	3,960	684,830	-	2,742,898	2,742,898	16
9,574	730,704	314,621	4,032	2,426	1,051,783	80,125	1,563,191	1,643,316	17
11,427	1,203,347	27,569	16,712	30,327	1,277,955	1,414,661	279,138	1,693,799	18
75,420	2,297,968	1,762,817	18,636	35,302	4,114,723	146,078	9,542,228	9,688,306	19
47,729	2,073,074	91,413	14,221	-	2,178,708	2,585,936	776,220	3,362,156	20
42,223	1,574,149	820,370	28,286	85,683	2,508,488	112,704	3,822,900	3,935,604	21
5,608	724,730	166,767	197,108	12,589	1,101,194	28,226	1,612,888	1,641,114	22
94,795	591,305	56,541	23,500	3,960	675,306	-	2,297,050	2,297,050	23

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (b) Capital Invested

Province and County or District	Estab- lishments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Products, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—Totals	713	17,661,896	5,849,898	3,429,579	26,941,283
Lobster canneries.....	375	953,984	163,772	240,513	1,358,269
Salmon canneries.....	67	8,099,805	3,679,209	698,204	12,477,218
Clam canneries.....	22	180,582	65,490	25,770	271,831
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	906,704	215,932	139,593	1,262,229
Fish curing establishments.....	204	4,047,440	1,347,821	2,125,092	7,520,353
Reduction plants.....	40	3,473,401	377,584	200,398	4,051,383
Prince Edward Islands—Totals	108	190,250	40	-	190,290
Lobster canneries.....	103	179,900	40	-	179,940
Clam canneries.....	3}	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	2}	10,350	-	-	10,350
Kings County—					
Lobster canneries.....	35}	-	-	-	-
Clam canneries.....	1}	90,100	-	-	90,100
Fish curing establishments.....	1}	-	-	-	-
Queens County—					
Lobster canneries.....	28	36,350	40	-	36,390
Clam canneries.....	2}	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	1}	2,150	-	-	2,150
Prince County—					
Lobster canneries.....	40	61,650	-	-	61,650
Nova Scotia—Totals	219	2,391,864	767,487	564,859	3,724,210
Lobster canneries.....	112	438,876	141,368	145,888	726,132
Clam canneries.....	8	29,390	3,963	949	34,302
Other fish canneries.....	3	128,186	67,860	36,539	232,585
Fish curing establishments.....	88	1,609,004	548,453	348,663	2,505,120
Reduction plants.....	8	186,408	5,843	32,820	225,071
Richmond County—					
Lobster canneries.....	4}	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	1}	11,500	430	490	12,420
Cape Breton County—					
Lobster canneries.....	10	37,023	1,825	1,405	40,253
Fish curing establishments.....	8	50,388	55,908	45,460	151,756
Victoria County—					
Lobster canneries.....	11	25,300	2,100	200	27,600
Fish curing establishments.....	4	28,387	3,034	10,459	41,880
Inverness County—					
Lobster canneries.....	18	70,958	13,670	22,000	106,628
Fish curing establishments.....	7	663,658	135,771	26,770	826,199
Cumberland County—					
Lobster canneries.....	10	20,100	-	-	20,100
Fish curing establishments.....	3	15,000	-	-	15,000
Colchester County—					
Lobster canneries.....	1}	-	65	150	2,415
Clam canneries.....	2}	2,200	-	-	-
Pictou County—					
Lobster canneries.....	8	63,998	39,075	13,010	116,083
Antigonish County—					
Lobster canneries.....	9	28,834	1,320	2,965	33,119
Guysborough County—					
Lobster canneries.....	11}	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	1}	213,499	84,545	112,120	410,164
Fish curing establishments.....	3}	-	-	-	-
Reduction plants.....	1}	84,891	31,211	30,403	146,505
Halifax County—					
Lobster canneries.....	8}	-	-	-	-
Clam canneries.....	1}	15,775	4,725	2,675	23,175
Fish curing establishments.....	5}	-	-	-	-
Reduction plants.....	2}	269,364	108,905	113,529	491,798
Lunenburg County—					
Lobster canneries.....	2}	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	2}	133,971	29,170	37,341	200,482
Queens County—					
Lobster canneries.....	1}	-	80	250	3,405
Clam canneries.....	2}	3,075	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	6}	22,800	7,500	11,000	41,300
Shelburne County—					
Lobster canneries.....	7}	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	1}	34,400	27,275	2,605	64,281
Fish curing establishments.....	17}	337,117	72,233	38,164	447,514
Yarmouth County—					
Lobster canneries.....	8	27,300	22,053	17,628	66,981
Fish curing establishments.....	11}	-	-	-	-
Reduction plants.....	2}	45,898	39,080	28,607	113,585

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(b) Capital Invested—concluded

Province and County or District	Estab- lishments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Products, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—concluded					
Digby County—					
Lobster canneries.....	4	16,800	11,210	7,328	35,338
Clam canneries.....	2)				
Other fish canneries.....	1)	22,000	1,043	-	23,043
Fish curing establishments.....	18)				
Reduction plants.....	2)	141,903	71,484	38,750	252,137
Annapolis County—					
Clam canneries.....	1)				
Fish curing establishments.....	3)	5,725	3,775	1,549	11,049
Reduction plants.....	1)				
New Brunswick—Totals.....	152	1,178,801	204,868	239,093	1,622,762
Lobster canneries.....	99	239,683	16,244	93,975	349,902
Clam canneries.....	9)				
Sardine canneries.....	2)	802,015	151,920	114,440	1,068,375
Fish curing establishments.....	37	124,588	36,600	30,678	191,866
Reduction plants.....	5	12,515	104	-	12,619
Charlotte County—					
Clam canneries.....	5)				
Sardine canneries.....	2)	794,650	149,737	114,440	1,058,827
Fish curing establishments.....	23	63,700	19,199	18,809	101,708
Reduction plants.....	5	12,515	104	-	12,619
St. John County—					
Fish curing establishments.....	6	37,074	13,201	10,969	61,244
Westmorland County—					
Lobster canneries.....	5)				
Clam canneries.....	1)	49,850	1,200	21,208	72,348
Fish curing establishments.....	7	12,814	600	-	13,414
Kent County—					
Lobster canneries.....	12)				
Clam canneries.....	1)	35,800	1,000	40,000	76,800
Northumberland County—					
Lobster canneries.....	13)				
Clam canneries.....	1)	39,883	3,289	5,417	48,589
Gloucester County ¹ —					
Lobster canneries.....	69)				
Clam canneries.....	1)	132,515	16,448	28,250	177,213
Fish curing establishments.....	1)				
Quebec—Totals.....	98	348,021	48,695	45,967	442,683
Lobster canneries.....	61	95,525	6,120	650	102,295
Salmon canneries.....	6	675	-	-	675
Fish curing establishments.....	31	251,821	42,575	45,317	339,713
Bonaventure County—					
Lobster canneries.....	4	3,800	200	-	4,000
Fish curing establishments.....	5	58,810	26,106	300	85,216
Gaspé County—					
Lobster canneries.....	6	16,500	5,920	650	23,070
Fish curing establishments.....	16	128,011	3,969	40,017	171,997
Magdalen Islands—					
Lobster canneries.....	16	67,700	-	-	67,700
Fish curing establishments.....	9	64,000	400	-	64,400
Saguenay County—					
Lobster canneries.....	35	7,525	-	-	7,525
Salmon canneries.....	6)				
Fish curing establishments.....	1)	1,675	12,100	5,000	18,775
British Columbia—Totals.....	136	13,552,960	4,628,718	2,579,660	20,961,338
Salmon canneries.....	61	8,099,130	3,679,209	698,204	12,476,543
Clam canneries.....	2)				
Fish curing establishments.....	46)	2,179,352	777,872	1,713,878	4,671,102
Reduction plants.....	27	3,274,478	371,637	167,578	3,813,693
District No. 1—					
Salmon canneries.....	7	748,023	304,442	51,079	1,103,544
Fish curing establishments.....	12	417,225	231,015	1,040,350	1,678,590
District No. 2—					
Salmon canneries.....	39	5,464,774	2,340,686	374,111	8,188,571
Clam canneries.....	1)				
Fish curing establishments.....	7)	2,548,982	474,642	597,372	3,620,996
Reduction plants.....	3)				
District No. 3—					
Salmon canneries.....	15	1,856,333	1,025,081	273,014	3,154,428
Clam canneries.....	1)				
Fish curing establishments.....	27)	399,752	125,737	96,267	621,756
Reduction plants.....	24	2,087,871	328,115	147,467	2,563,453

¹ The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

**II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages**

Province	Establishments	Employees on Salaries		
		Male	Female	Total Salaries
		no.	no.	\$
1 Canada—Totals	713	577	53	853,800
2 Lobster canneries.....	375	86	8	51,632
3 Salmon canneries.....	67	163	1	272,669
4 Clam canneries.....	22	14	1	5,864
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	16	4	53,094
6 Fish curing establishments.....	204	215	33	330,511
7 Reduction plants.....	40	83	6	140,030
8 Prince Edward Island—Totals	108	13	-	4,965
9 Lobster canneries.....	103	13	-	4,965
10 Clam canneries.....	3	-	-	-
10 Fish curing establishments.....	2	-	-	-
11 Nova Scotia—Totals	219	137	27	199,639
12 Lobster canneries.....	112	53	5	39,054
13 Clam canneries.....	8	2	-	1,923
14 Other fish canneries.....	3	6	4	19,461
15 Fish curing establishments.....	88	65	17	124,229
16 Reduction plants.....	8	11	1	14,972
17 New Brunswick—Totals	152	38	6	54,957
18 Lobster canneries.....	99	19	3	7,313
19 Clam canneries.....	9	-	-	-
19 Sardine canneries.....	2	12	-	34,039
20 Fish curing establishments.....	37	7	3	13,605
21 Reduction plants.....	5	-	-	-
22 Quebec—Totals	98	41	1	15,331
23 Lobster canneries.....	61	1	-	300
24 Salmon canneries.....	6	-	-	-
25 Fish curing establishments.....	31	40	1	15,031
26 British Columbia—Totals	136	348	19	578,908
27 Salmon canneries.....	61	163	1	272,669
28 Clam canneries.....	2	-	-	-
28 Fish curing establishments.....	46	113	13	181,181
29 Reduction plants.....	27	72	5	125,058

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages

Employees on Wages			Contract Labour and Piece Workers			
Male	Female	Total Wages	Male	Female	Total Wages	
no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$	
6,836	3,743	3,539,070	2,217	2,408	858,226	1
2,505	3,186	469,983	23	3	2,796	2
1,233	234	1,053,775	1,911	1,637	696,679	3
84	136	26,958	5	189	16,869	4
249	13	204,490	10	126	63,834	5
2,103	168	1,180,097	248	28	72,280	6
662	6	593,767	20	25	15,768	7
552	634	77,782	6	6	1,106	8
541	632	73,600	5	3	884	9
11	2	4,182	1	3	222	10
2,298	1,265	998,760	11	-	2,770	11
1,214	1,151	271,826	-	-	-	12
28	62	12,705	-	-	-	13
161	13	118,089	-	-	-	14
846	39	556,419	11	-	2,770	15
49	-	39,721	-	-	-	16
695	990	215,857	37	269	76,749	17
440	955	77,037	18	-	1,912	18
125	21	95,227	12	254	73,991	19
121	14	39,897	7	15	846	20
9	-	3,696	-	-	-	21
668	520	123,616	44	-	1,178	22
310	448	47,520	-	-	-	23
6	6	195	-	-	-	24
352	66	75,901	44	-	1,178	25
2,623	334	2,122,655	2,119	1,733	786,423	26
1,227	228	1,063,580	1,911	1,637	696,679	27
792	100	509,125	188	71	73,976	28
604	6	550,350	20	25	15,768	29

FISHERIES STATISTICS

 II. Agencies of Production, 1928—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.
1	Canada—Totals	713	1,608	111	1,387	81	1,634	213	3,769	1,090
2	Lobster canneries.....	375	42	—	39	—	204	134	1,385	961
3	Salmon canneries.....	67	129	26	155	7	297	6	1,004	47
4	Clam canneries.....	22	19	43	16	41	25	47	35	56
5	Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	202	15	160	12	169	13	265	13
6	Fish curing establishments.....	204	1,063	27	841	20	741	12	775	11
7	Reduction plants.....	40	153	—	176	1	198	1	305	2
8	Prince Edward Island—Totals	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	366
9	Lobster canneries.....	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	366
10	Clam canneries.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fish curing establishments.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Nova Scotia—Totals	219	917	26	743	29	918	155	1,488	516
12	Lobster canneries.....	112	42	—	39	—	204	134	727	475
13	Clam canneries.....	8	2	—	1	—	5	—	11	22
14	Other fish canneries.....	3	195	15	133	12	133	13	145	13
15	Fish curing establishments.....	88	641	11	534	8	538	8	564	6
16	Reduction plants.....	8	37	—	36	—	38	—	41	—
17	New Brunswick—Totals	152	35	8	54	6	65	15	437	134
18	Lobster canneries.....	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	120
	Clam canneries.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Sardine canneries.....	2	16	8	34	6	50	15	136	14
20	Fish curing establishments.....	37	19	—	20	—	15	—	27	—
21	Reduction plants.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Quebec—Totals	98	—	—	—	—	4	—	35	—
23	Lobster canneries.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
24	Salmon canneries.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Fish curing establishments.....	31	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—
26	British Columbia—Totals	136	656	77	590	55	647	43	1,450	74
27	Salmon canneries.....	61	129	26	155	7	297	6	1,004	47
	Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Fish curing establishments.....	46	411	51	295	47	190	36	182	25
29	Reduction plants.....	27	116	—	140	1	160	1	264	2

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months

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.
5,629	3,313	6,270	3,148	4,766	910	4,414	566	4,194	496	3,850	369	3,100	210	2,585	184
2,490	3,092	2,422	2,956	688	585	289	249	275	215	253	99	141	13	115	16
1,178	74	1,320	70	1,367	173	1,431	201	925	125	678	94	391	18	234	24
62	66	58	60	44	26	31	14	36	27	35	27	45	85	25	60
244	12	212	12	276	14	273	11	299	12	285	13	270	11	284	21
1,138	64	1,503	45	1,578	106	1,498	79	1,747	111	1,919	130	1,836	83	1,646	63
517	5	755	5	812	6	892	6	912	6	680	6	417	-	281	-
558	629	548	608	23	-	32	20	32	22	26	22	6	-	4	-
556	629	542	608	10	-	19	20	19	20	14	20	-	-	-	-
2	-	6	-	13	-	13	-	13	2	12	2	6	-	4	-
2,148	1,200	2,322	1,198	1,579	281	1,140	91	1,213	104	1,196	102	1,268	117	1,319	101
1,312	1,154	1,271	1,140	434	223	161	44	157	34	164	26	139	11	115	16
23	30	23	30	17	15	8	4	13	22	13	17	20	47	8	23
128	12	121	12	185	14	145	11	172	12	168	13	172	11	209	21
646	4	865	16	891	29	778	32	816	36	806	46	906	48	946	41
39	-	42	-	52	-	48	-	55	-	45	-	37	-	41	-
573	885	530	837	274	117	358	199	345	169	282	61	144	2	106	1
337	862	329	817	57	103	109	185	99	161	75	53	-	-	-	-
142	13	116	10	118	11	151	10	148	3	135	4	115	2	84	1
94	10	78	10	91	3	89	4	90	5	64	4	26	-	22	-
-	-	7	-	8	-	9	-	8	-	8	-	3	-	-	-
502	490	660	409	592	328	335	22	290	29	192	27	90	9	-	-
285	447	280	391	188	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
-	-	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
217	43	374	12	398	63	335	22	290	29	192	27	88	7	-	-
1,848	109	2,210	96	2,298	184	2,549	228	2,314	172	2,154	157	1,592	82	1,156	82
1,178	74	1,314	64	1,361	167	1,431	201	925	125	678	94	391	18	234	24
192	30	190	27	185	11	283	21	540	41	849	57	824	64	682	58
478	5	706	5	752	6	835	6	849	6	627	6	377	-	240	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used

Province	Estab- lish- ments	Bituminous Coal		Anthracite Coal		Lignite Coal	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	no.	ton	\$	ton	\$	ton	\$
1 Canada—Totals	713	29,738	245,674	185	1,951	125	1,461
2 Lobster canneries.....	375	3,066	31,114	7	100	27	234
3 Salmon canneries.....	67	7,609	76,287	134	1,250	-	-
4 Clam canneries.....	22	547	4,815	-	-	-	-
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	5,899	48,469	-	-	-	-
6 Fish curing establishments.....	204	5,511	27,330	24	390	10	150
7 Reduction plants.....	40	7,108	57,659	20	212	88	1,077
8 Prince Edward Island—Totals	108	612	6,429	-	-	-	-
9 Lobster canneries.....	103	609	6,399	-	-	-	-
10 Clam canneries.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Fish curing establishments.....	2	3	30	-	-	-	-
11 Nova Scotia—Totals	219	13,259	92,822	9	124	25	214
12 Lobster canneries.....	112	1,809	17,316	7	100	25	214
13 Clam canneries.....	8	133	1,238	-	-	-	-
14 Other fish canneries.....	3	3,132	28,190	-	-	-	-
15 Fish curing establishments.....	88	5,000	22,221	2	24	-	-
16 Reduction plants.....	8	3,185	23,857	-	-	-	-
17 New Brunswick—Totals	152	3,436	26,640	27	416	2	20
18 Lobster canneries.....	99	231	2,473	-	-	2	20
18 Clam canneries.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Sardine canneries.....	2	3,178	23,826	-	-	-	-
20 Fish curing establishments.....	37	13	186	22	366	-	-
21 Reduction plants.....	5	14	155	5	50	-	-
22 Quebec—Totals	98	584	5,395	-	-	-	-
23 Lobster canneries.....	61	417	4,926	-	-	-	-
24 Salmon canneries.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Fish curing establishments.....	31	167	1,469	-	-	-	-
26 British Columbia—Totals	136	11,347	113,388	149	1,414	98	1,227
27 Salmon canneries.....	61	7,609	76,287	134	1,250	-	-
27 Clam canneries.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Fish curing establishments.....	46	331	3,454	-	-	10	150
29 Reduction plants.....	27	3,907	33,647	15	164	88	1,077

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used—concluded

Gasoline		Petroleum Distillate		Fuel Oil		Wood		Electricity	Other Fuel	Total	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value	
gal.	\$	gal.	\$	gal.	\$	cord	\$	\$	\$	\$	
74,034	20,664	8,564	1,837	2,014,395	125,332	8,062	48,151	43,347	6,407	494,887	1
24,515	7,608	—	—	214	72	3,637	19,112	19	40	58,299	2
16,980	4,278	5,491	1,208	439,236	28,392	2,434	14,170	1,195	611	127,389	3
7,227	1,755	—	—	—	—	284	1,069	170	300	8,109	4
287	88	—	—	27,400	10,754	8	69	—	130	59,510	5
13,403	4,353	2,893	595	89,149	7,785	1,687	13,642	27,466	4,561	86,272	6
11,622	2,582	180	36	1,458,396	78,389	12	89	14,497	765	155,308	7
1,881	650	—	—	1,823	290	1,286	6,560	10	—	13,939	8
1,851	639	—	—	—	—	1,268	6,470	—	—	13,508	9
30	11	—	—	1,923	290	18	90	10	—	431	10
22,801	6,825	—	—	32,162	4,533	1,619	10,484	11,419	3,770	130,191	11
17,684	5,360	—	—	214	72	733	3,857	19	25	26,963	12
886	244	—	—	—	—	8	46	60	300	1,888	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	69	—	—	28,259	14
4,001	1,186	—	—	31,948	4,461	863	6,453	4,489	3,445	42,279	15
140	35	—	—	—	—	7	59	6,851	—	30,802	16
7,291	1,777	—	—	27,400	10,754	1,645	9,557	54	258	49,476	17
2,934	898	—	—	—	—	1,358	7,407	—	—	10,798	18
833	233	—	—	27,400	10,754	62	284	—	130	35,227	19
1,621	455	—	—	—	—	225	1,866	51	128	3,055	20
1,903	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396	21
5,316	2,351	—	—	—	—	747	5,531	—	228	14,505	22
2,046	711	—	—	—	—	278	1,378	—	15	7,030	23
3,270	1,640	—	—	—	—	39	172	—	—	172	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	431	3,981	—	213	7,303	25
36,745	9,061	8,564	1,837	1,952,910	109,815	2,765	16,019	31,864	2,151	286,776	26
16,980	4,278	5,491	1,208	439,236	28,392	2,396	13,998	1,195	611	127,217	27
10,186	2,427	2,893	595	55,278	3,034	364	1,991	23,023	775	35,449	28
9,579	2,356	180	36	1,458,396	78,389	5	30	7,646	765	124,110	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (f) Power Equipment

	Province	Estab- lish- ments	Steam Engines and Turbines		Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines		Water Wheels and Turbines	
			no.	no.	b.p.	no.	b.p.	no.	b.p.
1	Canada—Totals	713	238	5,090	597	3,664	65	1,153
2	Lobster canneries.....	375	65	363	285	660	-	-
3	Salmon canneries.....	67	99	1,703	124	1,413	57	1,064
4	Clam canneries.....	22	9	163	11	34	-	-
5	Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	11	385	7	109	-	-
6	Fish curing establishments.....	204	12	713	128	874	-	-
7	Reduction plants.....	40	42	1,763	42	574	8	89
8	Prince Edward Island—Totals	103	13	80	86	197	-	-
9	Lobster canneries.....	103	13	80	84	170	-	-
	Clam canneries.....	3}	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Fish curing establishments.....	2}	-	-	2	27	-	-
11	Nova Scotia—Totals	219	54	1,110	158	653	-	-
12	Lobster canneries.....	112	36	185	103	246	-	-
13	Clam canneries.....	8	2	23	4	14	-	-
14	Other fish canneries.....	3	3	165	-	-	-	-
15	Fish curing establishments.....	88	8	660	49	387	-	-
16	Reduction plants.....	8	5	77	2	6	-	-
17	New Brunswick—Totals	152	29	440	100	352	-	-
18	Lobster canneries.....	99	13	72	64	139	-	-
	Clam canneries.....	9}	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Sardine canneries.....	2}	14	350	12	121	-	-
20	Fish curing establishments.....	37	2	18	20	75	-	-
21	Reduction plants.....	5	-	-	4	17	-	-
22	Quebec—Totals	98	5	61	62	207	-	-
23	Lobster canneries.....	61	3	26	34	105	-	-
24	Salmon canneries.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Fish curing establishments.....	31	2	35	28	102	-	-
26	British Columbia—Totals	136	137	3,399	191	2,255	65	1,153
27	Salmon canneries.....	61	99	1,703	124	1,413	57	1,064
	Clam canneries.....	2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Fish curing establishments.....	46}	1	10	31	291	-	-
29	Reduction plants.....	27	37	1,686	36	551	8	89

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (g) Time in Operation and Hours Worked

Province	Total Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Establishments operating during the year					Number of wage-earners working in month of highest employment			
		Less than 60 days	From 60 to 119 days	From 120 to 179 days	From 180 to 239 days	240 days and over	8 hours per day or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	713	293	192	114	47	67	329	121	251	10
Lobster canneries.....	375	243	108	5	9	10	193	42	136	4
Salmon canneries.....	67	19	15	13	9	6	24	39	4	-
Clam canneries.....	22	8	6	3	2	3	10	4	8	-
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	2	-
Fish curing establishments.....	204	20	53	70	20	41	84	28	86	4
Reduction plants.....	40	3	10	17	4	6	15	8	15	2
Prince Edward Island—Totals	103	66	39	3	-	-	59	5	44	-
Lobster canneries.....	103	63	39	1	-	-	56	5	42	-
Clam canneries.....	3}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	2}	3	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	-
Nova Scotia—Totals	219	69	47	36	25	42	67	54	96	2
Lobster canneries.....	112	60	30	4	8	10	30	32	50	-
Clam canneries.....	8	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	-
Other fish canneries.....	3	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-
Fish curing establishments.....	88	6	15	28	13	26	30	18	38	2
Reduction plants.....	8	1	1	3	-	3	4	1	3	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(f) Power Equipment

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.	
900	9,907	88	1,959	988	11,866	67	849	155	2,808	335	17,749	1
350	1,023	3	9	353	1,032	1	10	4	19	167	3,385	2
280	4,180	8	267	288	4,447	16	255	24	522	72	6,866	3
20	197	10	30	30	227	-	-	10	30	12	305	4
18	494	-	-	18	494	19	105	19	105	10	767	5
140	1,587	52	1,383	192	2,970	18	129	70	1,512	15	898	6
92	2,426	15	270	107	2,696	13	350	28	620	59	5,528	7
99	277	1	1	100	278	-	-	1	1	57	938	8
97	250	-	-	97	250	-	-	-	-	56	923	9
2	27	1	1	3	28	-	-	1	1	1	15	10
212	1,763	26	295	238	2,058	22	157	48	452	100	2,882	11
139	431	3	9	142	440	-	-	3	9	72	1,396	12
6	37	1	5	7	42	-	-	1	5	5	86	13
3	165	-	-	3	165	6	36	6	36	3	310	14
57	1,047	15	191	72	1,238	16	121	31	312	11	768	15
7	83	7	90	14	173	-	-	7	90	9	322	16
129	792	1	3	130	795	14	79	15	82	38	1,273	17
77	211	-	-	77	211	1	10	1	10	23	616	18
26	471	-	-	26	471	13	69	13	69	11	577	19
22	93	1	3	23	96	-	-	1	3	2	40	20
4	17	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	2	40	21
67	268	-	-	67	268	-	-	-	-	17	515	22
37	131	-	-	37	131	-	-	-	-	16	450	23
30	137	-	-	30	137	-	-	-	-	1	65	25
393	6,807	60	1,660	453	8,467	31	613	91	2,273	123	12,141	26
280	4,180	8	267	288	4,447	16	255	24	522	72	6,866	27
32	301	44	1,213	76	1,514	2	8	46	1,221	3	109	28
81	2,326	8	180	89	2,506	13	350	21	530	48	5,166	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(g) Time in Operation and Hours Worked—concluded

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments operating during the year					Number of wage-earners working in month of highest employment			
		Less than 60 days	From 60 to 119 days	From 120 to 179 days	From 180 to 239 days	240 days and over	8 hours per day or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New Brunswick—Totals	153	81	43	19	4	5	82	10	56	4
Lobster canneries.....	99	74	24	-	1	-	58	4	33	4
Clam canneries.....	9	2	4	3	1	1	6	1	4	-
Sardine canneries.....	2	4	15	13	1	4	16	3	18	-
Fish curing establishments.....	37	1	-	3	1	-	2	2	1	-
Reduction plants.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec—Totals	98	52	24	15	5	2	61	1	36	-
Lobster canneries.....	61	46	15	-	-	-	49	1	11	-
Salmon canneries.....	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	31	-	9	15	5	2	6	-	25	-
British Columbia—Totals	136	25	39	41	13	18	60	51	19	4
Salmon canneries.....	61	13	15	18	9	6	18	39	4	-
Clam canneries.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	46	11	15	12	1	9	33	7	4	2
Reduction plants.....	27	1	9	11	3	3	9	5	11	2

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (h) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Production

Province	Total number of establishments	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	713	235	121	126	91	140
Lobster canneries.....	375	165	76	73	46	15
Salmon canneries.....	67	6	—	—	1	60
Clam canneries.....	22	10	1	7	2	2
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	1	—	—	1	2
Fish curing establishments.....	204	47	41	42	35	30
Reduction plants.....	40	6	2	4	6	22
Prince Edward Island—Totals	108	50	31	22	5	—
Lobster canneries.....	103	47	31	20	5	—
Clam canneries.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	2	3	—	2	—	—
Nova Scotia—Totals	219	44	42	54	48	31
Lobster canneries.....	112	13	23	33	31	12
Clam canneries.....	8	4	1	2	1	—
Other fish canneries.....	3	—	1	—	1	1
Fish curing establishments.....	88	24	16	19	12	17
Reduction plants.....	8	3	1	—	3	1
New Brunswick—Totals	152	84	32	20	10	6
Lobster canneries.....	99	63	18	9	6	3
Clam canneries.....	9	—	—	—	—	—
Sardine canneries.....	2	4	—	5	1	1
Fish curing establishments.....	37	14	14	4	3	2
Reduction plants.....	5	3	—	2	—	—
Quebec—Totals	98	56	11	20	11	—
Lobster canneries.....	61	42	4	11	4	—
Salmon canneries.....	6	6	—	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	31	8	7	9	7	—
British Columbia—Totals	136	1	5	10	17	103
Salmon canneries.....	61	—	—	—	1	60
Clam canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	46	1	4	8	13	22
Reduction plants.....	27	—	1	2	3	21

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(i) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees

Province	Total number of establishments	Establishments		
		Employing less than five persons	Employing five persons and over	Having no employees
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	713	172	503	36
Lobster canneries.....	375	72	285	18
Salmon canneries.....	67	4	61	2
Clam canneries.....	22	11	10	1
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	2	3	—
Fish curing establishments.....	204	77	114	13
Reduction plants.....	40	8	30	2
Prince Edward Island—Totals	103	35	77	1
Lobster canneries.....	103	26	76	1
Clam canneries.....	3			
Fish curing establishments.....	2	4	1	—
Nova Scotia—Totals	219	57	157	5
Lobster canneries.....	112	4	108	—
Clam canneries.....	8	3	4	1
Other fish canneries.....	3	1	2	—
Fish curing establishments.....	88	45	40	3
Reduction plants.....	8	4	3	1
New Brunswick—Totals	152	52	91	9
Lobster canneries.....	99	22	77	—
Clam canneries.....	9			
Sardine canneries.....	2	6	5	—
Fish curing establishments.....	37	20	9	8
Reduction plants.....	5	4	—	1
Quebec—Totals	98	28	59	20
Lobster canneries.....	61	20	24	17
Salmon canneries.....	6	4	—	2
Fish curing establishments.....	31	4	26	1
British Columbia—Totals	136	7	128	1
Salmon canneries.....	61	—	61	—
Clam canneries.....	2			
Fish curing establishments.....	46	7	40	1
Reduction plants.....	27	—	27	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1928—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(j) Classification of Establishments According to Form of Organization

