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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1895

FISHERIES

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OTTAWA

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1896

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, EARL
OF ABERDEEN, Governor General of Canada, etc., etc.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

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

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant

JOHN COSTIGAN,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1895.

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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

To the Honourable

JOHN COSTIGAN,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the transactions of the Fisheries Branch of this department for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June last. While the pages of this report present as complete an account as is possible up to date, all the statistical tables and returns are not available, and certain of the usual appendices will be published in complete form later.

Statements of expenditure and revenue, a brief *resumé* of Fishing Bounty claims, Fisheries Protection Service, Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, Behring Sea Question, Oyster Culture, and notes on Dominion Fishery Statistics as viewed by foreign authorities, and the policy of Fishery Protection and Regulation in Canada are embraced in this report.

Appended thereto are papers on "Peculiar Features in the Breeding of Oysters," "Practical Hints on Trout Culture," and notes on the "New Brunswick Sardine Fishery" by Professor Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion. The appendices named follow in order:—

- No. 1. Expenditure and Revenue.
- No. 2. Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounty Claims, 1894.
- No. 3. Schedule of Fishery Officers in Canada.
- No. 4. Fishery Protection Service, by Commander O. G. V. Spain.
- No. 5. Detailed Statement of Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.
- No. 6. Behring Sea Question.
- No. 7. Inspectors' Reports.
- No. 8. Fishery Statistics.
- No. 9. Fish Culture, by the Commissioner of Fisheries.
- No. 10. Oyster Culture Report, by Mr. Ernest Kemp.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all the fishery services during the last fiscal year aggregated \$420,165.00. This comprises Fisheries proper, Fish Breeding, Fisheries Protection Service, and Fishing Bounty, the details of which will be found in the first appendix of this report.

The total amount of revenue derived during the same period from license fees, etc., is nearly \$95,000. (See page 7.)

FISHING BOUNTIES, 1894.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of an Act passed in 1891, 54-55 Vic., cap. 42, intituled "An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000.00 annually.

In 1894 no less than 14,496 claims for bounty were received and paid, with the exception of 146.

The sum of \$77,325.00 was paid to 899 vessels, and \$82,741.00 divided among 13,351 boats. The total number of persons who received bounty in 1894, is given at 29,222.

The regulations governing the payment of this bounty are fully given at page 10 of this report.

For full details of payments to vessels and boats in the different provinces, and comparative statements connected therewith, see Appendix No. 2.

OUTSIDE STAFF.

Of late years the tendency has been to decrease the fishery wardens and give overseers, with magisterial powers, a large extent of jurisdiction.

There are 336 officers, nearly all overseers, now employed to supervise our waters. They are assisted by about 200 guardians, hired from time to time, whenever or wherever most needed to protect the fish, especially during their different close seasons. Including the officers and crew of our protection cruisers (about 175) we have a total staff of 700 men. Appendix No. 3 gives a full list of all these officers.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The work of this very important branch of the department has been performed without any accident and in a highly creditable manner. There was a very large number of United States fishing schooners on the coast, but the cruisers, by constant vigilance, were enabled to prevent any poaching. The fleet was under the direction of O. G. V. Spain, commanding the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, who, for the greater part of the season, was on board the "Acadia;" he also made visits to all the other cruisers for short periods. The report of this officer forms Appendix No. 4, and deals very fully with all the details.

The fleet consisted of the steam cruisers "Acadia," "Curlew," "Petrel," "Dolphin," "Stanley," "La Canadienne," "Constance," the schooners "Kingfisher" and "Vigilant," and on occasions the new steamer "Aberdeen." The "Quadra" was also used for fisheries experts work on the Pacific coast when necessary. A glance at the long list of United States vessels boarded by the Dominion cruisers, will show the great importance of our ports to foreign fishermen. Special attention was paid to the enforcement of the lobster regulations.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

This service which is also under the charge of Commander Spain, very ably assisted by Mr. W. M. Hutchins as clerk, stationed at Halifax, came into operation in 1889, and is of great importance to the fishermen. Reports being now telegraphed from fifty-five stations to all the fishing centres of the Maritime Provinces. These also enable the commander of the service to keep exact track of the movements of foreign fishermen. Detailed statements of this season's work form Appendix No. 5 of this publication.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The different features of this question arising during the year just closed, are treated in an article by Mr. R. N. Venning, forming Appendix No. 6 to this report, in continuation of a similar article in respect of the phases of previous years, contained in the respective reports.

In Part I. of this article attention is given to the working of the award regulations, and proposals for changes therein, the seal catch, the patrol of the vessels charged with the enforcement of the legislation, the boarding of British vessels, the seizure of British vessels during the year, disasters and other incidental questions of interest in this connection.

It likewise deals with the Behring Sea claims and the *modus vivendi* claims under the arrangements for the closure of Behring Sea pending negotiations for the arbitration at Paris.

Part II. of this appendix refers to the agreement between Her Majesty's Government and that of Russia, providing protective zones along Asiatic Russian shores, and around Russian seal islands in the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk,

The Imperial legislation necessary to the further renewal of this agreement is considered and an interesting comparison is made between it and that previously obtaining.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.

As it was necessary that this report should be placed in the printer's hands at an early date, the different inspectors of fisheries were requested to send preliminary reports on the general results of the fisheries in their respective districts. These will be found in Appendix No. 7 of this report. Although the data furnished are not complete there is every indication of a decline in the yield of fisheries, especially in the Maritime Provinces.

British Columbia will probably show an increased value, as the large salmon pack of the previous year has been exceeded by about 5,000,000 cans. The halibut fishery will also show a considerable improvement over last year's catch. The capture of seals will not reach the total of the previous season.

The inland fisheries of Manitoba and North-west Territories will probably show a falling off as the commercial fishing does not seem to have been prosecuted as vigorously as formerly.

In Ontario the catch will be about an average one.

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

As the yield of the fisheries for the season closing on the 31st December is not yet available for publication, a few statistical tables have been prepared and form Appendix No. 8.

The statements show the general extent of the Canadian fisheries; their yield and value in each province of the Dominion, as well as the capital invested and the number of men engaged in this important industry.

For the past few years the yield of the fisheries of Canada has exceeded twenty million dollars. Over 70,000 fishermen exploit our seas and inland waters for a livelihood, and over \$9,000,000 are now invested in fishing vessels, boats, nets and other implements.

OPINIONS ON DOMINION FISHERIES STATISTICS.

The importance of compiling statistics from year to year has always been recognized by the department, and the outside officers perform a valuable service by the care and diligence with which they prepare annually, the returns of the fishery catches, etc., in the several districts under their charge. Such statistics may be incomplete, and in many respects fail to fully represent the quantities or values of the actual fisheries; but their utility as indicating the growth or decay of fishing industries in the Dominion cannot be questioned. Testimony could be adduced from many sources in proof of this, and it is gratifying to find that fishery authorities in other countries testify to the invaluable character and the general accuracy of the statistics published annually in the department's report.

"One of the ways" said a United States authority some years ago, "in which the Canadian treatment of the general subject of the fisheries is valuable is the exact and useful knowledge which they obtain of the whole subject.

"This accurate knowledge of the fisheries is serviceable in many ways. For instance, it enables the legislature to know its importance as a subject of legislation; it tallies from year to year the success or failure of the preservative measures; it points out distinctly the value of artificial propagation, and the points at which natural sources of resupply need re-enforcement by artificial and scientific methods. The Canadian reports show the total value of the fishery product of the Dominion, and also minutely the relative value of each item or variety of fish, as well as that for each province."

The fact, however, cannot be ignored, that in some seasons the catch of fish really taken in our waters is larger than the published figures show. Not only is poaching carried on, especially in waters where the United States shores and Canadian territory are in close proximity, but those engaged in the Canadian fisheries at times adopt surreptitious ways of disposing of their catches, and enter into arrangements for shipping into the United States vast quantities of Canadian fish, which are never recorded in the department's tabulated statistics. The reports of some of the officers make allowance for these Canadian catches, which appear in published returns as American fish, but it is easy to see that until some uniformity in statistical methods, and some common action in fishery regulation are adopted on international fishing grounds, the recorded figures, must, as a rule, fall short of the actual yield of the Canadian fisheries annually.

FISH-BREEDING.

The fish-breeding operations during the past year show, on the whole a great advance upon the work of preceding years. A summary of the results and the detailed reports of the officers in charge of the various hatching establishments form Appendix No. 9 prepared by the Commissioner of Fisheries.

Ever since the work of artificial fish culture has been carried on in the Dominion under the auspices of the government, Mr. Samuel Wilmot held the position of superintendent. On the retirement of Mr. Wilmot in April last, this branch of departmental work was placed under Professor Prince, the Commissioner of Fisheries, and that officer is now the responsible head of the fish-culture operations.

From Professor Prince's report it appears that no less a quantity than two hundred and ninety-four millions of fry, including salmon, whitefish, salmon-trout, Pacific sockeye salmon and lobsters were hatched in the department's establishments.

No new hatcheries have been opened during the present year, and one hatchery at Dunk River, P.E.I. has, continued inoperative as during several seasons past.

OYSTER CULTURE.

A full report has been submitted by Mr. Ernest Kemp, oyster expert, on oyster culture work during the season 1894-95 and will be found in Appendix No. 10

At Shediac, N. B., three beds have been planted and when examined during the summer were found to be in a flourishing condition, the oysters and the brood having grown very rapidly.

At Tracadie, N. S., one bed has been prepared and partially planted, but owing to warm weather setting in, Mr. Kemp was unable to complete laying the stock in full. Since that time several areas have been examined in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, to ascertain the condition of the soil also to set off certain areas for mud-diggers to work upon, without interfering with the privileges of the fishermen.

UNITED STATES' VIEWS UPON UNIFORM LAWS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Reference was made at some length in the twenty-sixth annual report of the department to the necessity of uniform regulations in the fisheries on both sides of the Great Lakes. It is generally admitted that the policy of unrestricted fishing on the American side has brought about the most deplorable results, and the efforts of the department to carry out our fishery laws has met with the approval of intelligent minds in the United States as well as in the Dominion. But the enforcement of the regulations not only affects our own Canadian fishermen, it involves quite as imperatively the United States fishermen who share in the valuable products of these international waters. With the serious depletion of the American portions of the Great Lakes there has been an increasing tendency to foreign poaching in Canadian waters. These encroachments have necessitated an expensive patrol service by cruisers, and every season foreign poachers are detected and punished in

accordance with the requirements of the law. On these occasions public expressions of resentment are frequent in the newspapers and journals across the line. There are exceptions, however, and some journals fully appreciating the object of the Canadian fishery restrictions and laws, and recognizing the disastrous consequences of a policy of no regulation on the American shores, have declared their approval of the action which our laws call for in cases of foreign encroachment.

The *Toledo Commercial* in May last thus unequivocally announces its views upon the United States fishermen and the policy of unrestricted fishing, in contrast to our policy on the Great Lakes:—

“Driven to desperation by the threat of bankruptcy they have brought upon themselves, and having defeated all efforts to protect an interest in which their own fortunes were the most largely involved, they are now persistently defying the laws of Canada. On the southern side of Lake Erie, and particularly in the shallow waters and the marshes of Ohio, are the natural spawning grounds of the fish. Here, if not driven away, they would come by the millions. Once the fisheries of Ohio were far superior to those of Canada. Now the conditions are reversed; Canada, having given reasonable protection to the fish, is reaping a golden harvest from her fishing interests. Having persistently fought every effort to protect the fish in Ohio, and driven the fish into Canadian water, the American fishermen, contrary to the law, attempt to follow the fish into the waters of the Dominion, where they are caught and made to suffer a lighter punishment than they deserve.”

The case for Canadian protection could not be more clearly and emphatically expressed.

But the depletion of the United States waters has made it impossible, in some cases, for adequate supplies of fish-eggs to be obtained for some of the hatcheries in the United States. Season after season for many years, requests have been made for permission to procure spawn upon the Canadian side of these contiguous waters. Unless, indeed, such supplies, especially of eggs of whitefish and lake-trout, were obtained from Canadian fishermen, some of the lake-hatcheries in the United States could not continue their operations.

It has not in every case appeared advisable to officially grant such requests, or sanction the draining of the spawning beds in our waters in order to populate the depleted waters on the other side of the international dividing line. No doubt, the planting of fry on either side must, in the long run, be advantageous to both countries, but it is also beyond doubt that salmonoids all have the same habit of returning, when mature, to the locality where they spent their earliest days as small immature fry. Whitefish and salmon-trout have not been proved to be so rigidly obedient to this law as the sea-salmon, but, belonging as they do to the same great family, they are characterised by common habits. Hence there is every probability that the fry of whitefish and salmon-trout planted on the United States side of the great lakes, even though the eggs were obtained on the Canadian breeding grounds, will continue season after season to return to the American localities, especially at the spawning period.

While the refusal to accede to American requests for fish-spawn may appear to some to savour of ungraciousness, it may be looked upon as a wise and necessary course, save in exceptional cases, and by many United States authorities, the action of the department in declining to supply spawn is strongly approved. As an example

of this enlightened opinion an article from the *Marine Record*, Cleveland, Ohio, of October 17th last, may be quoted. The high class journal named after referring to the fact that some United States journals spoke of the refusal of the department as a "Churlish Refusal" stated that the Canadian authorities had "declined the request of the United States authorities to supply fish ova to the hatchery which has just been established at Cape Vincent. The view taken in official circles is that, so long as the present arrangement with regard to lake fisheries continues, the government is not justified in giving ova or fry to United States hatcheries."

"It seems rather unthoughtful and extreme to condemn the action of the Canadian government in such harsh language as the quoted heading. But the great importance of the article lies in the intimation it conveys that the Dominion Government is resolved to bring about some issue which may lead to an adjustment of the lake fisheries question, and may possibly result in the United States Government assuming charge of the regulation of fishing privileges, the only consummation which can bring about absolute justice to all parties to this many-sided controversy. The Dominion is certainly justified in refusing to lend its aid in establishing fisheries from which, under present regulations, United States fishermen get (literally and somewhat paradoxically) the Lion's share of the benefit. Canada is also thoroughly justified in refusing to let down the bars to her own citizens, a sort of reprisal which many countries would indulge in, and which would result in a few years, in cutting down the number of fish in the lower lakes until the industry would be wiped out. Canada is plainly desirous of preserving the lake fisheries and this can best be done by united international action.

"The chief source of alarm is, of course, not the number of fish legitimately consumed, but the inroads made upon the fish during the period of reproduction, and in the vicinity of the spawning grounds when the fish are still young. Canada's regulations restricting fishing to licensed parties do not accomplish much so long as fishing on the American side is free, or regulated only by easily evaded state laws. The spawning grounds of the lower lakes are chiefly on the American side, and as to the regulation of fishermen, only the surveillance of a speedy revenue cutter can secure observance of the laws. It is to be hoped that if Canada is really trying to secure some concerted action, she will be successful, as a careful regulation would inure to the best interests of all engaged in fishing."

With the growth and spread of enlightened views of this kind on both sides of the great lakes, the desirability will be emphasized for joint action with a view to the preservation and increase of the fisheries in which Canada and the United States are equally interested.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat, in conclusion, that the principal aim which is kept in view is to foster and promote the great fishing industries of the Dominion by preserving, as a permanent source of wealth, the matchless resources of our inland and marine waters. These might, indeed, appear inexhaustible were it not that unrestricted and unprotected fisheries of vast extent in other countries had been well nigh depleted, and the dependent fishing industries brought to the verge of ruin by pursuing an opposite policy.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORTS.

No. I.—PRACTICAL NOTES ON THE CULTURE OF TROUT.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER AND GENERAL INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR CANADA.

Fish-culture embraces methods and operations very different from each other and dependent upon the particular species or kind of fish which it is desired to artificially propagate. The operations suitable for trout are not applicable to lake whitefish or to pike-perch and black bass, nay more, the methods adopted for spawning the parent fish and hatching broods of fry are wholly different from those necessary for rearing and fattening yearlings and more mature fish.

As there is evidence of a growing desire in various provinces on the part of enthusiastic individuals to pursue private fish-culture, and to second and support the efforts of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in recuperating various waters in the Dominion, some brief notes, of a simple and practical nature, may at this juncture appear opportune.

Applications for information have reached the department at Ottawa in increasing numbers recently, and in accordance with the wishes of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. John Costigan, I have prepared some brief notes for the information of persons who may wish to carry on privately the culture of brook-trout.

The essential feature in the hatching of trout and salmon, whose ova are comparatively large and heavy, is the arrangement of the eggs in shallow perforated troughs over which pure fresh water passes during the period of incubation. If the eggs are loosely spread so that they do not unduly press upon each other, and if frost, excess of light, deleterious chemical or other influences are guarded against, the process of artificial hatching can be accomplished with facility. More than thirty years ago the Commissioner of Irish Fisheries hatched a quantity of salmon by a simple incubating apparatus in his office in the Customs House, Dublin—a clear proof that the obstacles to success are not serious.

Before commencing artificial fish-culture for the purpose of stocking any waters it is necessary to prove as a first step that the waters are suitable. Even streams and lakes, which once abounded with trout, may, during the process of depletion, have become altered in character, and no longer possess their former favourable features. A few adult trout transplanted from other waters will in a single season afford the required information. If the fish survive and flourish, there need be no fear of success. Such information is especially necessary in the case of artificial ponds or of waters which it is proposed to stock for the first time. Under conditions which are really unfavourable speckled trout will, of course, live, but not in a healthy, vigorous state. They will even survive in shallow stagnant water, where the supply is small and uncertain, but very different conditions are necessary for successful trout-culture.

If it is intended to hatch and rear trout from the egg the parent fish must be secured before the close season begins and retained in a pond until ripe, otherwise trout can only be secured by obtaining from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries a special permit, the conditions attached to which are very stringent. Trout, when two years old, will yield spawn, but as the number of eggs provided by them is small, and the eggs have been proved to be less hardy than those of older fish, it is preferable to select parent fish not younger than four years and not older than twelve

years. Moreover, the larger fish furnish a greater number of eggs, the amount being about 900 for every pound weight of the parent, and the eggs themselves are of larger size. A salmon produces eggs at least one-third larger than those of a small grilse, and the fry hatched from eggs of large size have been found to be finer, healthier and of more rapid growth than from smaller eggs. This is as true also of the trout. The spawning season extends over a long period, and individuals containing ripe eggs may be found from late fall until spring. It is not necessary to describe the methods of obtaining parent trout, though the drag seine of 1-in. bar, *i. e.*, about 2-in. extension mesh, is very effective. The seine being an excessively destructive net is generally prohibited in Canadian waters, however, and it must not be forgotten that the barring of small streams frequented by trout and other fish is forbidden by law.

The requisite number of parent trout having been obtained and confined in a small pond ready for artificial spawning, it is necessary for at least two operators to assist in the work, one to perform the "stripping," the other to net the fish, as required and hand the vessels, etc., to the operator. Kneeling on the ground the operator firmly but gently lifts a fish by the tail out of the landing net, using his left hand and rests its head for a moment on a towel, lightly passing his right hand towards the throat and grasping it with the open thumb and forefinger under the breast fins, the other three fingers of the right hand being pressed upon the right gill-cover of the fish. The back of the fish is pressed against the right breast of the operator and the tail bent back and upward. If the fish is fully ripe the ripe eggs will shoot out in a continuous stream and the assistant completes the operation by gently pressing upon the under side of the fish and passing his hand from the head towards the tail to expel the eggs that may not have run out. The eggs should not fall far, so that the assistant should hold or place on the left of the operator the shallow dish, which is to receive the eggs. No force is necessary. If the eggs refuse to stream out, the fish is most probably not fully ripe and a little patience will prove that. Some fish refuse for a minute or two to yield their spawn, and old fish always spawn less freely than young examples. Some manipulators wrap the fish in a towel leaving the snout and hind part of the body free, others hold the fish's head or shoulders in the left hand, and grasp the under side of the body with the right hand, holding the tail down and slightly pressing with the right thumb. There are disadvantages connected with these methods; but in all alike patience and gentle handling are essential. The fish should not be unduly disturbed or roughly treated, and spawning can thus be accomplished without the slightest possibility of injury. Very large and strong fish may demand the united efforts of two operators. When four or five female fish have been spawned into the plate yielding, say, 10,000 ova, the assistant must then land in succession two or three ripe males. Each fish should be brought close to the eggs as they lie in the plate, and as soon as the abdomen touches the eggs a large flow of creamy milt will be forcibly ejected. The plate should be turned round as each new male is brought so that all the eggs may receive a share of the fluid milt. A slight pressure of the right thumb and finger behind the breast fins and further back will increase the flow. The milt of a single male will suffice for an extraordinary number of eggs if both sexes be in fully ripe condition, and five or six females; but where possible the first named proportion is safest. The vivifying or fertilization of the eggs will be aided by gently stirring them with a clean feather after milting, and adding half a pint of water to dilute the creamy milt. Each dish when thus filled and stirred should be placed on one side and five more females spawned into another dish. In half an hour they should be placed in a larger vessel, a clean wooden bucket, and placed under a gentle flow of clean water, to wash all impurities and excess of milt away. The eggs will appear no longer soft and yielding, and instead of clinging together will be hard to the touch and separate from each other. They are very elastic and will endure great pressure. Thus Frank Buckland, the most famous of English pisciculturists placed upon some trout eggs a weight not less than five pounds six ounces before he could crush them. Nevertheless pressure especially upon newly fertilized eggs is highly injurious.

It is necessary to place the eggs, after being cleaned, upon the hatching trays. These consist of lightly made square frames of wood, across which is stretched japanned wire cloth, though in the Government hatcheries perforated zinc trays, black japanned, have been found advantageous.

The following five conditions are necessary for successful hatching :

- (1) A supply of water which is regular and unfailling.
- (2) Water of even temperature, that supplied from a spring at some depth beneath the ground is preferable.
- (3) Freedom from impurities and sediment, which suffocates the eggs, hence the supply of water should run into a tank to allow sediment to settle before it runs over the hatching trays.
- (4) The quantity desirable is about 100 gallons per hour for 10,000 eggs. The greater the quantity of water the better, as eggs actually breathe water and need ample supplies of oxygen which the fresh inflow of water contains.
- (5) Protection from floods by means of guards and an overflow ditch higher up than the supply pipe. While spring water from its equable temperature, purity and other features is always preferable, yet when incubation has advanced to what is called the eyed-egg stage, water from a brook or river will serve quite well.

Trout eggs hatch out in from 50 to 100 days, according to the temperature, amount, and rapidity, as well as the character, of the water. Water from limestone strata is generally held to be best, and the greater the quantity of water the longer can incubation be protracted. Temperature is of course most potent and a change of one degree Fahr. rise or fall, shortens or lengthens the process of incubation four or five days. Eggs of trout which hatch out in 50 days when the temperature of the water is kept at 50° Fahr., will take 100 days if the temperature is kept as low as 40°. The filled hatching trays are placed in wooden boxes open at the top, and a flow of water through the boxes must be arranged to ensure two inches or less of water over the eggs. Direct light should be excluded to discourage fungus growth. Dead eggs should be picked out each day. When eggs die they lose their delicate transparency and bloom, and assume a dead white appearance, and unless removed a feathery fungus rapidly covers the egg, and spreads to other healthy eggs. Hence the necessity for promptly removing them. If eggs require moving on the tray it should be done gently with a soft camel-hair pencil or brush. They may be softly swept into a spoon when it is desired to remove a few from the tray. A tray may be emptied by lifting it out of the water and skilfully overturning it into a dish. Eggs must never be touched by the hand, and dead eggs are best removed with wooden pincers or forceps.

Hatching and rearing boxes require to be blackened inside. Charring is much to be preferred to black varnish. Black paint must be avoided. Hot blocks of iron 20 lbs. or 25 lbs. weight are closely applied to the surface to be charred and this close contact prevents burning. All boxes, trays, &c., after charring, varnishing, &c., must be well seasoned in water some time before hatching operations begin.

When the delicate young fry, called "alevins," begin to hatch they do so in such numbers that special tanks are necessary to which to transfer them. Many of the fry cannot free themselves from the egg-shell or capsule, and require a little skilful help by means of an artist's camel-hair brush. When not more than two hours old the little fish have intelligence enough to dart away from danger. It requires some agility to capture one with a spoon. A scoop of fine gauze or perforated zinc is effective.

The following points may be noted in connection with managing the fry :

- (1) They should be exposed to very little light. *
- (2) No food is required until the large bag of yolk attached to each alevin is almost absorbed.
- (3) Prevent massing together, their jelly-like bodies when crowded together result in suffocation and death.
- (4) Cover the exit with fine gauze to prevent the tail and yolk-sac of some of the fry passing through, and occasionally sweep them gently away from the point of outflow.

Before the yolk is gone, trout fry will pick up minute particles of food, but they may be fed on hard roe of flat fishes, of mackerel, or of other fish with very small eggs, which are easily scattered amongst the hungry alevins. Liver and rock-mussels finely minced form good food; but very little should be given at a time as fragments falling on the floor of the tank pollute the water. Opinions are divided as to the advantages of planting young fry, or of keeping them until a year old.

Only a small proportion can be artificially reared under the most favourable circumstances and their growth is always stunted as compared with those in their natural haunts. Early planting *i.e.*, the planting of fry within a short time after hatching and before the yolk-sac has wholly disappeared, possesses many advantages. In one well-known experiment, the fry which were planted early were found to have increased in nine days to four times the size of those of the same brood which had been confined in rearing troughs. There is no doubt also that yearlings, artificially fed, learn to trust to artificial protection and sustenance and are unfitted for the perils of natural waters when turned out. Yet, even though not more than one yearling in ten can be reared from the alevin stage, this is a great gain over natural rearing which almost certainly ensures the destruction of nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand fry hatched on the "redds" or natural spawning beds.

A young salmon weighs less than two grains, thus it takes nearly 250 alevins to make up an ounce, yet in sixteen months a weight of 2 oz. is reached, and twenty months later when as a smolt he has betaken himself to the sea and in a short while become a grise of 7 or 8 lbs. *i.e.*, achieved an increase of 63 times his weight in three or four months, his advance has been most marked, and may continue until, say, a weight of 30 lbs. has been attained or an increase of 115,600 times his original weight. The rate of growth was clearly demonstrated by the late Duke of Atholl's experiments over thirty years ago when three salmon were marked by means of copper-wire around their tails. They were descending to the sea, and weighed 10, 11½ and 12½ lbs. respectively. Six months later they were retaken ascending the river from the ocean, and showed an astonishing increase in weight, *viz.*, 17, 18 and 19 lbs. respectively.

Trout ponds for rearing and fattening purposes should be:—

(1.) Edged with charred wood, which is much better than earthen banks washed by the water.

(2.) Sloping to the north and sheltered from the east.

(3.) Not deeper than 5 to 8 feet, and shallower (say 3 feet) at the ends. The outlet should always be shallow, but trout will flourish in water 15 to 20 feet deep, though they are apt to get out of control and difficult to manage from a piscicultural standpoint.

(4.) Sheltered so that the fish can find cool water in summer. Trees or overhanging wooden shade fences will prevent a high temperature which is injurious.

(5.) Secure from land and water-enemies, thus eels, rats, water-beetles, insects, reptiles and some birds are most destructive. Many animals and birds which never prey on fish are cruelly killed because suspected. Thus in England, the water ouzel has been mercilessly shot, though an examination of hundreds of the slaughtered birds showed that they feed only on insects and the grubs which destroy fishes eggs and young. One fish culturist published his confession that for years he had been shooting his best friends as no traces of eggs or fish had been found in the digested food of these birds. It is probable that musk-rats and other rodents live solely on leaves, roots and vegetable matters, but the real enemies of fish should be prevented from making incursions on retaining ponds.

One word of warning is necessary in view of a common opinion that German carp and other coarse fish merit the attention of fish culturists. In pure and progressive waters, such as those of Canada, abounding in trout, salmon, and all the highest grades of fish, these lower inferior kinds are a positive curse and injury if introduced. They increase fast and survive under the most unfavourable conditions: but their propagation in Canadian waters is little short of a crime, and entails the destruction

of food upon which the finer indigenous kinds live, and the crowding out of the splendid fish native to our rivers and lakes.

Even of the higher kinds, the Salmonidæ, there are species and varieties which should be regarded with disfavour, especially those from the continent of Europe. German and Austrian trout, full of the germs of disease, should not be hastily introduced, and in this connection, the words of one of the most experienced and successful fish culturists of modern times, Sir James Gibson-Maitland, of Howietown, Scotland, may be quoted as a final caution. Speaking of the changing conditions in the waters of America, and the possible decrease in the finny population, especially salmon and speckled trout (*S. fontinalis*, *Mitch*) Sir James Maitland says: "that nation, wise in fish culture, will soon fill their streams with trout already accustomed through centuries to the interference of man; not trout imported from the forest streams of Norway, or the mountain lakes of Switzerland, but good honest British trout, which, a hundred generations ago, made acquaintance with mill weirs and sunny streams. Civilization must breed its trout, as its cattle, or civilization will have no trout."*

*History of Howietown, Stirling, Scotland, 1887.

II.—PECULIARITIES IN THE BREEDING OF OYSTERS.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES FOR CANADA, OTTAWA.

When one considers the value and importance of our oyster supply, and the vastly extended efforts in the way of oyster culture during recent years, it is surprising that so little is popularly known of the main features of oyster propagation. He would be regarded as a very stupid gardener who should attempt to grow plants, of whose flowers, seeds, and habits of growth he was totally ignorant, and the man who attempted to raise sheep or cattle without first gaining some knowledge as to their management and characteristic features, would be justly ridiculed. The cultivation of living things, animal or vegetable, terrestrial or aquatic, cannot be successfully carried on without an acquaintance with the main principles of their life, growth and propagation. In the case of oyster culture, such knowledge is the more necessary in view of the contrasts exhibited by different species of oysters, and the unlikeness in their habits and modes of multiplication.

Under specially advantageous circumstances I have been enabled to carry on investigations upon three distinct species of oyster, each distinguished by peculiarities in breeding habits which are of the highest moment.

The brief sketch, which I propose to give, of the main points brought out by my studies, may prove of practical utility and interest to many who pursue oyster culture.

It is clear that unless those who contemplate starting new oyster beds, or recuperating old depleted areas, are familiar with the main features of the mollusc's life-history some of the most hurtful influences and conditions may arise and continue without the possibility of their removal.

One point in the structure of the oyster requires reference here in order to render clear some of the descriptions which follow. The oyster, it is well to note, has, like a riding saddle, a left and a right side, with a corresponding right and left shell-valve. We speak in common language of the shell, inclosing the oyster's soft succulent body, as consisting of two halves, an upper and lower half; but, correctly described, the concave valve which is undermost is the left and the flat upper one is the right valve. The oyster lies, in fact, on its left side when clinging to its native bed. The two valves are drawn together by a thick muscle (the adductor) while at the pointed end of the shell is found a brown horny ligament or cushion-hinge, which forces the valves open when the adductor muscle is cut through or is relaxed. This dark ligament, like the horny shield of the tortoise, marks the back of the oyster. We cannot, however, truly speak of a head-end or a tail end but the right and left sides are clearly demonstrated when the oyster is anatomically examined.

In studying oyster propagation the first important fact to be noted is this, that each oyster originates in an egg of extremely minute size. This egg is like a round ball, but soon assumes the form of a somewhat oval body. Each measures about one five-hundredth of an inch in diameter, so that five hundred of these eggs in the case of our Atlantic oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*, Lister), would cover an inch if laid side by side. The English oyster (*Ostrea edulis*, L.) produces much larger eggs, no less in fact than one-two hundred and fiftieth of an inch in diameter, or more than twice the size of the oyster's eggs in our Canadian water. In the diminutive British Columbian oyster (*Ostrea lurida*, Carpenter), which I had the opportunity of studying in 1895 on the Pacific coast, I found that the eggs were less than one-third the diameter of the English mollusc.

Each egg, in all three kinds of oysters, has the character of a minute grain of soft living matter, practically invisible to the naked eye, and unprovided with any protective shell or hard membrane. These eggs are produced by special organs in the mature oyster at a particular period known as the breeding season, to cover

which period legislative prohibitions have been enacted in all civilized countries. These special organs form a network imbedded in the fleshy body of the oyster. The network is made up of very delicate canals, with pockets or follicles at intervals, and it is in these follicles that the eggs arise. The eggs, when ripe, pass down the fine canals into a main duct on the right and left side of the oyster. These larger right and left ducts open into the fore part of a slit or depression, into which also the kidney or organ of *Bojanus opeus*. The depression is really in the mantle cavity or chamber of the oyster, which may be also called the shell-chamber, and it passes general down close to the great adductor muscle.

Before an egg can grow into an oyster it must receive a peculiar granule of living matter, the sperm-particle, which is the male element. The egg must be regarded as a female product. When the two are fused, fertilization is completed, and the egg produces a young oyster. The sperm-particles are exceedingly minute, so small, in fact, that a myriad of them simply appear as a drop of creamy fluid. Eggs and sperms can be distinguished from each other by a trained expert without the aid of any instrument; but when magnified under a powerful microscope, the appearance of the two is wholly dissimilar. The late Professor Ryder discovered a chemical test of a very efficient character, for when using a mixture of methyl green and sanfranin, (a saturated alcoholic solution,) he found that the eggs were always coloured red, and the sperm granules appeared of a blue-green colour.

The two elements, (eggs and sperms) are formed in different individuals in our Atlantic oyster. In other words the male oyster is distinct from the female. The same holds true for the British Columbia oyster, as my researches last summer on the Pacific coast demonstrated for the first time. In the same category may also be included the Portuguese oyster, (*Ostrea angulata*, Lam.) In the European oyster, (*O. edulis*, Linn.) whose life history was, until recently, alone fully and accurately known to scientific men, a wholly different state of things exist.

In the three species referred to (excluding the European species,) when the female is ripe, the eggs travel down the tubules into the large ducts, and finally reach the cavity of the mantle, or shell-chamber, as it may be called. The eggs are so minute and light that when the oyster opens its shell, the inrush of water carries them out. They float away into the open water, and occur in such countless myriads that the surface of the sea on some oyster beds is quite cloudy with them. A female Atlantic oyster may pour forth, in a single season, fifty to one hundred millions of eggs. When shed, they have not undergone the essential process of fertilization. Only contact with the sperms produced by the male oyster can accomplish that. The eggs are, therefore, sterile, and will produce nothing unless vivified or fertilized. Now the male produces great quantities of sperms, which pass into the shell chamber just as the eggs do in the female. These sperms are simply washed out into the open water, so that they come into contact with the floating eggs, if the weather and other conditions be favourable. Countless numbers of both eggs and sperms fail to achieve this, and of course, perish. Neither eggs nor sperms, if they are kept separate, survive very long. When the egg is penetrated by a living sperm, it rapidly changes in appearance and structure. These complex changes need not be described here. They proceed while the egg, an almost invisible floating speck, is carried about in the sea. In the space of a week, more or less according to the temperature and season, the little egg becomes an active embryo, provided with a delicate shell. It soon settles down and becomes attached to any available object, preferring the shady rather than the sunny side, and remains there for the rest of its life. The late Professor Huxley kept young floating oysters for about a week, and then found that they sank and became attached to the bottom of the vessel containing them. They appeared as white discs, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. Many eggs perish because they never become fertilized; others perish after fertilization from cold or rain, or wind and gales; others again come to nothing because the place upon which they settle is unfavourable. Sand, mud, and other harmful influences also kill myriads of young, and numerous marine animals devour quantities as food. Professor Brooks, in his admirable little work on the oyster, refers to the perils of the young oyster, and quotes Möbius, that every

newly hatched European oyster has but one chance in one million one hundred and forty-five thousand, of reaching maturity. "I have shown," adds Dr. Brooks, "that the chances of each American oyster are very much less."

During my studies last year, in which I dissected and microscopically examined many hundreds of the small Pacific oyster (*O. lurida*). I found that the number of males was greatly in excess of the females. On the other hand, the sexes appear to be about equal in number in the Atlantic oyster. Careful observations have shown that the sperms produced by a single male will suffice for fertilizing the eggs of six or more female oysters. It is not necessary in this place, to give further details, as I propose to lay before the Royal Society of Canada, a special technical memoir on the subject.

It is possible that deterioration of oyster beds may arise, at times, from a serious disparity in the relative numbers of the two sexes, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific oysters, at any rate.

Under favourable conditions, however, such is the number of sperms poured into the sea by a single male, and such is the quantity of eggs produced by each female, that the perpetuation of the beds is ensured, unless unusual circumstances intervene. One sperm suffices to fertilize a single egg.

The contrast in the propagation of the English, or rather European oyster (*O. edulis*), as compared with that of the oysters indigenous to this continent, has been referred to: but some further details are called for in order to make more clear the important differences. This is necessary in view of the fact that some of the best manuals, and many of the most eminent authorities, deal with the English oyster only, and they cannot therefore be implicitly followed in oyster culture operations in our waters. Both sexes in the European oyster, are contained in the same individual; but the eggs are not produced at the same time as the sperms. This oyster is, in fact, male at one stage, and female at another; but the eggs are found to ripen and be discharged in a short space of time, whereas the sperms may be produced over a lengthened period. Dr. Hoek has placed on record the observation that a female oyster, in which eggs were still contained in the reproductive ducts, was found to contain sperms in all stages of development about two weeks later. All investigators agree that nothing of this kind has been discovered in Atlantic oysters. "I submitted more than a thousand oysters to microscopic observation," says Dr. Brooks, "and I did not find a single hermaphrodite." It must be remembered, however, that while individuals in the European species are bi-sexual, not unisexual, yet that ova and sperms are not produced at the same time in one individual. This species is in fact physiologically unisexual, and in no case fertilizes its own ova. The fertilizing sperms must therefore be derived from other individuals. It is generally held that each oyster is at first a male and produces eggs afterwards, and this view is supported by the fact, that very young oysters have been found filled with ripe sperms. Dr. Horst found such individuals sexually mature, though barely one year old. As oysters which have acted as females begin, immediately after, to produce sperms, it is clear that in some cases there is a regular alternation in the sex-features. How often the same individual may be male and female alternately, during the same season is not known.

When producing eggs the valves of the shell are opened for breathing purposes, and sperms, floating in the surrounding water, find their way into the shell chamber, and pass to that part of the mantle cavity where the urogenital grooves are situated. The sperms are possessed of powers of active movement and enter the ducts, where they come into contact with the ripe eggs, and at once fertilize them. The eggs are thus fertilized before they reach the shell-chamber, and long before they are emitted into the surrounding water. A glutinous matter surrounds them, so that they cling to the gills of the mother oyster, which is then said to be in a state of white sickness. White spat consists of eggs enveloped in a gummy secretion, and undergoing the first embryonic changes. At the next stage about two weeks later, when the spat turns dark in colour, it is called black spat. The eggs have increased in size as well as assumed a dark tint, and they are nearly ready for emission. The spat consists in fact no longer of eggs: but of very immature embryo oysters, pro-

vided with an extremely delicate shell, and a dark brown liver, whence arises the colour characteristic of this stage. These embryo oysters are thrown out by the mother oyster as cloudy masses, which rapidly disperse in the open water. Each dark speck floats for a few days, and in calm weather sinks to the bottom, and attaches itself to any available object, dark objects being apparently preferred. Before settling down, the floating oyster may wander a long distance from the spawning beds, and in my investigations upon the Pacific coast, in the Dominion cruiser "Quadra," I captured many small embryo oysters several miles from any known oyster areas. The dangers which beset the floating young of both our two species of oysters are thus practically identical.

The European oyster does not produce more than one or two millions of eggs which are thrown out as black spat, as already described. It has therefore not one-hundredth the fecundity of the Atlantic oyster, but the young have the advantage of maternal protection until somewhat advanced, instead of being emitted into the open water, while still in the first and most frail condition. In all the species, however, a very minute proportion of the embryos or "spat" ever arrive at maturity, and apart from the perils which beset them when floating in the sea, there is always the danger that the places upon which the spat settles, or falls, may present conditions fatal or at best very unfavourable. Artificial culture attempts to avoid these perils and to overcome these most serious disadvantages; but this sketch does not embrace a consideration of the conditions for successful oyster cultivation.

It remains to be added, simply, that while oysters may develop sex elements by the end of their first year, probably eggs in the Atlantic and Pacific species, though sperms only have hitherto been observed in such, and these are therefore males, yet the prime period for spat production is in the fourth and fifth year. Oysters are on many beds ready for the table in two years, and at that age the reproductive elements are formed, but they are vastly more prolific when a year or two older. In aged oysters, six to ten years old or more, the liver increases so much in bulk that the spermaries and ovaries diminish, as though crowded out. If therefore reserves of oysters in the fourth year of their growth could be secured on every important bed there need be no fear that our oyster fisheries will disappear unless natural conditions supervene, by which the original character of the beds is wholly changed.

The following summary exhibits the more important differences between our Canadian oyster and the European species:—

Canadian Oyster.

- (1.) Sexes separate.
- (2.) Unfertilized eggs shed by parent.
- (3.) Eggs and sperm meet in the open sea and fertilisation is accomplished.
- (4.) The swimming embryo is naked and has for a time no shell.
- (5.) Number of eggs enormous, probably 50 to 150 millions produced by each female oyster.

European Oyster.

- (1.) Sexes combined in the same individual.
- (2.) Eggs never shed before fertilization.
- (3.) Eggs fertilized and retained within the mother-oyster's shell.
- (4.) Embryos protected by a thin shell, and emitted as "black spat."
- (5.) Eggs do not exceed one to two millions *i.e.*, one egg for every hundred eggs produced by the Canadian oyster.

NOTE:—A detailed account of the Department's Oyster Culture operations by Mr. Ernest Kemp during the past year forms App. No. 10, page 227 of this Report.

III.—THE SARDINE FISHING INDUSTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY PROFESSOR PRINCE, COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, and the waters around the West Isles, in the Bay of Fundy, have long yielded an abundant supply of herring. These have been commercially utilized in various ways. Formerly they were smoked or pickled and packed in barrels, but, during the last twenty years, with the decline of these branches of the fish curing industry in the province, there has grown up a sardine fishery, which has become of great importance and value.

In speaking of a sardine industry it is well to premise that the occurrence of the true sardine in Canadian seas has not been scientifically established. Sardines are fish of insignificant size, when adult, but those called by that name in Canada are, in reality, the young of the herring and allied clupeoids. The opinion expressed a year or two ago in a Quebec journal (*L'Evenement*, June 5th, 1893) by an acknowledged authority, with reference to the sardines canned on the banks of the St. Lawrence (Kamouraska) accurately represents the fact in regard to our sardines generally. "J'ai eu raison de dire qu'il n'y avait pas de sardine dans le St. Laurent et que ce que M. Letellier met en boîtes à St. André de Kamouraska n'est que du petit hareng." The small and immature condition of these fish by no means detracts from their comestible qualities. Indeed such qualities do not in all cases improve when the large full-grown stage is attained, and the adult of such clupeoids as the gaspereau is of inferior excellence, whereas the immature fish is delicate and toothsome.

The small fish, the capture of which constitutes the New Brunswick sardine fishery, are prepared and packed either in shallow rectangular tins or boxes, or in oval cans after the manner of the familiar *sardines à l'huile*, which have long formed a valuable industry in France. The sardine canneries have been chiefly, and are at the present time almost solely, carried on upon the coast of Maine. The three canneries in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, viz., that of Mr. Lewis Holmes, Beaver Harbour, Mr. Theodore Holmes, St. Andrews, and Mr. G. K. Wetmore, Deer Island, do not affect the general statement, as the pack of these establishments is but an inconsiderable item when compared with that of Eastport and other canneries.

The sardine cannery in the province of Quebec, already referred to, may be excluded from present consideration, although from the high excellence and repute of its productions it occupies a notable place in the fishery industries of the Maritime Provinces.

At or near Eastport, Maine, U. S., there are, or were until recently, no less than thirty-five sardine canneries, a number increased by the addition of sixteen new establishments to over fifty, or nearly as many as are occupied in the famous French sardine industry, packing, in 1892, 300,000 cases, which was a considerably smaller pack than in the preceding year. From season to season the number of establishments varies as new canneries are opened and old ones closed.

When the packing of sardines commenced, nearly thirty years ago, considerable quantities were put up in factories in Canadian territory. A prohibitive duty imposed by the United States, wholly altered the industry from a Canadian point of view. The supplies of fish, it is true, were obtained in our waters, but the market for the manufactured article was chiefly in the United States, and by a convenient interpretation of the customs regulations, which practically would have kept out even freshly caught fish, these fish were admitted into the United States. The United States Attorney General gave the decision that Canadian boats of less than five tons burden might be regarded as not vessels in the meaning of the regulations, and the Canadian fish required for the Maine sardine canneries were thus admitted as the product of American fisheries. The United States canneries could not carry on their operations for a single day but for the ample supplies of fish obtained from

our waters, and the sardine industry, so far as our fishermen are concerned, is confined to the capture of the fresh fish and their disposal to the Maine canneries. At least ninety five per cent of the so-called United States sardines are caught by our fishermen on Canadian shores, and these are, for the most part, packed in Eastport, Lubeck and other small towns in the State of Maine.

Of such importance is the supply of these small fishes that a large proportion of the population on the Maine coast, as well as the body of Canadian fishermen who pursue their calling amongst the islands of the Bay of Fundy and neighbouring waters, may be said to be largely dependent upon the sardine industry. A failure in the supply of these fishes would mean disaster to those engaged in cleaning, curing and packing, and who have capital invested in the canneries, and would, without doubt, seriously affect the Canadian fishermen who find lucrative employment in the capture of the sardines. That the small fish, known as sardines in these waters, were abundant on the shores of Charlotte County, N.B., was long known to our fishermen, but their value was not appreciated, and the only use to which they were turned was that of conversion into manure for the purpose of fertilizing the land.

Sardines are captured in weirs (the name being pronounced "wires" in the locality), which are really walled inclosures or traps built of woven twigs, with wooden supports or posts driven into the sand at distances of six or seven feet apart, in comparatively shallow water. Smaller posts and horizontal stringers are used to secure additional strength. The weirs vary in form according to their position and the particular character of the shore. They consist essentially of a wall or leader, sometimes two or more leaders, terminating sea-wards in a pocket or trap. This pocket or trap may be circular, heart-shaped or triangular in form.