Province	Total Number of Establish- ments	Establishments operated by			
		Individuals	Partner- ships	Joint Stock Companies	Co- operative Associations
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	713	329	126	259	8
Lobster canneries.....	375	212	77	79	7
Salmon canneries.....	67	7	—	60	—
Clam canneries.....	22	9	5	8	—
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	2	1	2	—
Fish curing establishments.....	204	94	42	67	1
Reduction plants.....	40	5	1	34	—
Prince Edward Island—Totals	108	67	25	11	5
Lobster canneries.....	103	65	24	9	5
Clam canneries.....	3}				
Fish curing establishments.....	2}	2	1	2	—
Nova Scotia—Totals	219	101	38	78	2
Lobster canneries.....	112	44	22	44	2
Clam canneries.....	8	2	2	4	—
Other fish canneries.....	3	2	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	88	51	13	24	—
Reduction plants.....	8	2	1	5	—
New Brunswick—Totals	152	93	26	33	—
Lobster canneries.....	99	66	11	22	—
Clam canneries.....	9}				
Sardine canneries.....	2}	5	3	3	—
Fish curing establishments.....	37	20	12	5	—
Reduction plants.....	5	2	—	3	—
Quebec—Totals	98	53	32	13	—
Lobster canneries.....	61	37	20	4	—
Salmon canneries.....	6	6	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	31	10	12	9	—
British Columbia—Totals	136	15	5	115	1
Salmon canneries.....	61	1	—	60	—
Clam canneries.....	2}				
Fish curing establishments.....	46}	13	5	29	1
Reduction plants.....	27	1	—	26	—

**III. SPECIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
BOUNTIES, Etc.**

III. (1) Statement showing the Salmon-pack¹ of the Provinces of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1918 to 1928, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Cannery Association)

Species	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
FRASER RIVER											
Sockeyes.....	16,849	29,628	44,598	35,900	48,744	29,423	36,200	31,523	83,598	57,056	26,530
Springs, red.....	15,192	14,519	19,601	11,360	10,561	3,854	2,982	5,695	9,710	5,032	397
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,433	664	592	2,291	3,073	2,893
Springs, white.....	24,853	4,296	4,392	5,949	3,867	3,615	4,056	27,701	20,169	10,528	3,909
Bluebacks.....	4,395	15,911	4,522	1,331	817	15	1,822	5,152	13,776	10,659	795
Cohoos.....	40,111	39,253	29,834	29,978	23,587	20,173	21,401	36,717	21,783	24,079	27,061
Pinks.....	18,368	39,363	12,830	8,178	29,578	63,645	31,968	99,800	32,256	102,536	2,881
Chums.....	86,215	15,718	23,884	11,223	17,895	103,248	109,495	66,111	88,495	67,259	193,106
Total.....	206,003	158,718	132,860	103,911	137,482	224,637	208,516	272,993	272,860	280,041	255,455

SKEENA RIVER											
Sockeyes.....	123,322	184,945	90,869	41,018	100,667	131,721	144,747	81,146	82,360	83,996	34,559
Springs, red.....	16,013	19,661	37,403	18,599	7,080	8,863	9,366	15,978	13,377	11,955	3,717
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	5,591	2,885	1,361	2,227	4,975	5,681	1,979
Springs, white.....	6,828	6,280	5,321	3,167	1,805	499	1,301	5,240	2,242	1,402	724
Steelheads.....	4,994	2,672	1,218	498	1,050	418	214	713	754	582	241
Cohoos.....	38,759	36,559	18,068	45,033	24,699	31,967	26,968	39,168	30,208	26,326	30,194
Pinks.....	161,727	117,303	177,679	124,457	301,655	145,973	181,313	130,079	210,081	38,768	209,579
Chums.....	22,573	31,457	3,834	1,993	39,758	16,527	25,588	74,308	63,527	19,006	17,716
Total.....	374,216	398,877	334,392	234,765	482,305	338,863	390,853	348,858	407,521	187,716	298,709

RIVERS INLET ²											
Sockeyes.....	53,401	56,258	121,254	46,300	60,700	112,350	91,760	171,510	74,628	87,143	60,044
Springs, red.....	957	967	1,522	364	216	220	153	113	81	238	51
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	69	269	261	331	581	510	124
Springs, white.....	452	475	271	-	38	100	131	52	135	209	293
Steelheads.....	-	2	-	97	82	-	-	-	11	17	7
Cohoos.....	12,074	9,038	2,908	4,718	1,120	1,526	1,980	4,946	7,450	5,084	868
Pinks.....	29,542	6,538	25,647	5,305	24,292	10,057	15,105	8,625	13,501	1,403	16,546
Chums.....	6,729	7,089	1,226	173	311	3,242	4,924	11,510	11,758	3,727	3,594
Total.....	103,155	89,367	152,828	56,957	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,087	108,148	98,331	81,527

SMITH'S INLET ²											
Sockeyes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,831
Springs, red.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Springs, white.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178
Steelheads.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cohoos.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
Pinks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Chums.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,539

NAAS RIVER											
Sockeyes.....	21,816	28,259	16,740	9,364	31,277	17,821	33,590	18,945	15,929	12,026	5,540
Springs, red.....	2,332	2,408	3,586	1,431	1,466	2,522	2,142	3,067	4,616	3,158	937
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	341	457	208	298	751	387	602
Springs, white.....	1,820	1,166	1,271	657	255	335	375	392	597	279	307
Steelheads.....	1,305	789	560	413	235	595	1,035	245	375	96	36
Cohoos.....	17,061	10,900	3,700	8,236	3,533	7,894	6,481	8,027	4,274	3,966	10,734
Pinks.....	59,206	29,949	43,151	29,488	75,687	44,165	72,496	35,530	50,815	16,609	83,183
Chums.....	40,368	24,041	12,145	2,176	11,277	25,791	26,612	22,504	15,392	3,307	3,538
Total.....	143,908	97,512	81,153	51,765	121,071	99,580	142,939	89,008	92,749	39,828	101,877

¹ Standard cases of 48 pounds.

² Prior to 1928 included with Rivers Inlet.

III. (1) Statement showing the Salmon-pack¹ of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1918 to 1928, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Cannery Association)—concluded

Species	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS ²											
Sockeyes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	38	708	326	38
Springs, red.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	-	1,986	62
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	81	344
Springs, white.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30
Cohoos.....	-	-	-	-	-	433	2,268	2,157	3,716	4,845	7,619
Pinks.....	-	-	-	-	-	332	151,676	2,540	200,512	275	167,217
Chums.....	-	-	-	-	-	27,728	41,779	76,016	188,319	102,373	72,447
Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,888	247,757

VANCOUVER ISLAND											
Sockeyes.....	9,091	15,678	10,788	10,667	18,235	14,238	19,161	18,619	27,181	29,175	17,017
Springs, red.....	25,460	28,476	25,680	2,690	716	95	187	4,144	3,952	3,449	1,087
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	58	40	-	1,105	609	1,619	641
Springs, white.....	4,864	7,537	3,531	540	112	3	98	415	661	1,701	541
Bluebacks and steel-heads.....	4,215	8,645	435	3,151	5,495	7,097	2,510	4,832	5,383	10,194	5,249
Cohoos.....	40,732	44,984	20,555	11,120	18,575	21,342	30,593	59,747	51,551	58,834	23,345
Pinks.....	57,035	43,196	14,391	10,660	30,943	30,149	63,102	51,384	86,113	52,561	41,885
Chums.....	251,206	128,013	12,591	34,431	103,478	120,520	165,161	127,520	174,333	220,270	303,474
Total.....	392,662	276,519	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484	289,816	267,766	349,843	377,896	393,239

OUTLYING DISTRICTS											
Sockeyes.....	51,980	54,677	67,156	20,655	39,991	29,084	44,057	70,737	52,628	38,330	30,983
Springs, red.....	5,581	7,148	8,101	2,281	1,124	1,975	2,829	1,091	899	1,945	639
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	3,421	543	933	2,883	1,465	2,350	579
Springs, white.....	3,002	7,618	7,532	2,714	443	193	483	945	728	1,115	866
Bluebacks and steel-heads.....	1,007	767	3,721	2,790	409	732	497	1,520	1,002	965	603
Cohoos.....	42,331	34,936	33,807	18,203	31,331	28,709	26,031	38,112	43,467	39,595	50,606
Pinks.....	201,847	110,300	247,149	14,813	113,824	146,611	141,878	118,107	179,731	35,474	270,914
Chums.....	90,464	165,717	30,946	21,412	80,485	120,999	193,357	229,240	180,363	147,251	269,336
Total.....	396,212	381,163	398,412	82,883	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	469,281	267,029	624,536

TOTAL SALMON-PACK ¹ BY SPECIES											
Sockeyes.....	276,459	369,445	351,405	163,914	299,614	334,647	369,608	392,518	337,012	308,052	203,542
Springs, red.....	65,533	73,179	95,933	33,725	21,163	17,539	17,659	30,371	32,635	27,758	6,920
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	11,913	4,858	3,355	8,958	12,014	13,521	5,123
Springs, white.....	41,819	27,372	22,318	13,027	6,520	4,745	6,442	32,745	24,530	15,239	6,848
Bluebacks and steel-heads.....	15,916	28,816	10,455	3,280	8,088	8,857	6,078	12,462	21,301	22,512	6,937
Cohoos.....	191,038	175,670	101,972	117,288	102,345	112,044	115,722	188,874	162,449	162,732	150,657
Pinks.....	527,745	346,639	520,856	192,906	581,979	440,932	657,538	446,165	773,012	247,626	792,372
Chums.....	497,615	372,035	84,626	71,408	258,204	418,055	568,916	607,209	702,237	563,194	863,230
Total.....	1,616,157	1,393,156	1,187,616	693,548	1,290,326	1,311,677	1,745,313	1,719,232	2,065,190	1,360,634	2,035,629

TOTAL SALMON-PACK ¹ BY DISTRICTS											
Fraser River.....	206,003	158,718	132,860	103,919	137,482	224,637	208,516	272,993	273,860	280,041	255,455
Skeena River.....	374,216	398,877	334,392	234,765	482,305	338,863	390,858	348,859	407,524	187,716	298,709
Rivers Inlet.....	103,155	80,307	152,828	56,957	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,037	108,148	93,331	81,527
Smith's Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,539
Naas River.....	143,908	97,512	81,153	51,765	124,071	99,580	142,939	89,008	92,749	39,828	104,877
Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,889	247,757
Vancouver Island.....	392,663	276,519	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484	280,810	267,766	349,813	377,896	393,239
Outlying Districts.....	396,212	381,163	398,412	82,883	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	469,281	267,029	624,526
Total.....	1,616,157	1,393,156	1,187,616	693,548	1,290,326	1,311,677	1,745,313	1,719,232	2,065,190	1,360,634	2,035,629

¹ Standard cases of 48 pounds.
² Prior to 1923 included with Skeena River.

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, 1927 and 1928.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1927		1928	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Fish and Fishery Products—				
Fish—				
Bait fish, fresh..... lb.	6,000	74	-	-
Cod, haddock and pollock—				
Dried..... lb.	8,291,175	388,289	4,920,998	261,446
Fresh..... lb.	903,952	32,958	1,049,090	38,609
Smoked..... lb.	35,086	4,714	17,540	2,427
Wet salted or pickled..... lb.	3,710,396	137,761	3,465,419	131,478
Halibut, fresh..... lb.	1,815,146	194,571	1,524,497	153,809
Herrings, canned..... lb.	888,605	95,037	1,031,047	114,019
Herrings, fresh..... lb.	102,938	2,963	143,407	2,734
Herrings, pickled or salted..... lb.	6,284,313	283,574	5,848,949	294,693
Herrings, smoked..... lb.	380,799	33,837	579,237	58,441
Live fish and fish eggs for propagating purposes.....	-	5,353	-	23,162
Lobsters, canned, n.o.p..... lb.	5,376	1,983	122,191	54,162
Lobsters, fresh..... lb.	3,894	2,158	28,225	5,306
Mackerel, fresh..... lb.	84,348	7,428	91,624	8,825
Mackerel, pickled..... lb.	100	5	60	15
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint..... can	206,850	28,798	291,036	46,847
Oysters, canned, in cans over one pint but not over one quart..... can	-	867	-	1,596
Oysters, canned, in cans exceeding one quart..... qt.	2,063	1,729	3,471	3,049
Oysters, in the shell..... bbl.	1,981	18,804	2,227	21,210
Oysters, shelled, in bulk..... gal.	122,921	316,444	136,797	350,572
Oysters, prepared or preserved, n.o.p..... lb.	19,221	14,392	20,289	15,850
Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.....	-	4,328	-	4,644
Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved, n.o.p..... lb.	174,157	29,068	411,672	68,252
Salmon, fresh..... lb.	900,118	108,892	789,247	110,121
Salmon, pickled or salted..... lb.	337,779	24,410	236,704	16,667
Salmon, smoked..... lb.	23,225	7,819	23,223	6,433
Sardines, anchovies, sprats, and other fish, packed in tin boxes weighing—				
Over 20 but not over 36 ounces each..... box	9,050	3,923	18,456	9,373
Over 12 but not over 20 ounces each..... box	53,762	14,075	56,206	14,758
Over 8 but not over 12 ounces..... box	52,031	9,684	55,833	10,357
8 ounces or less..... box	7,280,624	622,418	7,993,514	642,915
Squid.....	-	2,504	-	63,707
Other fish—				
Dried..... lb.	381,159	99,136	314,143	82,906
Fresh..... lb.	1,244,346	130,931	1,207,885	126,393
Pickled or salted..... lb.	1,039,629	72,923	1,119,825	74,607
Preserved in oil, n.o.p.....	-	56,584	-	67,623
Prepared or preserved, n.o.p.....	-	320,257	-	425,154
Smoked or boneless..... lb.	63,407	8,212	84,780	13,626
Fishery Products—				
Ambergris.....	-	395	-	107
Fish offal or refuse.....	-	4,749	-	4,693
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals.....	1,019	37,805	11,699	13,356
Oils—				
Cod liver oil..... gal.	225,507	228,369	212,185	223,448
Seal oil..... gal.	24,831	12,840	38,948	23,786
Whale and spermaceti oil..... gal.	15,628	14,883	52,750	33,212
Other fish oil..... gal.	39,137	32,082	48,382	36,032
Pearl, mother of, unmanufactured.....	-	25,733	-	40,756
Shells—				
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.....	-	89	-	21,191
Shells, n.o.p., crushed or ground.....	-	113,402	-	124,316
Sponges of marine production.....	-	92,406	-	100,565
Turtles.....	-	6,427	-	4,514
Whalebone, unmanufactured..... lb.	2,310	669	2,025	450
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p.....	-	89,880	-	116,469
Total Fish and Fish Products.....	-	3,768,901	-	4,068,074

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, 1927 and 1928.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1927		1928	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Fish and Fishery Products—				
Fish—				
Alewives, salted.....cwt.	28,959	91,906	29,224	81,684
Bait fish.....ton	1,538	45,521	2,126	45,857
Clams, canned.....cwt.	9,250	131,432	13,030	182,662
Clams, fresh.....cwt.	13,622	23,561	13,317	23,858
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	18,376	183,584	22,277	230,502
Codfish, dried.....cwt.	605,560	4,296,929	594,384	4,053,119
Codfish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	8,325	60,525	14,986	107,878
Codfish, green-salted, (pickled).....cwt.	56,508	243,912	81,933	380,016
Codfish, smoked.....cwt.	22,864	268,133	23,169	284,297
Eels, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	9,913	127,033	15,971	210,289
Haddock, canned.....cwt.	1,036	9,910	447	6,333
Haddock, dried.....cwt.	27,900	157,380	28,378	180,764
Haddock, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	2,957	22,489	6,056	44,417
Haddock, smoked.....cwt.	13,775	123,582	12,858	114,626
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	31,520	445,319	43,685	508,293
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	28,620	477,046	20,003	362,661
Herrings, sea, canned (a).....cwt.	15,248	142,716	27	206
Herrings, sea, dry salted.....cwt.	1,116,936	2,199,440	1,169,805	2,023,664
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	263,823	215,280	365,407	272,077
Herrings, sea, pickled.....cwt.	54,494	177,741	61,865	170,251
Herrings, sea, smoked.....cwt.	95,297	299,922	73,416	292,390
Lobsters, canned.....cwt.	46,547	3,236,281	48,115	3,107,292
Lobsters, fresh.....cwt.	46,627	1,485,392	50,501	1,514,719
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	20,038	152,634	19,697	148,153
Mackerel, pickled.....cwt.	43,334	298,439	66,167	384,278
Oysters, fresh.....cwt.	1,566	11,445	3,336	24,866
Pilchards, canned.....cwt.	13,903	128,040	24,178	221,557
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	344	1,838	301	2,375
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried.....cwt.	43,397	235,591	43,739	264,826
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	821	2,100	1,084	4,075
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted.....cwt.	9,162	19,762	30,080	61,298
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked.....cwt.	70	913	225	2,925
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	549,235	8,930,709	643,399	9,227,442
Salmon, dry salted (chum).....cwt.	96,083	361,332	209,060	756,957
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	78,218	982,992	83,653	1,038,711
Salmon, pickled.....cwt.	24,326	528,158	28,974	338,903
Salmon, smoked.....cwt.	90	1,881	794	10,356
Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	46,578	515,833	46,955	554,562
Sardines (little fish in oil) (h).....cwt.	43,180	396,331	53,036	336,833
Shell fish, other, fresh.....cwt.	8,134	153,709	5,655	93,940
Smelts, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	61,574	876,635	81,161	1,165,640
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	2,898	132,682	2,295	101,663
Swordfish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	6,585	102,849	7,310	121,440
Tongues and sounds.....cwt.	664	3,778	390	2,898
Tullibee, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	87,498	465,791	99,662	620,055
Whale meat, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	108	1,080	-	-
Whitefish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	112,810	1,332,346	109,540	1,401,762
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	322,795	2,607,860	309,825	2,563,776
Other fresh water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	10	113	51	493
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	7,703	60,679	6,043	47,535
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked, or pickled.....cwt.	1,049	8,769	4,249	16,833
Other sea fish, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	527	7,163	106	1,877
Fishery Products—				
Fish meal (c).....cwt.	-	-	337,013	925,600
Fish offal or refuse.....cwt.	25,859	62,217	33,499	81,497
Oils—				
Cod liver oil.....gal.	243,394	161,809	266,348	216,709
Seal oil.....gal.	11,801	5,327	1,553	728
Whale oil.....gal.	280,358	112,964	381,979	160,091
Other fish oil.....gal.	1,700,958	657,948	3,434,013	1,359,994
Seal skins, undressed.....no.	40,151	112,352	70,487	70,487
Other articles of the fisheries.....	-	915,315	-	273,255
Total Fish and Fish Products.....	-	34,814,448	-	38,096,245

(a) Includes "Sardines (little fish in oil)" for January, February and March, 1927.
 (b) Nine months figures—April 1 to December 31, 1927; see "Herring, sea, canned".
 (c) Nine months figures.

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian origin exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1928

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Alewives salted	Bait fish	Clams		Codfish					Eels, fresh and frozen	Haddock				Halibut 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.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom.....	-	-	7	-	-	3,244	56	-	-	-	30	-	63	-	499
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	-	-	-	19	3,272	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	202	1
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,273	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
British Guiana.....	20	-	-	-	-	1	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	60	-	-	-	-	5,290	11	-	-	-	-	782	-	9	-
Jamaica.....	7,392	-	-	-	-	36,575	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	40	-	-	-	-	42,211	-	10	-	-	-	1,054	-	-	-
Other.....	934	-	-	-	1	5,778	-	-	4	-	-	155	-	1	-
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	85
Hong Kong.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	17	-	-	6,428	300	100	-	-	1	-	-	29	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	189	-	-	-	-	50	203
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	41,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	182	-	-	-	-	102,600	-	-	-	-	-	4,115	-	-	-

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian origin exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1928—con.

Countries to which Exported	Herrings, Lake, fresh and frozen	Herrings, Sea					Lobsters		Mackorel		Shell Fish		Pilchards, canned
		Canned	Dry salted	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked	Canned	Fresh	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Oysters, fresh	Other, fresh	
	ewt.	cwt.	cwt.	ewt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom.....	-	-	-	-	-	15	23,714	-	-	-	-	-	73
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
* Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	-	-	-	116	184	14	-	-	239	2	-	50
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,160
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Other.....	-	-	-	-	795	876	12	-	-	5,074	-	-	328
British Guiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	-	-	-	2,262	1,122	*	-	-	131	-	-	77
Jamaica.....	23	-	-	-	24,902	520	-	-	-	44,399	2	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	-	-	-	1,347	32,012	2	-	-	110	-	-	7
Other.....	3	-	-	-	5,772	2,091	-	-	-	1,851	-	-	75
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	-	-	312,315	353	-	25	-	-	-	-	23	-	144
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	1	-	-	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	-	-	42	-	86	*	-	-	-	-	-	5,760
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	2,031
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	919	-	-	-	-	-	252
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	547,935	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	4	43	1	-	-	405	-	-	1
Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czecho-Slovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-

Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	-	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	396
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	90	1,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	81	-	-	1
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	-	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	20	-	-	58
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripoli.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	294,161	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	15,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,665
Dutch Guiana.....	-	-	10	-	732	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	105	98	-	-	-	1,162	-	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roumania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	-	-	98	-	1,841	-	-	-	742	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	20,003	63	364,004	17,274	29,636	14,856	50,501	19,697	11,650	3,148	5,655	1,933	
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	29	6	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
Guam.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	744
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	-	8,990	1,368	1	-	-	305	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports.....	20,003	27	1,169,805	365,407	61,865	73,416	48,115	50,501	19,697	66,167	3,336	5,655	24,178
To British Empire.....	-	27	312,315	413	35,265	36,959	23,707	-	-	51,804	90	-	16,091
To Foreign Countries.....	20,003	-	857,490	364,994	26,600	36,457	24,318	50,501	19,697	14,363	3,245	5,655	8,087

* Less than 1 cwt.

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1928—con.

Countries to which Exported	Pollock, hake and eusk					Salmon					Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen	Sardines (little fish in oil)	Smelts, fresh and frozen	Sturgeon, fresh and frozen	Sword-fish, fresh and frozen	Tongues and sounds
	Boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green salted	Smoked	Canned	Dry-salted (chum)	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked						
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom.....	-	-	-	-	-	115,384	2	13,170	831	-	-	52	-	-	-	-
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	672	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	668	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	1,902	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	10,691	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	9,802	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	121	-	-	-	554	-	18	37	-	-	209	-	-	-	5
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,549	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	820	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	-	403	-	-	-	882	-	-	215	-	-	2,380	-	-	-	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	307	-	-	-	1,015	-	12	420	-	-	1,780	-	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	-	3,377	-	-	-	2,100	-	-	720	-	-	7,877	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	2,338	-	253	-	3,152	-	-	403	-	-	4,019	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	9,929	-	-	-	312	-	5	163	-	-	1,468	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	99	-	4	-	42	20	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	331	-	-	-	338
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	-	103,220	284	334	-	79	-	5,085	-	-	-	-
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,805	-	4	-	1	-	510	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	33,241	-	-	-	-	-	1,384	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,849	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	-	459	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,370	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	25,124	-	110	75	-	-	830	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	7,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	18,512	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	353	4,443	22	-	40	-	474	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,124	-	-	-	-	-	1,154	-	-	-	-

Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	-	1,808	-	-	12	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	846	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	1,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czecho-Slovakia.....	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	376	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	5,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	158,295	-	4,364	-	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	730	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	2,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	1,017	-	2,483	-	9,368	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	329	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	224	-	-	-	50,021	-	199	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripoli.....	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	1	204,290	-	-	11	3	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	-	-	-	-	1,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	7,434	-	-	-	-	-	9,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	3,088	-	239	-	794	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	3,510	-	12	-	-	-	1,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana.....	3,927	-	-	-	621	-	-	-	904	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	1,661	-	-	-	-	-	1,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	967	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	5	-	-	-	1,661	-	-	-	166	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	3,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roumania.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvador.....	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	6,647	-	-	-	1,733	-	-	-	250	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	2,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Africa.....	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	301	6,729	1,084	29,827	225	2,753	25	62,590	7,728	665	46,955	82	81,141	2,295	6,972	375	-	-	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Virgin Islands.....	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	-	-	6,979	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico.....	-	926	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	8,196	-	-	-	-	-	1,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports.....	301	43,738	1,084	30,080	225	643,399	209,060	83,653	23,974	794	46,955	55,036	81,161	2,295	7,310	380	-	-	-
To British Empire.....	-	16,475	-	253	-	316,453	286	13,640	2,705	84	-	29,591	20	-	338	5	-	-	-
To Foreign Countries.....	301	27,263	1,084	29,827	225	326,946	208,774	70,017	21,179	710	46,955	25,445	81,141	2,295	6,972	375	-	-	-

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fishery Products—concluded

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fishery Products of Canadian Origin exported from Canada during the calendar year, 1928—concluded

Countries to which Exported	Tullibee, fresh and frozen	White fish fresh and frozen	Other fresh water fish		Other sea fish			Fish meal (a)	Fish offal or refuse	Cod liver oil	Fish oil other	Seal oil	Whale oil	Seal skins, un-dressed	
			Fresh and frozen	Salted, dried, smoked or pickled	Fresh and frozen	Salted, dried, smoked or pickled	Canned or preserved n.o.p.								
United Kingdom.....	252							2			480	52	492		6,492
Irish Free State.....															
Africa British East.....															
Africa, British South.....										135					
Africa, British West—															
Gambia.....															
Gold Coast.....															
Nigeria.....															
Sierra Leone.....															
Other.....															
Bermuda.....							3								
British East Indies—															
British India.....															
Ceylon.....															
Straits Settlements.....															
Other.....															
British Guiana.....															
British Honduras.....															
British West Indies—															
Barbados.....							26								
Jamaica.....							6	1		325					
Trinidad and Tobago.....							92								
Other.....															
Gibraltar.....															
Hong Kong.....							5								
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....															
Malta.....															
Newfoundland.....							1			2,562					134
Oceania—															
Australia.....					30		1								
Fiji.....															
New Zealand.....										5					
Other.....															
Palestine.....															
Argentina.....															
Austria.....															
Belgium.....															
Belgian Congo.....															
Bolivia.....															
Brazil.....															
Chile.....															
China.....							35		1,116						
Colombia.....															
Costa Rica.....															
Cuba.....															
								38							

Czecho-Slovakia.....																				
Denmark.....																				
Ecuador.....																				
Egypt.....																				
France.....																				
French Africa.....																				
French East Indies.....																				
French Oceania.....																				
French West Indies.....																				
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....							15													
Germany.....			5																	
Greece.....																				
Guatemala.....																				
Haiti.....																				
Honduras.....																				
Italy.....																				
Tripoli.....																				
Japan.....																				
Korea.....																				
Liberia.....																				
Mexico.....																				
Morocco.....																				
Netherlands.....																				
Dutch East Indies.....																				
Dutch Guiana.....																				
Dutch West Indies.....																				
Nicaragua.....																				
Norway.....																				
Panama.....																				
Paraguay.....																				
Peru.....																				
Portugal—																				
Portuguese Africa.....																				
Portuguese Asia.....																				
Roumania.....																				
Salvador.....																				
San Domingo.....																				
Spain.....																				
Canary Islands.....																				
Spanish Africa.....																				
Sweden.....																				
Switzerland.....																				
Syria.....																				
Turkey.....																				
United States.....	99,410	109,540	309,820	51	6,013	4,027	98	218,071	33,499	232,841	2,686,616	1,061	381,970	1,901						
Alaska.....																				
American Virgin Islands.....																				
Guam.....																				
Hawaii.....																				
Philippine Islands.....							4	1,110												
Porto Rico.....																				
Uruguay.....																				
Venezuela.....																				
Total Exports.....	99,662	109,540	309,825	51	6,043	4,249	106	337,013	33,499	266,348	3,434,013	1,553	381,970	8,517						
To British Empire.....	252	-	-	-	30	134	3	-	-	3,507	52	492	-	6,616						
To Foreign Countries.....	99,410	109,540	309,825	51	6,013	4,115	103	337,013	33,499	262,841	3,433,961	1,061	381,970	1,901						

(a) Nine months figures—April 1 to December 31.