The fish, as they move along the shore, are guided by the leaders through narrow openings into the heart, and their return is prevented by projecting partitions. When once the fish reach the terminal heart they make little attempt to escape, and may be kept impounded, without suffering harm, for a period of many days, if the tide does not recede too far. Such brush weirs as just described, will last for six or seven years, but in order to avoid risk of damage by storms and drift ice in winter, many fishermen take the precaution to carry ashore a large part of the twig, wattling or brush used in the trap. The best position for a brush weir is without doubt at the extreme end of a tongue of land, especially between islands or rocky ledges, where the currents run smooth and swift.

The movement of the water when the tide flows, often carries the school directly into the trap, or when heading against the tide they are said to "stem in." As a rule the fish enter the trap at night, and on bright moonlight nights, and during the day they appear to be afraid of the weir, and as a rule, shrink from entering it. It is remarkable that the fish when entrapped, make no attempt to escape, though there are considerable spaces between the wattled twigs, especially when the weir has been recently built. Such openings become, to a large extent, filled up by weeds and debris, so that the walls of the weir, in the course of the season, increase in thickness and density, but are kept sufficiently clear to admit of free ingress and egress of water when the tide ebbs and flows. The poles and twigs, moreover, become thickly coated with mussels, zoophytes, etc., these having become attached when these creatures were in the young floating condition. Except for occasional repairs, the weir is a self-fishing device, and requires little attention. In many cases the fishermen's houses are a short distance away, but in other instances the fishermen must row a distance of two or three miles in order to secure their catch. The fish come in with the flood tide, very rarely at the commencement of ebb, and migrate into the shallows, attracted probably by food. A messenger, usually a boy, is dispatched to the weir as the water begins to lower—soon after "high-slack," during the day or after nightfall, and if he reports, on his return, that fish are in the "heart," the men, two or three, or more if the weir be very large, proceed to secure the catch. Often when the men are of opinion that the tides are "off," they omit to even inspect the weir, as they do not expect to find any fish. The catch varies greatly. Some weirs, favourably situated in narrow channels, which form favourite passages for the fish, may secure a catch worth \$700 or \$800 at a single

tide, the quantity of one catch on Grand Manan is reported at 400 hogsheads, *i.e.* 2,000 barrels. Fortunate lessees of weirs have realized as much as \$10,000 to \$20,000 in a year, as the return of a single weir; but this return is, of course, very exceptional. Storms and winds, the state of the moon, and other circumstances affect the movements of the fish, and, in consequence, the value of the catch. June, as a rule, is a moderate month, but there is often an improvement up to September. October and November are variable, but often are good, while in December the catches have been large, but in the early months of the year the fishery is not worth carrying on. So variable is the quantity of fish and the time of their appearance, that for many weeks and months it does not pay to fish the weirs. During the periods when the weirs are neglected, they must continue to catch fish of various kinds, and such fish are wasted and lost. This waste has suggested the desirability of providing a door or outlet for the escape of the fish at these times. Indeed some such provision is desirable on many grounds, for during the fishing season schools of small fish are entrapped for which there is no market, and such fish should have a means of escape provided.

The ease with which the weirs are worked tends to induce indolence and lack of enterprise on the part of the fishermen, who, unlike their brethren on the open sea, endure little hardship, labour or danger. They are not required to seek the schools of fish, but may be said simply to wait until the fish come in and entrap themselves.

The fish inside the weir pass backward and forward from end to end of the inclosure, but are not observed, as a rule, to make any attempt to escape by the open entrance, shoreward, by which they gained entrance. The interstices between the wicker work, would apparently afford means of escape, at any rate to the smaller fish, but they are observed to keep at some distance from the walls of the trap; the multitude of fish, large and small alike, move in a body backward and forward, or migrate round and round the trap. Small herring fry and post-larval silver hake often occur along with the larger fish, but these diminutive specimens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches in length, remain with the rest and are not observed to take advantage of the spaces and openings in the walls.

It is clear that nothing less than a spacious door, to be opened when required, will save even very minute fry from destruction. Sometimes the swift outflow of water, as the tide falls, will carry small specimens almost through the interstices, but they are observed to wriggle violently towards the centre of the inclosure and to rejoin the main school.

When the fishermen have arrived at the weir, they wait until the water has lowered sufficiently, and then proceed in the weir boats to seine the catch. These weir boats, of which two are generally used, are heavy and scow-like, measuring 15 or 20 feet in length and costing from \$70 to \$200.

The seine is fastened by one end to a post, usually in the deepest part of the trap, and the other end is carefully carried round, until both extremities are brought together. Thus the fish are gradually inclosed as the net is swept round. The alarmed fish rush hither and thither in great terror, as the area of the net diminishes about in order to intercept them; the men in the meantime stamping with their feet on the bottom of the boat, and beating the water with oars and staves, driving the fish by these noises back into the pocket until finally they are massed in the bunt of the seine, and are then scooped out with capacious dip-nets. The canneries send boats round to the various points where weirs are placed and collect the fish. Fresh sardines are sold by the hogshead, equal to about 15 bushels, and the skipper of the cannery boat usually bargains for them on behalf of the factory. When several buyers are desirous of securing them a kind of auction takes place. Up to 1885 the price paid was, as a rule, \$5 per hogshead; but the rate now varies extremely and may run up to \$30, \$50, or even \$100, especially when the fish are scarce. Six dollars per hogshead is not considered a very remunerative price and when, as in rare cases, the rate has fallen to \$2.50 to \$3.00, the fishermen prefer to use them for other purposes than canning, and sell them for smoking. The preparation of smoked

herring was at one time an important Canadian industry, but it has fallen off to such an extent that it cannot now be regarded as other than a decaying industry. Such herring as are destined for smoking are largely shipped to Eastport, where they are smoked in United States factories by arrangements with the Canadian fishermen, in order to escape the duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box, levied on prepared fish shipped into the United States. Many smoking sheds in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been taken down and removed into Maine, but the weir fishermen receive the advantage of increased prices for fresh herring suitable for smoking. Small and undersized herring are not fitted for smoking purposes, and if too diminutive are refused by the canners who have a minimum size for the fish they handle.

The sardine factories are located along the shore in order to be easily reached by the collecting boats. It is important that the fish should be packed with little delay, or the resulting sardines will be soft, of a bad colour, and altogether inferior in quality. The factories are usually two-storey wooden buildings, provided with a wharf or landing stage. In the process of preparation, the fish are subjected to about half-a-dozen operations before they are ready for the market. The operations are largely performed by girls and youths, who, during the short season of sardine manufacture, make very large earnings. Indeed, it is said that many of the young employees in Maine work only three months in the year, and amass enough money to keep them for the remaining nine months.

The processes, briefly stated, are as follows:—

(1) The head and viscera are cut away; but the tail is not removed. This process corresponds to the "gibbing" or gutting in adult herring curing.

(2) The fish are next soaked in brine for a period of 15 to 45 minutes.

(3) On flakes, usually heated by stoves or steam pipes, the fish undergo a dry^ding process. Unless the moisture be got rid of by efficient drying, the fish when canned are found to be spoiled.

(4) They are next cooked in oil, cotton seed or peanut oil being used. It must be remarked, in this connection, that the superiority of the French sardine, apart from the nature of the fish itself, is due largely to the use of olive oil, sometimes more or less adulterated. But in the Maine sardines inferior oil alone is used. In order to facilitate the production of superior grades of sardines, the Dominion Government permitted by Order in Council (May 16, 1893) the importation of olive oil duty free for sardine preserving—a privilege which proved highly advantageous to the "Union Sardiinière du St. Laurent," and which has placed on the market canned sardines of the most excellent quality.

(5) The fish are next put through the actual packing process, being sorted and packed in oblong cases, eight or ten fish in a tin. Should this number of fish not fill the tin, they are regarded as too small, and as a rule such fish are refused by the canners.

(6) The sealing process is now executed. After being sealed, the tins are placed in a bath of boiling water for two hours. If the sealing has been done properly, and the tins are perfectly air-tight, each can should show, above and below, a concavity. When no such concavity or sinking-in appears, it is evident that the air has gained access on account of some flaw in the sealing, and the tin is at once returned to the sealer. In the larger ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tins) a slight puncture is made in the hot tin immediately on removing it from the bath. Through the puncture a jet of hot air escapes, and the hole is soldered up.

Formerly very small fish were accepted by the sardine canners; but these diminutive fish, twelve or more to the $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin, on account of their immaturity, were found to turn soft and break up when the tin was cut open. Tins presenting this bad appearance when opened caused complaints; hence the market for them ceased. Such inferior fish known as "snippers" are now rejected by the principal canners, and the weir fishermen have no encouragement to capture them.

With regard to the quality of the fish suitable for sardine manufacture, it cannot be questioned that the so-called sardines captured on our Canadian shores could hardly be excelled; but it cannot be claimed that the resulting product turned out by the United States factories in Maine have obtained a very high reputation in the mar-

kets. Quantities of sardines have been packed in oil of such inferior quality and in a manner so discreditable that they have been declared hardly fit for human consumption. One writer recently observed that "the adoption of this method has had a most damaging effect upon the well-being of the industry. Its result was to flood the market with what for a long time proved to be almost unsaleable trash. Some were packed in oil of an inferior grade, some with a very small proportion of oil of fair quality and some without any oil whatever. Of course there were numbers of good brands and brands of superior quality packed but the chief aim of a majority of the packers seemed to be to reduce the cost of production to a minimum, without regard to quality, and the consequence was to bring American sardines as a whole into disrepute in all parts of the country and abroad, wherever they had previously found a market. In the meantime competition in selling, together with the poor quality of a large proportion of the stock offered, had brought market prices down fully 50 per cent in some instances." (*Fishing Gazette*, Sept. 28th, 1895.)

In 1894 a law had been passed by the Maine Legislature with a view to remedying such a serious state of things. Amongst other regulations was one obliging every canner to use not less than one gallon of oil to a minimum quantity of sardines under pain of a considerable fine. These compulsory steps are said to have worked well, although many sardine canneries no doubt evaded the regulations, and their delinquencies escaped detected by the special inspecting officer appointed to see that the law was carried out.

As the principal run of small fish along our shores occurs in spring it is open to meet more or less effectively any abuse such as that of capturing fish too small to be utilized. "Snippers," it is true, occur in various months in summer and in the fall, but their numbers are far inferior then. Sardines should not be less than six or eight inches in length. The chief demand is for them, and fish of smaller size ("snippers") are a drug in the market. When the sardines run somewhat larger than the dimensions named they are either packed as herring, or put up in tins with tomatoes or spices or mustard. Other fish have been tried as well as the small herring, but not successfully. Smelt proved hard and dry when subjected to the various processes involved in the preparation and cooking of sardines. It must not be overlooked, however, that a new and growing industry, the canning of smelt, is now being carried on further north, enabling small smelt, not suitable for the fresh or frozen fish market, to be utilized, when taken in the usual smelt bag-nets.

What are the fish caught in the New Brunswick waters and canned as sardines?

So far as I am aware no detailed study of the smaller Clupeoids of these waters has been made, and it is possible that the so-called sardines which are caught in the weirs at one period of the year are not of the same species as those caught at another. Different species of the herring family strongly resemble each other and only the trained eye can, in many instances, distinguish them. No record appears of the occurrence in Dominion waters of the sprat (*Clupea sprattus*) though it abounds in European waters. It is an excellent and nutritious fish, though never exceeding 6½ inches in length, and usually ranging from 4 to 5 inches. It occurs in British waters during the cold winter months in immense shoals, being known in Scotland as the "garvie," and sold fresh in quantities. If these small species of the herring family occurs in our waters they must be caught in the weirs during some portion of the year. Again, the pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*), which is the true sardine, been observed off our coast. The Mediterranean sardine is smaller than that obtained on the west coast of France, and is often called *Clupea* or *Alosa sardina*; but there is every reason for regarding them as one species, inseparable from the pilchard of the Cornwall coast. No doubt also the young of the gaspereaux and the shad, not to name others of the herring family, must frequent these waters after their descent from the hatching grounds up the rivers. No observations are recorded concerning them. These surmises are made merely to show how improbable it is that merely one kind of clupeoid is caught in the weirs, and a detailed study of a large series of the small fish caught would possibly reveal in these prolific waters the existence of a species not recorded in these waters, and certainly of young forms of well-known

fishes. This surmise is rendered more probable from the fact that on a visit I made to a weir in June very small specimens of silver hake were obtained. These small fish, of a bright silvery appearance, were called small herring by the fishermen, as indeed are all small silvery fish, which are captured in the weirs. The anchovy inhabiting the Pacific coast (British Columbia) may occur off New Brunswick; indeed it can hardly be doubted that the small fish captured under the name sardine belong to many species of herring-like fish, and not one kind only. So far, few opportunities have occurred of seeing specimens captured in the weirs, but those which it was possible to obtain proved to be merely half-grown herring. The specimens examined on June 12th were taken in a weir on the south-west side of Partridge Island, St. John County, N.B. Two hogshheads only were in the weir, and a close examination was made of certain examples by removing the reproductive organs from two specimens for microscopical study. Both were females $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, respectively. The oblong ovaries were small, not more than two inches in length, and showed the characteristic transverse folds of the developing organ. Under a high power the eggs were seen to be thickly spread through the stroma and were of minute size, the largest not exceeding $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in diameter. The nucleus in these larger ova was of considerable diameter and occupied about one-third of the diameter of the egg, while the clear contents around contained separate oil vesicles, abundantly scattered. It is clear, both from the size of these fishes and the condition of the ovaries, that they were not more than two years old. Opinions as to the time occupied by the herring in reaching maturity have varied considerably. Some have held that seven years, others that three years, is the time, while nine months and eighteen months have been determined as the period. The life history of the herring in British seas has been fully and accurately followed in recent years. Two spawning seasons occur in the year, some individuals spawning in spring, other individuals in the fall. From the eggs, which are deposited in the bottom of the sea on rocky ground at moderate depths, young fry are hatched $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length (5 to 7 mm.) The body is slender and transparent, sparsely spotted with black, while a large bag of yolk hangs from the under side. The larval herring develops rapidly, and has teeth and well formed breast fins when about a month old. Immense numbers of these active, worm-like young abound at the sea's surface and feed on minute crustaceans. Three months later they are still transparent and have doubled their length, and in the sixth or eighth month they measure two inches, and the sides glisten with a metallic lustre, while the head is spotted with yellow and black. They do not resemble the parent herring until three inches long. A herring four or five inches in length must be over eighteen months old, and those seven to nine inches long are probably a little over two years old and can hardly be ready to reproduce their species until their third year. The sardine industry must therefore destroy a vast number of immature herring, which eight or ten months later would be ready to spawn. The specimens examined in June had certainly never spawned, and the ovaries would hardly reach a state of ripeness until the following spring, eight or nine months later.

It is doubtful whether any fishery can withstand for long so serious a drain upon immature individuals. No doubt the hardy nature of the herring's eggs and fry help to keep up the numbers; but other species of fish in the sea would succumb were specimens that had never spawned captured in such vast quantities. All efforts to diminish the supply of herring here, as in Great Britain, have had apparently little effect. Some authorities have explained the non-appearance of the large winter herring in the Bay of Fundy, as for example in 1891, by the continued destruction of small fish for sardine purposes. The run of sardines also has shown at times a very marked diminution, but not more than may be attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of such a fishery. Indeed, it is a striking fact that in the years 1890-91 these small fishes were more abundant than they had been for twenty years previously.

It cannot, therefore, be said that the capture annually of vast quantities of immature fish has had any serious effects. The possibility is suggested that a considerable proportion of these small fishes may belong to other Clupeoids, though

this is contrary to the result of the examination, referred to on a prior page, and to the common opinion of those engaged in the sardine industry.

It is still an open question, therefore, whether this destruction, on a large and increasing scale is or is not calculated to ultimately endanger the supply of large herring. If schools of young are killed off before they have reached the spawning age, the general catch of the future must ere long be affected. The astonishing fact remains that in Canadian, as in British, waters, the herring fisheries have shown no signs of exhaustion, or, at any rate, no such signs as to create alarm.

APPENDIX No. I.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all Fisheries Services, except Civil Government, for the last fiscal year amounted to \$420,165, being within the appropriation by over \$25,000.

The total fisheries revenue during the same period from rents, license fees and fines, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels and the proceeds of the sale of the condemned schooner "H. L. Philips," amounted to \$94,970, a surplus of over \$15,000 over the receipts of last year.

EXPENDITURE.

The subdivision of the expenditure is as follows:—

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries	95,518 25	106,900 00
Fish-breeding	39,730 93	50,260 57
Fisheries protection service	100,207 29	100,435 00
Fishing bounty	160,089 42	160,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure	24,619 86	30,513 80
Total	420,165 75	448,109 37

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

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

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries, Ontario	21,938 56	
do Quebec	12,459 34	
do New Brunswick	21,370 94	
do Nova Scotia	23,555 38	
do Prince Edward Island	3,796 58	
do Manitoba	2,663 55	
do North-west Territories	3,515 16	
do British Columbia	6,218 74	
Total	95,518 25	106,900 00

SALARIES and Disbursements of Fishery Officers—*Concluded.*

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fish-breeding, Ottawa hatchery.....	1,174 10	
do Newcastle do	3,648 68	
do Sandwich do	3,933 15	
do Tadoussac do	2,714 89	
do Gaspé do	2,491 40	
do Magog do	846 43	
do Restigouche hatchery.....	2,801 92	
do Bedford do	1,378 19	
do Sydney do	664 34	
do Miramichi do	1,750 86	
do St. John River do	4,146 09	
do Fraser River do	2,869 19	
do Bay View do	3,011 71	
do Selkirk do	3,849 98	
General account	4,438 00	
Total	39,730 93	50,260 57

This expenditure by provinces is subdivided as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	7,609 16	
Disbursements of officers.....	10,198 79	
Miscellaneous.....	2,130 61	
Total		21,938 56
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	7,392 89	
Disbursements of officers.....	4,680 86	
Miscellaneous.....	385 59	
Total		12,459 34
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	14,237 13	
Disbursements of officers.....	6,859 38	
Miscellaneous.....	274 43	
Total		21,370 94
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	15,011 75	
Disbursements of officers.....	7,990 84	
Miscellaneous.....	552 79	
Total		23,555 38
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,166 92	
Disbursements of officers.....	560 44	
Miscellaneous.....	69 22	
Total		3,796 58

EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

<i>Manitoba.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....	2,105 15	
Disbursements of officers.....	249 70	
Miscellaneous.....	308 70	
Total.....		2,663 55
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	1,948 51	
Disbursements of officers.....	1,547 13	
Miscellaneous.....	19 52	
Total.....		3,515 16
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	5,378 17	
Disbursements of officers.....	301 20	
Miscellaneous.....	539 37	
Total.....		6,218 74
Grand Total.....		95,518 25

FISH-BREEDING.

<i>Newcastle Hatchery.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,648 68	
Total.....		3,648 68
<i>Sandwich Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	900 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	4,033 15	
Total.....		4,933 15
<i>Tadoussac Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	650 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,064 89	
Total.....		2,714 89
<i>Gaspé Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	570 42	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,920 98	
Total.....		2,491 40
<i>Magog Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	600 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	246 43	
Total.....		846 43

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

FISH-BREEDING—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Restigouche Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	758 61	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,043 31	
Total.....		2,801 92
<i>Bedford Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	450 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	928 19	
Total.....		1,378 19
<i>Sydney Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	360 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	304 34	
Total.....		664 34
<i>Miramichi Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,250 86	
Total.....		1,750 86
<i>St. John River Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	616 48	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,529 61	
Total.....		3,146 09
<i>Fraser River Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,369 19	
Total.....		2,869 19
<i>Ottawa Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	700 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	474 10	
Total.....		1,174 10
<i>Bayview Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	450 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,561 71	
Total.....		3,011 71
<i>Selkirk Hatchery.</i>		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		3,849 98
<i>General Account.</i>		
Salaries.....	4,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	450 00	
Total.....		4,450 00
Total, Fish-breeding.....		39,730 93
Total salaries and disbursements of fishery officers.....		95,518 25

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

5

FISH-BREEDING—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Building fish-ways.....	1,939 05	
Legal and incidental expenses.....	8,730 31	
Canadian fisheries exhibits and Ottawa hatchery.....	578 80	
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounties.....	4,994 54	
Surveys of oyster-beds.....	5,363 36	
International Fisheries Commission.....	2,000 00	
Licenses to United States fishing vessels.....	338 80	
Geo. Gouley, for tug hire in Ontario.....	675 00	
Total.....		24,619 86
Grand total.....		159,869 04

FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMERS—1894-95.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Steamer "Acadia."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	9,623 02	
Provisions.....	2,308 88	
Fuel.....	1,598 17	
Repairs.....	1,027 81	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,598 99	
Total.....		17,156 94
<i>Steamer "La Canadienne."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	7,628 99	
Provisions.....	2,509 59	
Fuel.....	1,140 78	
Repairs.....	4,068 32	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	4,176 18	
Total.....		19,523 86
<i>Steamer "Stanley."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	3,713 15	
Provisions.....	1,818 62	
Fuel.....	2,223 18	
Repairs.....	181 87	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,407 47	
Total.....		9,344 29
<i>Steamer "Curlew."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	5,149 53	
Provisions.....	1,544 00	
Fuel.....	1,470 87	
Repairs.....	595 44	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,843 64	
Total.....		10,603 43
<i>Steamer "Petrel."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	6,308 77	
Provisions.....	1,844 73	
Fuel.....	1,391 26	
Repairs.....	236 97	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,664 79	
Total.....		11,446 52

MARINE AND FISHERIES

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

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Steamer "Constance."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	6,740 09	
Provisions.....	2,067 13	
Fuel.....	4,264 77	
Repairs.....	701 86	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,790 19	
Total.....		16,564 04
<i>Steamer "Bayfield."</i>		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		29 37
<i>Schooner "Vigilant."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	4,141 14	
Provisions.....	1,039 57	
Fuel.....	39 39	
Repairs.....	351 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	786 51	
Total.....		6,357 61
<i>Steamer "Dolphin."</i>		
Wages.....	4,072 96	
Provisions.....	831 26	
Fuel.....	54 19	
Repairs.....	1,098 76	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,869 55	
Total.....		7,926 72
General account.....		5,912 68
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....		2,628 93
Total.....		112,176 49
Less—Amount paid for steamer "Constance" by Customs Department.....		11,969 20
Total.....		100,207 29
RECAPITULATION.		
Steamer "Aberdeen".....		2,128 71
do "Dolphin".....		2,564 78
do "Acadia".....		17,156 94
do "La Canadienne".....		19,523 86
do "Stanley".....		9,344 29
do "Petrel".....		11,446 52
do "Constance".....		16,552 75
do "Curlew".....		10,603 43
do "Bayfield".....		29 37
Schooner "Vigilant".....		6,357 61
do "Kingfisher".....		7,926 72
General account.....		5,912 68
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....		2,628 93
Total.....		112,176 49
Less—Amount paid for steamer "Constance" by Customs Department.....		11,969 20
Net expenditure, Fisheries Protection Service.....		100,207 29

REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.

	\$	cts.
Ontario, rents, license fees and fines	33,211	60
Quebec do do	8,836	18
Nova Scotia do do	7,075	07
New Brunswick, rents, license fees and fines	11,170	36
P. E. Island do do	3,312	30
Manitoba do do	2,149	30
N. W. Territories do do	309	50
British Columbia do do	23,517	25
	89,581	56
LESS—Refunds	1,673	02
	87,908	54
Licenses to U. S. fishing vessels	5,819	62
Sale of U. S. fishing vessel "H. L. Philips"	1,241	68
Total	94,970	04

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure and Revenue of the Fisheries Department, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1895—*Con.*

	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
	\$ ct.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	15,540 30	26,517 70	15,155 83	25,368 90	20,116 91	30,623 09	22,634 37	28,632 82	21,938 56	33,211 60
Quebec.....	10,665 98	3,642 14	10,917 36	4,742 76	11,761 34	7,471 70	11,692 82	7,211 82	12,459 34	8,836 18
New Brunswick.....	16,082 77	7,193 59	15,707 98	6,334 83	15,721 05	7,831 53	18,522 94	8,333 24	21,370 94	11,170 36
Nova Scotia.....	17,844 19	5,582 65	18,755 86	3,337 42	19,414 22	6,782 02	20,420 81	5,296 27	23,555 38	7,075 07
P. E. Island.....	3,242 25	667 00	1,835 65	106 00	2,847 60	304 10	3,078 55	980 15	3,706 58	3,312 30
Manitoba and N. W. Territories.....	3,609 03	1,234 00	3,593 43	1,079 00	3,382 96	1,661 68	5,331 29	926 99	6,178 71	2,438 80
B. Columbia.....	4,320 53	12,859 02	6,158 17	8,132 48	5,490 60	40,264 00	5,283 21	25,337 90	39,730 93	23,517 25
Fish-breeding and fish-ways.....	39,486 45	1,286 50	43,957 74	178 00	47,322 49	.....	45,024 67	.....	100,207 29	.....
Fisheries Protection Service.....	83,050 16	1,934 49	93,397 40	.....	106,805 39	.....	115,147 59	.....	24,619 86	.....
Miscellaneous.....	13,382 28	.....	17,449 06	.....	100,602 14	.....	34,892 19	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	207,234 94	60,917 19	226,928 48	49,719 39	334,044 70	94,938 12	282,028 44	76,719 19	280,076 33	89,908 54
Fishing bounties.....	166,967 22	.....	156,892 25	.....	159,752 15	.....	158,794 54	.....	160,089 42	.....
									420,165 75	

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

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

The total number of claims received for the year 1894 was 14,496, being an increase of 517 as compared with 1893.

The total number of claims paid during the year was 14,350, an increase of 715 as compared with the previous year.

The total amount of bounties paid in 1894 was \$160,066.80, of which \$77,325.80 was paid to vessels, and \$82,741 to boats.

The number of vessels which received bounty in 1894 was 899, with a tonnage of 29,584 tons, being an increase of 94 vessels and 1,605 tons, as compared with 1893.

The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 13,351, and the number of boat-fishermen who received bounty was 23,132, being an increase of 521 boats and 863 fishermen, as compared with the previous year.

FISHING BOUNTY REGULATIONS.

The regulations under which the bounty for 1894 was paid are the same as those which were in force in 1893, and were established by Order in Council No. 2533, on the 24th of August, 1894, as follows:—

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

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

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following particulars in connection with bounty payments, show:

1. That the bounty was established in 1882.
2. The number of claims and fishermen paid per year, as follows:—

In 1882	11,972,	representing	29,932	fishermen.
1883	13,086	do	33,399	do
1884	12,468	do	31,279	do
1885	14,124	do	33,564	do
1886	14,900	do	33,523	do
1887	15,416	do	34,387	do
1888	15,599	do	34,887	do
1889	17,078	do	38,343	do
1890	17,959	do	39,050	do
1891	18,506	do	38,859	do
1892	14,442	do	29,064	do
1893	13,635	do	28,013	do
1894	14,350	do	29,222	do
Totals	193,535	do	433,540	do

3. The amount of bounty paid per year as follows:—

In 1882	\$172,235	47
1883	130,344	85
1884	155,718	98
1885	161,539	39
1886	160,903	59
1887	163,757	92
1888	150,185	53
1889	158,526	54
1890	158,241	01
1891	156,891	85
1892	159,752	15
1893	158,234	10
1894	160,066	80

Total amount of bounty paid \$2,046,448 17

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

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

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

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

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

On boats from 14 feet keel to 18 feet keel.....	\$1 00
do 18 do 25 do	1 50
do 25 do upwards	2 00
And boat fishermen	\$3 each.

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

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

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

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

In 1892 vessels were paid at the rate of \$3 per ton, divided between the owners and the crew, in accordance with the regulations. Owners of boats were paid \$1 per boat, and boat fishermen \$3 each.

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

In 1894 vessels were paid at the rate of \$2.70 per ton. The rate to boats was the same as has been paid since 1889, viz.: \$1 per boat to the owner thereof, and \$3 each to boat fishermen.

The total number of vessels to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 10,511, with a tonnage of 393,309 tons; the number of crew receiving bounty being 81,816. Average number of men per vessel is 8.

The total number of boats paid is 182,899, and boat fishermen 351,723. Average number of men per boat, 2.

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

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

The general average paid per head is \$4.72.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the year 1894.

Province.	County.	Number of Claims received.	Number of Claims rejected.	Number of Claims held in abeyance.	Number of Claims paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	179	3	1	175
	Antigonish	133		1	132
	Cape Breton	401			*404
	Colchester				
	Cumberland	6			6
	Digby	311	6	2	*304
	Guysborough	1,299	3	1	1,295
	Halifax	1,683	5	1	1,677
	Inverness	570		1	569
	King's	40			40
	Lunenburg	1,158	3		1,155
	Pictou	33			33
	Queen's	319			319
	Richmon t	986	6	2	978
	Shelburne	828	2	3	823
Victoria	491	10		*489	
Yarmouth	203	2		201	
	Totals	8,640	40	12	8,600
New Brunswick	Charlotte	413	1		*414
	Gloucester	457	10		447
	Kent	27	1		26
	Northumberland	9	4		5
	Restigouche				
	St. John	19			19
	Westmoreland				
	Totals	925	16		911
Prince Edward Island	King's	492	6		*487
	Prince	382	1	15	367
	Queen's	109			109
	Totals	983	7	15	963
Quebec	Bonaventure	820	14	2	804
	Gaspé	2,356	31	6	2,319
	Rimouski	18			18
	Saguenay	754	2	17	735
	Totals	3,948	47	25	3,876

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	8,640	40	12	8,600
New Brunswick	925	16		911
Prince Edward Island	983	7	15	963
Quebec	3,948	47	25	3,876
Grand Totals	14,496	110	52	14,350

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

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County for the Year 1894.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	14	484	34½	91	1,084 91
	Antigonish.....	1	11	11	2	29 70
	Cape Breton.....	11	184	17	46	471 09
	Cumberland.....	1	17	17	2	45 90
	Digby.....	56	1,483	26½	399	3,742 56
	Guysborough.....	19	522	27	89	1,338 70
	Halifax.....	83	2,194	26½	506	5,617 00
	Inverness.....	18	345	19	98	926 95
	King's.....	7	122	17	23	329 40
	Lunenburg.....	167	11,500	69	1,905	30,695 14
	Queen's.....	12	502	42	96	1,331 13
	Richmond.....	74	2,280	31	509	6,014 42
	Shelburne.....	90	2,790	31	724	7,215 45
	Victoria.....	1	11	11	5	37 73
Yarmouth.....	48	2,290	47	582	5,920 95	
	Totals.....	602	24,735	41	5,077	64,801 03
New Brunswick	Charlotte.....	58	1,019	17½	171	2,460 05
	Gloucester.....	171	1,992	11½	519	5,282 52
	Kent.....					
	Northumberland.....					
	St. John.....	9	178	20	31	445 23
	Westmoreland.....					
	Totals.....	238	3,189	13	721	8,187 80
Prince Edward Island...	King's.....	15	436	29	79	1,098 19
	Prince.....	5	141	28	31	380 70
	Queen's.....	1	17	17	4	45 90
	Totals.....	21	594	28	114	1,524 79
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	1	26	26	5	70 20
	Gaspé.....	4	124	31	29	334 80
	Saguenay.....	33	916	127½	144	2,407 18
	Totals.....	38	1,066	28	178	2,812 18

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	602	24,735	41	5,077	64,801 03
New Brunswick.....	238	3,189	13	721	8,187 80
Prince Edward Island.....	21	594	28	114	1,524 79
Quebec.....	38	1,066	28	178	2,812 18
Grand totals.....	899	29,584	33	6,090	77,325 80

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats
for the year 1894.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1894.
				\$	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	161	255	926	2,010 91
	Antigonish	131	197	722	751 70
	Cape Breton	392	766	2,690	3,161 09
	Cumberland	4	6	22	67 90
	Digby	247	453	1,606	5,348 56
	Guysborough	1,274	2,174	7,796	9,134 70
	Halifax	1,569	2,455	8,934	14,551 00
	Inverness	551	1,240	4,270	5,196 95
	King's	33	48	177	506 40
	Lunenburg	987	1,137	4,402	35,097 14
	Pictou	33	45	168	168 00
	Queen's	307	482	1,753	3,084 13
	Richmond	898	1,364	4,989	11,003 42
	Shelburne	729	1,169	4,237	11,452 45
Victoria	487	866	3,088	3,125 73	
Yarmouth	153	242	879	6,799 95	
	Totals	7,956	12,899	46,659	111,460 03
New Brunswick	Charlotte	354	563	2,043	4,503 05
	Gloucester	267	643	2,195	7,477 52
	Kent	25	46	163	163 00
	Northumberland	5	14	47	47 00
	St. John	10	15	55	500 23
	Westmoreland				
	Totals	661	1,281	4,503	12,690 80
Prince Edward Island.....	King's	444	745	2,674	3,772 19
	Prince	361	778	2,698	3,078 70
	Queen's	108	290	979	1,024 90
	Totals	913	1,813	6,351	7,875 79
Quebec	Bonaventure	798	1,358	4,869	4,939 20
	Gaspé	2,307	4,473	15,720	16,054 80
	Rimouski	18	29	105	105 00
	Saguenay	698	1,279	4,534	6,941 18
	Totals	3,821	7,139	25,228	28,040 18

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	7,956	12,899	46,659	111,460 03
New Brunswick	661	1,281	4,503	12,690 80
Prince Edward Island.....	913	1,813	6,351	7,875 79
Quebec	3,821	7,139	25,228	28,040 18
Grand totals	13,351	23,132	82,741	160,066 80
Legal expenses, Bounty prosecutions				22 62
				160,089 42

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF Fishing Bounties paid for the years 1892 to 1894, inclusive.

Number.	Province.	County.	1892.			1893.			1894.			Grand Total.	Number.
			Vessels.		Total.	Vessels.		Total.	Vessels.		Total.		
			Amount.	Boats.		Amount.	Boats.		Amount.	Boats.			
1	Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1	
2		Antigonish.....	776 11	1,537 11	700 52	1,447 33	1,084 91	2,010 91	926 00	2,010 91	4,995 35	2	
3		Cape Breton.....	24 75	813 75	15 95	57 95	29 70	722 00	722 00	751 70	2,140 40	3	
4		Colchester.....	324 51	3,130 51	317 34	2,677 00	471 09	3,161 09	2,630 00	3,161 09	9,285 94	4	
5		Cumberland.....	.....	.....	49 30	11 00	45 90	67 90	22 00	67 90	128 20	5
6		Digby.....	4,214 12	6,002 12	2,50 87	5,925 87	3,742 56	1,606 00	5,348 56	1,606 00	17,276 55	6	
7		Guy'sboro'.....	1,396 15	8,582 45	964 04	6,964 00	1,338 70	7,796 00	7,796 00	9,134 70	25,645 19	7	
8		Halifax.....	6,107 71	13,723 71	7,321 32	14,604 32	5,617 00	14,351 00	8,934 00	14,351 00	42,879 03	8	
9		Inverness.....	7,57 89	4,80 89	841 00	4,997 00	926 95	5,196 95	4,270 00	5,196 95	15,054 84	9	
10		King's.....	220 20	402 20	155 25	235 00	329 40	177 00	506 40	506 40	1,358 85	10	
11		Lunenburg.....	31,260 36	35,317 36	31,588 21	3,946 00	30,695 14	4,402 00	35,097 14	4,402 00	105,998 71	11	
12		Pictou.....	.....	327 00	.....	137 00	137 00	168 00	168 00	168 00	632 00	12
13		Queen's.....	1,041 61	2,641 61	1,136 34	1,505 00	1,331 13	1,753 00	1,753 00	3,084 13	8,367 08	13	
14		Richmond.....	6,03 97	10,964 97	6,227 13	10,862 13	6,014 42	11,003 42	4,989 00	11,003 42	32,830 52	14	
15		Shelburne.....	5,905 46	10,311 46	5,256 94	4,236 00	9,512 94	4,237 00	11,452 45	4,237 00	31,276 85	15	
16		Victoria.....	85 00	3,134 00	139 20	2,959 00	37 73	3,088 00	3,088 00	3,125 73	9,357 93	16	
17		Yarmouth.....	6,709 25	7,604 25	6,560 45	7,48 00	5,920 95	6,739 95	8,79 00	6,739 95	21,712 65	17	
18		Totals.....	64,837 39	109,413 39	65,523 86	42,542 81	108,066 77	64,801 03	111,460 03	46,659 00	328,940 09	18	
19	New Brunswick	Charlotte.....	2,519 65	4,924 65	2,427 24	2,000 00	4,427 24	2,460 05	2,043 00	4,503 05	13,854 94	19	
20		Gloucester.....	1,513 09	4,408 09	4,634 07	2,338 00	6,972 07	5,282 52	2,195 00	7,477 52	18,917 68	20	
21		Kent.....	47 50	662 50	69 01	122 00	191 01	163 00	163 00	163 00	1,011 51	21	
22		Northumberland.....	288 00	385 00	250 85	48 00	298 85	.....	47 00	47 00	730 85	22
23		Restigouche.....	.....	337 87	.....	99 00	634 92	445 24	55 00	500 23	1,473 02	23
24		St. John.....	271 87	92 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473 02	24
25		Westmoreland.....	71 50	92 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 50	25
26		Totals.....	4,711 61	10,870 61	7,917 09	4,607 00	12,524 09	8,187 80	4,03 00	12,690 80	36,085 50	26	

FISHING BOUNTIES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid for the years 1892 to 1894, inclusive.

Number.	Province.	County.	1892.			1893.			1894.			Grand Total.	Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.		
			Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	\$	cts.
27	P. E. Island	King's	1,102 30	3,364 00	4,466 30	1,345 70	2,578 00	3,923 70	1,698 19	2,674 00	3,772 19	12,162	19
28		Prince	1,276 85	2,673 00	3,949 85	389 02	3,245 50	4,315 52	389 70	2,638 00	3,078 70	11,344	07
29		Queen's	250 64	1,116 00	1,366 64	133 49	957 00	1,090 49	43 90	979 00	1,024 90	3,481	94
30		Totals	2,629 79	7,153 00	9,782 79	2,468 12	6,861 50	9,329 62	1,524 79	6,351 00	7,875 79	26,988	20
31	Quebec	Bonaventure	25 00	6,449 00	6,474 00	24 17	4,720 50	4,744 67	70 20	4,869 00	4,939 20	16,157	87
32		Gaspé.	363 25	16,692 00	17,055 25	370 71	15,859 00	16,229 71	334 80	15,720 00	16,054 80	49,339	76
33		Rimouski.		286 00	286 00		321 00	321 00		105 00	105 00	712	00
34		Saguenay.	1,983 10	3,896 00	5,879 10	2,349 34	4,676 00	7,025 34	2,407 18	4,534 00	6,941 18	19,845	62
35		Temiscouata.											
36		Totals	2,371 35	27,323 00	29,694 35	2,744 22	25,576 50	28,320 72	2,612 18	25,228 00	28,040 18	86,055	25

RECAPITULATION.

37	Nova Scotia		64,837 39	44,576 00	109,413 39	65,523 86	42,542 81	108,066 67	64,801 03	46,659 00	111,460 03	328,940	09
38	New Brunswick		4,711 61	6,159 00	10,870 61	7,917 09	4,607 00	12,524 09	8,187 80	4,503 00	12,690 80	36,085	50
39	P. E. Island		2,629 79	7,153 00	9,782 79	2,468 12	6,861 50	9,329 62	1,524 79	6,351 00	7,875 79	26,988	20
40	Quebec		2,371 35	27,323 00	29,694 35	2,744 22	25,576 50	28,320 72	2,812 18	25,228 00	28,040 18	86,055	25
41		Totals	74,550 14	85,211 00	159,761 14	78,653 29	79,587 81	158,241 10	77,325 80	82,741 00	160,066 80	478,069	04
		Less Refund.....			9 00	Less Refund.....		7 00			Total Refunds.....	16 00	
					159,752 14			158,234 10				478,053	04

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1894, inclusive, showing:—
 (1) Total number of Fishing Bounty claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882.....	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883.....	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,004	13,086
1884.....	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885.....	7,646	7,559	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886.....	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887.....	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888.....	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	894	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889.....	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890.....	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,237	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891.....	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892.....	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893.....	7,926	7,844	907	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894.....	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
Totals.....	106,169	105,221	22,356	21,018	14,952	14,396	53,982	52,900	197,461	193,535

FISHING BOUNTIES.

(2) NUMBER OF VESSELS, TONNAGE AND NUMBER OF MEN ENTITLED TO BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882.....	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883.....	700	29,788	6,288	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,286	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884.....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,861
1885.....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886.....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887.....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888.....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889.....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,500	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890.....	540	23,955	4,985	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	789	28,208	5,805
1891.....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892.....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893.....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894.....	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
Totals.....	7,643	330,136	68,882	1,928	31,308	6,831	345	11,552	2,148	595	20,313	3,956	10,511	393,309	81,817

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

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882.....	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883.....	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884.....	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885.....	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886.....	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887.....	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888.....	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889.....	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890.....	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891.....	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892.....	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893.....	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894.....	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
Totals....	97,650	176,573	19,035	42,067	13,962	34,368	52,252	98,715	182,899	351,723

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

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
Totals.....	245,455	48,898	36,516	102,671	433,540

(5) TOTAL annual payments of Fishing Bounty.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886.....	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,499 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
Totals....	1,295,342 17	210,376 17	142,081 44	398,648 39	2,046,448 17

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels for the Year 1894.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

* This denotes that some of the crew did not comply with the regulations and are not included in the column for crew.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
75888	Annie	Yarmouth	22	Isaiah Sabean, M. O.	Port Lorne.....	* 3	51 98
72978	Annie Coggins.....	Digby.....	22	David Hayden, M. O.	Thorneville.....	7	59 40
85684	Constitution.....	do	28	Joseph Anthony, M. O.	Victoria Beach..	* 7	67 20
100013	Fleet Wing.....	Annapolis.....	54	Wm. W. Goucher.....	Margaretsville..	* 4	109 36
80001	Florence	St. John, N. B.	15	H. Weaver & E. Quinlan	do	* 2	28 35
94700	Franklin S. Schenck	Digby.....	44	Wm. McGrath, M. O.	Thorneville.....	11	118 80
94693	John H. Kennedy.....	do	54	Stephen Haynes, M. O.	Victoria Beach..	*10	125 00
83461	Josie L. Day	do	16	Wm. Taylor, M. O.	do	* 6	40 12
94709	Jennie B. Thomas.....	do	52	John Apt, M. O.	Thorneville.....	* 8	110 34
88685	Ladora	St. John, N. B.	12	Stephen Baker.....	Margaretsville..	* 2	24 30
97022	M. & L. Chase.....	Digby.....	46	Gilbert Welch <i>et al.</i>	Victoria Beach..	* 3	80 73
94700	Mary E. Whorf.....	do	77	H. Anderson <i>et al.</i>	Digby.....	*16	155 93
83253	Rescue.....	Annapolis.....	17	Josiah Burrell, M. O.	Clementsport ..	7	45 90
75595	Westwind.....	Digby.....	25	Syda & Cousins.....	Digby.....	5	67 50

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

96787	Benecia Boy.....	Halifax.....	11	Lawrence Hylan	Strait of Canso.	2	29 70
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CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

100382	Alice	Sydney	10	Wm. Hunt.....	Sydney	3	27 00
100372	Betsy Jane.....	do	11	Samuel Moore.....	Little Bras d'Or.	3	29 70
88507	Belle of Roine.....	do	14	C. W. Mann.....	Gabarouse.....	* 3	28 35
85381	Champion.....	do	16	John Williams.....	Louisbourg.....	5	43 20
61948	Ellen Eliza.....	Arichat	21	Abram U. Grant.....	Gabarouse.....	* 2	39 69
100383	Florence L.....	Sydney	10	Peter Leblanc.....	Little Bras d'Or.	* 3	23 63
88513	Ida	do	11	Elias Leblanc.....	do	* 3	25 99
74039	James Henry.....	do	18	Peter Deveaux.....	do	6	48 60
100380	Mary D.....	do	27	Simon Deveaux.....	do	7	72 90
92600	Merit	do	13	Alex. Leblanc.....	do	5	35 10
75577	Mary Ann Bell	Lunenburg.....	53	Therault & Arseneault	do	6	89 19

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

75614	Fawn	Digby.....	17	James E. Ogilvie.....	Parrsboro'	2	45 90
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DIGBY COUNTY.