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928

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	From Queens County line to Monticello included.....	-	-	-	-	47	11,750	50
2	From Monticello to East Point included.....	-	-	-	-	95	23,750	156
3	From East Point to Souris included.....	-	-	-	-	25	5,750	29
4	From Souris to Georgetown included.....	1	11	500	2	73	18,250	100
5	From Georgetown to Queens County line.....	4	60	3,600	16	147	36,750	250
Queens County—								
6	From Prince County line to Cavendish included.....	-	-	-	-	15	3,800	37
7	From Cavendish to Rustico included.....	-	-	-	-	56	14,000	112
8	From Rustico to Tracadie included.....	-	-	-	-	19	4,275	47
9	From Tracadie to Kings County line.....	-	-	-	-	8	1,425	19
10	From Kings County line to Point Prim included.....	-	-	-	-	3	600	5
11	From Point Prim to Prince County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince County—								
12	From Queens County line to Cape Egmont included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	From Cape Egmont to Baptist Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Baptist Point to Miminegash included.....	2	22	1,400	6	118	29,500	235
15	From Miminegash to Tignish included.....	1	10	400	3	154	36,100	300
16	From Tignish to Cascumpec Narrows included.....	-	-	-	-	75	18,750	145
17	From Cascumpec Narrows to Queens County line.....	-	-	-	-	110	26,400	120

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Boats Fishing for											
Scallops			Oysters			Salmon			Lobsters		
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.
-	-	-	2	200	4	9	2,250	9	68	17,000	104
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	23,750	156
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5,750	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	18,250	127
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	36,750	250
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	11,600	107
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	13,250	106
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3,600	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,400	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5,000	46
-	-	-	196	1,568	206	-	-	-	36	8,940	61
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	22,800	145
-	-	-	12	120	12	-	-	-	41	9,840	66
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	29,500	235
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	36,100	300
2	750	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	18,750	145
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	37,440	178

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
	Groundfish				Halibut			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
		\$	no.			\$	no.	
Nova Scotia								
Richmond County—								
1	From Inverness County line to Louisdale included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	2	35	2,500	9	-	-	-
3	From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	6	91	6,864	24	-	-	-
5	From Petite Anse to Poulamon included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	1	20	2,000	3	-	-	-
8	From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	From Framboise to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Bras d'Or Lakes—From St. Peters to Cape Breton County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—								
11	From Richmond County line to Gabarus included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Gabarus to White Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	From but excluding White Point to Louisburg included.....	1	11	900	4	-	-	-
14	From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	3	35	2,700	12	-	-	-
15	From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	1	10	700	3	-	-	-
16	Scatari Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	6	86	6,500	23	-	-	-
19	From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	4	43	4,000	12	-	-	-
20	From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	2	24	1,200	5	-	-	-
21	From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	20	350	53,000	87	20	350	53,000
22	From North Sydney to Florence included.....	3	45	1,500	6	-	-	-
23	From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	3	39	2,400	9	-	-	-
24	Bras d'Or Lakes—From Richmond County line to Grand Narrows.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—								
25	Bras d'Or Lakes—McKay's Point to Estmere included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	11	151	6,300	43	-	-	-
32	From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	1	12	500	4	-	-	-
33	From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	1	14	700	4	-	-	-
34	From White Point to Cape North included.....	1	12	500	3	-	-	-
35	From Cape North to Inverness County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—								
36	From Victoria County line to Pleasant Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	4	40	2,800	14	-	-	-
39	From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	From Grand Etang to Margaree Harbour and River included.....	2	22	1,000	9	-	-	-
41	From Margaree Harbour to Broad Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	From Sight Point to Little Mabou included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taker, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Scallops		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.	
Nova Scotia						
Richmond County—						
1	From Inverness county line to Louisdale included..	26	1,700	20	—	—
2	From Louisdale to St. Peters included.....	5	1,250	8	—	—
3	From Poulamon, Janvrin Island to Cape Augnet included.....	76	9,930	113	—	—
4	From Cape Augnet to Petite Anse.....	121	18,860	168	—	—
5	From Petite Anse to Poulamon included.....	18	4,800	36	—	—
6	From St. Peters Canal to L'Ardoise included.....	217	23,460	336	—	—
7	From L'Ardoise to Point Michaud included.....	159	16,550	254	—	—
8	From Point Michaud to Framboise included.....	64	8,200	121	—	—
9	From Framboise to Cape Breton county line.....	50	7,850	88	—	—
10	Bras d'Or Lakes—From St. Peters to Cape Breton county line.....	6	400	19	—	—
Cape Breton County—						
11	From Richmond county line to Gabarus included...	55	8,809	100	—	—
12	From Gabarus to White Point included.....	12	1,320	21	—	—
13	From but excluding White Point to Louisburg included.....	33	6,790	68	—	—
14	From Louisburg to Baleine included.....	36	6,505	64	—	—
15	From Baleine to Mainadieu included.....	23	4,975	44	—	—
16	Scatarie Island.....	19	4,800	33	—	—
17	From Mainadieu to Port Morien included.....	30	6,000	40	—	—
18	From Port Morien to Bridgeport included.....	28	7,900	57	—	—
19	From Bridgeport to Flat Point included.....	11	3,710	22	—	—
20	From Flat Point to Sydney included.....	9	500	14	—	—
21	From Sydney to North Sydney included.....	8	2,120	16	—	—
22	From North Sydney to Florence included.....	16	1,218	32	—	—
23	From Florence to Point Aconi included.....	23	2,354	46	—	—
24	Bras d'Or Lakes—From Richmond county line to Grand Narrows.....	16	960	31	—	—
Victoria County—						
25	Bras d'Or Lakes—McKays Point to Estmere included.....	18	940	18	—	—
26	From Little Narrows to Baddeck included.....	7	410	16	—	—
27	From Baddeck to Big Bras d'Or included.....	14	2,800	28	—	—
28	From Big Bras d'Or to Jersey Cove included.....	10	1,500	21	—	—
29	From Jersey Cove to Briton Cove included.....	24	2,350	45	—	—
30	From Briton Cove to Cape Smoky included.....	18	885	21	—	—
31	From Cape Smoky to Ingonish (North Bay) included.....	102	17,170	140	—	—
32	From Ingonish to Neil's Harbour included.....	37	4,500	50	—	—
33	From Neil's Harbour to White Point included.....	35	6,200	42	—	—
34	From White Point to Cape North included.....	40	5,910	40	—	—
35	From Cape North to Inverness county line.....	24	2,650	48	—	—
Inverness County—						
36	From Victoria county line to Pleasant Bay included	20	7,000	50	—	—
37	From Pleasant Bay to Cape Rouge included.....	14	5,700	46	—	—
38	From Cape Rouge to Cheticamp included.....	46	26,000	107	—	—
39	From Cheticamp to Grand Etang included.....	37	16,000	90	—	—
40	From Grand Etang to Margarec Harbour and River included.....	27	10,400	71	—	—
41	From Margarec Harbour to Broad Cove included...	14	2,800	27	—	—
42	From Broad Cove to Sight Point included.....	16	3,540	30	—	—

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Boats Fishing for															
Oysters			Lobsters			Halibut			Salmon			Swordfish			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.	
-	-	-	13	1,440	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	40	3,490	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	94	10,250	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	44	8,700	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	48	5,400	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	45	9,000	60	-	-	-	8	2,400	16	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	30	6,000	30	-	-	-	3	600	6	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	24	7,200	47	-	-	-	6	60	6	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	24	7,200	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	1	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	27	8,100	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	8	1,600	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	24	3,600	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3,300	36	13
-	-	-	28	4,035	48	-	-	-	15	2,625	30	12	3,100	36	14
-	-	-	23	4,975	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,700	27	15
-	-	-	19	4,800	33	19	4,800	33	-	-	-	8	2,700	24	16
-	-	-	49	9,460	89	10	2,000	20	4	800	5	5	1,100	15	17
-	-	-	23	7,800	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3,200	21	18
-	-	-	11	3,710	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	9	500	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	4	2,000	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	16	1,218	32	-	-	-	4	940	8	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	23	2,854	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,400	16	23
-	-	-	13	900	26	-	-	-	1	200	2	-	-	-	24
11	220	11	9	340	9	-	-	-	2	250	3	-	-	-	25
26	520	26	2	200	2	-	-	-	6	100	6	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	12	2,310	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	17	2,200	26	-	-	-	12	300	12	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	25	2,320	40	-	-	-	2	75	2	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	12	840	26	-	-	-	1	30	1	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	106	16,090	126	-	-	-	10	400	14	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	25	4,000	35	-	-	-	1	50	1	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	36	6,306	42	-	-	-	6	240	8	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	40	5,910	44	-	-	-	8	160	10	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	38	1,900	64	-	-	-	4	245	5	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	30	9,100	54	-	-	-	8	3,000	11	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	12	4,600	21	-	-	-	2	500	2	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	34	17,000	60	-	-	-	10	4,000	11	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	25	8,000	41	-	-	-	7	2,500	7	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	20	6,500	34	-	-	-	15	6,000	20	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	22	3,800	27	-	-	-	6	1,800	8	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	16	3,540	30	-	-	-	1	200	2	-	-	-	42

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
	Groundfish				Halibut			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
			\$	no.			\$	no.
Nova Scotia—con.								
Inverness County—concluded								
1 Port Hood Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 From Port Hood to Judique included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 From Port Hastings to Richmond County line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Bras d'Or Lakes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland County—								
6 From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Bay of Fundy shore—from New Brunswick line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 From Pugwash to Colchester County line in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—								
11 Northumberland Strait shore.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland County line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to North River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 North River to Hants County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—								
14 From Colchester County line to Tony River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 From Merigonish to Antigonish County line....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County—								
19 From Antigonish County line to Cape George	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cluded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 From Pomquet to Guysborough County line..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guysborough County—								
22 From Antigonish County line to Cape Argus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included	1	10	800	3	-	-	-	-
24 From Fox Island Main to White Island included	7	337	109,300	68	7	337	109,300	68
25 From White Island to Whitehead included.....	5	69	3,000	27	5	69	3,000	27
26 From Whitehead to Cole Harbour included....	4	56	4,000	19	4	56	4,000	19
27 From Cole Harbour to Charles Cove included..	8	160	9,000	42	8	160	9,000	42
28 From Charles Cove to New Harbour included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 From New Harbour to Drum Head included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cluded.....	2	22	1,700	7	2	22	1,700	7
32 From Port Bickerton to Geggogin included....	1	10	750	3	1	10	750	3
33 From Geggogin to Spanish Ship Bay included.	1	18	1,200	4	1	18	1,200	4
34 From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum includ-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ed.....	1	10	1,150	5	1	10	1,150	5

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Vessels Fishing for													
Scallops				Lobsters				Swordfish					
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men		
		\$	no.			\$	no.			\$	no.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	120	9,300	-	44	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	69	3,000	-	27	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	56	4,000	-	19	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	160	9,000	-	42	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	1,700	-	7	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	750	-	3	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	1,200	-	4	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1,150	-	5	34

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Scallops		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.	
Nova Scotia—con.						
Inverness County—concluded						
1	From Sigt Point to Little Mabou included.....	31	6,170	43	-	-
2	From Little Mabou to Port Hood included.....	19	3,849	19	-	-
3	Port Hood Island.....	42	12,600	38	-	-
4	From Port Hood to Judique included.....	22	4,403	44	-	-
5	From Judique to Port Hastings included.....	10	1,000	20	-	-
6	From Port Hastings to Richmond County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	Bras d'Or Lakes.....	50	4,200	58	-	-
Cumberland County—						
8	From New Brunswick line to Lewis Head included..	-	-	-	-	-
9	Bay of Fundy shore—From New Brunswick line to Ragged Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Lewis Head to Pugwash included.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Pugwash to Colchester County line included..	-	-	-	-	-
12	Bay of Fundy shore—From Ragged Point to Colchester county line.....	5	925	8	-	-
Colchester County—						
13	Northumberland Strait Shore.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	Bay of Fundy shore—Cumberland County line to North River included.....	2	550	2	-	-
15	North River to Hants County line.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—						
16	From Colchester County line to Tony River included.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	From Tony River to Pictou Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Pictou Island.....	5	1,125	5	-	-
19	From Pictou Harbour to Merigonish included.....	3	675	5	-	-
20	From Merigoosh to Antigonish County line.....	15	3,375	20	-	-
Antigonish County—						
21	From Antigonish County line to Cape George included.....	20	3,500	36	-	-
22	From Ballantyne's Cove to Monk's Head included..	30	5,250	40	-	-
23	From Pomquet to Guysborough County line.....	20	3,500	32	-	-
Guysborough County—						
24	From Antigonish County line to Cape Argus included.....	47	5,800	67	-	-
25	From Cape Argus to Fox Island Main included.....	79	16,000	153	-	-
26	From Fox Island Main to White Island included.....	100	40,000	203	-	-
27	From White Island to Whitehead included.....	50	13,000	100	-	-
28	From Whitehead to Cole Harbour included.....	24	4,800	55	-	-
29	From Cole Harbour to Charlos Cove included.....	15	2,500	25	-	-
30	From Charlos Cove to New Harbour included.....	25	4,000	50	-	-
31	From New Harbour to Drum Head included.....	73	32,850	160	-	-
32	From Drum Head to Isaac's Harbour included.....	14	6,300	20	-	-
33	From Isaac's Harbour to Port Bickerton included..	56	25,200	85	-	-
34	From Port Bickerton to Gezoggin included.....	19	8,950	50	-	-
35	From Gezoggin to Spanish Ship Bay included.....	29	13,050	60	-	-
36	From Spanish Ship Bay to Ecum Secum included..	37	16,650	41	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Boats Fishing for															
Oysters			Lobsters			Halibut			Salmon			Swordfish			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.	
-	-	-	31	6,170	43	-	-	-	6	720	9	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	19	3,840	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	18	7,500	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	67	9,000	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	45	7,580	44	-	-	-	4	600	4	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	9	990	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
43	2,800	52	3	609	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	25	4,200	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
16	160	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	1	-	-	-	10
33	330	32	123	18,450	123	-	-	-	1	150	1	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	12	2,375	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	22	3,300	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2,240	14	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	400	31	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	82	12,300	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	78	11,700	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	49	11,025	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
7	140	7	11	2,475	11	-	-	-	12	240	12	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	56	12,600	70	-	-	-	15	300	15	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	40	7,000	58	-	-	-	19	2,380	24	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	70	13,300	120	-	-	-	18	2,610	26	-	-	-	22
15	600	15	80	15,200	105	-	-	-	16	2,260	19	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	57	6,000	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	296	21,700	261	-	-	-	15	6,000	30	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	300	7,050	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	70	1,450	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	67	5,700	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	25	2,900	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	70	4,900	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	73	32,850	73	73	32,850	160	8	3,600	8	45	20,250	90	31
-	-	-	14	6,300	14	14	6,300	26	4	160	4	5	2,250	10	32
-	-	-	56	25,200	85	56	25,200	85	4	160	4	35	15,750	70	33
-	-	-	19	8,950	50	19	8,950	50	57	10,510	57	5	2,250	10	34
-	-	-	29	13,050	55	29	13,050	60	3	120	3	10	4,500	20	35
-	-	-	37	16,650	61	37	16,650	41	8	320	8	15	6,750	30	36

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
	Groundfish				Halibut			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.								
Halifax County—								
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included.....	4	51	5,092	12	-	-	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	5	66	6,365	15	5	66	6,365
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	1	13	1,000	4	-	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	6	87	8,800	20	-	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included.....	1	47	2,000	8	-	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Halifax including Purcell's Cove.....	9	2,344	539,000	192	3	340	139,000
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	12	149	10,100	41	-	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	17	229	21,600	76	-	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	22	375	21,000	85	-	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Hants County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
17	From Halifax County line to Mill Cove included.....	1	13	400	4	-	-	-
18	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	11	149	7,700	30	-	-	-
21	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	2	195	16,000	38	-	-	-
23	Tancook Islands.....	17	237	14,200	55	-	-	-
24	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	70	5,639	877,500	1,136	-	-	-
25	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	28	2,597	417,600	524	-	-	-
26	From La Have to Queens County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queens County—								
27	From Lunenburg County line to Medway included.....	1	11	300	2	-	-	-
28	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	1	10	300	3	1	10	300
29	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Liverpool to Hunt's Point included.....	12	200	28,500	79	12	200	28,500
31	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included.....	3	37	4,250	12	3	37	4,250
32	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne County—								
33	From Queens County line to Black Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	From Black Point to Lockeport included.....	9	274	94,000	100	3	171	155,000
35	From Lockeport to Lower Jordan Bay included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included.....	1	32	6,000	13	-	-	-
37	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro included, including Cape Negro Island.....	2	27	1,750	8	-	-	-
41	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Cape Sable Island.....	14	191	10,650	65	-	-	-
44	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth County line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Scallops		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.						
Halifax county—						
1	From Ecum Secum Bridge to Harrigan Cove included.....	14	3,272	32	-	-
2	From Harrigan Cove to Port Dufferin West included.....	5	1,170	10	-	-
3	From Port Dufferin West to Sheet Harbour included.....	8	1,072	18	-	-
4	From Sheet Harbour to Spry Bay included.....	14	3,275	34	-	-
5	From Spry Bay to Ship Harbour included.....	23	5,382	40	-	-
6	From Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour included.....	30	4,920	40	-	-
7	From Clam Harbour to Lower West Jeddore included.....	24	3,936	36	-	-
8	From Lower West Jeddore to Petpeswick Head included.....	10	1,650	30	-	-
9	From Petpeswick Head to West Lawrencetown included.....	55	5,904	124	-	-
11	From West Lawrencetown to Dartmouth included.....	40	7,725	40	-	-
11	Halifax including Purcell's Cove.....	12	2,460	14	-	-
12	From Purcell's Cove to Sambro included.....	90	20,700	110	-	-
13	From Sambro to Prospect included.....	157	25,850	217	-	-
14	From Prospect to Hackett's Cove included.....	190	33,500	230	-	-
15	From Hackett's Cove to Lunenburg County line.....	30	750	35	-	-
16	Hants County (all).....	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—						
17	From Halifax County line to Mill Cove included.....	14	1,160	20	-	-
18	From Mill Cove to North West Cove included.....	11	1,650	22	-	-
19	From North West Cove to Bayswater included.....	4	700	8	-	-
20	From Bayswater to East River Point included.....	15	3,750	30	-	-
21	From East River Point to Martin's Point included.....	-	-	-	9	1,800
22	From Martin's Point to Mahone Bay included.....	-	-	-	15	3,000
23	Tancook Islands.....	17	4,250	34	30	7,500
24	From Mahone Bay to Lunenburg included.....	55	16,620	86	10	3,000
25	From Lunenburg to La Have included.....	135	37,980	183	5	1,500
26	From La Have to Queens County line.....	35	9,940	47	-	-
Queens County—						
27	From Lunenburg County line to Medway included.....	9	2,200	18	1	300
28	From Medway to Beach Meadows included.....	8	1,200	14	-	-
29	From Beach Meadows to Liverpool included.....	6	1,950	10	-	-
30	From Liverpool to Hunts Point included.....	41	8,950	54	-	-
31	From Hunt's Point to South West Port Mouton included.....	29	5,550	67	-	-
32	From South West Port Mouton to Shelburne County line.....	18	3,275	29	-	-
Shelburne County—						
33	From Queens County line to Black Point included.....	20	3,520	22	-	-
34	From Black Point to Lockport included.....	72	10,800	95	-	-
35	From Lockport to Lower Jordan Bay included.....	64	9,750	72	-	-
36	From Lower Jordan Bay to Sandy Point included.....	42	7,450	46	-	-
37	From Sandy Point to Shelburne included.....	3	415	5	-	-
38	From Shelburne to Roseway included.....	50	9,500	55	-	-
39	From Roseway to North West Harbour included.....	35	5,500	38	-	-
40	From North West Harbour to Cape Negro included, including Cape Negro Island.....	27	6,185	40	-	-
41	From Cape Negro to Baccaro included.....	83	15,400	110	-	-
42	From Baccaro to Barrington Passage included.....	5	1,500	10	1	350
43	Cape Sable Island.....	210	80,300	400	-	-
44	From Barrington Passage to Yarmouth County line.....	45	10,500	75	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Boats Fishing for															
Oysters			Lobsters			Halibut			Salmon			Swordfish			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.	
-	-	-	51	4,290	112	-	-	-	8	160	10	6	500	12	1
-	-	-	14	1,305	28	-	-	-	8	800	8	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	29	2,019	82	-	-	-	5	250	12	8	1,872	18	3
-	-	-	28	3,455	70	-	-	-	3	150	6	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	43	5,682	85	-	-	-	4	400	6	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	58	5,088	60	-	-	-	3	60	4	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	36	4,008	45	-	-	-	5	50	6	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	35	3,340	45	-	-	-	8	400	16	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	86	6,090	116	-	-	-	4	50	6	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	47	9,255	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	19	2,565	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	120	26,250	130	-	-	-	10	500	10	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	205	29,000	205	-	-	-	24	7,000	30	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	200	28,000	225	-	-	-	14	700	16	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	50	1,000	55	-	-	-	9	225	12	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	2,000	57	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	16	880	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	14	1,740	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	13	870	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	35	3,000	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	30	2,800	50	-	-	-	40	800	40	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	20	3,200	29	-	-	-	9	180	9	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	28	5,750	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	45	13,500	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	70	21,000	77	-	-	-	6	120	6	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	30	9,000	45	-	-	-	4	80	4	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	32	5,800	49	-	-	-	45	1,150	115	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	22	2,425	33	-	-	-	13	325	13	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	29	3,650	41	-	-	-	14	350	14	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	49	11,150	59	-	-	-	25	625	25	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	58	10,450	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	36	6,600	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	28	3,500	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	34	5,000	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	72	6,810	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	32	3,500	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	1	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	48	7,500	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	37	3,000	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	26	5,610	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	60	14,750	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	12	3,650	14	-	-	-	1	25	1	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	235	74,760	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	129	41,720	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,500	15	44

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Vessels Fishing for							
	Groundfish				Halibut			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.								
Yarmouth County—								
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Anne's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	From St. Anne's Point to Argyle Head included.....	1	58	3,000	10	-	-	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included..	6	396	56,500	120	5	363	54,000
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digby County—								
9	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	1	10	800	4	-	-	-
13	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Briar Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Freeport and Central Grove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annapolis County—								
22	From Digby county line to Annapolis included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included...	2	25	3,800	12	-	-	-
25	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	From Port Lorne to King's county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings County—								
27	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Vessels Fishing for												
Scallops				Lobsters				Swordfish				
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	
		\$	no.			\$	no.			\$	no.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	1	10	2,500	12	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
1	7	885	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
10	113	13,450	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
7	75	11,995	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Scallops		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.	
Nova Scotia—con.						
Yarmouth County—						
1	From Shelburne county line to St. Anne's Point included.....	-	-	-	-	-
2	From St. Anne's Point to Argyle Head included.....	3	700	3	-	-
3	From Argyle Head to Tusket included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Tusket to Pinkney's Point included.....	27	8,100	67	-	-
5	Tusket Island and vicinity.....	10	3,010	25	-	-
6	From Pinkney's Point to Yarmouth included.....	50	15,000	120	-	-
7	From Yarmouth to Sandford included.....	12	3,600	36	-	-
8	From Sandford to Digby county line.....	30	9,000	72	-	-
Digby County—						
9	From Yarmouth county line to Cape St. Mary included.....	15	3,940	48	-	-
10	From Cape St. Mary to Meteghan River included.....	23	4,380	56	-	-
11	From Meteghan River to Church Point included.....	28	7,000	61	-	-
12	From Church Point to New Edinburgh included.....	31	7,620	68	-	-
13	From New Edinburgh to Brighton included.....	6	1,200	12	-	-
14	Briar Island.....	63	18,900	99	2	5,000
15	Freeport and Central Grove.....	59	17,700	103	-	-
16	Tiverton and East Ferry.....	52	15,600	79	1	2,500
17	From East Ferry to Little River included.....	9	2,700	17	2	5,000
18	From Little River to Sandy Cove included.....	11	2,200	22	1	2,500
19	From Sandy Cove to Rossway included.....	32	9,600	55	4	4,000
20	From Gulliver's Cove to Point Prim included.....	16	1,400	21	-	-
21	From Point Prim to Annapolis county line.....	8	2,400	15	17	42,500
Annapolis County—						
22	From Digby county line to Annapolis included.....	15	3,750	15	-	-
23	From Annapolis to Victoria Beach included.....	46	10,600	64	-	-
24	From Victoria Beach to Parker's Cove included.....	31	7,225	63	-	-
25	From Parker's Cove to Port Lorne included.....	22	3,750	45	-	-
26	From Port Lorne to Kings county line.....	8	1,650	13	-	-
Kings County—						
27	From Annapolis county line to Harbourville included.....	6	600	10	-	-
28	From Harbourville to Hall's Harbour included.....	7	700	11	-	-
29	From Hall's Harbour to Scott's Bay included.....	1	100	2	-	-
30	From Scott's Bay to Hants county line.....	2	200	2	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Vessels Fishing for			
		Groundfish			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries				\$	no.
Charlotte County—					
1	From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	-	-	-	-
2	St. George to Back Bay included.....	-	-	-	-
3	From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	-	-	-	-
4	From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	-
5	Grand Manan.....	1	10	400	4
6	Campobello.....	-	-	-	-
7	West Isles.....	-	-	-	-
St. John County—					
8	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	-	-	-	-
9	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	-
10	St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	-
11	From St. John Harbour to Albert county line.....	-	-	-	-
12	Albert County.....	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—					
13	Bay of Fundy Side.....	-	-	-	-
14	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-
15	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	-	-	-	-
16	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	-	-	-	-
17	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	-	-	-	-
18	From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-
Kent County—					
19	From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	-	-	-	-
20	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	-	-	-	-
21	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-
22	From St. Thomas to Buctouche included.....	-	-	-	-
23	From Buctouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	-	-	-	-
24	From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	-	-	-	-
25	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	7	7,493	3,100	18
26	From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	-	-	-	-
27	From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-
28	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line.....	4	40	2,500	12

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Vessels Fishing for								
Salmon				Sardines				
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	
		\$	no.			\$	no.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	22	370	50,000	66	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
4	40	2,500	12	-	-	-	-	28

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Scallops		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries						
Charlotte County—						
1	From International Boundary line to St. George included.....	4	800	8	-	-
2	From St. George to Back Bay included.....	23	2,680	46	-	-
3	From Back Bay to Red Head included.....	42	10,660	62	-	-
4	From Red Head to Lepreau included.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	Grand Manan.....	395	71,500	410	1	2,000
6	Campobello.....	127	63,500	194	-	-
7	West Isles.....	26	13,000	54	-	-
St. John County—						
8	From Lepreau to Chance Harbour included.....	42	12,000	55	-	-
9	From Chance Harbour to Lorneville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	St. John Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	From St. John Harbour to Albert county line.....	4	1,200	6	-	-
12	Albert County.....	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—						
13	Bay of Fundy side.....	-	-	-	-	-
14	From Nova Scotia line to Cape Tormentine included.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	From Cape Tormentine to Shemogue included.....	-	-	-	-	-
16	From Shemogue to Cape Bald included.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	From Cape Bald to Point du Chene included.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	From Point du Chene to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
Kent County—						
19	From Westmorland county line to Cocagne Cape included.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	From Cocagne Cape to Cocagne included.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	From Cocagne to St. Thomas included.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	From St. Thomas to Buetouche included.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	From Buetouche to Chockfish River—south side.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	From Chockfish to Richibucto Cape included.....	69	20,700	129	-	-
25	From Richibucto Cape to Richibucto included.....	20	6,000	40	-	-
26	From Richibucto to St. Louis included.....	10	3,000	20	-	-
27	From St. Louis to but not including Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-	-
28	From Point Sapin (inclusive) to Northumberland county line.....	40	1,000	40	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Boats Fishing for												
Oysters			Lobsters			Sardines			Salmon			
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	124	8,000	87	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	3	600	4	28	1,760	35	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	32	9,600	37	196	17,080	196	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	27	8,100	37	72	10,400	72	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	135	50,250	200	408	119,225	450	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	21	1,050	34	160	8,050	98	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	29	1,450	40	442	109,850	304	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	38	9,900	52	44	11,700	38	17	6,800	34	8
-	-	-	12	4,000	18	53	5,700	40	52	20,800	104	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	55	5,500	50	40	15,000	80	10
-	-	-	18	5,400	29	-	-	-	3	900	4	11
-	-	-	1	60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	750	17	13
-	-	-	52	5,650	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	96	10,080	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	120	12,600	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	194	20,370	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	32	3,740	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	36	4,300	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	58	8,400	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
72	1,080	72	85	10,375	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	20	4,625	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
175	2,625	175	100	9,300	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
21	105	21	79	21,200	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	18	5,400	36	-	-	-	15	6,300	30	25
-	-	-	19	5,700	38	-	-	-	5	1,750	10	26
-	-	-	6	1,800	12	-	-	-	2	700	4	27
40	1,000	40	120	25,000	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Vessels Fishing for			
		Groundfish			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
				\$	no.
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.					
Northumberland County—					
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	30	300	18,000	90
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	45	450	27,000	135
3	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-
4	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-
5	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	-	-
6	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	1	10	1,000	4
7	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	-	-	-	-
8	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-
Gloucester County—					
9	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	4	43	3,500	14
10	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	2	22	2,500	7
11	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	11	186	5,000	47
12	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	103	1,841	50,000	422
13	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	2	20	800	8
14	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	-	-	-	-
15	Islands of Shippigan and Miscou.....	56	910	56,000	25
16	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit River.....	-	-	-	-
17	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	-	-	-	-
18	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	-	-	-	-
19	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-
Restigouche County—					
20	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	1	20	600	3
21	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	-	-	-	-
22	From Dalhousie to Restigouche River included.....	-	-	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts	Boats Fishing for					
	Groundfish			Scallops		
	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.	
New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.						
Northumberland County—						
1	From Kent county line to Escuminac included.....	50	1,500	80	-	-
2	From Escuminac to Point au Car included.....	4	800	8	-	-
3	From Point au Car to Loggieville included.....	-	-	-	-	-
4	From Loggieville to Bartibog included, including the tidal waters of the Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	From Bartibog to Burnt Church included.....	-	-	-	-	-
6	From Burnt Church to Tabusintac Gully included.....	-	-	-	-	-
7	From Tabusintac Gully to Gloucester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
8	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester County—						
9	From Northumberland county line to Tracadie included.....	50	4,000	115	-	-
10	From Tracadie to Inkerman included.....	103	3,500	230	-	-
11	From Inkerman to Shippegan included.....	40	5,500	80	-	-
12	From Shippegan to Upper Caraquet included.....	10	2,500	20	-	-
13	From Upper Caraquet to Mizonette Point included.....	30	7,500	60	-	-
14	From Mizonette Point to Glen Anglin included.....	60	15,000	120	-	-
15	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	115	34,500	230	-	-
16	From Glen Anglin to Bathurst included, including Nepisiguit River.....	11	3,300	27	-	-
17	From Bathurst to Beresford included.....	6	1,800	15	-	-
18	From Beresford to Petit Rocher included.....	14	4,200	30	-	-
19	From Petit Rocher to Restigouche county line.....	18	5,400	40	-	-
Restigouche County—						
20	From Gloucester county line to New Mills included.....	6	120	8	-	-
21	From New Mills to Dalhousie included.....	1	400	3	-	-
22	From Dalhousie to Restigouche River included.....	-	-	-	-	-

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Vessels Fishing for												
Herring				Pilchards				Salmon				
No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	
		\$	no.			\$	no.			\$	no.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	249	84,500	65	3
3	89	42,000	17	-	-	-	-	4	50	16,000	8	4
2	42	24,000	12	-	-	-	-	6	75	45,500	33	5
2	45	16,000	12	-	-	-	-	64	1,288	486,000	331	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	12,000	12	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	15,000	12	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	13,000	6	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	273	135,000	102	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	576	251,000	172	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	666	324,800	234	12
-	-	-	-	4	80	40,000	40	8	95	35,000	38	13
9	186	146,000	72	17	350	284,000	136	6	120	99,000	48	14
8	243	105,000	48	22	655	284,000	138	24	236	246,000	174	15
-	-	-	-	10	238	149,000	65	17	364	195,000	103	16
23	548	318,750	185	21	419	306,000	156	61	1,130	669,000	418	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	156	30,000	13	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
14	314	202,000	178	-	-	-	-	21	351	215,000	120	21
14	314	202,000	178	-	-	-	-	21	351	215,000	120	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	596	211,000	179	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	455	163,200	155	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	758	251,000	244	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	758	251,000	244	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	120	36,500	46	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	120	36,500	46	28

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—con.

Fishing Districts		Boats Fishing for		
		Groundfish		
		No.	Value	Men
			\$	no.
British Columbia—con.				
District No. 1—				
1	Vancouver District.....	32	27,100	43
2	New Westminster District.....	-	-	-
District No. 2—				
3	Naas River to but not including Prince Rupert.....	-	-	-
4	Prince Rupert.....	1	1,200	1
5	From Prince Rupert to Ogden Channel included, including Skeena River	-	-	-
6	From Ogden Channel to Addenbrooke Island.....	-	-	-
7	Dean and Burke Channels.....	-	-	-
8	Rivers Inlet (Addenbrooke Island to Canoe Rock).....	-	-	-
9	Smiths Inlet (Canoe Rock to Cape Caution).....	-	-	-
10	Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-
11	Graham Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-
12	Moresby Island, excepting Skidegate Inlet, Q. C. I.....	-	-	-
District No. 3—				
13	Cape Scott to Cape Cook included, Quatsino Sound.....	-	-	-
14	Cape Cook to Tatchu Point included, Kyuquot Sound.....	-	-	-
15	Tatchu Point to Estevan Point included, Esperanza Inlet and Nootka	-	-	-
16	Sound.....	-	-	-
16	Estevan Point to and including Wreck Bay (Sidney Inlet and Clayoquot	-	-	-
	Sound).....	-	-	-
17	From Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour included.....	43	34,400	43
18	From San Juan Harbour to Victoria.....	1	50	1
19	Victoria.....	20	11,200	33
20	From Victoria to Separation Point.....	13	5,200	22
21	From Separation Point to Nanaimo.....	39	31,200	54
22	Nanaimo and coast to French Creek.....	15	6,000	20
23	French Creek and coast to Oyster River included.....	2	1,600	4
24	From Oyster River to Adams River and including mainland waters	-	-	-
	opposite.....	37	8,650	37
25	Adams River to but not including Alert Bay and including mainland	-	-	-
	waters opposite.....	-	-	-
26	From and including Alert Bay to Cape Scott and including mainland	-	-	-
	waters opposite.....	-	-	-
27	North Side of Toba Inlet to Grief Point.....	33	13,400	44
28	Grief Point to Gower Point.....	62	28,700	73

III. (3) Classification of Vessels and Boats used in the Sea Fisheries, according to Principal Kinds of Fish Taken, 1928—concluded

Boats Fishing for								
Halibut			Herring			Salmon		
No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men	No.	Value	Men
	\$	no.		\$	no.		\$	no.
-	-	-	23	11,500	46	208	47,000	208
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078	408,170	1,286
-	-	-	-	-	-	367	94,500	368
41	127,300	131	-	-	-	323	244,700	341
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206	323,735	1,945
-	-	-	-	-	-	239	123,560	289
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	53,400	251
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	302,370	1,103
-	-	-	-	-	-	416	163,736	423
-	-	-	2	5,000	4	60	65,820	69
-	-	-	-	-	-	90	69,850	109
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	12,500	36
3	6,000	6	-	-	-	53	110,000	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18,500	30
1	500	1	-	-	-	111	93,370	114
-	-	-	-	-	-	322	240,200	322
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7,800	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4,060	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	54,300	95
-	-	-	2	800	4	30	4,800	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	124	28,520	155
4	1,300	4	-	-	-	337	94,000	339
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6,000	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	175	93,885	211
-	-	-	-	-	-	104	38,000	120
-	-	-	10	5,500	10	104	38,000	120

III. (4) Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties Paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year 1928

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.....	1	10	10	2	25 00	202	284	2,047 40	2,072 40
Prince.....	2	23	11	5	60 50	461	774	5,494 70	5,555 20
Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	120	244	1,706 70	1,706 70
Total.....	3	33	11	7	85 50	783	1,302	9,248 80	9,334 30
Nova Scotia—									
Annapolis.....	1	15	15	5	52 50	142	256	1,806 00	1,858 50
Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	-	115	167	1,200 50	1,200 50
Cape Breton.....	33	524	16	137	1,551 50	281	506	3,554 20	5,105 70
Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	29 00	29 00
Digby.....	-	-	-	-	-	300	504	3,576 00	3,576 00
Cuysboro.....	29	513	18	148	1,623 00	512	847	6,017 50	7,640 50
Halifax.....	72	1,105	15	272	3,145 00	851	1,080	1,851 60	10,966 60
Inverness.....	6	68	11	27	270 50	246	519	3,619 90	3,890 40
Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	31	45	323 50	3,325 50
Lunenburg.....	128	6,868	54	1,706	19,663 00	406	501	3,062 50	23,325 50
Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	20	30	215 00	215 00
Queens.....	17	266	16	71	798 50	111	188	1,332 00	2,131 50
Richmond.....	8	124	16	32	364 00	337	605	4,269 70	4,633 70
Shell urne.....	26	555	21	179	1,897 50	450	822	5,793 20	7,690 70
Victoria.....	10	135	13	37	412 50	270	426	3,039 00	3,451 50
Yarmouth.....	12	472	39	105	1,259 50	118	251	1,749 50	3,009 00
Total.....	342	10,645	31	2,719	31,037 50	4,173	6,751	48,040 10	79,077 60
New Brunswick—									
Charlotte.....	2	22	11	5	59 50	266	451	3,191 70	3,251 20
Gloucester.....	191	3,154	16	828	9,365 50	295	727	5,021 60	14,387 10
Kent.....	6	63	10	11	145 50	90	160	1,130 00	1,275 50
Northumberland.....	3	38	12	10	113 00	5	7	50 50	163 50
Restigouche.....	1	10	10	3	32 50	2	4	28 00	60 50
St. John.....	-	-	-	-	-	29	34	250 00	250 00
Total.....	203	3,287	16	857	9,716 00	687	1,383	9,671 80	19,337 80
Quebec—									
Bonaventure.....	1	11	11	3	33 50	545	966	6,821 20	6,854 70
Caspe.....	4	62	15	22	227 00	2,246	4,502	31,426 30	31,653 30
Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	58	73	533 00	533 00
Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	-	345	648	4,570 50	4,570 50
Total.....	5	73	14	25	260 50	3,194	6,189	43,351 00	43,611 50
Grand Total.....	553	14,638	25	3,608	41,099 50	8,837	15,625	110,311 70	151,411 20

CANADA—MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
—SECTION DES PÊCHERIES—

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

1928

(En collaboration avec les Services des Pêcheries du
Gouvernement Fédéral et des Provinces)

Publié par ordre de l'hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Ministre du Commerce



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1929

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PRÉFACE

Ce rapport est publié en vertu d'une entente établissant la coopération en matière de statistique intervenue entre le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique et les différents services gouvernementaux ayant juridiction sur les pêcheries canadiennes. Ces services comprennent: la Direction des pêcheries du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, qui exerce sa juridiction sur les pêcheries des provinces maritimes, des provinces des prairies et de la Colombie Britannique; et les Divisions des Pêcheries des provinces d'Ontario et de Québec, qui régissent les pêcheries de leurs provinces respectives, sauf les pêcheries des îles de la Madeleine, en Québec, lesquelles sont sous la juridiction de la Direction 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 des services des pêcheries, vérifiées et condensées au ministère de la Marine et 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, 31 juillet 1929.

LES PÊCHERIES DU CANADA

Le début des pêcheries.—La pêche est l'une des plus anciennes industries du Canada. Les Normands, les Bretons et les Basques pêchaient la morue à Terre-Neuve dès avant la découverte de l'Amérique. Lorsqu'en 1498 le continent nord-américain s'offrit à la vue de Cabot, ce navigateur lui donna le nom de «Bacalaos», nom basque de la morue que ces rudes pêcheurs poursuivaient déjà. Cap-Breton, l'un des plus anciens noms géographiques de l'Amérique, est un autre souvenir des premiers pêcheurs Français que les Espagnols et les Portugais ne tardèrent pas à suivre. Fernandez de Navarrette 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, les pêcheurs se tenant dans 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 échan-crures 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. La baie d'Hudson, dont les côtes s'étendent sur une longueur de 6,000 milles, est plus grande que la Méditerranée; 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, l'églefin, 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. Laisant de côté les immenses étendues de la baie d'Hudson et de la région arctique qui s'étend depuis l'Ungava jusqu'à l'Alaska, lesquelles, outre la baleine, donnent asile à de nombreux poissons comestibles, 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 le phoque. Le golfe et les eaux intérieures des provinces maritimes et de 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, de la truite 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 senes 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 tour 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 dix 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 au homard est également une industrie caractéristique. En 1870, il n'existait que trois homarderies sur le littoral de l'Atlantique; en 1928 on en compte 376, occupant environ 5,800 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 toutefois avoir mis un frein au déclin de la production. L'huître, qui pullulait autrefois tout le long du rivage, est maintenant moins abondante. La mise en boîte des sardines, qui sont de jeunes harengs, occupe au Nouveau-Brunswick un rang égal à l'industrie du homard.

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-Écosse. 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 des 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. Le poisson blanc, la truite, la sandre et le hareng des lacs sont les poissons les plus importants d'Ontario, commercialement parlant, quoique le brochet, l'esturgeon et quelques autres poissons ne soient pas à dédaigner. La valeur des pêcheries intérieures de Québec se compose principalement de produits de la pêche à l'anguille et au doré. 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 cherche 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 la sandre 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 aigu; 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 salé pour l'exportation en Orient et une quantité considérable est aussi mise en boîte. 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. La prise annuelle de hareng de la Colombie Britannique représente environ 65 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 1928, le pilchard était troisième par ordre de valeur parmi les poissons pêchés en Colombie Britannique. On y pêche aussi la baleine et trois stations sont en opérations dans les îles Reine Charlotte. On prend annuellement des cétacés de différentes sortes; baleines franches, orquals, 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, les fanons et la poudre en sont les produits les plus importants. Le cabillaud, la morue longue, l'oulachon, l'éperlan, le carrelet, la raie et l'esturgeon sont également abondants dans les eaux de la Colombie Britannique.

Ajoutons un mot concernant les pêcheries du phoque à fourrure 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. La flottille qui poursuit le phoque à fourrure dans le nord de l'Atlantique a ses quartiers généraux à St-John, Terre-Neuve.

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 des poissons aussi réputés que le saumon de la Restigouche, l'achigan de Québec et des hautes terres d'Ontario et la truite de la Nipigon. 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 gardes-pêche. Pendant l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1929, le gouvernement fédéral a dépensé pour les pêcheries, \$2,100,221 et les revenus qui en découlent se sont élevés à \$206,154. Des décisions judiciaires intervenues en 1882, 1898, 1913 et 1920 ont sensiblement modifié la juridiction du gouvernement fédéral à l'avantage des provinces. Aujourd'hui, la Puissance contrôle directement les pêcheries en eau salée des provinces maritimes et de la Colombie Britannique et les pêcheries d'eau douce des trois provinces des prairies. Les pêcheries intérieures des provinces maritimes et d'Ontario et les pêcheries tant en eau douce qu'en eau salée de la province de Québec sont contrôlées par ces provinces respectivement, mais le gouvernement fédéral possède seul le droit de légiférer sur toutes les matières concernant la pêche dans toutes les parties du pays.

Conservation.—Les pêcheries fluviales et lacustres incontestablement, et les pêcheries maritimes probablement, si elles étaient abandonnées à elles-mêmes, subirait 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 des filets, réglementer les agrès et les opérations de pêche. En outre, il a été créé un système de pisciculture qui possède aujourd'hui 50 frayères, 10 viviers auxiliaires et 4 bassins à saumon, ayant coûté \$434,141 en 1928, et distribuant 440,302,380 œufs, alevins et poissons par année, principalement le saumon de la Colombie Britannique, le doré et le poisson blanc. Ces alevins sont distribués gratuitement et placés dans les eaux qui leur conviennent le mieux.

Recherches scientifiques.—Des stations, ou l'on procède à des recherches biologiques sur les problèmes aussi nombreux que complexes que présentent les pêcheries, et placées sous la direction de la Commission Biologique du Canada, sont établies à Halifax, N.-E., St-Andrews, N.-B., et à Nanaïmo et Prince Rupert, C.B. Les universités de Toronto, McGill, Queen's, du Manitoba, de la Colombie Britannique et les principales institutions des provinces maritimes détachent à chacune de ces stations, soit des professeurs, soit des spécialistes et techniciens. Parmi les problèmes pratiques que l'on y a abordés citons entre autres: l'histoire naturelle des poissons comestibles, la bactériologie du poisson, soit frais, soit préparé, l'amélioration des méthodes de manipulation et de préparation du poisson, etc. Des mémoires scientifiques et des rapports sont publiés chaque saison.

Aide directe.—Dans le domaine d'aide directe, outre le paiement de 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 la branche des Pêcheries du ministère de la Marine et 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 prendra 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'ils devaient 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 boëtte et de glace le long des côtes et les prix du marché aux poissons. Pendant la saison de 1928 ces rapports ont été irradiés deux fois par jour d'Halifax à Louisbourg, et les rapports de température ont également été irradiés de St. John. Comme la plupart des vaisseaux de pêche ont maintenant des appareils récepteurs, ce service a été d'une grande valeur et il a été continué cette année. Les informations télégraphiques sur les approvisionnements de boëtte à la côte sont aussi irradiées par la branche des pêcheries et affichées dans nombre de ports dans les mois de printemps et d'été. Deux bulletins statistiques traitant de la pêche maritime sont aussi préparés par la branche 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. On prépare encore des plans pour la distribution de rapports sur l'état du marché au poisson dans les pays où le poisson canadien est exporté. 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 saur canadien, le gouvernement a employé un expert pour démontrer 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 d'un autre paragraphe de cette revue, sous l'en-tête "Recherches Scientifiques".

Pendant la guerre, on s'est efforcé d'augmenter autant que possible la consommation de poisson, afin d'économiser les autres aliments plus facilement exportables chez nos alliés. A cette fin, le gouvernement établit un service de transport du poisson par grande vitesse dans des wagons réfrigérateurs sur son réseau, depuis le littoral jusqu'aux grandes villes de l'intérieur; de plus, il s'efforça de stimuler la consommation du poisson au moyen d'une active propagande. Les résultats n'ont pas été négligeables puisqu'aujourd'hui la consommation de poisson au Canada dépasse 22 livres par bouche.* Le gouvernement s'est aussi préoccupé d'améliorer le service de trains rapides transportant le poisson depuis la côte de l'Atlantique jusqu'à Montréal et Toronto.

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 pêcher autour des îles de la Madeleine et sur la rive nord du golfe St-Laurent, à l'est de Pointe-Jolie; en fin 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 étant 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 procura 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 «Traité non ratifié 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 de *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

*On arrive à cette estimation en additionnant le poisson importé au poisson pris au pays, puis en soustrayant la quantité exportée.

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 premier juillet 1921. L'année suivante, on dut recourir de nouveau aux «licences du modus vivendi», mais à la fin de 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 s'est créée en Colombie Britannique, où les industriels de Puget Sound capturent 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 relatives à la pêche et pendantes entre les deux pays. En 1922, le Canada a proposé que la question du flétan fut 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 du flétan est interdite depuis le 16 novembre de chaque année jusqu'au 15 février inclusivement de l'année suivante.

Primes.—Une conséquence indirecte 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 pendant les cinquante dernières années. En 1844, la valeur des prises n'était estimée qu'à \$125,000; elle doubla dans la décade suivante, et dès 1860, dépassait \$1,000,000. Dix ans plus tard, elle atteignit \$6,000,000, chiffre plus que doublé en 1878. Dans la dernière décade du siècle elle dépassait \$20,000,000, touchait à trente-quatre millions en 1911 et atteignait presque cinquante-cinq millions en 1928. Mais son apogée fut atteinte en 1918, année qui dépassa soixante 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 qu'elle absorbait, \$50,000,000 en certaines années.

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 vingt dernières années, on constate que le saumon a 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. Le flétan prend la quatrième place parmi nos poissons de commerce.

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 pour cent des prises annuelles la portion exportée, dont les États-Unis absorbent approximativement un tiers et la Grande-Bretagne un sixième. Pendant l'année civile 1928, les exportations totales se sont élevées à \$38,096,245, dont \$16,654,589, pour les États-Unis et \$4,160,391 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 États-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 1928, le Canada, a importé pour \$4,068,074 de poisson.

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES CANADIENNES, 1928

La valeur totale de la production des pêcheries canadiennes en 1928 est de \$55,050,973, comparativement à \$49,123,609 en 1927 et \$56,360,633 en 1926. Ces chiffres représentent la valeur de la pêche telle que vendue, soit fraîche, soit préparée par les pêcheurs ou dans les usines. Le tableau qui suit donne la quantité prise et la valeur des ventes de chacun des principaux poissons (dont les ventes ont donné \$100,000 et plus) au cours des cinq dernières années, avec, dans la dernière colonne, une indication de l'augmentation ou de la diminution en 1928 comparativement à 1927.

1. Quantité¹ et valeur² des principaux poissons, 1924-1928

Espèces		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927	
							Aug. +	Dimin. -
Saumon.....	qtx	2,024,675	1,933,260	2,180,470	1,541,447	2,286,151	+	744,704
	\$	13,784,920	15,760,630	19,607,082	15,065,063	17,867,053	+	2,801,990
Morue.....	qtx	1,888,316	2,309,000	2,733,864	1,978,803	2,150,078	+	171,275
	\$	5,443,814	6,232,821	6,995,283	4,881,980	6,285,777	+	1,403,797
Homard.....	qtx	272,213	340,838	339,583	316,831	322,437	-	5,606
	\$	4,169,171	5,552,977	5,883,672	5,426,176	5,183,988	-	242,188
Flétan.....	qtx	359,647	340,007	339,918	299,854	329,923	+	30,069
	\$	5,878,870	4,185,391	4,935,472	3,945,312	3,812,321	-	132,991
Hareng.....	qtx	2,127,432	2,413,973	2,423,457	2,724,113	2,396,054	-	328,059
	\$	3,147,123	3,117,841	3,238,919	3,358,098	3,104,911	-	253,187
Pilchard.....	qtx	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	+	241,670
	\$	82,845	182,911	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	+	724,270
Poisson blanc.....	qtx	167,706	186,648	190,644	185,664	180,695	-	4,969
	\$	1,747,528	1,990,108	2,167,865	2,192,738	2,192,567	-	171
Eglefin.....	qtx	337,860	344,386	496,802	421,709	481,709	+	59,999
	\$	1,013,253	1,171,555	1,754,846	1,483,844	1,732,731	+	249,937
Doré.....	qtx	101,610	86,877	126,086	140,019	142,610	+	2,591
	\$	1,010,015	1,056,169	1,385,856	1,347,589	1,616,442	+	268,853
Truite.....	qtx	76,858	81,292	78,710	92,007	91,694	-	313
	\$	990,321	1,097,728	1,051,196	1,397,294	1,347,779	-	49,515
Sardines.....	brl	270,076	158,533	173,166	174,695	285,990	+	111,295
	\$	1,244,695	1,017,206	1,175,268	1,046,575	1,291,722	+	245,147

1.—Quantité¹ et valeur² des principaux poissons, 1924-1928—fin

Espèces		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927	
							Aug. +	Dimin. -
Eperlan.....	qtx	90,428	76,795	92,311	82,762	91,877	+	9,115
	\$	1,154,641	1,035,504	1,174,185	1,117,330	1,241,452	+	124,122
Perche.....	qtx	29,387	27,532	30,498	34,573	53,176	+	18,603
	\$	185,350	180,497	230,155	272,687	763,315	+	490,628
Tullipi.....	qtx	42,346	61,804	101,525	121,764	104,145	-	17,619
	\$	175,268	290,754	645,945	633,150	612,931	-	20,219
Maquereau.....	qtx	215,590	187,661	115,487	158,797	123,768	-	35,029
	\$	1,021,242	663,628	443,155	582,705	528,267	-	54,438
Merluce et lingue.....	qtx	192,811	174,136	151,051	177,370	253,244	+	75,874
	\$	316,508	295,720	203,502	232,404	368,237	+	135,833
Morue longue ³	qtx	-	-	-	49,916	50,772	+	856
	\$	-	-	-	401,259	366,101	-	35,158
Brochet.....	qtx	53,995	54,217	72,520	70,473	62,701	-	7,772
	\$	230,261	278,369	407,181	356,992	362,922	+	5,930
Clovisses et mactres.....	brl	60,357	54,986	54,230	57,712	63,320	+	5,608
	\$	320,241	290,063	263,887	274,287	322,374	+	48,587
Sandre.....	qtx	30,601	34,453	30,385	31,173	21,496	-	9,677
	\$	108,306	275,624	182,310	187,038	257,852	+	70,914
Anguille.....	qtx	15,635	15,675	24,466	15,926	25,661	+	9,735
	\$	127,255	146,062	231,559	139,932	227,751	+	87,819
Huitres.....	brl	28,892	21,428	22,255	21,650	21,493	-	157
	\$	212,408	185,353	209,378	197,781	214,180	+	16,399
Pétoncles.....	brl	10,350	17,718	23,200	38,635	26,304	-	12,331
	\$	70,655	97,751	151,926	217,932	164,607	-	53,325
Esturgeon.....	qtx	7,174	6,243	5,198	4,788	4,866	+	78
	\$	248,786	201,227	159,438	143,720	141,009	-	2,711
Espadon.....	qtx	5,575	4,551	12,936	7,299	8,088	+	789
	\$	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,692	132,345	+	11,653
Œil d'or.....	qtx	6,597	7,263	11,685	11,485	10,713	-	772
	\$	36,263	70,776	85,791	115,970	115,956	-	14
Merlan.....	qtx	54,787	76,396	86,416	35,050	64,691	+	29,641
	\$	107,691	127,415	124,957	62,597	107,871	+	45,274
Morue noire.....	qtx	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	13,388	-	3,042
	\$	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	101,452	-	21,969

¹ Pris et débarqué. ² Vendu. ³ Compris avec morue avant 1927.

OPÉRATIONS DES PÊCHERIES EN 1928

La valeur des produits des pêcheries canadiennes de l'année civile 1928 atteint un total de \$55,050,973, soit \$5,553,935 de plus qu'en 1927. Une fois seulement en dehors de 1918 et 1919, quand les prix du poisson subissaient la règle générale de l'inflation de guerre et d'après-guerre, les pêcheries du Canada ont donné une production plus grande qu'en 1928. Cette exception se constate en 1926 alors qu'une température anormalement favorable a aidé les pêcheurs et leur a permis d'écouler des produits poissonniers pour une valeur de \$56,360,633 ou \$1,309,660 de plus qu'en 1928.

L'année 1928 donne une prise plus considérable sur chacune des côtes—sur la côte de l'Atlantique, c'est-à-dire les pêcheries d'eau salée des provinces maritimes et du Québec, et sur la côte du Pacifique. Les prises dans les eaux intérieures montrent une faible diminution nette attribuable à des pêches moins considérables en Ontario et au Manitoba. La valeur des produits des pêcheries maritimes est de \$46,669,222 comparativement à \$41,547,697 l'année précédente. Pour les pêcheries intérieures, cette valeur est de \$8,381,751, soit une augmentation de \$805,839 sur l'année précédente.

Dans l'ensemble, les prix ont été un peu meilleurs en 1928 que l'année précédente, ce qui, avec une augmentation dans le volume de la prise, a procuré aux pêcheurs une année plus prospère. Les exportations montrent une expansion substantielle. Le poisson et les produits poissonniers canadiens ont été écoulés sur environ cent marchés étrangers et le total de l'exportation donne une valeur de \$38,096,245 comparativement à \$34,814,448 en 1927. En 1928, les pêcheries canadiennes contribuent à la balance favorable du commerce canadien une somme de \$34,028,171.

Le nombre d'hommes employés à la pêche et autres opérations primaires est de 62,785, comparativement à 63,415 l'année précédente et le nombre employé dans la préparation du poisson est de 15,434, au lieu de 16,697 l'année précédente, ce qui donne un personnel total de 78,219 personnes engagées directement dans l'industrie poissonnière, soit 1,893 de moins qu'en 1927.

Il est intéressant de noter que comparativement à 1927 l'année 1928 donne une diminution dans le nombre de personnes employées dans l'industrie, tandis que la prise et la valeur de la pêche pour tout le Dominion sont beaucoup plus considérables. L'usage plus répandu d'embarcations à moteur et d'engins mécaniques dans les pêcheries augmente la capacité productive de chaque ouvrier dans cette industrie. La vulgarisation de la force motrice dans les pêcheries est un facteur dont il faut tenir compte dans toute analyse des changements d'une année à l'autre, principalement quand il s'agit du personnel. Le capital engagé montre une augmentation de \$1,765,910 sur 1927 atteignant le chiffre de \$58,072,371. Il est à noter que s'il y a une certaine avance des capitaux engagés dans l'industrie en 1928, on constate aussi des indications que cette augmentation doit se continuer l'année suivante. Sur la côte de l'Atlantique, par exemple, on place de nouveaux capitaux dans les facilités pour opérations primaires. Au cours de l'hiver pas moins de 155 nouveaux bateaux de pêche étaient en construction dans les provinces maritimes, le plus grand nombre en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Les activités de ce genre de construction dans les provinces maritimes ont été au cours de l'hiver dernier plus grandes que depuis plusieurs années, résultat attribué à un plus grand succès des pêcheurs en 1928 et partiellement, selon les indications, à la création d'un service de transport du poisson par le Département ce qui a donné de meilleures facilités d'écoulement et a encouragé les pêcheurs à perfectionner leur outillage.

Dans une répartition selon la valeur, la Colombie Britannique contribue 48 p.c. de la production des pêcheries de tout le Canada en 1928. Les provinces maritimes y contribuent 32 p.c., l'Ontario 7 p.c., les provinces des prairies et le Yukon, pris ensemble, 7 p.c. et le Québec 6 p.c. Seulement dans le cas d'une des provinces, l'Île du Prince-Edouard, trouve-t-on une diminution (\$171,126) comparativement à 1927.

Dans la division des produits, le saumon est le premier en importance au cours de l'année, sa production ayant augmenté d'environ \$3,000,000 sur l'année précédente, donnant une valeur de \$17,867,053. La morue vient en second avec une valeur de \$6,285,777. Le homard suit avec une valeur de \$5,183,988. Cette année, le flétan et le hareng ont donné chacun plus de \$3,000,000. La production de pilchard dépasse \$2,000,000 et la valeur du poisson blanc vendu, le plus important des produits de la pêche intérieure, dépasse aussi \$2,000,000. L'églefin, le doré, la sardine, l'éperlan et la truite ont donné respectivement chacun une valeur de plus de \$1,000,000.

Nouvelle-Ecosse.—Avec une production totale de \$11,681,995, la Nouvelle-Ecosse donne près de \$900,000 de plus qu'en 1927 et seulement \$823,927 de moins qu'en 1926, qui était, comme on l'a déjà noté, une année dont les conditions naturelles furent anormalement favorables. La pêche à la morue donne une augmentation de plus de 140,000 quintaux et en valeur de plus de \$950,000. Il y a aussi des augmentations en volume et en valeur de l'églefin, merluche et

lingue et de l'espadon, parmi les principaux poissons de mer et une augmentation en valeur seulement du maquereau mais une diminution dans le cas du flétan, du hareng, du homard et du saumon. Les pétoncles ont donné beaucoup moins qu'en 1927 mais tout de même substantiellement plus qu'en aucune autre année antérieure. Il y a une certaine augmentation dans la valeur des mactres et clovisses. Les prix du poisson séché ont été un facteur important dans l'augmentation de valeur de la production de cette province. La prise totale de la flotte de Lunenburg, qui pêche principalement pour le commerce du poisson séché, donne 717,225 quintaux de poisson salé à vert, comparativement à 682,770 quintaux en 1927, bien que le nombre de vaisseaux employés ait été de 75 ou 8 de moins que l'année précédente.

Nouveau-Brunswick.—L'année a été très heureuse pour l'industrie poissonnière du Nouveau-Brunswick et la valeur totale de la prise dans la province qui est de \$5,001,641 dépasse de près de \$600,000 celle de 1927. La pêche à la sardine, dont l'importance grandit toujours et qui a donné au cours de l'année 279,349 barils, a une valeur de \$1,284,771 et contribue plus de \$238,000 à cette augmentation dans les produits poissonniers de toute la province. L'éperlan a aussi donné une augmentation en valeur de \$225,000 de plus que l'année précédente, alors qu'une prise de 46,184 quintaux donnait une valeur de \$686,163, tandis qu'en 1928 une prise de 59,866 quintaux donne une valeur de \$912,055. Il y a eu aussi une forte augmentation relative dans la pêche à la merluche, la valeur totale de la pêche étant de \$55,297 ou \$41,000 de plus qu'en 1927. La prise de maquereau a été deux fois celle de l'année précédente tandis qu'il y a aussi une augmentation substantielle en volume et en valeur de la pêche à la morue et au homard. D'autre part, il y a diminution de la pêche au gasparot, au hareng et au saumon.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.—Dans cette province la pêche au maquereau a été meilleure en 1928 que l'année précédente tant en volume qu'en valeur, tandis que la pêche au hareng donne une diminution d'à peu près 4,000 quintaux mais une légère augmentation en valeur. La pêche aux huîtres a donné en volume une augmentation de près de 700 barils mais la valeur n'a pas été tout à fait aussi grande que l'année précédente. La pêche au homard a donné 65,613 quintaux ou 2,813 quintaux de plus que le total de 1927. La pêche à l'éperlan et à la morue a baissé tant en valeur qu'en volume.