75612	Alice.....	Yarmouth	17	Haines Bros.,	Freeport.....	* 6	42 63
83431	Acadian.....	Weymouth.....	32	Geo. H. Stevens, M. O.	do	8	86 40
88598	Alph. B. Parker.....	St. John, N. B.	39	Holland Outhouse, M. O.	Tiverton.....	11	105 30
90660	Alice May	Yarmouth	18	Edgar McDormand,	Westport.....	8	48 60

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

DIGBY COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
83258	Alfred.....	Digby.....	29	Haines Bros.....	Freeport.....	8	78 30
94696	Annie M. Sproule..	do.....	70	Jno. W. Sproule, M.O.	Digby.....	16	189 00
74308	Bald Eagle.....	Yarmouth	14	Louis Gaudet, M.O....	Belleveau Cove..	5	37 80
88267	Bessie May.....	St. John, N. B..	23	Geo. McDormand.....	Westport.....	* 4	46 58
94704	Chas. Haskell.....	Digby.....	67	Howard Anderson.....	Digby.....	*15	175 25
94698	Carrie H.....	do.....	20	Aug. Haycock, M.O....	Westport.....	7	54 00
74331	Condor.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Howard Titus, M.O....	do.....	5	29 70
75711	Dove.....	do.....	19	Thomas Ossinger.....	Tiverton.....	* 6	47 64
88408	Elihu Burritt.....	Digby.....	50	H. B. Allen, M.O.....	Digby.....	*12	125 36
94707	Ernest F. Norwood.	do.....	79	Ansel Snow, M.O.....	do.....	*15	206 64
90662	Edward A Horton..	do.....	67	Jos. F. Snow.....	do.....	*13	163 95
85683	Edith L.....	do.....	16	R. W. Ford, M.O.....	Westport.....	* 3	32 40
77740	Elmer.....	do.....	15	James Gower, M.O....	do.....	6	40 50
75757	Etta.....	Yarmouth.....	17	T. W. & J. W. C. Webber	do.....	6	45 90
80797	Ella H.....	Digby.....	13	Jno. W. Whiteneck.....	Freeport.....	3	35 10
100535	Fair Play.....	do.....	11	Cas'r R. Comeau, M.O.	Meteghan River..	* 3	23 76
80798	Freddie G.....	do.....	18	Geo. Gower, M.O.....	Westport.....	7	48 60
75601	Flash.....	do.....	10	Jas. A. Peters, M.O....	do.....	* 1	13 50
100891	Fleur de lis.....	Weymouth.....	17	Amb. Therieau, M.O..	Belleveau Cove..	* 4	38 26
74329	Fairy Queen.....	Yarmouth.....	13	Wallace Coggins, M.O.	Westport.....	6	35 10
77963	Freeman Colgate..	St. Andrews, N. B.	26	Frank Morrell, M.O..	do.....	9	70 20
94706	Geo. J. Tarr.....	Digby.....	61	Jno. S. Hayden, M.O..	Digby.....	13	164 70
83260	Gazelle.....	do.....	20	Orbin Sproul, M.O....	do.....	* 2	36 00
100534	Glydax R.....	do.....	18	Nelson Thurber, M.O..	Freeport.....	* 6	45 13
100537	Gertie H.....	do.....	32	John Outhouse, M.O..	Tiverton.....	* 7	73 44
90436	Genesta.....	Barrington.....	32	Geo. Denton, M.O....	Westport.....	*10	82 48
80800	Helen Maud.....	Digby.....	20	C. McDormand, M.O..	do.....	8	54 00
88401	Hattie.....	do.....	37	T. C. Titus, M.O.....	do.....	7	99 90
100064	Isma.....	St. John, N. B..	31	Chas. Hicks, M.O.....	do.....	9	83 70
80604	Jennie C.....	Yarmouth.....	16	Charles Hicks, M.O....	do.....	* 5	39 60
97026	James Farnham....	do.....	31	John W. Snow.....	Digby.....	* 1	4 65
85690	Lora T.....	Digby.....	15	Joseph Thurber, M.O..	Freeport.....	7	40 50
80881	Lena May.....	St. Andrews, N. B.	18	John Clifford, M.O..	Tiverton.....	8	48 60
75594	Lizzie G.....	Digby.....	16	Wm. W. Hayden.....	Digby.....	* 4	38 88
85533	Minnie C.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Haines Bros.....	Freeport.....	* 6	30 09
80794	Minnie C.....	Digby.....	18	Chas. Bailey, M.O....	Westport.....	6	48 60
85682	Malapert.....	do.....	23	E. C. Bowers.....	do.....	8	62 10
100487	Mabel B.....	do.....	57	Chas. E. Finigan.....	Freeport.....	10	153 90
94833	News Boy.....	St. Andrews, N. B.	16	Arthur Porter, M.O..	Westport.....	5	43 20
94825	On Time.....	Weymouth.....	19	Henry Glaven, M. O..	do.....	8	51 30
75714	Prince.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Samuel Thurber, M.O..	Freeport.....	6	27 00
100539	Rowena.....	Digby.....	10	Warren Snow, M.O....	Digby.....	* 3	21 60
75864	Roving Lizzie....	Weymouth.....	11	Heber Outhouse, M.O.	Tiverton.....	5	29 70
83132	Restless.....	Digby.....	25	Jackson Coggins, M.O.	Westport.....	* 7	60 00
100609	Swan.....	Shelburne.....	56	Haines Bros.....	Freeport.....	12	151 20
85558	S. A. Crowell.....	Yarmouth.....	23	Wallace Gower, M.O..	Westport.....	8	62 10
80784	Silver Cloud.....	Digby.....	45	Hanford Outhouse....	Tiverton.....	11	121 50
75726	Thrush.....	Yarmouth.....	13	Jos. W. Moran, M.O..	Freeport.....	*5	30 10
94694	Utah and Eunice..	Digby.....	33	Haines Bros.....	do.....	8	89 10
88264	Walter J. Clarke..	do.....	20	A. H. Outhouse, M.O..	Tiverton.....	*4	40 52
85559	Willie F.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Jas. Buckman, M.O..	Westport.....	6	32 40
74317	Willie.....	do.....	22	Johnson Denton, M.O.	do.....	*8	56 10

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

41771	Atalia.....	Guysborough... 34	Thos. H. Peeples.....	Pirate Harbour.. 4	91 80
43109	Chatham Head.....	Miramichi..... 24	Wm. England.....	Middle Melford.. 3	64 80
38418	Dolphin.....	Miramichi..... 36	Wm. S. Peart.....	Guysborough... *4	76 38
59470	Dart.....	Guysborough... 44	John J. Sangster.....	do..... *7	100 98

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

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
83180	Friend	Halifax	17	Luke Mannett	Larry's River	5	45 90
80999	Guardian Angel	Guysborough	21	Jos. Fougère, jr.	do	5	56 70
94963	Golden Seal	Halifax	32	Edw. B. Pelrine	do	8	86 40
48356	Henry Fenwick	Guysborough	43	Isaiah Fougère	do	6	116 10
53577	Ilda	Pt. Hawkesbury	27	W. T. England, M.O.	Middle Melford	*3	63 79
74355	La Mode	Pictou	26	James O'Neil	Auld's Cove	4	70 20
37551	Leading Star	Halifax	39	James E. Hadley	Guysborough	10	105 30
69964	Lizzie A.	Pt. Hawkesbury	23	John F. Reeves, M.O.	Mulgrave Stn	4	54 00
88466	Minnie J	Arichat	10	Perry Munroe	White Head	3	27 00
83838	Ocean Bride	Pt. Hawkesbury	23	Joseph O'Neil	Auld's Cove	3	62 10
80970	Orion	Halifax	24	Hubert Richards	Charlo's Cove	6	64 80
100231	Pearl	do	17	Alex. Keating	Canso	*	22 95
75892	Peter Mitchell	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	Wm. P. Power, M.O.	Pirate Harbour	6	70 20
48353	Ruby	Guysborough	35	Freeman Myers	Cole Harbour	3	94 50
69192	Village Queen	Halifax	24	Geo. E. Swain	Steep Creek	5	64 80

HALIFAX COUNTY.

90866	Alice	Halifax	11	Abraham Cleveland	West Dover	*3	25 99
61625	Alpha	do	18	Lindsay Huble	French Village	*	24 30
74020	Addie	do	17	Dennis Fagan	Halifax	3	45 90
90844	Armada	Guysborough	25	Thomas O'Neal	do	8	67 50
57727	Agnes	Halifax	21	Wm. Umlah	do	6	56 70
75848	Annie Gaetz	do	36	John G. Weston	East Jeddore	11	97 20
73969	Bertha E.	do	21	Chas. Fader	Mason's Point	4	56 70
90496	Black Prince	do	18	Jas. W. Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	4	48 60
90721	Brilliant Star	do	36	P. & J. Hartlin	East Jeddore	*10	92 79
94662	Bessie Florence	do	12	Chas. W. Twobig	Pennant	3	32 40
100236	Bessie Jennex	do	50	Wellington Jennex <i>et al</i>	East Jeddore	*15	209 25
96799	Catharine, A. C.	do	17	Hezekiah Cleveland	West Dover	3	45 90
74071	Condor	do	20	John Julien <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook	3	54 00
92566	Carrie M.	do	12	W. H. Munroe	Sheet Harbour	2	32 40
85655	Daisy	do	16	Samuel Richardson	Indian Harbour	5	43 20
85663	Daring	do	18	Chas. Slaunwhite, sr.	Terence Bay	3	48 60
85738	Emma F.	do	13	Amos Graves	East Dover	3	35 10
50832	Ella May	do	16	Amos Murphy	Head Harbour	*2	36 00
100220	E. J. Smith	do	11	W. McC. Boak	Halifax	3	29 70
90481	Ella D	do	32	Arch. Darrah, sr.	Herring Cove	8	56 40
97226	Ellen Maud	do	16	Wm. Fleunuing, 1st.	Ketch Harbour	6	43 20
96785	Eva M. B.	do	45	Wm. Bonin, <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook	*8	98 15
92564	Evangeline	do	23	Henry Young, sr	Petpiswick Hbr.	*3	49 68
100248	Excelsior	do	14	Joseph H. Prest	Spry Bay	*4	34 02
94636	Fortuna	do	80	Arthur N. Whitman	Halifax	16	216 00
85644	Flora	do	42	Patrick Scallion	Herring Cove	10	113 40
100247	Fairy Queen	do	11	Geo. H. Nickerson	Pennant	3	29 70
88227	Fleetwing	do	32	Thos. Lapiere, <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook	*9	78 56
88357	Floresta	do	57	Jacob Nieforth, <i>et al</i>	Seaforth	*15	144 86
55836	Frank Newton	Sydney	41	Theo. Conrod	Sheet Harbour	*5	89 95
97046	Fredona	Liverpool	12	Edward Sturmy	Spry Bay	*3	25 92
96782	Glide	Halifax	10	Sidney H. Garrison	Peggy's Cove	*1	20 25
88220	Grande	do	14	Jno. P. Staunwhite	Terence Bay	3	37 80
100228	Golden Dawn	do	46	Edwd. Conrod, <i>et al</i>	E. Chezzetcook	*12	119 43
80096	Gertie Bell	Guysborough	15	James York	Eastern Passage	6	40 50
90489	Green Leaf	Halifax	43	Martin Julien, M. O.	W. Chezzetcook	*8	96 77
94979	Gleaner	do	57	Alex. Jennex, M. O.	Jeddore	16	153 90
69097	Highland Jane	do	32	Geo. Hartlin	East Jeddore	11	86 40
83306	Iona	do	26	Andrew Sullivan	Herring Cove	8	70 20
100212	James R.	do	51	C. & A. Mitchell	East Jeddore	14	137 70
94661	L. C. Tough	do	12	John E. Tough	Pennant	3	32 40
75605	Little Annie	do	27	Matthew Lynch	Ferguson's Cove	*7	68 35

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

HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94665	Louis Luby	Halifax	41	Wm. Lapierre, <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	*6	83 04
96797	Laura Phoebe	do	18	John Kent	Musquodoboit H	*3	42 53
96789	Lydia A. Mason	do	39	E. Mason, <i>et al</i>	Tangier	10	105 30
85664	Mary E.	do	14	Andrew Twobig	Pennant	3	37 80
100227	May	do	10	Wm. S. Henneberry, Sr	Sambro.	2	27 00
96805	Maggie May	do	62	Jeremiah Fillis, <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	18	167 40
100249	Minnie M.	do	10	Jno. P. Martin	Ship Harbour	4	27 00
46498	Mariner	do	56	W. C. & J. H. Henley	Spry Bay	9	151 20
83408	M. A. Franklin	do	22	Wm. Stuart, sr	do	5	59 40
100238	Mary Bell	do	10	Jno. A. McDonald	Harrigan Cove.	*3	21 60
85665	Nellie D.	do	12	Daniel Smith	Sambro.	4	32 40
80841	Nina	do	14	Wm. Murphy	Owls Head	4	37 80
100245	Oracle	do	18	Wm. McC. Boak	Halifax.	*2	34 02
64018	Ocean Bride	do	23	George Borgal	Pleasant Hbr	*4	51 76
92571	Primrose	do	14	Angus Gray	Pennant	3	37 80
100241	Pansy	do	32	Geo. Schnare	do	5	86 40
94677	Progress	do	14	L. Murphy & J. Richardson	East Ship Hbr.	4	37 80
77787	Rescue	do	20	Henry Fader	East Dover	3	54 00
100474	R. Beatrice	do	19	James Morash, jr	West Dover	5	51 30
75575	Rising Dawn	do	18	Fred. Boutilier	Indian Harbour.	5	48 60
92575	Robinetta	do	14	Hy. Harris	Halifax	5	37 80
100566	Rob S.	do	21	Geo. H. Marryatt	do	5	56 70
53551	Roving Bird	do	24	Jno. Brown	Herring Cove	6	64 80
96806	Rising Sun	do	28	George Julien, M. O.	W. Chezzetcook.	*4	68 04
59462	Rival	do	20	Henry Faulkner	Jeddore	*5	49 50
100218	Sarah M. W.	do	14	Hezekiah Wambolt	Indian Harbour.	4	37 80
64869	Sarah L. Oxner	do	34	Edward Hayes	Herring Cove.	10	91 80
97042	Sea Bird	do	17	Seymour Monk	Murphy's Cove	4	45 90
37519	Safe Guide	do	36	W. C. Henley	Spry Bay	*7	91 13
75833	Twilight	do	14	Simon Huble	Indian Harbour.	7	37 80
90494	Two Brothers	do	21	J. Bayers & Jas. Smith	Petpiswick Har.	5	56 70
77836	T. W. Smith	do	35	Chas. Beaver	Spry Bay	7	94 50
96781	Venture	do	43	Edward Dempsey	Herring Cove	12	116 10
97086	Veria G.	do	54	Chas. W. Hart	Sambro	10	145 80
90485	Violet West	do	36	Thos. A. Gaetz <i>et al</i>	Seaforth	11	97 20
61904	Water Lily	do	14	Isaac Morash	West Dover	2	37 80
92578	Willetta	do	12	Joseph Gray	Sambro	3	32 40
100226	Willie H. Crosby	do	65	John Julien <i>et al</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	*9	131 67
83042	Western Belle	Shelburne	23	Boak & Bennett	Halifax	*6	54 34
90723	Winnie L.	Halifax	31	James J. Gaetz <i>et al</i>	Seaforth	*9	76 10
85378	Zephyr	do	16	Robert Slaunwhite	Terence Bay	3	43 20

INVERNESS COUNTY.

71302	Alice	Charlotte town, P.E.I.	10	P. Cormier & D. Aucoin	Cheticamp	6	27 00
83244	Claribel	do	12	Charles Doucet	do	6	32 40
96778	Campana	Pt. Hawkesbury.	11	A. Walter DeGrucy	do	4	29 70
96768	Elizabeth Ann	do	11	Magloire Poirier	Cheticamp Point	4	29 70
96774	Florence	do	11	Thomas Poirier	Cheticamp	4	29 70
96765	Granada	do	58	Jas. MacDonald	West Bay	14	156 60
38468	Hector	Arichat	35	James C. Skinner	Port Hastings	3	94 50
96772	Laura	Pt. Hawkesbury.	27	Jno C. Munro	Margaree Har	*7	68 35
96763	Lelia Linwood	do	67	P. Paint & Sons	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	180 90
96775	Louise	do	11	Placide Boudrot	Cheticamp	5	29 70
96769	Mary Lambert	do	11	Joseph Leblanc	do	4	29 70
96771	Marie	do	10	Xavier Roach	do	4	27 00
69125	May Flower	Halifax	15	Hyacinthe Chiasson	do	6	40 50
96799	Majestic	Pt. Hawkesbury.	12	A. Walter DeGrucy	do	4	32 40

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

INVERNESS COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
96777	Marie Joseph	Pt. Hawkesbury.	11	Victor Roach	Cheticamp	4	29 70
96770	O. L. B.	do	12	Gabriel Boudrot	do	4	32 40
96773	Virgin.	do	10	Marcelin Leblanc	do	4	27 00
96776	Willie B.	do	11	Charles Roach	do	4	29 70

KING'S COUNTY.

94831	Alert	St. Andrews, N. B.	15	Ezra A. Munroe	Hall's Harbour.	2	40 50
80093	Anna K.	St. John, N. B.	14	Albert E. Spicer	Harbourville.	4	37 80
77732	Heather Bell.	Digby	13	Joseph Parker	Hall's Harbour	2	35 10
77937	Naomi	St. Andrew's, N. B.	14	Chas. Hagerty	Chipman's Brook	3	37 80
75453	Susan	Windsor	19	Benjamin West	Delhaven	4	51 30
94756	Sarah E. Ellis	St. John, N. B.	19	Leonard Houghton	Hall's Harbour	4	51 30
59378	Sarah Beach	St. Andrew's, N. B.	28	Fred. Parker	do	4	75 60

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

100578	Avon	Lunenburg	49	James Crouse	Conquerall Bank	11	132 30
100489	Alcoma	do	56	Lemuel Publicover	Getson's Cove	10	151 20
94783	Alaska	do	80	Ben. Anderson, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
100170	Atlanta	do	80	Freem'n Anderson, M.O.	do	14	216 00
100839	Acalia	do	34	Herbert Heckman	do	4	91 80
100472	Arcana	do	80	Alex. Knicker, M.O.	do	*13	208 29
96831	Argo	do	42	Geo. A. Parker, M.O.	do	*6	105 30
94778	Argosy	do	80	Charles Smith, M.O.	do	*13	208 29
94961	Altona	do	67	Emmanuel Zellers	do	13	180 90
94790	Abana	do	80	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	216 00
100163	Beauty	do	65	J. N. Rafuse, M.O.	Conquerall	10	165 50
92637	Bertie C. H.	do	80	Thomas Hamm, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
94782	Bona Fides	do	80	J. Jos. Rudolph, M.O.	do	14	216 00
96828	Bonanza	do	80	Charles Silver, M.O.	do	14	216 00
100571	Britannia	do	80	Charles Smith, M.O.	do	14	216 00
96423	Burnham H.	do	80	G. Abraham Smith, M.O.	do	14	216 00
94648	Batavia	do	80	L. B. Currie, M.O.	West Dublin	14	216 00
94651	Bessie A.	do	80	Murd. MacGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	216 00
94647	Bonus	do	80	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	do	14	216 00
37619	British Queen	do	34	George Hatt	Chester	*3	63 12
100838	Blanche A. Colp	do	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.	Mahone Bay	14	216 00
100823	Carrie	do	60	Adnah Burns	Dayspring	13	162 00
90857	Capio	do	72	James Backman	Feltzen South	*11	186 30
100834	Comrade	do	80	B. E. Reinhardt	Getson's Point	14	216 00
97084	Calla Lily	do	62	Edmund Hirtle, M.O.	La Have	*5	115 90
90825	Cecilia W.	do	41	Robert Walfield	La Have Island	8	110 70
100570	Clarence F.	do	52	David Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	140 40
90869	Clara E. Mason	do	80	do	do	14	216 00
94646	Carrie C. W.	do	80	Martin Westhaver	do	12	216 00
96835	Corra L.	do	80	Albert V. Conrad, M.O.	Parks Creek	12	216 00
90824	Ceto	do	80	Simon Parks	do	14	216 00
100483	Curfew	do	49	Jno. D. Sperry, M.O.	Petite Riviere	11	132 30
100579	Citizen	do	80	Murd. MacGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	216 00
97081	Carrie	do	80	Elisha Wentzel	do	14	216 00
94643	Carrie M. C.	do	39	Simoon Coolen, M.O.	Fox Point	9	105 30
94658	C. A. Ernst	do	57	Abraham Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay	8	153 90
94645	C. A. Chisholm	do	80	do	do	11	216 00
85642	Charlotte E. C.	do	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.	do	12	216 00
100159	C. U. Mader	do	80	do	do	14	216 00

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

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid \$ cts.
100841	Dora.....	Lunenburg	80	W. F. Acker, M.O.....	Lunenburg.....	14	216 00
97089	Dictator.....	do	80	David Smith, M. O....	do.....	14	216 00
96826	Director.....	do	80	do	do.....	14	216 00
88355	D. A. Mader.....	do	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.....	Mahone Bay.....	12	216 00
97085	D. Cronan.....	do	59	Lewis Strum.....	do.....	12	159 30
96821	Edgar T. Richard..	do	55	Elias Richard, jr.....	La Have.....	12	148 50
94650	Elsie.....	do	47	Jno. Schmeisser.....	do.....	8	126 90
94960	Eureka.....	do	80	Jno. S. Smith.....	Lower La Have..	14	216 00
100827	Elнора.....	do	52	Josiah Gerhardt, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	10	140 40
90584	Eldora.....	do	75	E. Peter Young.....	do.....	14	202 50
100151	Erminie.....	do	80	Wm. Young.....	Lunenburg.....	14	216 00
94659	Enterprise.....	do	80	Wm. Cleversey.....	Pleasantville..	*13	208 29
83308	Ella.....	Liverpool	10	Jennis C. Hanson.....	Mahone Bay.....	2	27 00
88356	Energy.....	Lunenburg	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.....	do.....	12	216 00
92683	Florence M.....	do	80	Alex. Silver, M.O.....	Lunenburg.....	12	216 00
100481	Florence.....	do	29	W. A. Pickels, M.O....	Mahone Bay.....	*7	73 41
97088	Glendale.....	do	38	Charles Bell, M.O.....	La Have.....	7	102 60
100480	Gallant.....	do	57	Elias Richard, M.O....	do.....	*10	141 08
100478	Gladiola.....	do	52	Charles Silver.....	do.....	11	140 40
94958	Genesta.....	do	80	Reuben Romkey.....	Lower La Have..	14	216 00
96836	Gleaner.....	Lunenburg	80	Wm. C. Acker, M.O....	Lunenburg.....	14	216 00
100576	Glad Tidings.....	do	80	John Geldert, M.O....	do.....	14	216 00
94773	Galatea.....	do	80	Jno. B. Young, M.O....	do.....	*13	208 29
90582	G. A. Smith.....	do	80	Wm. Young, M.O.....	do.....	14	216 00
100825	Georgina.....	do	34	James Bell, M.O.....	Lower Dublin.....	7	91 80
97083	Garland.....	do	51	J. D. Sperry, M.O.....	Petite Riviere... 8	137 70	
100488	Gurnet.....	do	56	Alvin Creaser.....	Ritcey's Cove... 10	151 20	
90862	Grenada.....	do	80	Alvin Himmelman.....	do.....	14	216 00
100569	Howard Young.....	do	80	James Young, M.O.....	Lunenburg.....	15	216 00
100156	Hustler.....	do	44	L. B. Currie, M.O.....	West Dublin.....	9	118 80
90859	Hector W. McG.....	do	80	Mur. MacGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove... 14	216 00	
100161	Hilda Mand.....	do	37	Adam Selig.....	Vogler's Cove... 9	99 90	
90825	Henry N. Batchelder	Port Medway	80	Henry Selig.....	do.....	17	216 00
96837	Irvin G.....	Lunenburg	80	Israel Spindler.....	Middle South... 14	216 00	
100490	Irene M. B.....	do	66	Eli Ernst, M.O.....	Mahone Bay.....	12	178 20
59475	Jessen.....	do	69	J. N. Rafuse, M.O.....	Conquerall.....	*9	176 99
94970	Joseph O.....	do	53	Thomas Oakley.....	La Have.....	11	143 10
92639	Jennie Miller.....	do	80	Henry Adams, M.O....	Lunenburg.....	14	216 00
94654	J. W. Geldert.....	do	80	James Geldert, M.O....	do.....	14	216 00
94785	J. C. Schwartz.....	do	80	Chas. Hewitt, M.O....	do.....	14	216 00
100164	J. H. Ernst.....	do	80	S. Watson Oxner.....	do.....	14	216 00
96830	J. A. Silver.....	do	80	Chas. L. Silver, M.O..	do.....	14	216 00
100837	J. M. Young.....	do	80	Wm. Young, M.O.....	do.....	14	216 00
94789	Joseph McGill.....	do	80	Henry Ritcey, M.O....	Ritcey's Cove... 14	216 00	
97092	Lurline.....	do	57	Leander Corkum.....	La Have.....	12	153 90
96833	L. E. Young.....	do	80	Benj. Anderson, M.O..	Lunenburg.....	14	216 00
100835	Lottie B.....	do	12	Allan R. Morash, M.O.	do.....	2	32 40
96838	La France.....	do	80	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.	do.....	14	216 00
90854	Latona.....	do	80	James R. Rudolph, M.O.	do.....	12	216 00
96832	Laura M. Knock.....	do	80	David Smith, M.O.....	do.....	14	216 00
100484	Lavana.....	do	53	F. Peter Young.....	do.....	12	143 10
96827	Leopold.....	do	80	Ammon Ritcey.....	Ritcey's Cove... 14	216 00	
83316	Lottie.....	Port Medway	80	Samuel E. Teel.....	Vogler's Cove... 14	216 00	
94780	Lawrence.....	Lunenburg	80	Abraham Ernst, M.O..	Mahone Bay.....	*15	198 00
94478	Laura C. Zwicker..	do	80	do	do.....	12	216 00
100830	Lorraine C.....	do	64	Edward Lohnes.....	Middle La Have *6	126 30	
96840	May Flower.....	do	60	Robert Dawson, M.O..	Bridgewater... 9	162 00	
100840	Maritime.....	do	59	Frs. Himmelman.....	La Have.....	13	153 30
100574	Melrose.....	do	71	Alvin Naugler.....	do.....	11	191 70
100573	Marsala.....	do	38	James Shankle, M.O..	do.....	*6	85 50
90823	Miletus.....	Port Medway	80	John Shankle, M.O....	do.....	12	216 00
100184	Mystic Tie.....	Lunenburg	64	Josiah Conrad.....	Upper La Have.. 12	172 80	

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

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ ts.
92640	Minerva	Lunenburg	80	Wm. C. Acker, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	216 00
94772	Molega	do	80	Benj. Anderson, M.O.	do	14	216 00
94775	Malabar	do	80	R. H. Griffiths, M.O.	do	14	216 00
92633	Magnolia	do	80	Joshua Heckman, M.O.	do	12	216 00
74319	Merino	do	46	J. Jos. Rudolph, M.O.	do	* 6	103 50
92635	M. E. Smith	do	80	Wm. C. Smith, M.O.	do	14	216 00
92632	Monarch	do	80	J. H. Wilson, M.O.	do	14	216 00
97100	Maggie M. W.	do	80	do	do	14	216 00
100153	Milo	do	80	J. Wm. Young, M.O.	do	14	216 00
94777	Maurice C. Geldert.	do	80	Jno. B. Young, M.O.	do	14	216 00
97052	Minnie Maud	Liverpool	80	J. S. Wolf	West Dublin	*14	208 80
100162	Magic	Lunenburg	45	J. D. Sperry, M.O.	Petite Riviere	8	121 50
100562	Millie L. E.	do	65	Abraham Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay	12	175 50
100485	Nightingale	do	52	Wallace Haughn	La Have	*11	134 55
90827	Nyanza	do	80	Elias Walters	Lunenburg	13	216 00
94966	Nicanor	do	79	Davis Westhaver	do	12	213 30
92636	Nonpareil	do	80	John Zink, M.O.	do	14	216 00
100831	Nantasket	do	80	Robert Parks	Parks Creek	14	216 00
88342	Nova Zembla	do	79	Joseph Ham, M.O.	Mahone Bay	12	213 30
88603	Nokomis	do	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.	do	*13	208 29
94641	Ovando	do	80	Jeffrey Publicover	Getson's Cove	12	216 00
100577	Oddfellow	do	58	Thomas Hamm, M.O.	Lunenburg	* 9	137 04
85562	Oresa	do	14	Alex. Knickle, M.O.	do	* 3	33 08
94779	O. P. Silver	do	80	Chas. L. Silver, M.O.	do	14	216 00
94786	Ontario	do	80	Benj. C. Smith	do	13	216 00
100157	Orinoco	do	56	Wm. Westhaver	do	12	151 20
100477	Pilot	do	42	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	Getson's Point	9	113 40
100483	Puma	do	58	Arthur Pentz	La Have	*15	151 71
100836	Panama	do	80	Henry Adams, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
100486	Pandora	do	53	Benjamin Lohnes, M.O.	do	12	143 10
94774	Puritan	do	80	Theophilus Creaser, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	216 00
100572	Rowena	do	51	Wm. Schmeisser	La Have	12	137 70
96334	Robert F. Mason	do	80	Martin Mason, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
100473	Rapture	do	57	Alvin Moser, M.O.	Middle South	12	153 90
90593	Ralph	do	51	Solomon Smith	Ritcey's Cove	11	137 70
94787	Samoa	do	80	James Geldert, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
90868	Sadie	do	79	Chas. Smith, M.O.	do	12	213 30
100471	Secret	do	80	Jno. B. Young	do	14	216 00
100829	Stranger	do	11	Garret Richard	Pleasantville	3	29 70
94962	Stella E.	do	80	Reuben Ritcey	Ritcey's Cove	14	216 00
88349	Senovar	do	80	Nathan Hiltz	Martin's River	14	216 00
100165	Snow Queen	do	67	Leander Meisner, M.O.	Martin's Point	12	180 90
100475	Tartar	do	61	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	Getson's Cove	13	164 70
100154	Triton	do	60	Refus Parks	La Have	14	162 00
100476	Tokalon	do	52	James Richard	do	* 9	122 85
10037	Tyler	do	54	W. A. Zwicker, M.O.	Lunenburg	10	145 80
94657	T. W. Langille	do	71	Francis Conrad, M.O.	Middle South	14	191 70
92623	Torridor	do	80	Mur. MacGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	216 00
97098	Urania	do	80	David Heisler, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
97099	Union	do	78	Wm. Smeltzer	do	12	210 60
100826	Vandala	do	72	Albert McKeen, M.O.	Conquerall	10	194 40
94956	Venezuela	do	80	Isaac Corkum, M.O.	La Have	12	216 00
94776	Volunteer	do	80	Stannage Creaser	Lower La Have	14	216 00
100479	Venator	do	57	James R. Rudolph, M.O.	Lunenburg	10	153 90
90597	Vivian	do	80	A. H. Zwicker, M.O.	do	*11	192 87
83164	Valiant	do	80	Thomas A. Cook	Ritcey's Cove	12	216 00
85635	Vanilla	do	80	Jno. M. Ritcey	do	12	216 00
100821	Venus	do	76	Jacob Hiltz	Mahone Bay	12	205 20
94649	Valenar	do	80	Nathan Hiltz, M.O.	Martin's River	12	216 00
94953	W. D. Richard	do	80	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	Getson's Cove	17	216 00
94642	Winnie C.	do	55	Edmen Walters, M.O.	La Have	13	148 50
96820	Wisteria	do	80	Free'n Anderson, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00
100152	Werra	do	80	David Smith, M.O.	do	14	216 00

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

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
100842	W. H. Walters	Lunenburg	80	Thomas Walters, M.O.	Lunenburg	*13	208 29
94967	White Cloud	do	80	C. U. Mader	Mahone Bay	14	216 00
100833	Yucatan	do	80	J. Jos. Rudolph, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	216 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

97048	Annie & Lizzie	Liverpool	39	Wm. B. Verge	Port Medway	9	105 30
85564	Bessie Williams	Barrington	77	A. W. Hendry	Liverpool	10	207 90
85470	Glenora	Liverpool	76	James C. Inness	do	* 9	194 94
103191	Jennie B	do	13	Newton Dexter	Brooklyn	5	35 10
103192	Lillian	do	65	A. W. Hendry	Liverpool	13	175 50
75762	May Queen	do	17	Ed. T. Campbell	Port Medway	3	45 90
83310	Myosotis	Port Medway	80	Edwin Morine	do	15	216 00
61916	Only Son	Liverpool	16	Wm. Conrad	Liverpool	7	43 20
103194	Oressa	do	10	Winnet Arnold	Port Medway	* 2	22 50
90832	Ronald H. C.	Port Medway	55	L. B. Cohoon	do	11	148 50
103193	Startle	Liverpool	11	J. Albert Wagner	do	3	25 99
97041	W. H. Smith	do	43	Willard Godfrey	Brooklyn	* 9	110 30

RICHMOND COUNTY.

69143	Arequipa	Arichat	36	Philip Gruchy	D'Escousse	* 5	89 10
83084	Annie A.	Port Hawkesby	22	F. L. Malzard	Arichat	4	59 40
83086	Ada M	do	20	William Burk	River Bourgeois	5	54 00
77544	Alpha	Arichat	42	Wm. Levesconte	D'Escousse	11	113 40
88456	Alice May	do	39	do	do	9	100 04
36474	Alexander Fraser	Lunenburg	32	Anselme Sampson	River Bourgeois	* 9	86 40
77851	Buxom	Sydney	11	Thos. McGrath	Lower L'Ardoise	4	29 70
35996	Blue Bell	Arichat	25	David Gruchy	D'Escousse	9	67 50
94680	Bonnie Glen	Halifax	17	Sylvestre Boudrot	Petit de Grat	4	45 90
54156	British Lady	do	19	Albert Joyce	Riv. Inhabitants	2	51 30
75561	Boreas	Lunenburg	41	Jno. Colford	Port Richmond	12	110 70
38501	B. Weir & Co.	Arichat	25	Celest n Cordeau	River Bourgeois	7	67 50
88459	Caroline	do	12	Wm. Babin	Arichat	* 2	27 00
72061	C. P. M.	do	22	Désiré Burke	River Bourgeois	6	59 40
74100	Candid	do	23	do	do	7	62 10
72058	Daisy	do	34	Placide Richard	Arichat	3	91 80
72052	Day Spring	do	52	Chas. Leblanc	West Arichat	4	140 40
80994	Espérance	Guysborough	10	Jos. Petitpas	Arichat	* 2	18 90
75616	Eliza Jane	Shelburne	22	Alexis Vigneau	do	3	59 40
77822	Eliza Smith	Arichat	44	Alexander Poirier	L. D'Escousse	*11	113 85
75569	Empress	Lunenburg	47	Celest n Poirier	do	13	126 90
83083	Emma Proctor	Pt. Hawkesbury	41	Edward Proctor	Riv. Inhabitants	5	110 70
83395	Elerie	Halifax	29	Jno. G. Murray	Port Richmond	3	78 30
38477	Elizabeth	Arichat	18	Placide Burke	River Bourgeois	* 5	44 55
74116	Fama	Halifax	44	Wm. Levesconte	D'Escousse	11	118 80
88462	Fannie S.	Arichat	28	Daniel Sampson	River Bourgeois	9	75 60
88599	Guide	Halifax	38	Edward Poirier	L. D'Escousse	12	102 60
38481	G. H. B.	Arichat	35	Placide Forgeron	West Arichat	* 3	82 68
90734	Helen M. Crosby	Pt. Hawkesbury	64	Jas W. Cruickshanks	Port Richmond	15	172 80
88468	Irene	Arichat	12	D. M. Gruchy	Petit de Grat	3	32 40
96764	Ida C. Spoffard	Pt. Hawkesbury	54	Robert Murray	Port Richmond	6	145 80
88451	Jubilee	Arichat	34	D. Gruchy	D'Escousse	* 9	87 21
85560	Jacques	Yarmouth	58	Frédéric Poirier	do	*12	145 42
83135	J. B. M.	Halifax	20	Samuel Burke	St. Peter's	6	54 00
38486	Julia	Arichat	20	Louis Burke	River Bourgeois	6	54 00
80972	John Vincin	Sydney	17	Peter Burke	do	6	45 90

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

RICHMOND COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
88467	Katie	Arichat.	11	Alfred Meunier	West Arichat	3	29 70
72070	Lennox	do	46	D. Gruchy	D'Escousse	*11	119 03
75875	Lida & Lizzie	do	56	Wm. Levesconte	do	*12	145 39
38516	Lady of the Lake	do	26	Peter Landry	St. Peter's	7	70 20
88455	Laura Victoria	do	39	John Manger	D'Escousse	11	105 30
72071	Lumen Diei	do	20	Urbain Sampson	River Bourgeois	*5	46 30
88464	Mary E.	do	10	Chas. DeWolfe	Arichat	3	27 00
38417	Messenger	do	30	Rennie Fougère	Poulamond	10	81 00
100240	Merrimac	Halifax.	58	Albert Martel	D'Escousse	14	156 60
88463	Maria	Arichat.	14	Andrew Boudrot	Petit de Grat.	3	37 80
69969	Morning Light	Pt. Hawkesbury	39	David Walker	Basin	4	105 30
83100	Morning Star	do	13	Albert Boudrot	Riv. Inhabitants	3	35 10
72066	Mary L.	Arichat.	19	Peter Burke	St. Peter's	5	51 30
38522	Mary	do	23	Isaiah Boudrot	River Bourgeois	7	62 10
72063	May Flower	do	12	John Burke	do	5	32 40
88431	May Flower	Halifax.	21	Docité Fougère	do	7	56 70
74365	Nova Stella	Arichat	53	Leon Poirier	L. D'Escousse	14	143 10
72048	Neptune	do	26	Henry Sampson	River Bourgeois	*5	64 35
54139	Ocean Belle	Halifax.	20	Isidore Fougère	Poulamond	*6	47 26
61630	Olive J.	do	57	John Malcolm	Port Malcolm	7	153 90
74332	Proditor	do	54	Arthur Poirier	L'r D'Escousse	*14	140 94
72067	Philomen D.	Arichat.	22	James Walker	Basin	3	59 40
38462	Partners.	do	26	Thomas Sampson	River Bourgeois	*6	65 19
73119	Royal	Halifax	12	Isaac Dugas	West Arichat	2	32 40
88439	Ripple	do	20	Isidore Boudrot	Petit de Grat.	4	54 00
75763	Ripple	Arichat	17	Dan. McDonald	Basin	2	45 90
88452	R. Ferguson	do	24	Maurice Burke	St. Peter's	7	64 80
64033	Ripple	Port Hawkesb'y.	34	Geo. H. Cruickshanks	Port Richmond	*3	80 33
37612	Sea Slipper	Lunenburg	41	Charles Major	Cape La Ronde	11	110 70
51781	S. E. Cove	Halifax	54	F. W. Bisset	River Bourgeois	14	145 80
88465	Stella	Arichat.	46	A. J. Boyd	do	12	124 20
85645	Sissie Belle	Halifax	40	Patrick Paté	do	*8	93 23
92599	Thi-tle	Sydney	11	L. Manbouquette	L'Ardoise	3	29 70
38480	Two Brothers	Arichat.	32	Simon Landry	River Bourgeois	8	86 40
61990	Union	Halifax	20	Arthur Leblanc	Arichat	2	54 00
71934	Vanguard	Barrington	47	Dominique Boudrot	Petit de Grat.	7	126 90
57662	Village Bride	Halifax.	24	Peter Malcolm	Port Malcolm	*5	59 40
94866	Winged Arrow	do	56	Thomas Boudrot	Poulamond	*13	145 80

SHELburne COUNTY,

90655	Annina	Yarmouth	12	Barry Atkinson	South Side	*6	30 09
90426	Amanda	Barrington	39	Henry D. Cook	do	10	105 30
71932	Arthur	Yarmouth	22	Edgar Nickerson	do	8	59 40
97034	A. D'E.	do	22	David H. Blades	Wood's Harbour	6	40 50
100612	Ardella	Shelburne	10	Jerry Belong	Green Harbour	4	27 00
100620	Alina	do	80	Churchill Locke	Lockeport	20	216 00
100617	Altona	do	28	C. Locke & Co.	do	8	75 60
94632	A. C. Greenwood	do	15	Chas. E. Hagar	Round Bay	5	40 50
100813	Blanche	Barrington	24	Jno. T. Duncan	Clarke's Harbour	9	64 80
97028	Bertha	Yarmouth	10	Austin Williams	Green Harbour	4	27 00
88551	Blanche M. Thorburn	Shelburne	80	John H. Thorburn	Jordan Bay	*16	186 56
100604	Bella H. McKinnon	do	35	C. Locke & Co.	Lockeport	9	94 50
85490	Billy Browne	do	80	Enos Churchill	do	17	216 00
61905	Champion	Liverpool	14	Leslie Hopkins	Bear Point	*4	29 70
94942	Cornella	Shelburne	23	Jno. P. Gardner	Clarke's Harbour	9	62 10
90434	C. A. Goreham	Barrington	33	C. A. Goreham	Wood's Harbour	*6	65 13
96970	Charlie Richardson	Shelburne	26	Jno. B. Harding	Rockland	9	70 20

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

SHELBURNE COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew Paid.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
61586	Cepola.	Shelburne.	80	W. A. McDonald.	Lockeport	12	216 00
100605	Dawn.	Barrington	49	A. N. Smith.	Barrington	* 7	104 75
90855	Delta.	Shelburne	25	Leander McKenzie.	Green Harbour.	* 6	59 07
75624	Dwina.	do	52	Wm. Lloyd.	Lockeport	13	140 40
83492	Dessie.	Liverpool	11	E. A. Capstick.	do	4	29 70
100613	Dove.	Shelburne	80	Jno. M. Harding.	Osborne	8	216 00
90644	Eva Mc.	Yarmouth	19	James E. Smith.	Bear Point.	3	51 30
77603	Eldon C.	Barrington	26	James F. Snow.	Port la Tour.	* 5	57 05
97023	Edwina.	do	11	Henry D. Cook.	South Side.	* 4	26 73
96976	Edith.	Shelburne	40	Enos Churchill.	Lockeport	9	108 00
88545	Ella Maud.	do	55	Thos. Hayden.	Osborne	11	148 50
85731	Eva L. H.	do	62	Albert Thorburn.	Sandy Point.	*11	160 43
100615	Eddie.	do	52	Jno. A. McGowan.	Shelburne	* 8	110 34
85476	Fleetwing.	Shelburne	11	Wil-on Sperry.	Green Harbour.	5	29 70
100818	Geneva Ethel.	Barrington.	29	Henry A. Kenny.	Clarke's Harb'r.	10	78 30
85503	G. P. Taylor.	Yarmouth.	13	Erastus Nickerson.	Wood's Harbour	*4	27 58
90437	Geneva Myrt s.	Barrington.	32	P. W. Stoddart.	do	12	86 40
80831	Glide	Lunenburg	16	Frank McKenzie.	Rockland.	*5	39 60
100326	Helena.	Yarmouth	14	Wm. McNaie.	Argyle Sound.	6	37 80
100815	Happy Home.	Barrington.	10	Harvey Slate.	Cape Negro.	5	27 00
90879	Hope.	do	22	Smith A. Nickerson.	Clarke's Harb'r.	*7	52 80
90647	Hattie Emeline.	Yarmouth.	11	Chas. A. Reynolds.	Up. Port la Tour	6	29 70
80799	Hattie T.	Digby.	16	Isaac Nickerson.	Shag Harbour.	*7	40 50
97057	Horace B.	Liverpool.	14	Geo. Hiltz.	Brighton	6	37 80
103174	Iona.	Shelburne	15	Allison McLean.	Little Harbour.	5	40 50
100607	Ielda.	do	19	Kelly McMillan.	Louis Head.	5	51 30
90440	Jennie Frederica.	Barrington.	40	Peter Kenney.	Clarke's Harb'r.	9	108 00
88554	Jersey Lilly.	Shelburne	80	Enos Churchill.	Lockeport.	*15	209 25
94911	John Purney.	do	80	Geo. H. King.	Sandy Point.	*21	211 10
73067	Kate.	Liverpool	14	Churchill Locke.	Lockeport.	*4	31 50
77957	Kedron.	Annapolis.	22	do	do	8	59 40
90438	Lark.	Barrington	13	Samuel Atwood.	Barrington	*5	32 17
100817	Little Dorrit.	do	64	A. N. Smith.	do	15	172 80
80624	Lima.	Yarmouth.	12	Jo hua Nickerson.	Bear Point.	*5	29 70
100320	Lena.	Barrington.	13	Albert S. Swim.	Clarke's Harb'r.	*6	32 60
90429	Lettie May.	do	10	Chesley Nickerson.	South Side.	*4	24 30
100606	Myra Louisa.	do	17	Robert Low, sr.	Clarke's Harb'r.	7	45 90
100816	Mattie Morrissey.	do	24	David G. Morrissey.	do	9	64 80
88271	Magellan Cloud.	Shelburne	20	Melvin Atkinson.	Newellton.	*6	50 15
75550	Martino.	Barrington	12	James Nickerson.	Up. Wood's Har	*2	21 60
103175	Myrtle.	Shelburne	10	George S. Decker.	Little Harbour.	3	27 00
103177	Ray Flower.	do	12	Alfred Sw. sr.	do	4	32 40
100619	Mary E. Harlow.	do	80	C. Locke & Co.	Lockeport	20	216 00
85488	Mable Somers.	do	30	Enos Churchill.	do	*14	202 50
83493	Mary C.	Liverpool	80	Wm. McMillan.	do	19	216 00
103173	Mabel.	Shelburne	21	Jno. Matthews.	Ragged Island.	6	56 70
83434	Mary May.	Barrington	20	Pet r M. Crow.	Sandy Point.	*6	47 26
92568	Mary Kate.	Hali'ax	13	W. B. Laurence.	Shelburne	*1	21 94
72977	Nellie H. Ham.	Digby.	26	J. Lewis Nickerson.	Clarke's Harb'r.	9	70 20
90439	Oscar F.	Barrington.	18	P. W. Penny.	South Side.	6	48 60
96977	Oriole.	Shelburne	44	C. Locke & Co.	Lockeport	6	118 80
100319	Rob Roy.	Yarmouth	12	Robert Low, sr.	Clark's Harbour.	*7	30 38
92320	Rialto.	Shelburne	46	Albert Thorburn.	Sandy Point.	11	124 20
85390	Susan C.	Barrington.	21	Peter P. Smith.	Centreville.	6	56 70
100325	Starlight.	Yarmouth.	10	Stephen M. Goodwin.	Clarke's Harb'r.	*5	24 75
90433	St. Ann.	Barrington	11	John W. Kenny.	do	5	29 70
90648	Stranger.	do	15	Reuben Penny.	Stoney Island.	7	40 50
100616	Sea Slipper.	Shelburne	11	Ro s Enslow.	Green Harbour.	3	29 70
85483	Sarah H. Seaton.	do	80	C. Locke & Co.	Lockeport.	*15	198 00
100814	Three Sisters.	Barrington.	10	George Crovell.	Bear Point.	4	27 00
90894	Theresa.	Yarmouth.	18	Eldridge Newell.	Clarke's Harbour.	*6	45 13
80893	Thomas H.	do	13	Owen Nickerson.	do	9	35 10
96961	Tivoli.	Shelburne	24	Wm. J. Doane.	Red Head.	6	64 80

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

SHELburne COUNTY--Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
90895	Union St. Pierre...	Yarmouth.....	19	Frank Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbour	8	\$ 51 30
100811	Vesta Pearl.....	Barrington.....	40	A. K. Smith.....	Newellton.....	*7	91 80
100608	Vesper.....	Shelburne.....	14	Peter Decker.....	Little Harbour..	5	37 80
100812	Wyvern.....	Barrington.....	25	James E. Swim.....	Clarke's Harbour	*10	64 44
90430	Will Carleton.....	do.....	80	Geo. L. Nickerson.....	Port La Tour.....	16	216 00
85541	Willie M.....	Yarmouth.....	24	Herbert Kendrick..	Shag Harbour.....	*8	61 20
10611	Water Sprite.....	Shelburne.....	50	Edgar L. Nickerson..	Wood's Harbour..	*14	130 50
100618	Willie.....	do.....	80	Jno. A. McGowan.....	Shelburne.....	*17	204 64
77744	Whip-poor-Will...	do.....	17	Jno. P. Littlewood..	Black Point.....	5	45 90
75722	Yuba.....	Yarmouth.....	15	Chas. E. Crowell....	Port La Tour....	*6	37 61

VICTORIA COUNTY.