Québec.—Une augmentation totale de \$260,164 dans la valeur de la production poissonnière de cette province se répartit entre \$132,001 pour les pêcheries maritimes et \$128,163 pour les pêcheries intérieures. Dans les pêcheries maritimes la prise d'églefin a plus que doublé celle de l'an dernier, tandis que la prise de homard a augmenté d'environ 1,840 quintaux. La pêche à la morue a aussi été meilleure qu'en 1927 et il y a également augmentation dans un ou deux autres cas. Il y a des diminutions dans la pêche au hareng et à l'éperlan, tandis que le maquereau n'a rapporté qu'un tiers de son volume de 1927. Les pêcheries intérieures donnent des augmentations tant en volume qu'en valeur pour presque tous les poissons pêchés pour le commerce, avec une ou deux exceptions. La plus forte augmentation se trouve dans la pêche à l'anguille dont la valeur a monté de \$110,778 en 1927 à \$189,905 en 1928.

Ontario.—Une augmentation de \$360,524 dans la valeur des produits poissonniers de l'Ontario vient principalement de la pêche du doré et de la perche. Le doré a donné en volume moins qu'en 1927 mais en valeur a rapporté \$420,252 comparativement à \$300,529 tandis que la valeur de la perche a triplé le chiffre de 1927, \$704,025 au lieu de \$211,352. La pêche au hareng, à la truite et au poisson blanc a été moins heureuse que l'année précédente.

Manitoba.—Les pêcheries du Manitoba donnent une diminution dans le volume total de production mais les conditions du marché sont cause qu'il y a une augmentation de \$200,576 en valeur. Le poisson blanc donne une légère

augmentation en volume et une augmentation proportionnellement plus grande en valeur. La pêche au tullipi a diminué de plus d'un million de livres en volume, mais la valeur de la prise a donné \$65,000 de plus qu'en 1927. La pêche au doré a donné plus que l'année précédente tant en volume qu'en valeur. Le brochet donne un plus faible volume mais une plus grande valeur. L'œil-d'or donne aussi un volume moins considérable mais la diminution en valeur sur 1927 est de seulement \$66. La pêche à la truite a aussi donné une diminution.

Saskatchewan.—Les pêcheries de cette province ont donné 4,131 quintaux de plus qu'en 1927 et l'augmentation en valeur est approximativement de \$60,000. La production de poisson blanc, 43,667 quintaux, est de 2,344 quintaux supérieure à celle de 1927 en volume et de \$50,000 en valeur. Le brochet et le mullet ont augmenté en valeur, tandis que la truite, le doré et le tullipi ont diminué. La pêche à l'œil-d'or est au même niveau qu'en 1927.

Alberta.—La pêche à la truite en 1928 a pour principale cause d'augmentation de la valeur totale du poisson pris dans cette province une prise de 20,000 quintaux donnant près de deux fois autant qu'en 1927 et la valeur totale est de \$222,312 comparativement à \$126,955 l'année précédente. Il y a aussi des gains plus ou moins considérables dans la prise de perche, doré et tullipi mais des diminutions pour le mullet, le brochet et le poisson blanc. Ce dernier a donné 5,335 qtx de moins qu'en 1927.

Colombie Britannique.—De fortes augmentations dans les prises de saumon, de flétan et de pilchard caractérisent l'année 1928 dans les pêcheries de la Colombie Britannique et contribuent la plus forte partie d'une avance de prix de \$3,700,000 dans la valeur de toute la production poissonnière de cette province comparativement à l'année précédente. Il faut aller à l'année de guerre 1918 et à 1926 pour trouver une plus grande valeur aux produits poissonniers de la Colombie Britannique. Le saumon pris en 1928 donne 2,257,455 qtx ou près de 767,000 qtx de plus qu'en 1927 et une valeur de \$17,345,670 comparativement à \$14,253,803 l'année précédente. Le flétan débarqué aux ports de la Colombie Britannique en 1928 donne 31,466 qtx de plus qu'en 1927 mais une diminution de \$97,000 en valeur. La pêche au pilchard donne une augmentation de 241,670 qtx. La pêche au hareng a donné en volume un peu moins qu'en 1927 mais la valeur a été un peu plus élevée.

Territoire du Yukon.—La production des pêcheries du Yukon donne en 1928 un remarquable total de \$51,665, soit \$39,575 de plus qu'en 1927. Le saumon donne un total de \$17,320 comparativement à \$8,050 l'année précédente et la truite une augmentation de \$13,000; le poisson blanc a une augmentation d'à peu près \$12,000.

PÊCHERIES DES CÔTES DE L'ATLANTIQUE

La pêche sur les côtes de l'Atlantique a rapporté 5,219,716 qtx de poisson en 1928 dont la valeur est de \$20,106,495.

Morue, églefin, merluche, lingue et merlan.—Ces cinq variétés mises ensemble ont donné en 1928 sur les côtes de l'Atlantique un volume beaucoup plus considérable qu'en 1927 et leur valeur donne une augmentation de \$1,834,136. En 1928 le volume de cette pêche atteint 2,948,221 quintaux valant \$8,493,938 comparativement à 2,612,743 qtx et \$6,659,802, l'année précédente. Le poisson fumé et le filet fumé de ces espèces provenant des prises de 1928 donnent 111,327 qtx, ce qui est inférieur à la production de l'année précédente mais les proportions se trouvent renversées quand il s'agit de poisson frais et de poisson séché et sans arêtes. Le poisson frais et les filets frais écoulés donnent 379,048 qtx comparativement à 334,175 qtx en 1927; la production de poisson séché et sans arêtes donne 574,682 qtx comparativement à 523,794 qtx l'année précédente. Cette

augmentation dans la prise et la valeur des poissons de ce groupe est contribué principalement par la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et le Québec y participe aussi. Dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard, la prise de 1927, qui était de 61,913 qtx, a baissé à 49,773 qtx et la valeur de \$149,397 à \$125,444. En volume l'Île du Prince-Edouard donne une légère augmentation pour la merluche et la lingue et une légère diminution pour l'églefin et une grande diminution pour la morue. Les pêcheurs de l'Île du Prince-Edouard et du Québec ne prennent pas de merlan. Les pêcheurs du Québec ont pris 469,924 qtx de morue, ce qui donne 815,200 livres de plus qu'en 1927. En églefin ils ont pris 5,884 qtx, ce qui représente une augmentation de plus de cent pour cent. La merluche et la lingue ont donné à peu près quatre fois autant qu'en 1927 soit de 830 qtx à 3,804 qtx. Au Nouveau-Brunswick, la prise d'églefin a été inférieure à celle de l'année précédente, 28,878 qtx en 1928 comparativement à 33,834 qtx en 1927 mais il y a une amélioration visible dans la pêche à la morue, à la merluche et à la lingue. La morue a donné 172,874 qtx comparativement à 136,773 qtx en 1927 et la merluche et lingue ont donné 78,726 qtx, une augmentation de plus de 32,000 qtx. L'augmentation en merlan est relativement considérable, 34,118 qtx comparativement à 7,693 qtx l'année précédente. Les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été beaucoup plus heureux que l'année précédente. De ces cinq variétés ils ont pris 1,470,172 qtx de morue comparativement à 1,331,873 qtx; 445,950 qtx d'églefin comparativement à 384,207 qtx, 158,744 qtx de merluche et lingue comparativement à 119,431 qtx et 30,573 qtx de merlan comparativement à 27,357 qtx.

Maquereau, hareng et sardine.—La pêche de ces trois variétés en 1928 donne une augmentation de 51,832 qtx sur 1927 mais ceci provient principalement d'une augmentation de plus de 222,000 qtx de sardines parce qu'il y avait en même temps une diminution de 135,729 qtx de hareng et de 35,029 qtx de maquereau. La diminution dans la prise de maquereau, 123,768 qtx comparativement à 158,797 qtx, provient de l'insuccès des pêcheurs du Québec. En Nouvelle-Ecosse la prise de maquereau, 71,440 qtx, est un peu inférieure à celle de 1927, tandis qu'au Nouveau-Brunswick les 18,611 qtx dépassent deux fois la prise de l'an dernier et dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard la prise est de 10,197 qtx comparativement à 6,455 qtx en 1927. En Québec les pêcheurs au maquereau n'ont pris que 23,520 qtx, tandis qu'en 1927 ils en avaient pris 70,765 qtx. La prise de hareng est considérablement inférieure à celle de 1927 dans chacune des trois provinces. Au Nouveau-Brunswick la diminution est de 77,000 qtx, en Nouvelle-Ecosse de 48,162 qtx en Québec 6,178 qtx et dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard 4,383 qtx. La pêche à la sardine a été très bonne au Nouveau-Brunswick, la prise étant de 558,698 qtx comparativement à 349,280 qtx l'année précédente. L'augmentation en valeur est de \$238,521. Les sardines en conserve de cette province donnent 257,881 caisses. En 1927 ce chiffre était de 240,091 caisses.

Autres poissons de mer.—La pêche au flétan qui en 1927 dépassait de 3,670 qtx la prise de l'année précédente a baissé en 1928 à 1,397 qtx au-dessous du total de 1927. La prise en Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau-Brunswick et Québec (celle du Nouveau-Brunswick est plutôt faible) donne un total de 27,103 qtx. La prise de Québec est de 1,269 qtx comparativement à seulement 848 qtx en 1927 mais la Nouvelle-Ecosse donne une diminution de 1,783 qtx et il y a aussi diminution dans le cas du Nouveau-Brunswick. L'espadon pris seulement par les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse donne une pêche de plus de 8,080 qtx, comparativement à 7,299 qtx l'année précédente. La pêche au tacaud qui se pratique principalement au Nouveau-Brunswick a baissé à 19,601 qtx soit environ 3,140 qtx de moins qu'en 1927. Il y a aussi une forte diminution dans la prise de gasparot en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick, le volume total étant de 3,474 qtx au lieu de 9,383 qtx l'année précédente. En Nouvelle-Ecosse cette prise qui était de 8,195 qtx en 1927 a baissé à 2,488 qtx en 1928.

Homard.—Les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique donnent ensemble une augmentation de 5,000 qtx dans la prise de homard qui se chiffre à un total de 322,437 qtx; cependant les prix n'ont pas été aussi bons qu'en 1927 et la valeur totale de la prise, \$5,183,988, est de \$242,188 inférieure au chiffre de l'année précédente.

Autres mollusques.—La production de clovisses et mactres a augmenté dans les quatre provinces excepté au Nouveau-Brunswick, donnant un total de 46,486 barils ou une augmentation de 3,193 barils. La plus forte production, 30,058 barils, est contribué par le Nouveau-Brunswick. La production de pétoncles, 26,304 barils, donne 12,331 barils de moins qu'en 1927. La pêche à l'huître donne une faible diminution en Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau-Brunswick et Ile du Prince-Edouard pris ensemble, mais tandis que la Nouvelle-Ecosse et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard ont des prises respectives de 1,944 et 4,756 barils plus grandes que celles de 1927, la prise du Nouveau-Brunswick de 12,383 barils est de 1,191 barils en baisse sur l'année précédente.

Poissons frayant dans les rivières.—Si l'on prend ensemble les quatre provinces on constate une diminution dans la pêche du poisson frayant dans les rivières, le gasparot, le saumon et l'éperlan, bien que la prise de l'éperlan soit plus grande que celle de l'année précédente. La pêche au gasparot en Nouvelle-Ecosse a baissé de 14,680 qtx à 11,950 qtx et au Nouveau-Brunswick de 39,434 qtx à 23,600 qtx. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, où il n'y a pas de gasparot prix en 1927, on en a pêché 150 qtx en 1928. Le marché au gasparot, qui s'écoule généralement sous la forme de poisson salé, a été peu satisfaisant comme l'année précédente. La diminution totale dans le volume de saumon pris est de 22,398 qtx, le volume global des quatre provinces donnant seulement 26,715 qtx comparativement à 49,113 qtx en 1927. Il y a diminution dans chacune des quatre provinces de la pêche à l'éperlan, le Nouveau-Brunswick, qui est le principal producteur, donne une augmentation de 13,682 qtx avec un total pour cette province de 59,866 qtx mais chacune des trois autres provinces donne une diminution.

PÊCHERIES INTÉRIEURES

La pêche en eau douce se pratique au Nouveau-Brunswick, où elle a peu d'importance comparativement à la pêche en eau salée, et dans le Québec, l'Ontario, les Provinces des Prairies et le Yukon. Comparativement à 1927, l'année sous revue donne un gain dans la valeur des produits de la pêche en eau douce, dépassant d'un peu plus de \$800,000 les chiffres de l'année précédente, \$8,381,751 comparativement à \$7,575,912 en 1927. L'achigan, la barbotte, le saumon, le sauger, l'alose, l'esturgeon et les poissons divers donnent des augmentations, tandis qu'il y a diminution dans la pêche au gasparot, au maskinongé et à l'éperlan. L'Ontario contribue la plus forte pêche de poisson blanc, 58,235 qtx mais ce total est de 3,420 qtx inférieur à celui de 1927. Le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan ont donné un peu plus qu'en 1927 et l'Alberta un peu moins. Le Québec donne une faible augmentation. Le Manitoba, qui est le principal producteur de doré, a donné une plus forte prise qu'en 1927, 101,870 qtx comparativement à 99,813 qtx l'année précédente. La prise de l'Ontario, 20,012 qtx, n'est pas tout à fait aussi grande que celle de 1927. Celle de la Saskatchewan, 3,054 qtx, est légèrement inférieure à celle de l'année précédente mais l'Alberta, avec 8,499 qtx, donne 1,750 qtx de plus que l'année précédente. Toute la sandre prise vient de l'Ontario. Cette pêche donne une diminution en volume en 1928 avec une augmentation en valeur. Le Manitoba est toujours le principal producteur de brochet mais en 1928 il a donné 3,800 qtx de moins qu'en 1927 alors que la production a été de 40,166 qtx. Le Québec et la Saskatchewan ont donné plus qu'en 1927 mais l'Ontario et l'Alberta ont donné moins.

PÊCHERIES DES PROVINCES DES PRAIRIES

Dans l'ensemble, les pêcheries des provinces des prairies ont eu en 1928 une meilleure année qu'en 1927, malgré la rigueur de la température qui a grandement nui à la pêche en hiver. Au Manitoba, par exemple, où la production a été moins grande en volume, il y a augmentation en valeur. En Saskatchewan il y a augmentation de plus de 4,000 qtx dans la production commerciale. Les pêches d'hiver de l'Alberta ont produit beaucoup moins mais celles d'été donnent une plus grande augmentation, de sorte qu'il y a un gain net de plus de 4,500 qtx et les prix dans leur ensemble ont été satisfaisants; les prix du poisson en été sont de passable à moyen et ceux d'hiver, plutôt bons. Il y a augmentation dans le nombre de personnes engagées dans cette industrie dans les trois provinces et tout indique une tendance à l'expansion comme le fait voir une production plus grande. En Saskatchewan l'outillage employé est évalué à \$26,660 de plus qu'en 1926; par exemple, le nombre de seines s'étant augmenté de 2,926. En Alberta la valeur de l'outillage est portée à \$416,185. Malheureusement, les pêcheurs du Manitoba ont souffert de lourdes pertes dans leur outillage à la suite du mauvais temps. Comme résultat, plusieurs équipes ont perdu tout leur matériel de pêche et l'on estime que la perte totale en filets seulement atteint \$42,600. On remarque dans les trois provinces cette année un plus grand intérêt dans le sport de la pêche. En Alberta le nombre de permis a atteint un nouveau chiffre et la quantité de poisson pris par ces pêcheurs en Alberta est presque deux fois aussi considérable que l'année précédente. Le nombre de pêcheurs à la ligne en Saskatchewan pour 1928 est plus considérable que celui de 1927 mais leurs captures sont moindres: Au Manitoba, où le nombre de permis a atteint 6,113, la prise est estimée à 2,935 qtx, le trait le plus frappant étant le nombre d'étrangers ayant pris des licences qui dépasse le double de celui de 1927, atteignant 1,113. Cette amélioration dans le sport de la pêche des Provinces des Prairies est en grande partie le résultat de l'action du Département qui a semé de la truite et d'autres poissons dans les différents cours d'eau depuis quelques années. On a rapporté une bonne pêche dans les ruisseaux et cours d'eau qui ont été semés de truite. Des milliers de perches ont été prises dans le lac Mayatan, en Alberta, où en 1922 le Département a déposé seulement 42 poissons adultes. On peut voir en grand nombre les jeunes perches dans tous les autres lacs de l'Alberta où l'on a déposé des perches adultes aussi récemment qu'en 1925, tandis que les alevins de perches qui ont été mis dans le lac Whitewood cette même année étaient en 1928 des poissons d'une livre et demie. On a constaté en 1928 des résultats semblables avec le doré dans d'autres eaux. En Saskatchewan un nombre de cours et de nappes d'eau qui avaient été peuplés il y a quelques années donnent maintenant une bonne pêche et généralement dans chacune des trois provinces les résultats de cette politique de peuplement des eaux au moyen des poissonnières du gouvernement ont eu des résultats satisfaisants, le sport de la pêche étant meilleur d'année en année. Les pêcheries du lac Athabaska dans le nord extrême des provinces des prairies ont fait de nouveaux progrès en 1928, indiquant les possibilités que réservent les régions septentrionales du Dominion. Le poisson pris dans le lac Athabaska se vend en quantités de plus en plus grandes à mesure que la pêche y est développée par des méthodes énergiques et progressives. La truite soigneusement tranchée à la machine, gelée et emballée dans des enveloppes étiquetées de papier paraffiné, a été envoyée aux marchés européens les plus éloignés avec des résultats satisfaisants. On a ajouté deux remorqueurs à vapeur et deux barges-glacières à l'outillage de pêche, ce qui montre l'expansion de cette industrie sur ce lac. La création d'une coopérative de pêcheurs au Manitoba est un des développements importants de 1928 dans les pêcheries des provinces des Prairies. Cette coopérative, connue officiellement sous le nom de Manitoba Cooperative Fisheries, et qui est incorporée en vertu de la loi des sociétés coopératives du Manitoba, est le résultat d'altercations qui dureraient depuis des années entre les pêcheurs et les négociants de poisson du Manitoba. L'organisation a été complétée dans la mi-été de 1928 et jusqu'au 28 janvier

1929 elle avait disposé de 3,326,255 livres de poisson frais et gelé, produit de la pêche d'hiver. A la fin de janvier dernier la Coopérative comptait 515 membres, ce qui représentait estimativement de 1,000 à 1,200 hommes sur un total de 4,100 pêcheurs au Manitoba. L'industrie de la pêche dans ces provinces se ressent beaucoup du progrès des mines et de l'extension des chemins de fer qui permettent d'étendre les activités de la pêche dans des eaux peu éloignées et d'exploiter de nouveaux lieux de pêche. Par exemple, la construction du chemin de fer à la mine Flin-Flon, au nord du Manitoba, a rendu possible des opérations de pêche dans les eaux de la rivière Churchill, entre les détroits de Pélican et les chutes Island, le centre de la pêche à l'esturgeon sur la rivière Churchill, les pêcheurs pouvant placer leur poisson au terminus de chemin de fer en une journée et les expéditions atteignant Le Pas la journée suivante, tandis qu'autrefois il fallait faire un voyage, aller et retour, qui prenait vingt jours. De même, une extension de ce chemin de fer vers le nord du portage Cranberry jusqu'au mines Sherritt-Gordon, au lac Cold, maintenant en construction, rendra accessible toutes les eaux du nord du Manitoba le long de cette ligne et permettra de disposer du produit de la pêche. En Saskatchewan, un arpentage de chemin de fer projeté de Nipiwán a déjà tracé la route des pêcheurs jusqu'aux lacs Grand Ours, Ballantyne et Deschambault. Ce nouveau chemin de fer donnera accès à un nombre important de lacs poissonneux et avec d'autres chemins de fer mettra les produits de lieux de pêche très importants à une distance raisonnable des transports par chemin de fer.

PÊCHERIES DE LA CÔTE DU PACIFIQUE

La partie la plus importante de l'industrie poissonnière de la Colombie Britannique se trouve dans l'exportation du saumon en conserves qui en 1928 a été distribué dans plus de 25 pays différents. La France a été le plus fort client ayant pris environ 333,670 caisses sur un total de production de 2,035,637 caisses. Les achats de l'Australasie atteignent environ 269,000 caisses et le Royaume-Uni est le troisième client au point de vue quantité, prenant approximativement 258,000 caisses. Les expéditions à l'Europe continentale en outre de celles faites à la France, atteignent presque 150,000 caisses, les achats belges contribuant un tiers de cette quantité. Les consignations à la côte de l'Atlantique des Etats-Unis donnent un peu plus de 14,500 caisses. Les exportations à l'Afrique-Sud et à l'Afrique Occidentale donnent un total de plus de 63,000 caisses, tandis que les autres pays où cette précieuse denrée est expédiée comprennent les Etats de l'Amérique Centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud, Ceylan, la Chine, les Indes Occidentales, l'Egypte, Fidji, l'Inde, le Japon, les Philippines, les Straits Settlements et les Antilles. La production de saumon sockeye de 1928 ayant baissé à 203,541 caisses, plus de 100,000 caisses inférieure à la moyenne des cinq années 1924-28, le record de 1926 n'a pu être dépassé ou atteint. Tout de même le total de conserves de saumon n'est que de 30,000 caisses inférieure au chiffre de 1926. Les records de 1926 ont été dépassés pour le saumon rose et le quinat. Le saumon rose a donné 792,362 caisses ou 19,369 caisses de plus que le plus haut précédent et le quinat 161,294 caisses de plus que son record précédent et a atteint un total de 863,256 caisses. Le saumon cohoes a produit 150,684 caisses et le saumon de printemps 18,856 caisses, mais chaque année on emploie de plus en plus une plus grande quantité de saumon de printemps et de cohoes dans le commerce de poisson frais et gelé. La montée de saumon rose et de quinat a été exceptionnellement forte pour l'ensemble de la province et en même temps les officiers de pêcheries informent qu'au cours de la saison ils ont constaté la présence de variétés de saumon dans des cours d'eau où elles n'avaient jamais été vues auparavant. La baisse de production de sockeye vient principalement des rivières Fraser et Skeena. Dans ces deux rivières au cours des deux années précédentes la montée du sockeye qui s'était prolongée beaucoup

plus tard que d'ordinaire avait aidé la production, mais en 1928 rien de tel ne s'est produit sur la Fraser. Sur la rivière Skeena la réduction de production est attribuable à l'application d'une période de clôture de 60 heures par semaine au cours de la montée du saumon rose dans ces eaux, mesure adoptée pour assurer la conservation, et dont le résultat semble amplement prouver la sagesse. Les opérations dans le sound Barclay au cours de l'année indiquent que le programme de pisciculture et de restriction de pêche dans ces eaux a eu de bons effets comme le montre la montée excellente du saumon. Au cours de l'année on a noté une amélioration dans l'emballage et la continuation de ce progrès devrait avoir pour résultat des marchés plus faciles et plus satisfaisants. L'amélioration du standard est considérée retraceable en grande partie à deux causes: d'abord, la réduction des seines à puise employées, réduction provenant des efforts du département pour persuader à tous les intéressés qu'ils devaient s'entendre entre eux à cet effet. A la suite de cette entente, la pêche avec seine à puise a été confinée pour la plupart du temps à des eaux se trouvant à une distance raisonnable des conserveries alimentées par les seines et le saumon s'est trouvé apporté de cette manière aux conserveries plus frais et en meilleur état. Le second facteur d'amélioration de l'étalon se trouve dans les règlements exigeant que le poisson transporté par eau là où la navigation est susceptible de retard soit vidé et emballé dans la glace immédiatement après la prise. Deux autres développements d'intérêt et d'importance se sont produits en 1928 sur les côtes du Pacifique; ce sont, une augmentation de la production de hareng salé à sec et une augmentation de la production d'huile et de poudre de poisson. Le hareng salé à sec est exporté en Chine et la production de 1928 a atteint un niveau record—1,072,188 qtx—en dépit du désarroi politique dans lequel se trouve actuellement ce pays et qui a nécessairement son écho sur les problèmes mercantiles. La production de l'an dernier est de 23,998 qtx supérieure à celle de 1927. L'huile de poisson extraite en 1928 en Colombie Britannique donne un total de 5,047,339 gallons comparativement à 3,657,627 gallons en 1927. La production de poudre de poisson et d'engrais (y compris aussi un peu d'os de baleine) est de 20,119 tonnes, comparativement à 17,655 tonnes l'année précédente. Cette forte augmentation provient de la pêche au pilchard, les huileries montant leur production de 2,673,876 gallons à 3,995,806 gallons et la production de poudre et d'engrais à 14,500 tonnes, comparativement à 12,169 tonnes en 1927. La mise en conserve du pilchard a aussi atteint un chiffre élevé en 1928 donnant 65,097 caisses, le plus fort total de toute année depuis 1920. On constate en 1928 une certaine augmentation dans la proportion revenant au Canada des produits de la pêche du flétan débarqués à Prince Rupert bien que la quantité de poisson débarqué à ce port par les vaisseaux américains soit encore plus grande que celle débarquée par les goélettes canadiennes. Le flétan débarqué aux ports de la Colombie Britannique au cours de l'année donne 302,820 qtx de plus que le total de 1927 mais encore moins que la moyenne de la période 1923-26. Il y a une bonne augmentation dans le nombre de phoques à fourrure pris au large des côtes de la Colombie Britannique par les Indiens en 1928 de même qu'une augmentation dans la pêche à la baleine. Les Indiens qui ont droit de prendre des phoques en vertu du traité de la chasse Pélagique ont débarqué 2,090 peaux comparativement à 1,476 en 1927. La pêche à la baleine a été faite par six vaisseaux à vapeur avec deux bases opérant au cours de l'année dont la prise a été de 305 contre 258 en 1927 et 269 en 1926. Continuant ses efforts pour développer le sport de la pêche dans la province, le gouvernement a semé des œufs et des alevins en 201 cours d'eau en 1928 et a maintenu une minutieuse inspection des lacs et des cours d'eau dans les territoires concernés. On s'attend à des résultats fructueux de ces efforts.