92608	Sadie M.....	Sydney.....	11	Dan. McLeod.....	South Bay.....	*4	26 73
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YARMOUTH COUNTY.

88586	Alma.....	Yarmouth.....	18	Wm. Kinney.....	Lower Argyle....	8	48 60
94980	Aurore.....	do.....	80	Leon D'Eon.....	West Pubnico....	*18	210 32
69217	Chlorus.....	do.....	57	R. C. Teed.....	Darling Lake....	*9	146 21
103051	Carrie May.....	do.....	25	Peter A. Amiro....	West Pubnico....	*3	45 00
94977	Civilian.....	do.....	80	David L. Amiro....	do.....	18	216 00
85536	Circassian.....	do.....	80	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth.....	24	216 00
66679	Diploma.....	do.....	80	Simon D'Eon.....	West Pubnico....	19	216 00
90871	Dora.....	do.....	63	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth.....	*19	165 85
97036	Eva.....	do.....	10	Gabriel Bourque..	Sluice Point.....	*3	23 63
85551	Ethel.....	do.....	80	J. H. Porter & Co..	Tusket Wedge....	19	216 00
90654	Flora.....	do.....	64	David D'Entremont.	West Pubnico....	*20	168 69
94972	Florence.....	do.....	11	Joshua Boudreau..	Tusket Wedge....	5	29 70
90885	Georgina.....	do.....	80	H. & N. B. Lewis..	Yarmouth.....	22	216 00
85554	Hazel Glen.....	do.....	80	Arthur D'Entremont.	West Pubnico....	23	216 00
100327	Hattie.....	do.....	10	Robt. Ellenwood..	Yarmouth.....	7	27 00
80643	Hazel Dell.....	do.....	80	Parker, Eakins & Co.	do.....	*13	195 75
88587	Jessie May.....	do.....	14	Angus Daley.....	Pubnico Head....	7	37 80
80641	Jonathan.....	do.....	68	Chas. T. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico....	*17	173 94
88581	Kingfisher.....	do.....	47	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth.....	*16	123 17
90642	Komaroff.....	do.....	10	Thos. A. Crosby....	do.....	*2	9 00
100329	La Rose.....	do.....	13	Hilaire Bourque..	Eel Brook.....	*5	32 18
51972	Lydia Ryder.....	do.....	57	J. J. D'Entremont, M.O.	West Pubnico....	21	153 90
90887	L'Etoile.....	do.....	43	J. H. Porter & Co..	Tusket Wedge....	*12	110 55
80614	Louise.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	17	216 00
90874	Maggie Bell.....	do.....	10	Dominique Miuse..	Little River.....	*3	19 29
88596	M. A. Louis.....	do.....	64	Francis D'Eon, M.O.	West Pubnico....	*19	168 48
74339	Maitland.....	do.....	45	Frank Harris.....	Sandford.....	7	121 50
74322	Morning Star.....	do.....	25	J. B. Lewis.....	Yarmouth.....	*	33 75
88583	Mary Odell.....	do.....	14	David Smith.....	do.....	3	37 80
85539	Maggie Jane.....	do.....	12	Wm. H. Robbins.....	Port Maitland..	*2	24 30
90659	N. A. Laura.....	do.....	59	Thadée D'Entremont.	West Pubnico....	18	159 30
90892	Nellie.....	do.....	59	J. H. Porter & Co..	Tusket Wedge....	19	159 30
85553	Onyx.....	do.....	80	Parker, Eakins & Co.	Yarmouth.....	*18	210 32
90873	Primrose.....	do.....	34	Wm. McKenzie.....	Port Maitland..	11	91 80
75596	Ripple.....	do.....	19	Daniel Stoddart....	Yarmouth.....	*4	42 76
85535	Sigefroi.....	do.....	41	George Beveridge..	Melbourne.....	*5	76 65
83254	Sea Foam.....	Annapolis.....	28	John T. Amiro.....	Lower East Pubnico	*6	63 00
100313	Souvenir.....	Yarmouth.....	71	Sylvain D'Entremont.	West Pubnico....	20	191 70
100323	Senora.....	do.....	80	Marc A. Surette....	do.....	20	216 00

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

YARMOUTH COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
88589	Sandford	Yarmouth.....	20	Abram Thurston.....	Sandford.....	* 4	48 60
77956	Speed	do	13	Joseph H. Eldridge...	Milton.....	2	35 10
95962	Sunrise	do	19	James Crosby.....	Yarmouth.....	3	51 30
75724	Sea Foam	do	75	J. H. Porter & Co.....	Tusket Wedge..	20	202 50
42072	Ulrica.....	do	20	Addison Morton.....	Lower Argyle..	* 3	37 13
88597	Uncle Sam	do	80	James Amiro.....	West Pubnico..	23	216 00
90882	Will-o'-the-Wisp. .	do	51	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth.....	*17	133 88
90896	Wapiti.....	do	80	do ..	do	18	216 00
90897	Wrasse.....	do	56	do ..	do	10	151 20

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94727	Aurelia	St. John	22	James Scovil	Flagg's Cove	3	59 40
94708	Annie Eliza	Digby, N.S.	62	D. & O. Sproule	Digby	* 9	159 03
83478	Argyle	St. Andrew's	10	George Fernald	Seeley's Cove	* 2	22 50
83469	Austin P.	do	12	Daniel Richardson	Lord's Cove	* 3	25 92
64011	Bee	do	18	Blan. Fletcher	Wilson's Beach	3	48 60
98409	Carrie	Digby, N.S.	12	Thomas Cook	Flagg's Cove	2	32 40
59375	Cadet	St. Andrew's	19	Ethelbert Savage	Wilson's Beach	* 1	25 65
35338	Caroline	do	18	Henry Stuart	Lord's Cove	* 1	29 16
74326	Dreadnaught	Yarmouth, N.S.	19	Alfred Stanley	Flagg's Cove	3	51 30
92515	Disphte	St. Andrew's	13	Fred. Russell	Seal Cove	3	35 10
92503	Defiance	do	16	Frank Calder	Welchpool	3	43 20
59373	E. M. Oliver	do	14	Sydney Justason	Pennfield Centre	* 3	14 18
80803	Exenia	Windsor, N.S.	18	Wm. F. Parker	Beaver Harbour	3	48 60
92516	Emma	St. Andrew's	22	Robert Ellis	Lepreaux	5	59 40
80882	Ella Mabel	do	14	Walter Calder, jr	Welchpool	3	37 80
88280	E. B. Lane	do	12	Frederick Tewksbury	West Isles	* 1	16 20
92505	Edith R.	do	47	Charles Conly	Deer Island	5	126 90
97146	Free Trade	do	10	George Lahey	Flagg's Cove	2	27 00
88276	Falcon	do	12	James Brown et al.	Wilson's Beach	3	32 40
94834	Flora Wooster	do	22	Andrew McGee	Back Bay	* 1	39 60
92511	Fleetwing	do	11	Ben. H. Cosseboom	White Head	2	29 70
59379	Gazelle	do	47	Wm. Watt	Flagg's Cove	* 3	84 60
91150	Gleaner	do	13	Victoria Cook	Back Bay	3	35 10
94835	George Linwood	do	25	Wm. Hawkin et al.	Beaver Harbour	7	67 50
59396	Gerty Westbrook	do	16	James Cline	Lord's Cove	* 1	21 60
92508	Grie Kagle	do	13	Nehemiah Mitchell, jr.	Welchpool	5	17 55
83463	Havelock	St. Andrew's	33	Wm. James	Wilson's Beach	5	89 10
80650	Happy Home	Yarmouth, N.S.	14	Jno. A. Doon, et al.	Black's Harbour	3	37 80
92507	Kinetics	St. Andrew's	10	Andrew McGee	Back Bay	3	27 00
77783	Lost Heir	Pt. Medway, N.S.	15	Chas. Dixon	Flagg's Cove	* 4	36 45
77766	Laconic	Shelburne, N.S.	15	Jno. Dixon	do	4	40 50
88407	Linnett	Digby, N.S.	15	Jas. Scovil	do	2	40 50
88273	Lillian E.	St. Andrew's	13	Andrew McGee	Back Bay	* 2	29 25
59342	Lizzie McGee	do	14	do	do	* 2	25 20
59395	Little Minnie	do	14	Joseph McGee	do	4	37 80
83426	Louisa	St. John	16	Wm. Shaw	Lepreaux	5	43 20
77965	Lydia B.	St. Andrew's	18	Jno. M. Calder	Welchpool	3	48 60
75598	Lizzie Jane	Digby, N.S.	18	Chas. Green	Fairhaven	* 2	40 50
59388	Letitia	St. Andrew's	10	L. B. Guptill	Woodward's Cove	3	27 00
59321	Little Nell	do	21	Wm. McLellan	Welchpool	4	56 70
92501	Maby	do	11	Jno. Kelly	Flagg's Cove	3	29 70
92514	Maggie Jane	do	10	Jno. Thomas	do	3	27 00
88277	Maggie Jane	St. John	18	Thomas Bright	Seely's Cove	2	48 60
94837	Olga	St. Andrew's	11	Thomas Richardson	Lord's Cove	* 1	19 80
92518	Peril	do	18	Geo. Dixon et al.	Beaver Harbour	3	48 60
75591	Rise and Go	do	16	Wm. Searles	Wilson's Beach	3	43 20
75547	River Rose	Barrington, N.S.	13	John Wills	Grand Manan	5	35 10
88272	Simeon H. Bell	St. Andrew's	14	Chas. Dixon	Flagg's Cove	3	37 80
59357	Silver Bell	do	13	J. & R. Malloch	Wilson's Beach	* 2	29 25
88284	Sea Foam	do	13	Dan. Leavitt	Back Bay	1	21 93
97145	Thistle	do	12	Frank Ingersoll	Flagg's Cove	2	32 40
59387	Telephone	do	19	Chas. H. Greenwood	Wilson's Beach	* 5	43 98
88414	Trumpet	St. John	20	Geo. U. Wright et al.	Beaver Harbour	* 4	48 60
94832	Venus	St. Andrew's	42	Simon Brown	Wilson's Beach	6	113 40
88282	Veritas	do	10	Simon Leonard	West Isles	* 1	13 50
103111	Volunteer	do	13	A. W. Ingersoll	Woodward's Cove	3	35 10
77969	Wave Queen	do	11	H. W. Foster	Grand Harbour	4	29 70
83427	Zoulou	Weymouth, N.S.	12	Eben Gaskill	Flagg's Cove	3	32 40

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
96739	Angelina	Chatham	14	Octave Gionet	Caraquet	3	\$ 37 80
103085	Argentina	do	12	Vital Lanteigne	do	3	32 40
103071	Anglesea	do	12	Hyacinthe Boutilier	do	3	32 40
100984	Alice	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	do	3	29 70
100987	Arabi	do	12	Philip Rive	do	3	32 40
100990	Alberta	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
100960	Annie M	do	11	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	3	29 70
103073	Anna	do	11	do	do	* 2	24 75
103081	Albatross	do	13	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	4	35 10
92419	Anna	do	12	Docité Chiasson	Lamèque	3	32 40
72099	Adelina	do	12	Auguste Poulin	do	* 1	21 60
97194	Alika	do	12	Lange Poulin, sr	do	3	32 40
100309	Adeline Gladys	do	10	Richard Young	Little Lamèque	3	27 00
103275	Anna Helen	do	11	Colin C. Turner	Tracadie	3	29 70
100983	Bee	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	Caraquet	* 2	24 75
100299	Blanchard	do	12	Peter Fiott	do	3	32 40
100780	Britannic	do	12	Colson Hubbard	do	4	32 40
100909	Bluenose	do	11	Joseph Sewell	do	3	39 70
100975	Big Bear	do	10	Robt. Young & Son	do	* 2	22 50
100783	Belle	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
61431	Bee	do	11	Paul Noël	Lamèque	3	29 70
72079	Betsy	do	13	Sebastien Noël	Little Lamèque	3	35 10
96725	Bessie T.	do	10	Colin C. Turner	Tracadie	3	27 00
103072	Ben Hur	do	11	John Young	do	3	29 70
100971	Cyprien	do	10	Elie Sivret	Caraquet	3	27 00
96730	Christina	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	do	3	29 70
103271	Celia	do	11	Dominique Gallien	do	3	29 70
100774	Calliope	do	12	Philip Rive	do	4	32 40
100998	Cassar	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100916	Cygnat	do	12	Geo. Romeril	do	3	32 40
100784	Charlotte	do	13	Robt. Young & Son	do	3	35 10
100789	Chazabee	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
103083	Corsair	do	10	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	3	27 00
101000	Condor	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100915	Dawn	do	12	George Romeril	Caraquet	3	32 40
100917	Dora	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
103076	Dipper	do	11	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	3	29 70
100913	Daffodil	do	10	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	3	27 00
100999	Dove	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
92412	Dollie Dutton	do	13	John Young	Tracadie	3	35 10
103090	Etna	do	11	Philip Rive	Caraquet	3	29 70
100905	Evangeline	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100772	Estelle	do	13	do	do	3	35 10
100293	Eliza	do	15	Robt. Young & Son	do	3	40 50
100786	Empress	do	12	do	do	4	32 40
100787	Ethel	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
100911	Emperor	do	10	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	* 3	23 63
100998	Eagle	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
96723	Emma	do	15	Ludger Duguay	do Island	3	40 50
61606	Edmund Russell	Arichat, N.S	28	James McDougall	Little Shippegan	3	75 60
96737	Elmina	Chatham	11	Jacques Noel, sr	Lamèque	4	29 70
85699	Four Sisters	do	10	Marcel Caron	Caraquet	3	27 00
100977	Fly	do	12	Charles DeGruchy	do	3	32 40
100782	Flying Foam	do	12	Robt. Young & Son	do	3	32 40
103077	Fame	do	10	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	3	27 00
103001	Falcon	do	10	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	3	27 00
100913	Foam	do	10	do	do	* 2	22 50
96736	Fly	do	14	J. & R. Young	do	3	37 80
61445	Flavie	do	13	Théophile Duguay	Lamèque	4	35 10
100298	Fisher	do	12	Elie Chiasson	Little Lamèque	3	32 40
61405	Fly	do	11	Alex. McLaughlin	Tracadie	4	29 71

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
103086	Gipsey	Chatham.	20	Joseph R. Chiasson	Caraquet.	4	54 00
100910	Gleaner.	do	13	Luc Lanteigne.	do	3	35 10
100968	Gem	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	do	2	29 70
100778	Gambetta	do	12	Colson Hubbard	do	* 4	27 00
100955	Gazelle	do	10	do	do	4	27 00
100992	Great Mogul.	do	11	Philip Rive	do	3	29 70
100989	Gladiator	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
100993	Garfield.	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100964	Gladstone.	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100919	Gazelle	do	12	George Romeril.	do	3	32 40
100790	Guiding Star	do	11	Robt. Young & Son.	do	3	29 70
96733	Gem	do	12	J. & R. Young.	Shippegan	4	32 40
92418	Grip	do	12	James Davidson	Tracadie.	3	32 40
100906	Hotspur	do	10	Philip Rive	Caraquet.	3	27 00
100994	Hercules	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
61425	Hope	do	13	George Romeril	do	3	35 10
100903	Hope	do	11	Robt. Young & Son.	do	3	29 70
100956	Harold N.	do	12	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	3	32 40
100997	Ivanhoe	do	10	Thos. Ahier	Shippegan	4	27 00
96724	Isabel	do	11	Pierre Noel	Lamèque	3	29 30
100294	Jean	do	13	Dominique Gallien	Caraquet.	3	35 10
100965	Josephine	do	11	Philip Rive	do	3	29 70
100969	John Bull.	do	10	Joseph Sewell	do	3	27 00
100958	John B.	do	11	W. S. Loggie	Chatham.	3	29 70
100981	Kita.	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	Caraquet.	3	29 70
100951	Leo.	do	13	Hyacinthe Lanteigne.	do	3	35 10
100980	Lynx	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	do	3	29 70
103089	Lady Maude.	do	11	Philip Rive	do	3	29 70
100972	Lizzie D.	do	11	Robt. Young & Son.	do	3	29 70
100902	Lord Stanley	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
103075	Lilly Belle.	do	14	W. S. Loggie.	Chatham.	3	37 80
103003	Lark	do	10	Thos. Ahier	Shippegan	3	27 00
92403	Maria	do	25	Ubalde Landry	Grand Anse	* 3	59 07
103088	Max	do	10	Maxime Cormier	Caraquet.	3	27 00
85692	Mary.	do	11	Isaie Godin	do	4	29 70
100295	Marie Louisa	do	18	Joseph Paulin	do	3	48 60
103084	Marie Emma	do	11	Onésime Paulin.	do	3	29 70
100300	Mikado	do	13	Peter Fiott	do	3	35 10
100779	Mermaid	do	11	Colson Hubbard	do	3	29 70
100955	Majestic.	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100781	Mary Louise.	do	11	do	do	* 2	24 75
100785	Midnight.	do	12	Robt. Young & Son.	do	3	32 40
100957	Mary R.	do	12	W. S. Loggie.	Chatham.	3	32 40
61447	Merida.	do	13	André Aché, sr.	Lamèque	3	35 10
72100	Marie.	do	11	Onésime Chiasson.	do	3	29 70
100292	Marie Joseph.	do	12	Lazare Gauvin	Little Lamèque.	3	32 40
88669	Morning Star	do	12	Gustave Gionet.	Pokemouche.	3	32 40
92420	Mary Louise.	do	13	Richard Lebreton.	do	* 3	30 72
92413	Mary Jane	do	14	Théodore Savoy	Tracadie.	3	37 80
100991	MacMahon	do	11	Philip Rive	Caraquet.	3	29 70
100970	Nellie.	do	11	Dominique Gallien.	do	3	29 70
103004	Oriole	do	11	Thomas Ahier.	Shippegan	3	29 70
103005	Osprey	do	10	do	do	4	27 00
96740	Providence	do	13	Prosperé Albert.	Caraquet	3	35 10
100996	Parisian	do	10	Philip Rive.	do	3	27 00
100776	Patrick.	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
103007	Petrel	do	10	Thomas Ahier.	Shippegan	3	27 00
72076	Providence	do	12	do	do	3	32 40
103080	Ptarmigan	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
96732	Providence	do	11	Joseph L. Robichaud.	do	* 3	14 85
100297	Palma	do	14	Olivier Duguay.	Lamèque	4	37 80

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100904	P. T. S.	Chatham	11	Thos. Sivret	Caraquet	3	29 70
100967	Queen	do	10	Robert Young & Son	do	3	27 00
100908	Rosalie	do	10	Edward LeBoutillier	do	3	27 00
100979	Ranger	do	10	Charles DeGruchy	do	*2	22 50
97191	Rita	do	12	do	do	3	32 40
100775	Red Gauntlet	do	11	Philip Rive	do	3	29 70
100773	Rupert	do	12	do	do	*2	27 00
100952	Ruplevin	do	10	Geo. Romeril	do	3	27 00
103074	Raleigh	do	10	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	*2	22 50
103078	Reward	do	13	James DeGrace	Shippegan	3	35 10
92404	Rosa	do	17	Octave Aché	Lamèque	4	45 90
96727	Ryse	do	11	Romain Aché	do	3	29 70
61438	Rosane	do	13	Aimé Duguay	Little Lamèque	3	35 10
103273	Russel	do	10	John M. Ward	Miscou Harbour	3	27 00
103272	Red Weasel	do	11	John Young	Tracadie	4	29 70
103010	Sara B.	do	10	Jos. N. Lanteigne	Caraquet	3	27 00
103087	Stanley	do	10	Théotime Paulin	do	2	27 00
100982	Snowdrop	do	11	Charles DeGruchy	do	3	29 70
100976	St. John	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100978	Speedy	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
100986	Swift	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
100963	Stanley	do	10	Philip Rive	do	3	27 00
100914	Sea Flower	do	11	Geo. Romeril	do	3	29 70
100907	Sarah	do	10	Robert Young & Son	do	3	27 00
100901	Sea Flower	do	12	do	do	3	32 40
100783	Sir Charles	do	11	do	do	3	29 70
100974	Sivret	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
100959	Sea Bird	do	10	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	3	27 00
100961	Silver Moon	do	14	do	do	3	37 80
103006	Swallow	do	11	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	4	29 70
96731	Sea Star	do	13	Jos. M. Savoy	do	3	35 10
100308	St. Joseph	do	12	Adolphe Aché	Lamèque	3	32 40
74401	Sara	do	11	Nazaire Noël	do	3	29 70
92408	Sarah A. W.	do	15	Robt. J. Wilson	Miscou Island	*3	35 44
100777	Teutonic	do	11	Colson Hubbard	Caraquet	3	29 70
100918	Tickler	do	12	Geo. Romeril	do	3	32 40
103082	Thrush	do	10	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	3	27 00
96738	Three Brothers	do	12	J. & R. Young	do	3	32 40
100771	Umbria	do	11	Philip Rive	Caraquet	3	29 70
100966	Von Molke	do	11	Philip Rive	do	3	29 70
100995	Voltaire	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
103274	Vesuvius	do	10	Geo. Mallet	Shippegan	4	27 00
100985	Wasp	do	12	Charles DeGruchy	Caraquet	3	32 40
100973	World's Fair	do	11	Robt. Young & Son	do	3	29 70
100953	Whitewings	do	10	do	do	3	27 00
88663	Wm. Sinclair	do	17	W. S. Loggie	Chatham	3	45 90
103079	Wren	do	11	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	*2	24 75
96735	Whitefish	do	12	Joseph Savoie	Lamèque	4	32 40
100920	Zephyr	do	12	George Romeril	Caraquet	3	32 40

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

57171	Anna Bell	St. Andrew's	19	Henry Alston	Pisarinco	5	51 30
88253	E. B. Colwell	St. John	19	Addison Thompson	Dipper Harbour	5	51 30
103114	Edward Morse	St. Andrew's	32	John Butler	Musquash	4	86 40
103113	Ethel	do	10	Wm. J. Galbraith	Pisarinco	3	27 00
42089	Lily	do	10	Frank Campbell	Dipper Harbour	2	27 00
59326	Maud Holmes	do	20	Patrick Murray	do	*4	51 03
59322	Sea Flower	St. John	11	James Thompson	Chance Harbour	3	29 70
75749	Vivid	Yarmouth, N.S.	44	Andrew Malcolm	St. John	*3	89 10
92149	Winnie	St. Andrew's	12	Robert McLennan	Dipper Harbour	2	32 40

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

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							% cts.
96924	Brother and Sister..	Charlottetown..	26	William Lord.....	Souris.....	* 3	50 16
74141	Belle.....	Guysboro', N. S.	31	Alex. Jackson.....	Murray H br., North.....	5	83 70
69132	Belle of the Bay....	do.....	20	Matthew Gosbee..	Murray River...	5	54 00
92675	Cant help it.....	Pictou, N.S.....	40	John Herring.....	Murray H br., South.....	8	108 00
38335	Elizabeth.....	Arichat, N.S....	17	Daniel Hemphill..	Georgetown.....	* 4	38 26
83196	Ethel Blanche.....	Pictou, N.S....	17	Reuben Cahoon...	Beach Point....	4	45 90
100691	Francis E. Willard.	do.....	23	Ben. H. Herring...	Murray H br., South.....	* 6	57 66
92673	Genesta.....	do.....	22	John McKinnon....	Murray H br., South.....	5	59 40
88644	Hattie.....	Charlottetown..	18	George McAulay....	Georgetown.....	* 3	36 45
75481	Julia Ward.....	do.....	39	Thomas Roberts...	Murray H br., South.....	9	105 30
69109	Marcella Butler....	Halifax, N.S....	38	Jno. Hemphill....	Georgetown.....	3	102 60
90639	Morell.....	Charlottetown..	16	Edward Delorey...	Brudenel.....	* 1	25 92
94667	Nettie M. G.....	Halifax, N.S....	32	John Cahoon.....	Beach Point....	* 5	79 20
88350	Orion.....	Charlottetown..	78	Aaron Cogswell....	Georgetown.....	15	210 60
90438	Wave.....	do.....	19	Sames Delory.....	Brudenel.....	* 3	41 04

PRINCE COUNTY.