Résumé de la production, 1928

Le tableau qui suit donne pour l'ensemble du Canada un relevé de tout le poisson pris et mis sur le marché en 1928. On y trouvera d'abord la quantité et la valeur de la prise de chaque espèce au navire ou bateau de pêche, puis l'indication de la forme sous laquelle chacune de ces espèces a été livrée à la consommation et la valeur qu'elle avait alors.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant l'année 1928

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes		
	Quantité	Valeur	
		\$	
Morue prise	qtx	2,150,078	4,102,735
Mise en vente—			
Frache.....	qtx	127,041	487,180
Filets frais.....	qtx	21,104	245,815
En saumure.....	qtx	124,544	561,796
En boîte.....	caisses	2,271	18,400
Fumée.....	qtx	404	3,232
Filets fumés.....	qtx	55,629	672,165
Séchée.....	qtx	466,774	3,699,963
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	34,558	400,527
Huile de fole (médicinale).....	gal.	125,724	114,178
Huile de morue.....	gal.	178,561	82,521
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	6,285,777
Eglefin, pris	qtx	481,708	983,251
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	168,421	613,248
Filets frais.....	qtx	37,001	440,041
En boîte.....	caisses	9,664	69,734
Fumé.....	qtx	42,235	357,967
Filets fumés.....	qtx	9,981	124,980
En saumure.....	qtx	6,592	16,624
Séché.....	qtx	19,851	99,205
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	1,159	11,982
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	1,733,781
Merluce et lingue, prises	qtx	253,244	198,469
Mise en vente—			
Fracches.....	qtx	18,923	24,470
Filets frais.....	qtx	1,356	12,830
En saumure.....	qtx	52,728	112,906
Filets fumés.....	qtx	3,078	33,286
Séchés.....	qtx	36,199	170,341
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	1,709	14,404
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	368,237
Merlan, pris	qtx	61,691	63,221
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	5,303	12,090
Filets frais.....	qtx	62	600
En saumure.....	qtx	10,656	28,574
Séché.....	qtx	14,432	66,607
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	107,871
Collin, pris	qtx	18	72
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	18	128
Barbotés, prises	qtx	1,287	1,262
Mises en vente—			
Fracches.....	qtx	1,272	3,816
Filets frais.....	qtx	5	60
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	3,876
Flétan, pris	qtx	329,923	3,269,918
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	329,836	3,811,647
Fumé.....	qtx	7	147
En boîte.....	caisses	47	527
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	3,812,321
Carrelet, barbue, plie, etc., pris	qtx	7,606	17,127
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	7,606	34,136
Bale, prise	qtx	3,594	5,069
Mis en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	3,594	11,711

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1928—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes		
	Quantité	Valeur	
		\$	
Sole, prise	qtx	20,072	52,822
Mise en vente—			
Fralche.....	qtx	19,226	90,556
Filets frais.....	qtx	282	5,584
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	96,140
Hareng, pris	qtx	2,336,061	1,955,757
Mise en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	149,674	291,475
Sans arêtes.....	qtx	355	3,627
En boîte.....	caisses	4,099	16,807
Fumé.....	qtx	72,351	314,100
Salé à sec.....	qtx	1,072,188	1,489,501
Mariné.....	brl	18,377	124,319
Utilisé comme boette.....	brl	190,676	430,774
Engrais.....	brl	87,840	69,487
Huile.....	gal.	101,502	34,012
Poudre.....	tonnes	1,564	76,651
Ecailles.....	qtx	3,488	19,031
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	2,869,784
Maquereau, pris	qtx	123,768	346,076
Mise en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	60,654	283,257
En boîte.....	caisses	336	1,955
Fumé.....	qtx	43	430
Salé.....	brl	20,921	242,625
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	528,267
Sardines, prises	brl	285,990	356,506
Mises en vente—			
En boîte.....	caisses	257,881	1,032,874
Fralche et salée.....	brl	221,316	258,848
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	1,291,722
Pilchard, pris	qtx	1,610,252	1,075,407
Mise en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	118	1,062
Fumé.....	qtx	128	882
En boîte.....	caisses	65,097	314,457
Utilisé comme boette.....	brl	2,149	5,175
Huile.....	gal.	3,995,806	1,474,512
Engrais.....	tonnes	14,500	767,049
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	2,563,137
Gasparot, pris	qtx	35,704	28,649
Mise en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	8,972	15,143
Fumé.....	qtx	1,510	5,073
Salé.....	brl	7,905	35,869
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	56,085
Bar, pris	qtx	281	3,193
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	281	4,284
Perche, prise	qtx	1,425	8,135
Mise en vente, fralche.....	qtx	1,425	12,389
Saumon, pris	qtx	2,284,170	8,538,207
Mise en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	277,821	2,890,685
En boîte.....	caisses	2,030,329	13,776,092
Fumé.....	qtx	586	8,819
Salé sec.....	qtx	170,553	678,659
Fumé frais.....	qtx	21,467	505,301
Mariné.....	qtx	11,240	158,485
Utilisé comme boette.....	qtx	158	801
Œufs de.....	qtx	3,061	10,425
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	17,829,267
Alose, prise	qtx	7,582	39,844
Mise en vente—			
Fralche.....	qtx	7,452	66,892
Salée.....	brl	42	1,350
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	68,042

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1928—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes	
	Quantité	Valeur
		\$
Eperlan, pris.....	qtx 83,103	774,761
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 83,103	1,172,748
Esturgeon, pris.....	qtx 305	5,134
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 305	6,640
Truite, prise.....	qtx 1,619	25,982
Mise en vente—		
Frache.....	qtx 1,507	27,730
En boîte.....	caisses 104	803
Mariné.....	qtx 16	96
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	28,629
Cabillaud, pris.....	qtx 13,388	65,906
Mis en vente—		
Frais.....	qtx 4,727	33,250
En saumure.....	qtx 72	1,326
Fumé.....	qtx 4,241	60,750
Filets fumés.....	qtx 12	126
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	101,452
Morue longue, prise.....	qtx 50,772	327,424
Mise en vente—		
Frache.....	qtx 50,268	363,992
En saumure.....	qtx 78	689
Fumée.....	qtx 178	1,420
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	366,101
Morue rouge, prise.....	qtx 4,225	16,230
Mise en vente—		
Frache.....	qtx 4,129	20,960
Fumée.....	qtx 48	436
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	21,396
Bonite, prise.....	qtx 1,629	8,648
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx 1,629	13,249
Capelan, prise.....	brl 4,864	6,180
Mis en vente, frais.....	brl 4,864	6,361
Anguille, prise.....	qtx 2,421	21,208
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx 2,421	27,730
Roussette, ou chien de mer, pris ¹	qtx 231,141	80,822
Poupe, prise.....	qtx 553	1,801
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 553	2,921
Oufachon, pris.....	qtx 413	1,945
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 413	2,349
Encornet, pris.....	brl 4,573	10,428
Utilisé comme boîte.....	brl 4,573	11,238
Espadon, pris.....	qtx 8,088	112,243
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 8,088	132,345
Tacaud, pris.....	qtx 19,613	30,861
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 19,613	70,191
Poissons divers, pris.....	qtx 8,715	42,843
(Non compris les poissons énumérés ailleurs).		
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx 8,715	42,843
Clovisse et mactres, prises.....	brl 63,320	134,150
Mises en vente—		
Fraîches.....	brl 20,281	60,539
En boîte.....	caisses 43,090	262,335
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	322,874
Bucardes, prises.....	qtx 209	777
Mis en vente.....	qtx 209	1,083
Abalone, pris.....	bbl 578	2,890
Mis en vente, frais.....	caisses 578	5,78

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1928—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes	
	Quantité	Valeur
		\$
Crabes, pris qtx	6,451	27,989
Mis en vente—		
Frais..... qtx	5,928	34,018
En boîte..... caisses	52	1,248
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	35,266
Homard, pris qtx	322,437	3,611,962
Mis en vente—		
Vivant..... qtx	97,906	2,215,352
Chair..... qtx	332	25,820
En boîte..... caisses	111,936	2,853,922
Foie de..... caisses	4,867	58,894
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	5,183,988
Huitres, prises brl	21,493	164,108
Mises en vente, fraîches..... brl	21,493	214,180
Pétoncles, pris brl	26,304	140,838
Mis en vente—		
Ecaillés..... gal.	52,139	163,417
En boîte..... caisses	119	1,190
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	164,607
Crevettes, prises qtx	1,202	10,303
Mises en vente, fraîches..... qtx	1,202	14,280
Langues et noues, marinées ou séchées qtx	1,111	4,748
Bigorneau, pris qtx	1,298	2,296
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	1,298	3,701
Algue, verte qtx	2,526	4,009
Mise en vente, séchée..... qtx	388	4,579
Phoque à fourrure, pris nomb.	2,090	18,812
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	2,090	23,092
Phoque, commun nomb.	8,258	31,177
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	8,258	32,962
Huile de..... gal.	8,015	3,096
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	36,058
Marsouins, pris nomb.	3	90
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	3	36
Huile..... gal.	142	57
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	93
Baleines, prises nomb.	305	318,616
Mises en vente—		
Os et poudre..... tonnes	376	12,784
Huile de..... gal.	571,914	260,592
Engrais de..... tonnes	754	45,240
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	318,616
Produits divers—		
Huile de poisson..... gal.	465,501	152,382
Colle de poisson..... gal.	15,348	11,584
Peaux et os de poisson..... qtx	13,087	23,129
Entrailles de poisson..... tonnes	12,240	45,649
Engrais de poisson..... tonnes	881	27,121
Poudre de poisson..... tonnes	6,858	380,273
Autres produits.....	-	11,991
Valeur totale des pêcheries—		
Valeur des prises.....	-	27,046,153
Valeur marchande.....	-	46,669,222

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1928—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures		
	Quantité	Valeur	
		\$	
Gasparot, pris	qtx	548	1,644
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	284	852
Salé.....	brl	88	792
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	1,644
Achigan, pris	qtx	698	9,324
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	698	9,593
Carpe, prise	qtx	13,497	76,436
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	13,497	92,754
Barbotte, prise	qtx	8,935	78,626
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	8,935	84,733
Anguille, prise	qtx	23,240	198,793
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	23,240	200,021
Œil-d'or, pris	qtx	10,713	54,106
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	71	832
Fumé.....	qtx	6,552	115,124
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	115,956
Hareng, pris	qtx	59,993	168,861
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	59,993	235,127
Masknongé, pris	qtx	93	2,369
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	93	2,369
Poisson divers (gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.), pris	qtx	49,281	203,069
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	49,281	205,539
Mulet, pris	qtx	16,065	26,433
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	16,065	37,557
Perche, prise	qtx	51,751	639,338
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	51,751	750,926
Doré, pris	qtx	142,610	1,289,325
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	142,610	1,616,442
Sandre, prise	qtx	21,496	257,952
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	21,496	257,952
Brochet, pris	qtx	62,701	277,632
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	62,701	362,922
Saumon, pris	qtx	1,981	34,322
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	1,981	37,786
Saugers, pris	qtx	4,104	22,731
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	4,104	28,795
Alose, prise	qtx	1,635	13,914
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	1,635	13,914
Eperlan, pris	qtx	8,774	68,704
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	8,774	68,704
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	4,561	115,748
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	4,561	129,658
Caviar.....	liv.	4,711	4,711
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	134,369
Truite, prise	qtx	90,075	1,054,323
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	90,075	1,319,150
Tullipl, pris	qtx	104,145	455,418
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	103,715	608,961
Fumé.....	qtx	268	3,970
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	612,931
Poisson blanc, pris	qtx	180,695	1,653,232
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	180,695	2,192,567
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—			
Valeur des prises.....			6,702,350
Valeur marchande.....			8,381,751
Valeur totale de toutes les pêcheries—			
Valeur des prises.....			33,748,503
Valeur marchande.....			55,050,973

Moyens de production: Capital, outillage, employés, etc.

(1) Opérations primaires—

Capital.—La valeur des vaisseaux, bateaux et engins de pêche (filets, seines, pièges, chaluts, etc.), servant aux opérations primaires de pêche en 1928 est de \$31,131,088, comparativement à \$31,851,979 en 1927 et \$29,038,613 en 1926. Le tableau 3 donne le nombre et la valeur de chaque espèce de bateaux et d'engins de pêche pour chacune de ces trois années. On y remarquera que les statistiques des engins de pêche de 1928 sont beaucoup plus détaillées que celles des années précédentes.

Personnel.—Le nombre d'hommes employés sur les bateaux ou pêchant sans bateau en 1928 est de 62,785, comparativement à 63,415 en 1927 et 61,371 en 1926. (Tableau 4).

(2) Usines poissonnières—

Capital.—Le capital engagé dans les usines poissonnières en 1928 est de \$26,941,283 comparativement à \$24,454,482 en 1927 et \$28,868,071 en 1926. Ces totaux comprennent la valeur des terrains des bâtiments et des machineries, des produits et des matières premières en main, l'argent en caisse et les comptes courants. (Tableau 5).

Personnel.—Le nombre de personnes employées dans les usines en 1928 est de 15,434 comparativement à 16,697 en 1927 et 17,408 en 1926. Les homarderies ont employé le plus grand nombre de personnes en 1928, 5,811, suivies par les saumoneries avec un total de 5,179. (Tableau 6).

3. Matériel et agrès de pêche. Valeur des vaisseaux et barques de pêche, filets, pièges, quais, etc., employés dans les pêcheries canadiennes en 1926, 1927 et 1928

Nomenclature	Pêcheries maritimes					
	1926		1927		1928	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$	
Chalutiers à vapeur.....	14	990,000	17	1,240,000	11	743,000
Vaisseau de pêche à vapeur.....	8	159,500	11	178,000	9	164,500
Vaisseaux à voiles et à gazoline.....	1,398	6,454,422	1,561	8,017,679	1,422	7,707,251
Barques (voiles et rames).....	14,138	615,936	14,569	679,949	14,877	587,472
Barques à gazoline.....	15,622	5,328,186	15,944	5,434,057	15,136	6,004,131
Pinasses et chalands.....	529	516,783	664	566,293	407	579,515
Filets à mailles ¹	125,899	4,507,399	124,590	5,178,239	67,139	1,231,711
Seines à saumon traînantes ²	-	-	-	-	11,349	1,444,019
Seines à saumon, de fond ²	-	-	-	-	21	5,500
Seines à saumon, à parc ²	-	-	-	-	136	39,500
Autres seines à parc ²	-	-	-	-	855	449,495
Seines de fond ²	-	-	-	-	602	1,861
Seines à éperlan ²	-	-	-	-	15,294	591,458
Seines à parc ²	-	-	-	-	65	13,000
Nasses.....	470	604,750	455	586,515	446	429,155
Nasses à seines ²	-	-	-	-	19	3,800
Seines en bourse pour saumon ²	-	-	-	-	354	512,244
Autres seines ²	-	-	-	-	1,913	449,242
Traineurs de nasse ²	-	-	-	-	82	17,100
Chaluts.....	18,207	300,374	18,129	307,217	18,557	326,691
Lignes à main.....	69,434	120,321	67,577	132,710	65,603	155,693
Pièges à crabes.....	4,215	15,445	6,045	22,735	6,551	21,583
Pièges à anguille.....	-	-	100	400	-	418
Pièges à homard.....	1,613,974	1,926,793	1,659,784	1,995,920	1,586,576	2,050,207
Parcs à homard ²	-	-	-	-	44	39,570
Râteaux à huîtres ²	-	-	-	-	1,365	5,207
Râteaux à pétoncles ²	180	3,420	312	8,170	418	10,130
Râteaux à maîtres ²	-	-	-	-	329	682
Parcs d'huîtres et outillage.....	1	26,000	1	26,000	1	26,000
Quais et môles.....	2,623	977,820	2,511	954,820	2,060	825,365
Glacières.....	567	448,401	573	450,901	494	342,275
Fumeries.....	7,331	1,026,824	7,313	1,005,825	6,049	920,539
Valeur totale.....	-	24,022,374	-	26,785,430	-	25,698,928

¹ Pour 1926 et 1927, comprend tous les filets et seines.² Pas donné séparément avant 1928.

3. Matériel et agrès de pêche. Valeur des vaisseaux et barques de pêche, filets, pièges, quais, etc. employés dans les pêcheries canadiennes en 1926, 1927 et 1928—fin

Nomenclature	Pêcheries Intérieures					
	1926		1927		1928	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	140	\$ 1,038,674	138	\$ 1,037,354	135	\$ 1,037,684
Barques (voiles et rames).....	3,828	189,616	4,020	180,480	3,860	176,471
Barques à gazoline.....	1,444	778,170	1,504	847,425	1,557	906,516
Chaland.....	3	2,500	2	5,000	7	23,500
Filets à mailles.....	-	1,491,831	-	1,584,005	-	1,606,105
Seines.....	131	25,018	144	21,925	160	22,851
Filets à parcs.....	1,322	624,820	1,240	531,622	1,225	672,780
Filets cylindriques.....	1,185	34,596	996	34,154	921	29,602
Filets à rouleaux.....	52	605	57	691	80	978
Lignes.....	3,033	59,697	2,668	20,112	2,573	43,800
Nasses.....	1,308	83,222	1,442	124,487	1,624	129,789
Pièges à anguilles.....	25	100	-	-	110	320
Routes.....	3	450	7	1,050	6	900
Dards.....	140	990	123	910	88	1,134
Quais et môles.....	462	195,698	469	167,273	467	183,760
Glacières.....	945	451,170	955	464,592	1,005	545,058
Fumeries.....	292	39,082	356	45,470	331	50,912
Valeur totale.....	-	5,016,239	-	5,066,549	-	5,432,160

4. Personnel occupé aux opérations de pêche en 1926, 1927 et 1928

Classification	Pêcheries maritimes			Pêcheries intérieures		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Hommes employés:						
A bord des chalutiers à vapeur.....	249	311	226	-	-	-
A bord des navires.....	7,660	7,808	7,567	729	732	767
A bord des chaloupes.....	40,122	39,672	38,061	8,193	8,320	8,166
A bord des pinasses.....	737	804	536	6	4	21
Pêcheurs sans embarcations.....	1	1,743	2,972	3,675	4,021	4,469
Total.....	48,768	59,338	49,362	12,603	13,077	13,423

¹ Pas d'information.

5. Capital d'exploitation¹ des établissements de préparation du poisson en 1926, 1927 et 1928

Énumération	1926		1927		1928	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Homarderies.....	455	1,477,374	438	1,419,604	375	1,358,269
Saunoneries.....	79	16,367,870	81	11,565,454	67	12,477,218
Crustacés et mollusques.....	19	226,012	15	99,417	22	271,831
Sardineries et autres conserveries.....	4	1,253,424	6	1,365,674	5	1,262,229
Saurisseries.....	251	7,438,396	199	7,009,985	204	7,520,353
Huileries.....	23	2,104,995	34	2,964,350	40	4,051,383
Total.....	831	28,868,071	773	24,454,482	713	26,941,283

¹ Embrasse la valeur des terrains, bâtiments, aménagements, outillages les matières premières en stock et les fonds de roulement.

6. Personnel des établissements de préparation du poisson en 1926, 1927 et 1928

Énumération	1926			1927			1928		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Personnes employées dans les:									
Homarderies.....	2,887	3,614	6,501	2,790	3,390	6,180	2,614	3,197	5,811
Saunoneries.....	4,439	2,355	6,794	4,288	2,438	6,726	3,307	1,872	5,179
Établissements de préparation des mollusques et crustacés.....	82	201	283	100	127	227	103	326	429
Sardineries et autres conserveries.....	340	142	482	293	153	446	275	143	418
Saurisseries.....	2,511	321	2,832	2,257	244	2,501	2,566	229	2,795
Huileries.....	503	13	516	602	15	617	765	37	802
Total.....	10,762	6,646	17,408	10,330	6,367	16,697	9,630	5,804	15,434

Détails des usines poissonnières

Nombre d'établissements.—Le nombre d'usines poissonnières en activité au Canada en 1928 est de 713, classifiées comme suit: 375 homarderies, 67 saumoneries, 22 conserveries de clovisses, 5 sardinerias, 204 saurisséries et 40 huileries. Comparativement à l'année précédente, le nombre de homarderies montre un déclin de 63, les saumoneries un déclin de 14, et les sardinerias une diminution de 1, tandis que les conserveries de clovisses donnent une augmentation de 7, les saurisséries une augmentation de 5 et les huileries une augmentation de 6. Les conserveries sont classifiées selon l'espèce de poisson mis en conserves mais dans un grand nombre de ces usines on fait aussi le fumage et le salage du poisson. En 1928, le nombre de conserveries faisant aussi le fumage, le salage ou le séchage du poisson est de 38, comprenant 26 homarderies, 7 saumoneries, 2 conserveries de clovisses et 3 sardinerias. On a classifié sous l'en-tête de saurisséries tous les établissements préparant le poisson autrement que par la mise en conserves, tandis que les huileries sont les usines préparant l'huile et la poudre de poisson. Ces industries sont limitées aux provinces maritimes, au Québec et à la Colombie Britannique.

Personnel et traitements.—En 1928 le personnel se compose de 15,434 personnes comprenant 630 employés à salaires, 10,579 à gages et 4,225 travaillant à la pièce. Cette dernière classification comprend plus spécialement les ouvriers à contrat dans les saumoneries de la Colombie Britannique où une grande partie du travail est à forfait, l'entrepreneur engageant ses propres travailleurs et étant lui-même payé par la saumonerie suivant la quantité de poisson mise en boîtes. Plus de la moitié des travailleurs dans les saumoneries de la Colombie Britannique sont employés de cette manière. Comparativement à l'année précédente, le total d'employés donne une diminution de 1,263. Les rapports des établissements ont été classifiés de manière à montrer (1) les usines employant moins de cinq personnes, (2) celles en employant cinq et plus et (3) celles qui n'ont pas d'employés, le travail étant fait par le propriétaire lui-même. Le premier groupe (moins de 5 personnes) comprend 174 établissements, le second groupe, (de 5 personnes et plus), 503 établissements et le troisième groupe (pas d'employés), 36 établissements. La somme payée aux employés en 1928 est de \$5,261,096, divisée comme suit: Aux employés à salaire \$853,800; aux employés à gages \$3,539,070; aux employés à la pièce \$868,226. Ce total donne une diminution de \$112,855 sur l'année précédente. Le tableau ci-dessous donne les statistiques des employés à salaire et à gages pour les trois années 1926, 1927 et 1928.

7. Personnel des usines poissonnières, appointements et salaires, 1926, 1927 et 1928

Année	Employés		Ouvriers et journaliers		Ouvriers à l'entreprise ou aux pièces		Total, personnel, appointements et salaires	
	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837
1927.....	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951
1928.....	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096

La main-d'oeuvre, par mois.—Les mois de plus grande activité de toute l'industrie sont juin, avec 9,418 employés à gages et mai avec 8,942, tandis que les mois de moindre activité sont février, avec 1,468 employés à gages et janvier avec 1,719. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les employés à la pièce sur qui aucune statistique n'existe. Dans les homarderies les mois de plus grande activité sont mai et juin; dans les saumoneries, juin, juillet et août; dans les saurisséries, septembre, octobre, novembre et décembre; et dans les huileries, juillet, août et septembre. Dans les conserveries de clovisses et dans les sardinerias le nombre d'employés ne varie guère de mois en mois. Le tableau ci-dessous donne les statistiques de l'emploi des trois dernières années.

8. Main-d'œuvre de l'industrie poissonnière—Nombre d'employés sur la liste de paie le 15 de chaque mois en 1926, 1927 et 1928

Mois	1926			1927			1928		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Janvier.....	1,458	95	1,553	1,656	112	1,768	1,608	111	1,719
Février.....	1,322	119	1,441	1,528	97	1,625	1,387	81	1,468
Mars.....	2,086	272	2,358	2,106	314	2,423	1,634	213	1,847
Avril.....	4,041	1,078	5,119	4,058	831	4,889	3,760	1,090	4,859
Mai.....	6,341	3,822	10,163	6,109	3,545	9,654	5,629	3,313	8,942
Juin.....	6,933	3,924	10,857	6,812	3,535	10,347	6,270	3,148	9,418
Juillet.....	5,848	2,183	8,031	4,893	1,036	5,929	4,766	910	5,676
Août.....	4,572	759	5,331	4,441	676	5,117	4,434	560	4,994
Septembre.....	4,230	632	4,862	3,880	573	4,452	4,194	496	4,690
Octobre.....	3,895	598	4,493	3,512	440	3,952	3,850	309	4,219
Novembre.....	3,064	281	3,345	2,722	186	2,908	3,100	210	3,310
Décembre.....	2,127	199	2,326	2,163	162	2,325	2,585	184	2,769

¹ A l'exclusion des ouvriers travaillant à l'entreprise ou à la pièce.

Combustible.—Le combustible employé dans les établissements en 1928, y compris l'électricité servant comme force motrice, a une valeur totale de \$494,887 comparativement à \$465,230 en 1927. Le principal item de 1928 est le charbon, \$249,089; l'huile \$125,392; le bois \$48,151; l'électricité \$43,347. Dans les conserveries de homards et de clovisses le charbon, le bois et la gazoline sont les principaux combustibles; dans les saumoneries, le charbon, l'huile et le bois; dans les sardineries, le charbon et l'huile; dans les saurisséries, le charbon, le bois et l'électricité et dans les huileries, le charbon, l'huile et l'électricité.

Force motrice.—Le principal item de la production de force motrice mesurée par la quantité de h.p. produite en 1928 comprend: les engins et les turbines à vapeur au nombre de 238, avec une capacité totale de 5,090 h.p. Les engins à combustion interne viennent en second, au nombre de 597 et une capacité de 3,664 h.p. Les moteurs électriques, en troisième, au nombre de 155 et une capacité de 2,808 h.p. et les turbines et roues hydrauliques en quatrième, au nombre de 65 et une capacité de 1,152 h.p. Les conserveries et les huileries se servent principalement des engins et des turbines à vapeur, tandis que les saurisséries emploient plutôt les moteurs électriques.

Matières premières.—La valeur totale du poisson acheté par les usines pour entrer dans la préparation des produits poissonniers ou pour être consommé frais est de \$15,617,194. La valeur du sel, des récipients et autres matières premières est de \$4,961,573, donnant un total de \$20,578,767 en 1928 comparativement à \$18,364,846 en 1927. La quantité de poisson employé par ces établissements en 1928 est de 8,230,443 qtx ou 73 p.c. de la prise totale de poisson d'eau salée au cours de l'année, les autres 27 p.c. étant vendus directement par les pêcheurs. Le tableau ci-dessous donne la valeur des matières premières employées chacune des trois années.

9. Valeur des matières premières de l'industrie poissonnière, 1926, 1927 et 1928

	1926	1927	1928
	\$	\$	\$
Poisson.....	16,692,352	14,379,521	15,617,194
Sel.....	356,267	360,056	444,471
Récipients.....	4,652,025	3,290,832	4,144,425
Autres matières premières.....	333,485	334,337	372,677
Total.....	22,034,129	18,364,846	20,578,767

Valeur de la production.—La production des usines poissonnières de 1928 donne une valeur totale de \$36,267,732, comprenant \$27,992,063 pour le poisson mis en boîtes, salé, séché, etc., et \$8,275,669 représentant la valeur du poisson vendu pour être consommé frais. À ce total, les saumoneries ont contribué \$15,269,249 ou 42 p.c., les saurisséries \$11,331,890 ou 31 p.c.; les homarderies \$4,522,434 ou 12 p.c.; les huileries \$3,089,059 ou 9 p.c.; les sardinerias \$1,759,246 ou 5 p.c.; et les conserveries de clovisses \$295,854 ou 1 p.c. La classification des rapports des établissements suivant la valeur de leur production montre qu'en 1928 235 établissements ont une production inférieure à \$5,000; 121, de \$5,000 à moins de \$10,000; 126, de \$10,000 à moins de \$20,000; 91, de \$20,000 à moins de \$50,000 et 140, plus de \$50,000. Dans ce dernier groupe se trouvent 60 saumoneries, 39 saurisséries, 22 huileries, 15 homarderies, 2 conserveries de clovisses et 2 sardinerias. Le tableau qui suit donne les statistiques de la valeur de production par espèces d'établissements, pour les années 1926 à 1928.

10. Valeur des produits de l'industrie poissonnière, 1926, 1927 et 1928

Nomenclature	1926		1927		1928	
	Poisson vendu frais	Poisson en boîte ou autrement préparé	Poisson vendu frais	Poisson en boîte ou autrement préparé	Poisson vendu frais	Poisson en boîte ou autrement préparé
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Homarderies.....	886,127	4,005,358	933,631	3,709,313	1,263,559	3,258,875
Saumoneries.....	167,617	17,123,468	284,452	13,042,682	338,907	14,930,342
Établissements de conserves de mollusques.....	11,794	222,118	-	178,956	3,927	291,927
Sardinerias.....	234,809	1,725,344	192,981	1,320,476	241,237	1,518,009
Saurisséries.....	6,048,473	4,474,036	5,712,426	3,823,079	6,428,039	4,903,851
Huileries et fabriques d'engrais.	-	1,291,620	-	1,886,613	-	3,089,059
Total.....	7,348,820	28,841,944	7,123,490	23,961,119	8,275,669	27,992,663

Autres données.—Le recensement annuel des industries relève aussi des informations sur la forme d'organisation, la période d'activité et le nombre d'heures pendant lesquelles les employés ont travaillé. Une classification des usines de 1928 suivant leur forme d'organisation montre que 329 établissements sont exploités par des particuliers, 126 par des associés, 250 par des compagnies à fonds social et 8 par des associations coopératives. Presque toutes les saumoneries et les huileries sont exploitées par des compagnies à fonds social tandis que les autres usines poissonnières sont en plus grand nombre la propriété de particuliers ou de quelques associés. Le nombre de jours d'activité en 1928 pour tous les établissements est de 72,941 ou une moyenne de 102 jours par établissement. Une classification des établissements suivant le nombre de jours en opération montre que 293 ont été actifs pendant moins de 60 jours, 192 de 60 à 119 jours, 114 de 120 à 179 jours, 47 de 180 à 239 jours et 67 de 240 jours et plus. Le groupe des établissements actifs pendant 240 jours et plus comprend 41 saurisséries, 10 homarderies, 6 saumoneries, 6 huileries et 3 conserveries de clovisses et 1 sardinerie. La moyenne de durée du travail par jour est de 8.6 heures et 50.8 par semaine. La classification de la main-d'œuvre suivant le nombre d'heures de travail pendant le mois de plus grande activité montre 4,536 personnes travaillant 8 heures par jour ou moins, 3,045 travaillant 9 heures, 5,072 travaillant 10 heures et 284 travaillant plus de 10 heures. Les statistiques des heures de travail sont données en détail dans les tableaux d'ensemble.

Répartition par provinces

Les tableaux 11-17 qui suivent sont consacrés à la production poissonnière dans les provinces. On y trouve la valeur totale des pêcheries; la quantité de poisson pris et de poisson vendu, pour les espèces principales; la quantité et la valeur de tout le poisson pris et vendu; la valeur totale, par comté ou district de tout le poisson de mer pris et vendu; le volume du poisson pêché en haute mer; la valeur du matériel de pêche et le nombre du personnel.

11. Valeur des pêcheries, par provinces, de 1924 à 1928, par ordre de leur importance en 1928

Provinces	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927. (Aug. +, dimin. -)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Colombie Britannique.....	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109	22,890,913	26,562,727	+ 3,671,814
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922	10,783,631	11,681,995	+ 898,364
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478	4,406,673	5,001,641	+ 594,968
Ontario.....	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193	3,670,229	4,030,753	+ 360,524
Québec.....	2,283,314	3,044,919	3,110,964	2,736,450	2,996,614	+ 260,164
Manitoba.....	1,232,563	1,466,939	2,328,803	2,039,738	2,240,314	+ 200,576
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1,201,772	1,598,119	1,358,934	1,367,807	1,196,681	- 171,126
Alberta.....	339,107	458,504	749,076	712,469	725,050	+ 12,581
Saskatchewan.....	482,402	494,882	444,288	503,609	563,533	+ 59,924
Territoire du Yukon.....	18,773	15,370	17,866	12,090	51,665	+ 39,575
Total.....	41,534,235	47,942,131	56,360,633	49,123,609	55,050,973	+ 5,927,364

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1924-1928

Ile du Prince-Édouard

Espèces	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927. (Aug. +, dimin. -)
Homard..... qtx	65,898	78,570	66,298	62,800	65,613	+ 2,813
\$	777,301	1,088,712	926,718	855,917	752,123	- 103,794
Eperlan..... qtx	14,273	17,595	15,390	14,936	13,122	- 1,814
\$	133,747	142,496	98,670	179,232	112,319	- 66,913
Morue..... qtx	41,036	61,483	49,823	49,419	36,852	- 12,567
\$	81,885	150,135	118,380	128,830	98,028	- 30,802
Hareng..... qtx	37,716	64,942	63,930	51,834	47,451	- 4,383
\$	58,664	83,703	89,915	88,368	94,939	+ 6,571
Huitres..... qtx	7,945	5,278	5,161	4,071	4,756	+ 685
\$	63,840	52,780	61,898	48,838	47,619	- 219
Maquereau..... qtx	7,646	6,220	6,054	6,455	10,197	+ 3,742
\$	37,448	23,246	20,653	28,255	42,068	+ 13,813

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1924-1928—suite

Nouvelle-Écosse

Espèces		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927. (Aug.+, dimin.-)
Morue.....	qtx \$	1,129,801 3,309,209	1,408,238 3,760,833	1,858,044 4,652,858	1,331,873 3,455,772	1,470,172 4,398,019	+ 138,299 + 942,247
Homard.....	qtx \$	115,275 1,904,407	170,698 3,014,963	184,316 3,386,416	170,673 3,255,627	172,409 3,048,255	- 7,264 - 207,372
Eglefin.....	qtx \$	320,804 975,660	223,718 1,134,327	458,292 1,671,971	384,207 1,402,135	445,950 1,654,977	+ 61,743 + 252,842
Flétan.....	qtx \$	27,407 441,113	20,250 282,118	23,725 381,720	27,551 468,676	25,768 434,110	- 1,783 - 34,569
Maquereau.....	qtx \$	114,662 683,350	117,599 445,185	67,580 285,961	72,306 338,851	71,440 369,732	- 866 + 30,901
Hareng.....	qtx \$	267,413 542,658	206,863 434,130	264,823 547,548	214,560 482,378	166,398 368,221	- 48,162 - 114,157
Merluce et lingue.....	qtx \$	119,989 203,352	91,027 183,465	91,946 135,517	119,431 153,840	158,744 268,577	+ 39,313 + 114,737
Pétoncles.....	brl. \$	7,504 51,793	12,404 76,025	19,018 138,472	37,607 212,838	24,533 156,188	- 13,074 - 56,650
Saumon.....	qtx \$	10,127 181,966	8,422 157,124	13,428 253,272	12,819 233,189	7,059 138,581	- 5,760 - 94,508
Espadon.....	qtx \$	5,575 96,157	4,551 78,200	12,936 207,248	7,299 120,692	8,088 132,345	+ 789 + 11,653
Eperlan.....	qtx \$	8,186 131,523	8,323 130,182	10,981 165,630	7,110 124,653	6,089 103,535	- 1,021 - 21,118

Nouveau-Brunswick

Sardines.....	brl. \$	269,643 1,241,508	158,259 1,016,325	171,637 1,172,490	174,640 1,046,250	279,349 1,284,771	+ 104,709 + 238,521
Homard.....	qtx \$	68,303 1,208,564	65,894 1,069,722	59,611 1,135,664	49,752 955,053	57,970 1,037,195	+ 8,218 + 82,142
Eperlan.....	qtx \$	63,975 844,730	46,692 718,149	59,400 850,913	46,184 686,163	59,866 912,055	+ 13,682 + 225,892
Morue.....	qtx \$	259,186 643,321	205,544 512,013	201,425 478,770	136,773 284,662	172,874 436,736	+ 36,101 + 152,074
Hareng.....	qtx \$	333,530 367,037	372,710 385,354	422,897 520,195	412,833 379,616	335,833 377,966	- 77,000 - 1,650
Saumon.....	qtx \$	33,563 425,800	30,073 428,558	25,131 408,397	22,464 414,280	12,557 264,000	- 9,907 - 150,280
Clovisses et mactres.....	brl. \$	33,444 137,099	10,406 88,426	27,278 111,362	33,197 130,698	30,058 131,679	- 3,139 + 981
Hultres.....	brl. \$	17,201 103,040	12,038 88,693	12,383 92,535	13,574 100,576	12,333 107,808	+ 1,191 + 7,232
Merluce et lingue.....	qtx \$	56,978 85,360	66,892 87,146	66,892 43,104	45,759 60,302	78,726 69,923	+ 32,067 + 9,621
Alose.....	qtx \$	7,082 65,888	7,724 71,264	5,253 48,816	3,403 30,238	8,126 67,351	+ 4,723 + 37,113
Eglefin.....	qtx \$	16,638 37,039	18,186 32,546	35,038 76,480	33,834 72,924	28,878 64,800	- 4,956 - 8,124
Tacaud.....	qtx \$	13,375 50,206	13,056 41,517	17,079 61,242	20,246 91,979	17,266 63,774	- 2,980 - 28,205

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1924-1928—suite

Québec

Espèces	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927. (Aug. +, dimin. -)
Morue..... qtx \$	417,783 1,120,570	602,099 1,545,804	594,567 1,408,516	460,573 1,011,795	469,924 1,351,501	+ 9,351 + 339,706
Homard..... qtx \$	22,742 283,899	25,676 379,580	29,358 434,874	24,606 359,579	26,445 346,415	+ 1,839 - 13,164
Hareng..... qtx \$	206,135 161,119	286,028 246,115	326,416 278,795	262,521 238,093	258,245 256,015	- 4,276 + 17,922
Anguille..... qtx \$	11,918 86,756	11,816 104,463	21,172 195,608	13,570 113,148	21,871 192,075	+ 8,301 + 78,927
Doré..... qtx \$	1,226 16,883	2,016 40,211	2,104 39,214	8,064 137,165	8,725 149,655	+ 661 + 12,490
Eperlan..... qtx \$	2,854 32,468	3,400 37,243	5,259 41,811	13,428 110,823	12,018 101,820	- 1,410 - 9,003
Saumon..... qtx \$	15,080 136,725	20,714 189,318	15,536 159,303	14,840 132,710	8,159 100,907	- 6,681 - 52,703
Maquereau..... qtx \$	79,437 246,278	47,135 131,229	22,765 71,353	70,765 185,296	23,520 78,548	- 47,245 - 106,748
Carpe..... qtx \$	3,224 25,472	2,563 18,216	4,868 60,825	5,032 63,298	6,242 51,051	+ 1,210 - 12,247

Ontario

Truite..... qtx \$	68,821 901,555	73,257 1,003,621	69,127 933,214	74,978 1,192,150	66,596 1,042,893	- 8,382 - 149,257
Poisson blanc..... qtx \$	66,918 869,934	70,583 924,638	64,049 864,661	61,658 937,202	58,235 911,958	- 3,423 - 25,244
Perche..... qtx \$	25,158 150,948	23,317 139,902	20,678 124,068	28,180 211,352	46,935 704,025	+ 18,755 + 492,673
Doré..... qtx \$	29,646 400,221	25,677 370,774	23,071 299,923	21,163 300,529	20,012 420,252	- 1,151 + 119,723
Sandre..... qtx \$	30,601 163,306	34,453 275,624	30,385 182,310	31,173 187,038	21,496 257,952	- 9,677 + 70,914
Hareng..... qtx \$	125,013 625,065	45,555 250,554	44,122 264,732	58,099 302,114	53,006 198,772	- 5,093 - 103,342
Brochet..... qtx \$	12,933 65,958	13,163 75,688	12,954 97,155	14,002 98,014	12,467 124,670	- 1,535 + 26,656
Tullipi..... qtx \$	5,004 32,526	9,109 66,041	11,971 125,695	15,520 194,001	10,304 103,040	- 5,216 - 90,961

Manitoba

Doré..... qtx \$	62,486 528,426	48,953 562,881	87,251 900,608	99,813 804,854	101,870 921,010	+ 2,057 + 116,156
Tullipi..... qtx \$	34,363 125,258	49,539 207,622	85,267 501,814	102,451 419,103	89,068 484,129	- 13,383 + 65,026
Poisson blanc..... qtx \$	27,904 265,076	38,078 361,849	54,122 490,625	49,114 418,461	49,899 473,232	+ 785 + 54,771
Brochet..... qtx \$	30,314 104,973	27,305 110,222	43,467 176,425	40,166 149,658	36,366 154,550	- 3,800 + 4,892
Ceil d'or..... qtx \$	6,533 34,495	7,205 70,080	11,625 85,099	11,420 115,190	10,642 115,124	+ 778 + 66

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1924-1928—fin

Saskatchewan

Espèces		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Augmentation ou diminution en 1928 sur 1927. (Aug. +, dimin. -)
Poisson blanc.....	qtx	42,393	44,978	37,667	41,323	43,667	+
	\$	363,532	384,700	326,058	369,185	439,075	+
Brochet.....	qtx	5,393	4,153	4,354	3,731	4,875	+
	\$	35,920	28,285	26,606	24,215	27,960	+
Doré.....	qtx	3,556	2,896	2,918	3,753	3,054	-
	\$	28,576	25,738	25,520	34,224	27,248	-
Truite.....	qtx	2,839	3,146	3,106	2,700	2,408	-
	\$	28,891	30,980	33,483	29,784	26,908	-
Esturgeon.....	qtx	26	15	30	-	342	+
	\$	1,040	600	1,200	-	20,520	+

Alberta

Poisson blanc.....	qtx	29,931	32,349	34,132	32,355	27,020	-
	\$	241,696	310,665	478,660	434,449	340,407	-
Truite.....	qtx	3,602	2,746	3,907	10,882	19,371	+
	\$	36,102	31,930	46,418	126,955	222,312	+
Doré.....	qtx	3,921	6,943	10,374	6,746	8,499	+
	\$	28,159	52,645	116,175	65,257	92,427	+
Brochet.....	qtx	4,311	7,438	9,780	10,473	6,657	-
	\$	17,275	42,889	83,559	63,516	32,056	-

Colombie Britannique

Saumon.....	qtx	1,965,159	1,873,376	2,125,555	1,490,395	2,257,455	+
	\$	13,027,251	14,973,885	18,769,605	14,253,803	17,345,670	+
Flétan.....	qtx	331,382	318,240	315,095	271,354	302,820	+
	\$	5,427,542	3,891,819	4,543,720	3,467,904	3,370,670	-
Pilchard.....	qtx	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	1,610,252	+
	\$	82,881	182,911	1,256,721	1,838,867	2,563,137	+
Hareng.....	qtx	1,157,825	1,437,875	1,301,269	1,724,246	1,535,118	-
	\$	1,392,580	1,717,985	1,528,734	1,867,429	1,808,944	-
Morue longue ¹	qtx	-	-	-	49,912	50,772	+
	\$	-	-	-	401,259	366,101	-
Cloisses et mactres.....	brl.	20,030	26,527	12,813	14,419	16,834	+
	\$	153,472	161,764	105,409	96,182	130,015	+
Morue noire.....	qtx	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	13,388	-
	\$	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	101,452	-

Territoire du Yukon

Saumon.....	qtx	684	585	658	805	866	+
	\$	11,628	9,945	12,490	8,050	17,320	+
Truite.....	qtx	115	82	91	50	562	+
	\$	2,875	2,050	2,548	1,000	14,050	+
Poisson blanc.....	qtx	150	115	89	70	535	+
	\$	3,750	2,875	2,492	1,400	13,375	+

¹ Compris avec morue antérieurement à 1927.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1928 par provinces

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Morue, prise qtx	36,852	54,190	1,470,172	2,822,472	172,874	269,075	469,924	956,355	256	643
Mise en vente—										
franche..... qtx	8,574	25,474	88,723	341,511	11,853	50,601	17,773	68,584	118	1,010
filets frais..... qtx	—	—	21,104	245,815	—	—	—	—	—	—
en saumure..... qtx	13,606	68,921	81,246	367,142	5,208	28,851	24,325	96,399	69	483
en boîte.....caisses	—	—	2,271	18,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
fumée..... qtx	—	—	404	3,232	—	—	—	—	—	—
filets fumés..... qtx	—	—	55,529	670,965	100	1,200	—	—	—	—
séchée..... qtx	247	1,909	285,926	2,250,845	46,939	321,333	133,662	1,125,876	—	—
sans arêtes..... qtx	39	411	33,596	390,808	261	2,882	662	6,426	—	—
huile de foie de morue médicinale... gal.	—	—	63,302	57,714	23,696	22,697	38,726	33,767	—	—
huile de morue... gal.	2,926	1,313	110,851	51,587	22,152	9,172	42,632	20,449	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	98,028	—	4,398,019	—	436,736	—	1,351,501	—	1,493
Eglefin, pris qtx	996	2,591	445,950	917,404	28,878	54,430	5,884	8,826	—	—
Mise en vente—										
Frais..... qtx	996	4,254	152,049	558,962	15,364	49,972	12	60	—	—
filets frais..... qtx	—	—	36,747	437,145	254	2,896	—	—	—	—
en boîte.....caisses	—	—	9,664	89,734	—	—	—	—	—	—
fumé..... qtx	—	—	42,001	356,412	234	1,555	—	—	—	—
filets fumés..... qtx	—	—	9,972	124,898	9	82	—	—	—	—
en saumure..... qtx	—	—	6,335	15,830	257	794	—	—	—	—
séché..... qtx	—	—	16,143	80,014	1,750	9,501	1,958	9,690	—	—
sans arêtes..... qtx	—	—	1,159	11,982	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	4,254	—	1,654,977	—	64,800	—	9,750	—	—
Merluce et lingue, prises qtx	11,925	9,981	153,744	132,046	78,726	50,534	3,804	5,706	45	202
Mise en vente—										
franches..... qtx	243	406	18,451	23,396	184	433	—	—	45	235
filets frais..... qtx	—	—	1,356	12,830	—	—	—	—	—	—
en saumure..... qtx	4,382	16,998	37,233	73,843	11,113	22,065	—	—	—	—
filets fumés..... qtx	—	—	2,984	32,534	94	752	—	—	—	—
séchées..... qtx	1,058	5,758	23,017	112,312	10,856	45,931	1,268	6,340	—	—
sans arêtes..... qtx	—	—	1,603	13,662	106	742	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	23,162	—	268,577	—	69,923	—	6,340	—	235
Merlan, pris qtx	—	—	30,573	31,496	34,118	31,725	—	—	—	—
Mise en vente—										
frais..... qtx	—	—	3,063	7,211	2,240	4,879	—	—	—	—
filets frais..... qtx	—	—	62	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
en saumure..... qtx	—	—	3,019	9,889	7,637	18,685	—	—	—	—
séché..... qtx	—	—	7,525	34,874	6,907	31,733	—	—	—	—
Total valeur marchande.	—	—	—	52,574	—	55,297	—	—	—	—
Collin, pris qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	72
Mise en vente, frais... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	128
Barbotte, prise qtx	—	—	1,287	1,262	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	—	—	1,272	3,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
filets frais..... qtx	—	—	5	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	3,876	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flétan, pris qtx	—	—	25,768	297,703	66	995	1,269	6,901	302,820	2,964,319
Mise en vente—										
frais..... qtx	—	—	25,757	433,567	—	—	1,269	7,541	302,810	3,370,539
fumé..... qtx	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	6	131
en boîte.....caisses	—	—	47	527	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	434,110	—	—	—	7,541	—	3,370,670
Carrelot, barbue, plie, etc., pris qtx	—	—	2,488	3,090	986	2,122	—	—	4,132	11,915
Mise en vente, frais... qtx	—	—	2,488	11,422	986	2,832	—	—	4,132	19,832
Rale, prise qtx	—	—	2,318	2,309	142	190	—	—	1,134	2,571
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	—	—	2,318	7,189	142	190	—	—	1,134	4,332
Sole, prise qtx	—	—	14,399	30,090	—	—	—	—	5,673	22,733
Mise en vente—										
franche..... qtx	—	—	13,553	54,280	—	—	—	—	5,673	36,276
filets frais..... qtx	—	—	282	5,584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande.	—	—	—	59,864	—	—	—	—	—	36,276

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1928
par provinces—suite

Espèces	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
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Hareng, pris qtx	47,451	67,384	166,398	167,831	335,833	181,801	251,261	126,051	1,535,118	1,412,690
Mis en vente—										
frais..... qtx	9,285	26,643	66,280	139,495	50,981	32,695	4,432	15,260	18,693	77,382
sans arêtes..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	355	3,627	—	—	—
en boîte..... caisses	—	—	137	959	3,962	15,848	—	—	—	—
fumé..... qtx	70	420	12,310	80,591	40,368	125,996	13,416	54,810	6,187	52,283
salé à sec..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,072,188	1,489,501
mariné..... brl	215	1,969	7,455	50,873	3,321	22,782	7,321	47,307	65	1,388
utilisé com. boîte..... brl	18,603	65,907	31,986	95,361	40,729	66,548	60,387	82,622	47,971	120,336
engrais..... brl	—	—	1,295	942	49,084	48,830	37,461	19,715	—	—
huile..... gal.	—	—	—	—	33,091	9,875	—	—	68,411	24,137
poudre..... ton.	—	—	—	—	—	733	32,734	—	831	43,917
écailles..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	3,498	19,031	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande..	—	94,939	—	368,221	—	377,966	—	219,714	—	1,808,944
Maquereau, pris qtx	10,197	24,334	71,440	244,916	18,611	34,779	23,520	42,047	—	—
Mis en vente—										
frais..... qtx	3,761	14,811	35,732	221,847	18,461	37,399	2,700	9,200	—	—
en boîte..... caisses	336	1,955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fumé..... qtx	—	—	43	430	—	—	—	—	—	—
salé..... brl	2,016	25,302	11,915	147,475	50	500	6,940	69,348	—	—
Total, valeur marchande..	—	42,068	—	369,752	—	37,899	—	78,548	—	—
Sardine, prise brl	—	—	6,591	6,591	279,349	349,555	50	360	—	—
Mise en vente—										
en boîte..... caisses	—	—	—	—	257,891	1,032,874	—	—	—	—
fraîche et salée..... brl	—	—	6,591	6,591	214,675	251,897	50	360	—	—
Total, valeur marchande..	—	—	—	6,591	—	1,284,771	—	360	—	—
Pilchard, pris qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610,252	1,075,407
Mis en vente—										
frais..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	1,062
fumé..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	882
en boîte..... caisses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,097	314,457
boîte..... brl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,149	5,175
huile..... gal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,695,806	1,474,512
poudre..... tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,500	767,049
Total, valeur marchande..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,563,137
Gasparot, pris qtx	150	150	11,954	11,074	23,600	17,425	—	—	—	—
Mis en vente—										
frais..... qtx	150	450	6,593	10,070	2,229	4,623	—	—	—	—
fumé..... qtx	—	—	858	2,463	652	2,610	—	—	—	—
salé..... brl	—	—	1,216	5,417	6,689	30,452	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande..	—	450	—	17,950	—	37,685	—	—	—	—
Bar, pris qtx	—	—	63	630	206	2,479	—	—	12	84
Mis en vente, frais... qtx	—	—	63	670	206	3,530	—	—	12	84
Perche, prise qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,425	8,135
Mis en vente, fraîche qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,425	12,389
Saumon, pris qtx	55	1,100	7,059	112,340	12,209	186,776	7,392	84,160	2,257,455	8,153,831
Mis en vente—										
frais..... qtx	55	1,375	6,711	133,210	12,209	255,189	5,715	75,834	253,131	2,225,077
en boîte..... caisses	—	—	323	3,946	—	—	399	3,398	2,035,637	13,768,748
fumé..... qtx	—	—	50	1,525	—	—	—	—	536	7,294
salé à sec..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	3,900	170,253	674,759
fumé doux..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,467	505,301
mariné..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	5,220	10,520	153,265
œufs de..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,061	10,425
utilisé c. boîte..... qtx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	801
Total, valeur marchande..	—	1,375	—	138,681	—	255,189	—	88,352	—	17,345,670
Alose, prise qtx	—	—	368	4,715	7,151	34,189	63	940	—	—
Mis en vente—										
fraîche..... qtx	—	—	268	4,767	7,121	60,985	63	940	—	—
salée..... brl	—	—	32	960	10	390	—	—	—	—
Total, valeur marchande..	—	—	—	5,727	—	61,375	—	940	—	—
Eperlan, pris qtx	13,122	91,649	6,089	68,246	59,866	576,629	3,244	28,602	782	9,635
Mis en vente, frais... qtx	13,122	112,319	8,131	103,535	59,866	912,055	3,202	33,116	782	11,723
Esturgeon, pris qtx	—	—	4	44	—	—	22	220	279	4,870
Mis en vente, frais... qtx	—	—	4	82	—	—	22	220	279	6,338

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1928 par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ²		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Truite, prise qtx	92	920	1,028	18,370	88	1,760	356	4,272	55	660
Mise en vente—										
<i>fraîche</i> qtx	92	1,104	1,028	20,214	88	1,800	244	3,780	55	832
<i>en boîte</i> caisses	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	803	-	-
<i>marinée</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	96	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	1,104	-	20,214	-	1,800	-	4,679	-	832
Cabillaud, pris qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,388	65,906
Mis en vente—										
<i>fraîs</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,727	33,250
<i>en saumure</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1,326
<i>tumé</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,241	66,750
<i>Filets fumés</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	126
Total, valeur marchande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,452
Morue rouge, prise ... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,225	16,230
Mise en vente—										
<i>fraîche</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,129	20,960
<i>fumée</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	436
Total, valeur marchande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,396
Morue longue, prise .. qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,772	327,424
Mise en vente—										
<i>fraîches</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,268	363,992
<i>en saumure</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	689
<i>fumée</i> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	1,420
Total, valeur marchande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366,101
Bonite, prise qtx	-	-	1,629	8,648	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, <i>fraîche</i> qtx	-	-	1,629	13,249	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capelan, pris brl	178	696	75	75	-	-	4,611	5,499	-	-
Mis en vente, <i>fraîs</i> ... brl	178	682	75	180	-	-	4,611	5,499	-	-
Anguille, prise qtx	245	1,621	1,576	15,161	361	2,206	239	2,170	-	-
Mise en vente, <i>fraîche</i> qtx	245	2,390	1,576	18,024	361	5,146	239	2,170	-	-
Roussette ou chien de mer, pris ² qtx	-	-	570	114	-	-	14	14	230,557	80,694
Poulpe, pris qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	1,801
Mis en vente, <i>fraîs</i> ... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	2,921
Oulachon, pris qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	1,945
Mis en vente, <i>fraîs</i> ... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	2,349
Encornet, pris brl	-	-	2,862	6,957	-	-	1,711	3,471	-	-
Utilisé c. hoëtte..... brl	-	-	2,862	7,767	-	-	1,711	3,471	-	-
Espadon, pris qtx	-	-	8,088	112,243	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente..... qtx	-	-	8,088	142,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tacaud, pris qtx	1,936	4,325	299	306	17,266	26,044	100	159	12	36
Mis en vente, <i>fraîs</i> ... qtx	1,936	5,870	299	337	17,266	63,774	100	150	12	60
Poissons divers, pris . qtx	-	-	100	200	86	86	8,529	42,557	-	-
(à l'exclusion de toutes les espèces ci-dessus)										
Mis en vente, <i>fraîs</i> ... qtx	-	-	100	200	86	86	8,529	42,557	-	-
Clouisses et macres, prises brl	2,549	3,177	11,028	15,362	30,058	45,643	2,851	16,726	16,834	53,242
Mises en vente—										
<i>fraîches</i> brl	2,103	3,592	6,838	15,004	6,941	14,414	2,851	16,726	1,548	10,803
<i>en boîte</i> caisses	447	2,575	4,309	23,283	23,048	117,265	-	-	15,286	119,212
Total, valeur marchande	-	6,167	-	38,287	-	131,679	-	16,726	-	130,015
Bucardes, pris qtx	-	-	-	-	59	177	150	600	-	-
Mis en vente, <i>fraîs</i> ... qtx	-	-	-	-	59	183	150	900	-	-
Crabes, pris qtx	523	261	50	100	-	-	-	-	5,878	27,628
Mis en vente—										
<i>fraîs</i> qtx	-	-	50	150	-	-	-	-	5,878	33,868
<i>en boîte</i> caisses	52	1,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	1,248	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	33,868

¹ Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

² Utilisé dans la production de l'huile de poisson et comme engrais.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1928 par provinces—suite

Espèces	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
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Homards, pris..... qtx	65,613	553,120	172,409	2,210,160	57,970	632,556	26,445	216,126	-	-
Mis en vente—										
vivant.....	qtx	6,971	99,137	66,239	1,525,674	24,384	583,833	492	6,708	-
chair de.....	qtx	68	6,800	264	19,020	-	-	-	-	-
en boîte.....	caisses	25,077	635,427	55,277	1,465,239	19,468	451,165	12,164	332,091	-
foie de.....	caisses	799	10,759	3,226	38,322	197	2,197	645	7,616	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	752,123	-	3,048,255	-	1,037,195	-	346,415	-	-
Hallotide, prise..... brl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	2,890
Mise en vente—										
en boîte.....	caisses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	5,780
Huitres, prises..... brl	4,756	30,721	1,944	11,231	12,383	81,822	-	-	2,410	40,334
Mises en vente, fraîches.....	brl	4,756	47,619	1,944	15,935	12,383	107,808	-	2,410	42,818
Pétoucles, pris..... brl	320	1,395	24,533	134,688	50	250	1,401	4,505	-	-
Mis en vente—										
écailés.....	gal.	640	1,395	48,597	154,998	100	250	2,802	6,774	-
en boîte.....	caisses	-	-	119	1,190	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	1,395	-	156,188	-	250	-	6,774	-	-
Crevettes, prises..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	10,303
Mises en vente, fraîches.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	14,280
Langues et noues, marinées et séchées.. qtx	-	-	786	3,188	288	1,166	37	394	-	-
Bigorneau (ou littorines), pris..... qtx	-	-	930	1,405	368	891	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	930	2,810	368	891	-	-	-
Algue, verte prise..... qtx	-	-	76	380	2,450	3,629	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, séchée	qtx	-	-	38	950	350	3,629	-	-	-
Phoque à fourrure, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	18,812
Peaux vendues.....	nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	23,092
Phoque, commun, pris..... nomb.	415	1,463	2,669	6,308	758	2,490	4,416	20,916	-	-
Mis en vente—										
peaux.....	nomb.	415	1,488	2,669	6,538	758	2,990	4,416	21,946	-
huile.....	gal.	-	-	1,099	483	-	6,916	2,613	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	1,488	-	7,021	-	2,990	-	24,559	-	-
Marsouins, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	90	-	-
Mis en vente—										
peaux.....	nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	-	-
huile.....	gal.	-	-	-	-	-	142	57	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-
Baleines, prises..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	318,616
Mises en vente—										
fanons et sous-produits.....	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	12,784
huile.....	gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571,914	260,592
engrais.....	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,754	45,240
Total, valeur marchande.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,616
Produits divers:										
Huile de poisson (autre), n.a.e.....	gal.	-	33,267	21,469	21,005	11,780	21	13	411,208	118,120
Colle de poisson.....	gal.	-	15,348	11,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poudre de poisson, n.a.e.....	tonnes	-	3,620	204,353	-	-	40	2,000	3,198	173,920
Engrais.....	tonnes	-	273	5,085	98	1,180	50	1,000	460	20,856
Peaux et os de poisson	qtx	-	12,849	22,558	138	296	100	275	-	-
Entrailles de poisson	tonnes	-	11,975	45,124	65	325	200	200	-	-
Autres produits.....	-	-	-	4,905	-	3,086	-	-	-	4,000
Valeur totale, pêcheries maritimes—										
Valeur des prises.....	-	849,038	-	7,395,966	-	2,590,258	-	1,577,264	-	14,633,627
Valeur marchande.....	-	1,196,681	-	11,681,995	-	4,973,592	-	2,254,257	-	26,562,727

¹Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1928 par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries Intérieures						
	Nouveau-Brunswick ¹		Québec ¹		Ontario		
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Gasparot, pris.....	qtx	548	1,644	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente:							
frais.....	qtx	284	852	-	-	-	-
salé.....	qtx	88	792	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	-	1,644	-	-	-	-
Achigan, pris.....	qtx	11	198	545	8,686	-	-
Mis en vente frais.....	qtx	11	198	545	8,686	-	-
Carpe, prise.....	qtx	-	-	6,242	51,051	7,240	25,340
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	-	-	6,242	51,051	7,240	41,628
Barbotte, prise.....	qtx	-	-	3,570	39,861	4,347	30,429
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	-	-	3,570	39,861	4,347	34,776
Anguille, prise.....	qtx	380	1,520	21,632	189,905	1,228	7,368
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	380	1,520	21,632	189,905	1,228	8,596
Hareng, pris.....	qtx	-	-	6,984	36,301	53,006	132,515
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	6,984	36,301	53,006	198,772
Maskinongé, pris.....	qtx	-	-	93	2,369	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	93	2,369	-	-
Poisson divers, pris.....	qtx	-	-	10,285	65,857	30,515	122,060
(gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.)							
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	10,285	65,857	30,515	122,060
Mulet, pris.....	qtx	365	1,095	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	365	1,095	-	-	-	-
Perche, prise.....	qtx	3	12	2,475	18,894	46,935	598,421
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	3	12	2,475	18,894	46,935	704,025
Doré, prise.....	qtx	450	5,850	8,725	149,655	20,012	350,210
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	450	5,850	8,725	149,655	20,012	420,232
Sandre, pris.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	21,496	257,952
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	21,496	257,952
Brochet, pris.....	qtx	-	-	2,336	23,686	12,467	99,736
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	2,336	23,686	12,467	124,670
Saumon, pris.....	qtx	348	8,811	767	11,655	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	348	8,811	767	11,655	-	-
Alose, prise.....	qtx	975	5,976	660	7,938	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	975	5,976	660	7,938	-	-
Eperlan, pris.....	qtx	-	-	8,774	68,704	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	8,774	68,704	-	-
Esturgeon, pris.....	qtx	67	2,345	2,753	50,728	1,393	48,755
Mis en vente:							
frais.....	qtx	67	2,345	2,753	50,728	1,393	55,720
caviar.....	liv.	300	300	-	-	4,411	4,411
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	-	2,645	-	50,728	-	60,131
Truite, prise.....	qtx	-	-	203	2,875	66,596	932,344
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	-	-	203	2,875	66,596	1,042,893
Tullipl, pris.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	10,304	85,832
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	-	-	-	-	10,304	103,040
Poisson blanc, pris.....	qtx	31	328	1,308	14,192	58,235	786,172
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	31	328	1,308	14,192	58,235	911,958
Valeur totale des pêcheries Intérieures:							
Valeur des prises.....			27,779		742,357		3,477,134
Valeur marchande.....			28,079		742,357		4,030,753

¹Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1928
par provinces—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries Intérieures							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Achigan, pris..... qtx	142	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	142	709	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpe, prise..... qtx	15	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	15	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbotte, prise..... qtx	1,018	8,336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	1,018	10,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oeils-d'or, pris..... qtx	10,642	53,396	61	610	10	100	-	-
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	-	-	61	732	10	100	-	-
fumé..... qtx	6,552	115,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	115,124	-	732	-	100	-	-
Hareng, pris..... qtx	-	-	3	45	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	-	-	3	54	-	-	-	-
Poisson divers, pris..... qtx	78	780	3,403	4,089	4,723	4,743	277	5,540
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	78	1,014	3,403	4,945	4,723	4,743	277	6,920
Mulet, pris..... qtx	11,657	17,118	3,529	7,219	514	1,001	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	11,657	23,797	3,529	11,664	514	1,001	-	-
Saugers, pris..... qtx	4,104	22,731	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	4,104	28,795	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perche, prise..... qtx	1,521	14,429	-	-	817	7,632	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	1,521	17,326	-	-	817	10,669	-	-
Doré, pris..... qtx	101,870	712,819	3,054	16,500	8,499	54,291	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	101,870	921,010	3,054	27,248	8,499	92,427	-	-
Brochet, pris..... qtx	36,366	111,668	4,875	16,495	6,657	26,047	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	36,366	154,550	4,875	27,960	6,657	32,056	-	-
Saumon, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	13,856
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	17,320
Esturgeon, pris..... qtx	6	240	342	13,680	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	6	345	342	20,520	-	-	-	-
Truite, prise..... qtx	935	7,250	2,408	16,330	19,371	84,284	502	11,240
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	935	10,112	2,408	26,908	19,371	222,312	502	14,050
Tullipi, pris..... qtx	89,068	347,710	589	2,459	4,184	19,417	-	-
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	88,638	480,159	589	4,427	4,184	21,335	-	-
fumé..... qtx	268	3,970	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	484,129	-	4,427	-	21,335	-	-
Poisson blanc, pris..... qtx	49,899	324,014	43,667	293,035	27,020	224,791	535	10,700
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	49,899	473,232	43,667	439,075	27,020	340,407	535	13,375
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures:								
Valeur des prises.....	-	1,620,976	-	370,462	-	422,306	-	41,336
Valeur marchande.....	-	2,240,314	-	563,533	-	725,050	-	51,665

14. Valeur totale, par comtés et districts, du poisson de mer pêché et mis en vente
1928

Comté ou district	Valeur totale du poisson pêché	Valeur totale du poisson et des produits du poisson mis en vente
	\$	\$
Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux.....	849,038	1,196,681
Kings.....	259,151	371,261
Queens.....	223,501	329,267
Prince.....	366,386	496,153
Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	7,395,966	11,681,995
Richmond.....	176,583	140,285
Cap Breton.....	333,229	442,968
Victoria.....	170,788	206,579
Inverness.....	242,315	602,688
Cumberland.....	81,599	125,969
Colchester.....	18,299	25,110
Pictou.....	138,454	333,160
Antigonish.....	123,803	192,979
Guysborough.....	648,897	1,395,713
Halifax.....	1,022,597	2,229,657
Hants.....	8,062	1,168
Lunenburg.....	1,875,322	2,450,336
Queens.....	222,630	261,716
Shelburne.....	755,057	905,358
Yarmouth.....	837,544	1,077,418
Digby.....	604,698	1,100,823
Annapolis.....	125,844	169,297
Kings.....	10,245	10,258
Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux.....	2,590,258	4,973,562
Charlotte.....	674,623	1,898,825
St. John.....	187,346	236,779
Albert.....	200	200
Westmorland.....	245,332	640,642
Kent.....	298,183	310,724
Northumberland.....	570,283	1,052,081
Gloucester.....	502,398	716,197
Restigouche.....	111,893	118,114
Québec—Totaux.....	1,577,264	2,254,257
Bonaventure.....	270,073	326,482
Gaspé.....	684,618	997,886
Iles de la Madeleine.....	378,592	644,350
Saguenay.....	167,108	207,146
Matane.....	3,394	4,914
Rimouski.....	73,479	73,479
Colombie Britannique—Totaux.....	14,633,627	26,562,727
District N° 1.....	3,002,332	3,485,300
District N° 2.....	6,587,075	14,302,773
District N° 3.....	5,044,220	8,774,654

15. 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, 1928

Province et comté ou district	Morue			Eglefin			Merluche et lingue		
	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.....	940,564	1,209,514	2,150,078	249,075	232,633	481,708	12,111	241,133	253,244
2 Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux	-	36,852	36,852	-	996	996	-	11,925	11,925
3 Kings.....	-	5,893	5,893	-	846	846	-	4,850	4,850
4 Queens.....	-	20,274	20,274	-	150	150	-	1,335	1,335
5 Prince.....	-	10,685	10,685	-	-	-	-	5,740	5,740
6 Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	927,797	542,375	1,470,172	247,375	198,075	445,950	10,711	148,033	158,744
7 Richmond.....	-	21,236	21,236	-	13,547	13,547	-	27	27
8 Cap Breton.....	-	52,169	52,169	-	3,009	3,009	-	19	19
9 Victoria.....	-	45,747	45,747	-	27,894	27,894	-	14	14
10 Inverness.....	2,423	32,205	34,628	8,035	5,015	13,050	218	7,380	7,598
11 Cumberland.....	-	40	40	-	19	19	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	114	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	180	180	-	-	-	-	432	432
14 Antigonish.....	-	1,522	1,522	-	390	390	-	2,521	2,521
15 Guysborough.....	35,481	89,080	124,561	37,425	19,805	57,230	441	964	1,405
16 Halifax.....	76,898	72,666	149,564	177,261	6,597	183,858	1,550	1,750	3,300
17 Hants.....	-	32	32	-	5	5	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	783,277	17,483	800,760	22,619	3,396	26,015	2,530	3,399	5,929
19 Queens.....	-	47,046	47,046	-	7,452	7,452	-	2,712	2,712
20 Shelburne.....	4,270	107,376	111,646	-	32,702	32,702	-	10,222	10,222
21 Yarmouth.....	25,448	17,192	42,640	2,535	6,835	9,370	5,972	869	6,841
22 Digby.....	-	33,199	33,199	-	64,509	64,509	-	101,053	101,053
23 Annapolis.....	-	4,295	4,295	-	6,298	6,298	-	16,659	16,659
24 Kings.....	-	793	793	-	602	602	-	12	12
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux..	4,190	163,684	172,874	-	28,878	28,878	-	78,726	78,726
26 Charlotte.....	-	19,992	19,992	-	27,214	27,214	-	61,410	61,410
27 St. John.....	-	2,150	2,150	-	950	950	-	6,750	6,750
28 Albert.....	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	1,637	810	2,447	-	-	-	-	4,655	4,655
31 Northumberland.....	2,553	280	2,833	-	-	-	-	10	10
32 Gloucester.....	-	144,329	144,329	-	480	480	-	5,787	5,787
33 Restigouche.....	-	1,107	1,107	-	234	234	-	104	104
34 Québec—Totaux.....	8,414	461,510	469,924	1,200	4,684	5,884	1,400	2,404	3,804
35 Bonaventure.....	2,500	74,696	77,196	1,200	4,684	5,884	1,400	2,404	3,804
36 Caspé.....	-	271,598	271,598	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	66,000	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	5,914	48,009	53,923	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	1,199	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux	163	93	256	-	-	-	-	45	45
42 District n° 1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
43 District n° 2.....	163	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District n° 3.....	-	93	93	-	-	-	-	28	28

15. 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, 1928—suite

Merlan			Flétan			Carrelet, etc.			Raie			
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	
7,587	57,104	64,691	305,160	24,763	329,923	4,421	3,185	7,606	2,173	1,421	3,594	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7,587	22,986	30,573	16,325	9,443	25,768	1,456	1,032	2,488	2,173	145	2,318	6
-	19	19	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	6	6	1,935	2,024	3,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	369	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
260	5	265	184	210	394	664	-	664	10	-	10	10
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	240	-	-	14
487	1,277	1,764	436	1,541	1,977	-	50	50	-	-	128	15
4,020	446	4,466	3,967	1,107	5,074	727	170	897	2,035	-	2,035	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
2,070	120	2,190	4,600	73	4,673	65	-	65	-	-	-	18
-	1,219	1,219	-	1,561	1,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	781	781	-	1,988	1,988	-	572	572	-	145	145	20
750	4,289	5,039	5,203	230	5,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	13,864	13,864	-	116	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	792	792	-	170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	166	166	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	34,118	34,118	-	66	66	-	986	986	-	142	142	25
-	34,118	34,118	-	66	66	-	976	976	-	142	142	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	702	567	1,269	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	402	262	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	288,133	14,687	302,820	2,965	1,167	4,132	-	1,134	1,134	41
-	-	-	-	10,444	10,444	-	790	790	-	959	959	42
-	-	-	288,133	288,133	288,133	2,965	-	2,965	-	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	4,243	4,243	-	377	377	-	175	175	44

15. 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, 1928—suite

Province et comté ou district	Sole			Hareng			Maquereau		
	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.....	14,853	5,219	20,072	14,663	2,321,398	2,336,061	4,808	118,960	123,768
2 Ile du Prince-Édouard—Totaux....	-	-	-	-	47,451	47,451	-	10,197	10,197
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	16,124	16,124	-	776	776
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	7,364	7,364	-	4,693	4,693
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	23,963	23,963	-	4,728	4,728
6 Nouvelle-Écosse—Totaux.....	14,187	212	14,399	-	166,398	166,398	-	71,440	71,440
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	4,321	4,321	-	11,559	11,559
8 Cap Breton.....	-	-	-	-	16,172	16,172	-	6,365	6,365
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	3,695	3,695	-	7,549	7,549
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	-	13,811	13,811	-	2,337	2,337
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	8,090	8,090	-	148	148
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	235	235	-	2	2
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	1,457	1,457	-	355	355
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	4,817	4,817	-	170	170
15 Guysborough.....	4,790	-	4,790	-	17,423	17,423	-	9,208	9,208
16 Halifax.....	9,390	-	9,390	-	18,199	18,199	-	19,699	19,699
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	-	9,285	9,285	-	6,759	6,759
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	2,581	2,581	-	2,483	2,483
20 Shelburne.....	-	212	212	-	7,630	7,630	-	94	94
21 Yarmouth.....	7	-	7	-	15,014	15,014	-	4,333	4,333
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	17,917	17,917	-	351	351
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	23,883	23,883	-	16	16
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	1,848	1,848	-	12	12
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux.....	-	-	-	7,287	328,546	335,833	2,658	15,953	18,611
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	160,105	160,105	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	155	155	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	87,311	87,311	-	261	261
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	3,489	23,670	27,159	-	1,811	2,547
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	3,798	2,050	5,848	1,922	5	1,927
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	53,030	53,030	-	13,693	13,693
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	2,217	2,217	-	183	183
34 Québec—Totaux.....	-	-	-	7,376	243,885	251,261	2,150	21,370	23,520
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	6,500	72,920	79,420	2,150	550	2,700
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	55,715	55,715	-	-	-
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	-	-	-	109,572	109,572	-	20,820	20,820
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	876	1,830	2,706	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	1,440	1,440	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	2,408	2,408	-	-	-
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux.....	666	5,007	5,673	-	1,535,118	1,535,118	-	-	-
42 District n° 1.....	-	4,280	4,280	-	80,075	80,075	-	-	-
43 District n° 2.....	666	3	669	-	137,716	137,716	-	-	-
44 District n° 3.....	-	724	724	-	1,317,327	1,317,327	-	-	-

15. 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, 1928—suite

Saumon			Barbotte			Cabillaud			Morue longue			
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	
3,137	2,281,033	2,284,170	1,287	-	1,287	4,423	8,965	13,388	428	50,344	50,772	1
-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	7,059	7,059	1,287	-	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	567	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	573	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	1,240	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	749	749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	571	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	1,055	1,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	424	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	604	604	1,287	-	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	206	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	414	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
3,137	9,072	12,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	2,458	2,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	633	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
212	1,182	4,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
2,925	1,996	1,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	2,761	2,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	7,392	7,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	2,050	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	1,379	1,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	3,529	3,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	309	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	2,257,455	2,257,455	-	-	-	4,423	8,965	13,388	428	50,344	50,772	41
-	380,897	380,897	-	-	-	-	6,998	6,998	-	21,866	21,866	42
-	1,226,923	1,226,923	-	-	-	4,423	-	4,423	428	-	428	43
-	649,635	649,635	-	-	-	-	1,967	1,967	-	28,478	28,478	44

15. 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, 1928—suite

Province et comté ou district	Morue rouge			Encornet			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
	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1 Canada—Totaux.....	640	3,885	4,225	1,000	3,573	4,573	16	8,072	8,088
2 Ile du Prince-Édouard—Totaux.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nouvelle-Écosse—Totaux.....	-	-	-	-	2,862	2,862	16	8,072	8,088
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	716	716
8 Cap Breton.....	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	4,914	4,914
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	226
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	-	1,027	1,027	-	-	-
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-
15 Guysborough.....	-	-	-	-	792	792	-	1,818	1,818
16 Halifax.....	-	-	-	-	240	240	-	282	282
17 Hauts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	-	86	86	-	45	45
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	350	350	-	59	59
20 Shelburne.....	-	-	-	-	182	182	-	12	12
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Québec—Totaux.....	-	-	-	1,000	1,711	1,711	-	-	-
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	621	621	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux.....	640	3,585	4,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 District n° 1.....	-	1,413	1,413	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 District n° 2.....	640	-	640	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District n° 3.....	-	2,172	2,172	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires de 40 tonnes et plus, pêchant sur les bancs, 1928—fin

Phoque à fourrure			Baleines			Tous autres poissons	Total ¹			
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise sur les côtes	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	
nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
56	2,034	2,090	227	78	305	3,143,995	1,567,346	9,718,470	11,285,816	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	97,237	-	204,763	204,763	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	29,016	-	57,560	57,560	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	33,167	-	66,983	66,983	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,104	-	80,220	80,220	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	285,497	1,229,414	1,466,481	2,695,895	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,339	-	60,970	60,970	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,759	1,935	99,058	100,993	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,673	-	92,740	92,740	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,437	11,794	79,694	91,488	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,627	-	18,050	18,050	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599	-	2,699	2,699	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,152	-	18,147	18,147	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,465	-	23,360	23,360	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,276	79,183	165,450	244,638	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,073	277,135	144,075	421,210	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	-	1,685	1,685	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,894	815,161	50,832	865,993	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,488	-	72,715	72,715	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,460	4,270	179,564	183,834	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,168	39,931	83,993	123,924	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	64,313	-	295,378	295,378	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,148	-	73,378	73,378	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	-	4,693	4,693	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	813,151	17,272	1,478,322	1,495,594	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	469,107	-	773,130	773,130	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	170,095	-	182,558	182,558	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	25	25	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	18,772	-	106,395	106,395	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	38,927	6,074	70,516	76,590	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	73,270	11,198	76,797	87,995	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,623	-	253,048	253,048	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,347	-	14,953	14,953	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	56,988	23,242	800,222	823,464	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,113	16,050	167,417	183,467	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,597	-	332,499	332,499	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	28,019	-	224,652	224,652	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,331	7,192	61,203	68,395	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	1,648	1,648	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,887	-	12,803	12,803	40
56	2,034	2,090	227	78	305	1,891,082	297,418	5,768,682	6,066,100	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,131	-	519,870	519,870	42
56	1,625	1,625	227	78	305	11,426	297,418	1,376,068	1,673,486	43
-	409	465	-	-	-	-	-	3,872,744	3,872,744	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,867,525	-	-	-	-

¹ Excepté les phoques à fourrure et les baleines.

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1928

Opérations primaires	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$
1 Chalutiers à vapeur.....	-	-	10	680,000
2 Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	-	-	3	14,500
3 Bateaux à voiles et à gazoline.....	8	5,900	370	1,405,301
4 Barques à voiles et à rames.....	630	6,576	4,830	118,225
5 Barques à gazoline.....	1,236	299,605	5,223	1,454,321
6 Pinasses et chalands.....	14	6,900	188	204,115
7 Filets à mailles.....	2,659	21,048	42,348	604,760
8 Filets à saumon, traînants.....	11	1,760	476	22,155
9 Filets à saumon, pièges.....	-	-	136	39,500
10 Autres filets à pièges.....	3	1,540	470	221,650
11 Filets à rouleaux.....	-	-	-	-
12 Filets à éperlan.....	4,594	35,212	3,804	37,683
13 Filets à parc.....	-	-	-	-
14 Nasses.....	-	-	91	19,800
15 Seines à nasse.....	-	-	-	-
16 Seines à poche, pour saumons.....	-	-	1	500
17 Autres seines.....	-	-	438	46,250
18 Tire-nasses.....	-	-	-	-
19 Chaluts.....	573	11,960	12,432	197,868
20 Lignes à main.....	1,387	2,974	20,321	22,641
21 Pièges à crabes.....	25	25	100	100
22 Pièges à anguilles.....	-	-	418	1,032
23 Pièges à homards.....	283,045	283,045	856,178	1,166,001
24 Pares à homards.....	-	-	32	11,770
25 Râteaux aux huîtres.....	228	666	217	631
26 Râteaux à pétoncles.....	4	60	308	9,200
27 Râteaux à mactres.....	31	93	20	20
28 Quais et môles.....	39	45,650	1,345	612,910
29 Glacières.....	16	11,100	271	70,505
30 Fumeries.....	318	16,540	3,838	384,614
31 Valeur totale.....	-	750,654	-	7,355,052

Opérations primaires	Ontario		Manitoba	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$
32 Chalutiers à vapeur.....	-	-	-	-
33 Bateaux à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	114	766,125	17	228,559
34 Bateaux à voiles et à gazoline.....	-	-	-	-
35 Barques à voiles et à rames.....	1,018	58,374	938	53,845
36 Barques à gazoline.....	959	616,848	117	78,950
37 Pinasses et chalands.....	-	-	3	5,500
38 Filets à mailles.....	17,269,528	844,442	52,378	486,474
39 Filets à saumon, traînants.....	-	-	-	-
40 Filets à saumon, de fond.....	-	-	-	-
41 Filets à piège.....	-	-	-	-
42 Filets à rouleaux.....	58	890	22	88
43 Filets à éperlan.....	-	-	-	-
44 Filets à parcs.....	1,225	672,780	-	-
45 Filets tubulaires.....	880	29,172	13	150
46 Seines à poches, pour saumon.....	-	-	-	-
47 Autres seines.....	160	22,851	-	-
48 Dards.....	88	1,134	-	-
49 Chaluts.....	-	-	-	-
50 Lignes à main.....	524	5,728	-	-
51 Pièges à crabes.....	-	-	-	-
52 Roues à poisson.....	-	-	-	-
53 Pares à huîtres et outillage.....	-	-	-	-
54 Quais et môles.....	350	112,227	54	56,903
55 Glacières.....	502	301,957	86	107,730
56 Fumeries.....	-	-	81	36,600
57 Valeur totale.....	-	3,432,528	-	1,054,889

¹ En Ontario, les rets à mailles et les seines sont indiquées par verges.

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1928

Nouveau-Brunswick						Québec						
Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total pêcheries		Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total pêcheries		
Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	
Fr.	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
297	227,100	-	-	297	227,100	111	45,000	-	-	111	45,000	3
4,932	112,805	311	2,272	5,243	115,077	1,424	52,460	1,408	52,325	2,832	104,785	4
2,174	764,800	3	900	2,176	765,700	2,439	660,130	276	82,008	2,715	742,138	5
66	190,400	-	-	66	190,400	7	3,100	-	-	7	3,100	6
8,524	90,637	646	7,161	9,170	97,798	*13,482	500,376	640	37,036	*14,122	537,412	7
5,123	108,610	-	-	5,123	108,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
377	201,305	-	-	377	201,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
602	1,861	-	-	602	1,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
6,821	513,378	-	-	6,821	513,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
65	13,000	-	-	65	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
355	409,355	-	-	355	409,355	-	-	1,624	129,789	1,624	129,789	14
19	3,800	-	-	19	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
1,364	104,650	-	-	1,364	104,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
82	17,100	-	-	82	17,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
1,640	23,770	-	-	1,640	23,770	1,255	26,673	-	-	1,255	26,673	19
6,926	8,555	-	-	6,926	8,555	24,153	27,200	1,997	37,962	26,125	65,162	20
-	-	110	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
327,227	434,978	-	-	327,227	434,978	120,126	166,183	-	-	120,126	166,183	22
12	27,800	-	-	12	27,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
920	3,910	-	-	920	3,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
105	420	-	-	105	420	1	450	-	-	1	450	25
278	569	-	-	278	569	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
396	113,230	-	-	396	113,230	268	36,675	-	-	268	36,675	27
72	211,700	-	-	72	211,700	127	36,870	275	35,346	402	72,216	28
923	438,400	-	-	923	438,400	950	50,985	215	11,442	1,165	62,427	29
-	4,022,133	-	10,653	-	4,032,786	-	1,606,102	-	385,908	-	1,992,010	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31

Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique		Yukon		
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
-	-	-	-	1	63,000	-	-	32
-	-	4	43,000	6	150,000	-	-	33
-	-	121	8,205	636	6,023,950	-	-	34
29	575	179	8,205	3,061	297,406	35	875,35	35
9	2,760	4	118,305	4,064	2,325,275	14	6,745,36	36
-	-	4	18,000	132	175,000	-	-	37
7,130	112,702	7,439	114,690	126	14,890	85	3,600,38	38
-	-	-	-	5,739	1,311,494	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	21	5,500	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	5	25,000	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
-	-	-	-	75	5,185	-	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
28	280	-	-	353	511,744	-	-	46
-	-	-	-	111	293,342	-	-	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
-	-	-	-	2,657	66,420	-	-	49
82	110	-	-	12,511	94,323	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	6,426	21,455	-	-	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	900,52	52
-	-	-	-	1	26,000	-	-	53
5	450	58	14,090	12	16,900	-	-	54
8	1,750	130	97,875	8	3,100	4	400,55	55
-	-	28	2,020	20	30,000	7	850,56	56
-	118,627	-	416,185	-	11,964,987	-	13,370	57

*Pour 1926 et 1927, comprend tous les filets et seines.

16. Résumé des capitaux engagé par provinces, 1928—suite

Etablissements industriels		Ile du Prince-Edouard	
		Nombre	Valeur
			\$
1	Homarderies.....	103	179,940
2	Saurisseries.....	-	-
3	Etablissements de préparation des mollusques.....	3	-
4	Sardineries et autres poissonneries.....	-	10,350
5	Etablissements de fumage, salage et séchage.....	2	-
6	Huilleries.....	-	-
7	Total.....	108	190,290

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1928

	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick		
			Maritimes	Intérieures	
	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	Nombre	
1	Hommes employés sur les bateaux, embarcations, etc.....	2,396	15,857	10,596	444
2	Personnes employées dans les saurisseries de fumage, salage et séchage.....	1,211	3,738	2,035	-
3	Total.....	3,607	19,595	12,631	444

16. Résumé des capitaux engagé par provinces, 1928—fin

Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick		Québec		Colombie Britannique		
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
112	726,132	99	349,902	61	102,295	-	-	1
8	34,302	9	-	6	675	61	12,476,543	2
3	232,585	2	1,068,375	-	-	2	-	3
88	2,506,120	37	191,866	-	-	-	4,671,102	4
8	225,071	5	12,619	31	339,713	46	-	5
						27	3,813,693	6
219	3,724,210	152	1,622,762	98	442,683	136	20,961,338	7

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1928

Québec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Colombie Britannique	Yukon	
Maritimes	Intérieures							
nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	
8,695	2,152	4,128	4,172	1,084	1,401	11,818	42	1
1,274	-	-	-	-	-	7,176	-	2
9,969	2,152	4,128	4,172	1,084	1,401	18,994	42	3

Primes

En vertu d'une «Loi pour encourager le développement des pêcheries maritimes et la construction des navires de pêche», une somme de \$160,000 est donnée en primes chaque année, par le Gouverneur en conseil. Sous le nom de Primes de Pêche, elles sont distribuées par le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries parmi les pêcheurs et 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 1928 ont été effectués sur les bases ci-après:

Aux propriétaires de navires de pêche ayant droit à cette prime—\$1 par tonne enregistrée; avec un maximum de \$80 par navire.

A chaque membre de leur équipage, \$8.

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, \$6.60 chacun.

Il a été payé 9,390 réclamations de prime; 11,036 de ces réclamations furent payées l'année précédente.

Le montant total payé en 1928 est de \$151,411.20 réparti comme suit:

A 553 vaisseaux et leurs équipages, \$41,099.50.

A 9,066 barques et leurs équipages, \$110,311.70.

Importations et exportations

Les importations canadiennes de poisson et de produits poissonniers en 1928 donnent une valeur de \$4,068,074, soit une augmentation de \$299,173 ou 8 p.c. sur l'année précédente. La valeur des exportations de l'année est de \$38,096,245, soit une augmentation de \$3,281,797 ou 9 p.c. sur 1927. Les principaux articles d'exportation de 1928 sont: le saumon en boîtes de fer-blanc, \$9,227,442; la morue sèche, \$4,953,119; le homard en conserves, \$3,107,292; et le hareng salé à sec, \$2,023,664.

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. Enfin, le personnel occupé à cette industrie nous est révélé depuis 1895.

18. Revue rétrospective (a) Valeur totale des pêcheries dans les différentes provinces du Canada depuis 1870 jusqu'à 1928 inclusivement

Année	Île 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	1,965,459	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873	207,595	6,577,085	2,285,662	1,301,564	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	1,596,769	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876	494,907	6,029,050	1,953,389	2,097,668	437,229	"	"	11,117,900
1877	763,036	5,527,858	2,133,237	2,560,147	438,223	"	"	12,005,934
1878	840,344	6,131,600	2,305,790	2,664,055	348,122	"	"	13,215,678
1879	1,402,301	5,752,937	2,554,722	2,820,395	367,133	"	"	13,899,254
1880	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	"	"	14,499,979
1881	1,855,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,908	"	"	15,817,162
1882	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,129,339	1,976,516	825,457	"	"	16,824,092
1883	1,272,468	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	"	"	16,958,192
1884	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	"	"	17,766,404
1885	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	"	"	17,722,973
1886	1,141,991	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,998	"	"	18,679,288
1887	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	"	"	18,386,103
1888	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,839,869	"	"	17,418,508
1889	886,430	6,346,722	3,067,039	1,876,194	1,963,123	"	"	17,655,254
1890	1,041,109	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,615,119	2,009,637	"	"	17,714,900
1891	1,238,733	7,011,300	3,571,050	2,008,678	1,806,380	"	"	18,977,874
1892	1,179,856	6,340,724	3,203,922	2,236,722	2,042,198	"	"	18,941,169
1893	1,133,368	6,407,276	3,746,121	2,218,905	1,694,930	"	"	20,686,659
1894	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,326	2,303,366	1,659,968	"	"	20,719,570
1895	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,158	1,867,920	1,584,473	"	"	20,199,338
1896	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,794	1,605,674	"	"	20,407,424
1897	964,949	8,090,346	3,934,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	"	"	22,783,544
1898	1,070,217	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,632	"	"	19,667,121
1899	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,933,134	1,590,447	"	"	21,891,706
1900	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	"	"	21,557,639
1901	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	1,428,459	1,428,078	"	"	25,737,153
1902	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,706	"	"	21,959,433
1903	1,099,510	7,841,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,144	"	"	23,101,878
1904	1,077,546	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	"	"	23,516,439
1905	998,922	8,259,085	4,847,090	2,003,716	1,708,963	"	"	29,479,562
1906	1,168,939	7,799,160	5,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	"	"	26,279,485
1907	1,492,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	"	"	25,499,549
1908	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	"	"	25,451,085
1909	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	"	"	29,629,169
1910	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	"	"	29,965,142
1911	1,196,396	9,367,550	4,886,157	1,868,136	2,205,436	"	"	34,667,872
1912	1,379,905	7,384,055	4,264,054	1,983,241	2,842,878	"	"	33,389,464
1913	1,280,447	8,209,627	4,308,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	"	"	30,207,748
1914	1,261,666	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	"	"	31,264,631
1915	933,682	9,166,851	4,737,145	2,076,851	3,341,182	"	"	35,860,708
1916	1,344,179	10,929,902	5,658,893	2,991,624	2,658,893	"	"	39,208,378
1917	1,786,310	14,468,319	6,143,088	3,414,378	2,866,419	"	"	52,312,044
1918	1,148,201	15,143,066	6,298,990	4,577,973	3,175,111	"	"	60,259,744
1919	1,536,844	15,171,929	4,979,574	4,258,731	3,410,750	"	"	56,508,479
1920	1,708,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	"	"	49,241,339
1921	924,529	9,778,623	3,690,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	"	"	34,931,935
1922	1,612,599	10,209,253	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	"	"	41,800,210
1923	1,754,980	8,445,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	"	"	42,565,545
1924	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,557,587	"	"	44,534,235
1925	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	"	"	47,942,131
1926	1,358,934	12,805,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	"	"	56,360,633
1927	1,367,807	10,783,631	4,406,673	2,736,450	3,670,229	"	"	49,123,609
1928	1,196,681	11,681,995	5,001,641	2,996,614	4,030,753	"	"	55,050,973

18. Revue rétrospective (b) 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, 1895 et de 1900 à 1928

Année	Navires		Barques		Valeur des filets et seines	Autre matériel de l'industrie poissonnière (1)	Total du capital
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur			
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	1,181	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,938,582
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	10,390,125
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	24,388,459
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	29,756,218	47,143,125
1918.....	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	40,196,370	60,221,863
1919.....	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	33,026,526	54,577,026
1920.....	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	27,532,194	50,405,478
1921.....	1,146	6,326,830	31,747	7,379,606	6,112,142	25,850,926	45,669,477
1922.....	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	28,287,181	47,764,988
1923.....	1,162	6,246,971	32,360	5,813,421	5,656,712	29,952,846	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211	5,612,448	34,110	6,232,613	5,530,556	25,481,733	43,857,350
1925.....	1,399	6,702,074	34,835	6,809,445	6,203,876	27,157,235	46,872,630
1926.....	1,560	8,642,596	35,564	7,431,191	6,684,269	35,149,628	57,906,684
1927.....	1,727	10,473,032	36,703	7,713,204	7,350,636	30,769,589	56,306,461
1928.....	1,577	9,652,435	35,843	8,277,605	7,074,146	33,068,185	58,072,371

(1) Cela comprend toutes les fabriques de conserves de poisson, les poissonneries et établissements de fumage, les entrepôts frigorifiques, les môles et quais affectés à la pêche, les casiers à homard, pièges à saumon et à crabe, les nasses, chaluts et autres agrès de pêche, à l'exception des "navires", des "barques" et des "filets et seines".

18. Revue rétrospective (c) Nombre de personnes employées dans l'industrie poissonnière en 1895 et depuis 1900 jusqu'à 1928.

Année	Employés dans les fabriques et poissonneries	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	89,021
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	-	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	85,160
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

¹ Non classifié séparément, antérieurement à 1917.

18. (d) Capital engagé dans l'industrie de la pêche, par provinces, 1880-1928

Année	Ile 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	"	6,697,459
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	2,055,435	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	6,531,590	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	4,614,068	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923.....	1,278,481	12,188,908	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	43,837,350
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	58,072,371

18. (e) Personnel de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada, par provinces, 1895 et de 1900 à 1928

Année	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie-Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	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	15,535	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	11,886	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