71310	Black Watch.....	Charlottetown..	23	Benjamin Perry....	Alberton.....	4	62 10
97074	Katie E. Wall.....	do.....	23	Fred Wall.....	Baltic.....	6	62 10
96926	Sea Foam.....	do.....	15	Wm. G. Ramsey....	Princetown.....	3	40 50
94992	Sarah P. Ayer.....	do.....	64	John Champion....	Alberton.....	14	172 80
83096	St. Patrick.....	Chatham, N.B.	16	John White.....	Fortune Cove...	4	43 20

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

92466	G. H. Gardener....	Charlottetown..	17	Isaac Marshall.....	North Rustico..	4	45 90
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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Concluded.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
94959	Winnie, G. S	Lunenburg, N.S.	26	Donald McGregor. . . .	Dalhousie, N.B..	5	70 20

GASPÉ COUNTY.

73495	Canadienne	Halifax, N.S. . . .	52	J. N. Arseneau. . . .	Grindstone, M.I.	11	140 40
96766	Golden Rule	Port Hawkesbury, N.S. . . .	42	J. P. Savage.	Amherst, M.I. . .	9	113 40
94675	Success.	Halifax, N.S. . . .	16	R. J. Leslie.	do	5	43 20
73492	Thirza.	House Harbour. . .	14	J. P. Savage.	do	4	37 80

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

74270	Amarilda	Quebec	24	Pierre Bernier.	Bic	3	64 80
100857	Alix.	do	13	Alfred Tremblay. . . .	Montmagny	2	35 10
85756	Aristile.	do	19	Philéas Vézina.	St. Michel	2	51 30
42436	Amelia.	Gaspé	50	Paul Cormier.	Pt. Esquimaux . .	6	135 00
57742	Acara.	Halifax, N.S. . . .	30	Fred Jomphe.	do	* 6	75 21
100463	B. C	Quebec.	15	François Métivier. . . .	Montmagny	2	40 50
83370	C. M. G. P	do	46	Napoléon Picard.	Pt. Esquimaux . .	4	124 20
61966	D. Cronan	Halifax, N.S. . . .	40	Alex. Vigneau	do	9	108 00
59909	Elizabeth	Quebec	27	Joseph Caron	Sandy Bay.	4	72 90
80754	Eugenie	do	48	André Vigneau	Pt. Esquimaux . .	7	129 60
75679	Gleaner.	do	41	Daniel Boudreau.	do	* 6	102 80
85750	H. B	do	57	Hypolite Bourdeau. . . .	do	* 8	138 51
100860	Hovington	do	17	Azade Arseneault.	Quebec	* 2	34 42
103135	Marie Anna	do	11	Hermenegilde Bilodeau	Montmagny	3	29 70
103136	Marie Claude.	do	21	Ulric Couillard.	Sandy Bay	* 3	49 61
100464	Marie Olive.	do	12	Horace Demeul.	Ile aux Coudres. .	3	32 40
69584	Marie Louise	do	23	Pierre Ouellette.	Quebec	4	62 10
100354	Marie Zoé	do	10	Alphonse Hoffman	Berthier	3	27 00
42434	Marguerite	do	27	Zoel Jomphe.	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	5	72 90
69380	Marie Anne.	Gaspé	36	Chas. Landry	do	6	97 20
69382	Marie du Sacré Cour	do	46	Paul Landry	do	6	124 20
100462	Mary	Quebec	19	Thomas Taché.	Ste. Irénée.	4	51 30
55863	Marie Adelmina.	do	13	Cyrille Levesque, sr. . . .	Ile Verte.	* 2	29 25
100469	Marie Victoire.	do	20	Alphonse Pedneault. . . .	Ile aux Coudres. .	3	54 00
77866	Pioneer.	do	39	Wm. Lebrun	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	6	105 30
80753	Stella Maris	do	51	Louis Cummings.	do	* 9	125 18
69591	Ste. Marie	do	37	Alex. Scherer	do	6	99 90
83360	Ste. Anne.	do	13	Pierre Fraser.	Ile Verte.	2	35 10
103133	Snow Shoe.	do	20	Alfred Mercier.	Berthier	4	54 00
88319	Ste. Anne.	do	14	Vital Charest.	Fraserville.	2	37 80
100362	Lt. Louis.	do	23	Maurice Bergeron.	Ile aux Coudres. .	5	62 10
66727	Willow.	do	18	Louis Boulet.	Montmagny	3	48 60
64873	Willie.	do	36	William Giasson.	Sept Isles.	4	97 20

APPENDIX No. 3.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada, as revised to December, 1895.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Dunn, Capt. E.	Owen Sound	Having jurisdiction over Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes.
MacGregor, Capt. A. M.	Goderich	do
Chadwick, Chas. W.	Rat Portage	Lake of the Woods.
Macdonell, Donald F.	Port Arthur	Lake Superior and its tributaries from Pigeon River to Cape Gargantua.
<i>Pim, Chas. Jas.</i>	Caribou Island	Lake Superior around Caribou Island.
Elliott, Thos. H.	Sault Ste. Marie	From the head of Lake Superior to French River, Algoma.
Macdonald, J. K.	Toronto	Lake Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.
<i>Boyd, W. M.</i>	Kagawong	Kagawong Lake
<i>Lamorandière, P. R. de.</i>	Killarney	do
<i>Barron, Ed. jr.</i>	French River	Georgian Bay, from Little Current to French River.
<i>Lamondin, Joseph</i>	Byng Inlet	do
<i>Huff, Thos. W.</i>	Jones' Island	do
<i>White, C. L.</i>	Snug Harbour	do
<i>Oldfield, S. E.</i>	Point au Baril	do
<i>Lawson, A. A.</i>	Red Rock, ParrySd	do
<i>King, John</i>	Penetanguishene	Part of Murray Township, Muskoka District.
Smith, Frank J.	Midland	Georgian Bay, from French River to Point Marks.
Donaldson, John	Collingwood	do
<i>Marchildon, Thos.</i>	Lafontaine	do
Edmonstone, Robt	Ballaclava	do
Lennox, Isaac	Warton	do
<i>Boyd, W. S.</i>	North Keppel	do
Briggs, Chas.	Paisley	do
Quarry, H. B.	Goderich	Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Southampton inclusive.
Pollock, J. C.	Parkhill	do
Raymond, C. W.	Forest	do
Boismnier, Joseph	Mitchell's Bay	do
	Sandwich	Lake St. Clair, from Little Lake to its head.
		do
		River, and from thence to its outlet.
Quick, Jas. E.	Point Pelee Island	Lake Erie, around Point Pelee Island and adjacent islands.
<i>Bartlett, Horace H.</i>	North Harbour Id.	do
Wigle, Everitt	Leamington	Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Essex.
<i>Malott, E. A.</i>	Kingsville	do
Linley, Hy	Cedar Springs	do
Freeland, Wm.	St. Thomas	do
Sharp, David	Port Ryerse	do
		Lake Erie, fronting on the counties of Norfolk Haldimand as far as South Cayuga.
McCrae, Chas. H.	Dunnville	Lake Erie, from Cayuga to Moulton Bay and Grand River (30 miles), from mouth to Caledonia.
Evans, Charles W.	Cayuga	Grand River, from North Cayuga to Caledonia.
Kerr, Fred.	Hamilton	Having jurisdiction over all Ontario, but district proper comprises Eake Ontario, from Burlington Beach, to Niagara River and Lake Erie to Low Banks.
Sargent, Wm	Bronte	Lake Ontario, from Burlington Beach to Port Credit.
Stobo, Isaac	Scarboro'	do
Hall, Thos.	Lloydtown	fronting County of York.
Stanley, James	Brighton	Hall's Lake, York County.
		Lake Ontario, fronting on the counties of Northumberland and Durham and tributaries thereof.
Eagleson, A. R.	Cold Spring	Western part of Rice Lake.
White, Zaccheus.	Harwood	do
Perry, Chas.	Whitby	do
		Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Ontario South.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Clarke, W. P.	Belleville	Bay of Quinté, from Mill Point to head waters of said bay in the township of Murray.
Redmond, Joseph, jr.	Picton	Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Prince Edward.
Sills, E. H.	Napanee	do counties of Lennox and Addington, and upper part of Amherst Island.
Finkle, R. R.	Bath	Lake Ontario, fronting Earnestown Township in Lennox and Addington, and the lower part of Amherst Island.
Crosby A. H.	Belleville	Head of Bay of Quinté from Three Brothers' Island, near Kingston, to Trenton.
McGynn, Jas.	Wolfe Island	Lake Ontario, around Wolfe, Simcoe, Horse-shoe and Pigeon Islands.
Ward, Wm.	Toronto	The waters around Toronto Island, including Toronto and Ashbridge Bays and River Don.
Purdy, John	Kingston	Lake Ontario, fronting on the township of Storrington, Pittsburg and Kingston, county Frontenac.
Cox, John	Howe Island	Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, around Howe Island.
Acton, Nassau	Gananoque	River St. Lawrence, from Wolfe Island to Jack Straw Lighthouse, Admiralty Islands; also part of Gananoque River.
Wallace, J. G. (W)	Ivy Lea	River St. Lawrence, from Jack Straw Lighthouse to Rockport.
Davis, John H.	Gananoque	do Sheriff's Point to Head of Grenadier Id.
Poole, Robt.	Poole's Resort	do from Rockport to Prescott.
Pattison, Sydney (W)	Rockport	do from Gananoque to Brockville.
Mooney, John	Maitland	do from Brockville to Cornwall.
Boyd, Robt. P.	Lyn	do extending 3 miles above and 3 miles below Cole's Shoal Lighthouse.
McDonald, Donald J.	Alexandria	do the counties of Stormont and Glengarry.
Miron, Olivier	Alfred	South Nation River, county of Prescott.
Hyndman, James O.	South Mountain	do and the counties of Dundas and Glengarry.
Boucher, W. W.	Ottawa	Ottawa River and its tributaries, from Ottawa to Fitzroy townships, county of Carleton.
Riddell, Matthew	Mohr's Corners	Ottawa River, from Fitzroy to McNab, including Lake des Chats.
Hicks, H.	Arnprior	Ottawa River, from McNab to Horton and Lakes des Chats.
Russell, M. L.	Renfrew	Bonnechère River and tributaries, in the county of Renfrew.
Gallagher, Hugh	Lake Clear, county Renfrew.	Townships Sebastopol, Radcliff, Lyndoch and Gratton, in Renfrew.
Douglas, Geo.	Snake River	Muskrat Lake and Snake River, in Renfrew.
Richardson, J. S.	Sturgeon Falls	Lake Nipissing, Mattawa River, French River and tributaries.
Bastedo, David E.	Bracebridge	Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout in N.R. Ontario Co., and Franklin, Brunel and Stephenson in Muskoka.
Steele, George R.	Lorimer Lake	Fourteen townships in the district of Muskoka and Parry Sound.
Forsyth, Edmund	Loring	Townships of Walbridge, Brown, Wilson Mills, Mowat, Blair, McKonkey and Hardy, in Parry Sound.
Lockhart, Wm.	Denville	Twelve townships in the districts of Muskoka & Parry Sound.
Clarke, Geo.	Orillia	do do do Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, also Rivers Severn and Holland.
McDermot, Wm.	Breton	South riding of the county of Simcoe.
McFayden, H.	Durham	The head waters of Saugeen River and tributaries.
Bishop, Orra.	Wilkesport	North branch of Sydenham River, from junction with main river, to its sources.
Crotty, John	Bothwell	River Thames, from Lewisville to Wardsville.
McCann, Peter	London	do from Wardsville to London.
Peltier, Theo.	Dover South	do from Lewisville to its mouth.
Croome, W. P.	Brantford	Grand River and its tributaries, from Brantford upwards.
Jelly, W. B.	Bowling Green	North Riding of the county of Wellington.
Coleman, David	Alton	The whole county of Cardwell.
Graham, Joseph	Claude	River Credit, and tributaries.
Blakely, Alex	Port Credit	do from Norval to its mouth, in the county of Peel.
Simmons, Nelson	Meyersburg	Trent River, in Northumberland and Hastings.
Martin, Myron	Raglan	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay and Scugog Rivers, in the counties of Durham, Victoria and Ontario.
Bradshaw, Arch	Lindsay	Lake Scugog, Lindsay and Scugog Rivers.
Watson, John	Caesarea	do do do
Bowen, J. C.	Marmora	Belmont Lake, Crow Lake and River in Hastings and Peterborough.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Fitzgerald, George W.	Lakefield	The county of Peterborough within the townships of Harvey, Burleigh, Dummer, Douro, Smith and Ennismore.
Breeze, David	Peterborough	Otonabee River, from Peterborough to Rice Lake, county of Peterborough.
Gainforth, Wm.	Haliburton.. ...	Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone and Crooked Lakes.
Sweet, B. H	Bancroft.	Part of the North Riding of Hastings county.
Purcell, H. R.	Enterprise.	Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro' Sheffield and Kennebec, in Addington and Frontenac.
Gilbert, Robt. A.	McLaren Depot. .	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North Canonto, South Canonto and Miller, in Addington.
Lake, George	Tichbourne	Tps. of Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Olden and Oso, Frontenac.
Boddy, Samuel	Athens	Beverley, Bass, Little, Wiltse and Mud Lakes, in Leeds.
Edgar, David W.	do	Upper Beverley Lake and tributaries to Morton and Lyndhurst and Griffin Lake, in the county of Leeds.
Moorhead, John	Long Point	From Lyndhurst to the division line, between Leeds and Lansdowne, in the county of Leeds.
Greer, James.	Outlet	Gananoque River from Marble Rock to township of Lansdowne, county of Leeds.
Hicks, Wm.	Athens	Charleston Lake, in the county of Leeds.
Jeacle, George	Westport	Rideau, Upper Rideau, Openicon, Oty, and neighbouring lakes, county of Leeds.
Ross, Jas. H. (G.). .	Smith's Falls	Rideau River, Burritt's Rapids to Smith's Falls.
Deacon, Eph.	Bolingbroke	River Tay and tributaries and Fall Bay River, in Lanark.
Moore, John	Carleton Place	Mississippi River and Lake, in the county of Lanark.
Campbell, R. O.	Kemptville.	Rideau River and tributaries, from Ottawa to Burritt's Rapids, including Jock River, in Carleton.
McCuaig, R. C. W.	Ottawa	Province of Ontario.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Wakeham, Wm. (Of.)..	Gaspé Basin	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Gregory, J. U. (Agt.)..	Quebec	Having jurisdiction in the whole province of Quebec.
Smith, Joseph	Cedar Hall	Lake and River Metapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.
Verge, J. A.	Campbellton.	River Restigouche, Point Maguasha to Head of Tide, on the Quebec side, and Dalhousie to Head of Tide, in N.B.
Dagneau, John T.	Robitaille.	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Maguasha to Grand Caspédia River.
Smith, John	New Carlisle.	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Grand Caspédia River to Paspebiac.
Ross, Walter C.	Hopetown	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Paspebiac to Point Macquereau.
Jones, Henry	Little River West.	County of Gaspé, Point Macquereau to corner of the Beach.
Annett, Geo. T.	Peninsula, Gaspé. .	County of Gaspé from corner of the Beach to Cape Rosier.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Thériault, Pierre.....	Griffin Cove, Gaspé	County of Gaspé from Cape Rosier to Faure Point.
Chevrier, J. A.....	Amherst.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence around the Magdalen Islands.
*Joncas, P. L.....	House Harbour, Magdalen Islands	Magdalen Islands, except Amherst and Entry Islands.
Lemieux, Joseph.....	Montlouis.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Gaspé, from Cape Rosier to Montlouis.
Sasseville, A. J.....	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Gaspé, parishes of Duchesnay, Christie, Tourelle and Cap Chatte.
Pelletier, Olivier.....	do.....	River Ste. Anne des Monts, county of Gaspé.
Joncas, Johnny.....	Matane.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Rimouski, from Cap Chatte to River Blanche, including River Matane.
Grondin, L. E.....	Rimouski.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Rimouski, from River Blanche to Rimouski.
Martin H. (G.).....	do.....	River St. Lawrence, from Rimouski, to Temiscouata county.
Levesque, Nap.....	Isle Verte.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Temiscouata.
Pelletier, Xavier.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Kamouraska.
Beaubien, Octave V.....	Montmagny.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the counties L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse and Lévis.
Huot, L. P.....	St. Roch de Québec	River St. Lawrence, around the Island of Orleans.
Bhéreur, U.....	Malbaie.....	North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Charlevoix.
Côté, Henri.....	Baie St. Paul.....	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.
Simard, Jos.....	Ste. Agnès.....	do do do
Catellier, L. N.....	Tadoussac.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Saguenay up to Berstinis; also River Saguenay and tributaries to Chicoutimi.
Comeau, N. A.....	Godbout.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Manicouagan to Baie des Rochers.
Mignault, T.....	Montmagny.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Baie des Rochers to Point St. Charles.
Duburger, Geo.....	Pointe-à-Pic, Char- levoix.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Point St. Charles to Esquimaux Point.
Gaudin, Geo.....	Cape Cove, Gaspé.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the county of Saguenay from Esquimaux Point to Natashquan River.
Legouvie, John (W.).....	Lobster Cove,— Gaspé.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay and extending from Cape Whittle to Checatca.
Whitely, W. H.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay, from Checatca to Blancs Sablons.
Veuilleux, V. (W.).....	St. Ephrem de Tring	The inland waters of the county of Beauce.
Bourke, P. C.....	Somerset.....	The whole county of Megantic.
McCaw, John.....	Sherbrooke.....	Lakes in counties of Sherbrooke and Stanstead, also Lakes Brompton and Aylmer, in the counties of Richmond and Wolfe.
Dupuy, Louis.....	Sherbrooke.....	Counties of Richmond and Wolfe.
McLeod, Allan.....	Echo Vale.....	About 10 miles of east and west of Lake Megantic and Spider in the county of Compton.
Carr, Guy.....	Compton Station.....	County of Compton and Lake Massawippi, and tributaries in county of Stanstead.
Beach, N. A.....	Georgeville.....	The east side of Lake Memphremagog, in the county of Stanstead.
Green, Horace.....	East Bolton.....	The west side of Lake Memphremagog, in the county of Brome.
Phelps, Sylvester E. W.....	Bolton Centre.....	Township of Bolton, east and west, in the county of Brome.
Courtney, Saml. U.....	Knowlton.....	Brome Lake, county of Brome.
Manson, Jeremiah M.....	Potton.....	Township of Potton, county of Brome.
Needham, Ernest E.....	Bolton Glen.....	Township of east and west Bolton, county of Brome.
Luke, P. E.....	Philipsburg.....	Missisquoi Bay and Pike River, in the county of Missisquoi.
Finlay, Jas.....	St. Johns East.....	Richelieu River, from St. Johns to Lake Champlain.
Dion, J. O.....	Chambly Canton.....	Richelieu River, from Sorel to Richelieu Village.
Kelly, John.....	Beauharnois.....	River St. Lawrence, counties of Beauharnois and Huntingdon; also part of Châteauguay and Trout Rivers.
Matte, Arthur.....	St. Constant.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Châteauguay, including Châteauguay River.
Morris, John.....	St. Lambert.....	River St. Lawrence, the counties of Laprairie and Chambly.
Magnan, Gédéon.....	L'Épiphanie.....	St. Lawrence River, counties of L'Assomption and Verchères.

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

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Concluded.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Lavallée, Narcisse.....	Sorel.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Richelieu.
Shooner, Denis.....	Pierreville.....	Lake St. Peter, county of Yamaska, and the upper part of River St. Francis.
Picotin, J. F.....	Drummondville...	River St. Francis, in the counties of Yamaska and Drummond.
Charbonneau, Joseph...	St. Césaire.....	Yamaska River and its tributaries from West Farnham to St. Hugues.
Boisvert, Geo.....	Bécancour.....	River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, county of Nicolet.
Vadebonceur, Chas.....	Three Rivers.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on and including the county of St. Maurice and Three Rivers.
Caron, Gabriel.....	Louiseville.....	River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, counties of Maskinongé and Berthier.
Mooney, Dan.....	St. Théodore.....	Inland waters of the county of Montcalm.
Lauzon, Jos.....	Terrebonne.....	The Rivers Jésus and des Prairies, comprising about 50 miles.
Filiatrault, Jos.....	Ste. Adèle, Terrebonne Co.	Townships of Morin, Beresford, de Salaberry and Grandison, in Terrebonne and Argenteuil counties.
Cloutier, Toussaint.....	Piedmont, Terrebonne Co.	Townships of Abercrombie, Wexford and Kilkenny, in Terrebonne and Montcalm counties.
Filiatrault, Damien.....	Ste. Rose, Laval Co.	River Jésus to St. Francois de Sales in Laval.
Dunberry, David.....	Lachine Rapids...	River St. Lawrence, fronting on Jacques Cartier Co.
Montpetit, Julien.....	Isle Perrot.....	River St. Lawrence, surrounding Isle Perrot.
Boivin, Jos.....	River Beaudet.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Soulanges.
Jones, R. W.....	St. Andrew's East	Lower Ottawa River from Oka to Carillon.
Sabourin, Theo.....	Rigaud.....	South side of the Ottawa River, from Cascades to Point Fortune.
Clairoux, M. D.....	Hull.....	Both sides of the Ottawa River, fronting on the county of Ottawa.
Joynt, Robt. (W.).....	Joynt.....	The township of Masham, county of Ottawa, including Bernard Lake.
Weisener, Emiel.....	Blanche.....	Townships of Mulgrave and Lathbury, Ottawa county.
Mohr, Erwin.....	South Onslow.....	North side of Ottawa River, fronting on the county of Pontiac, from county line to Fort Coulonge.
Coghlan, J. T.....	Chapeau.....	Ottawa River, county of Pontiac, from Fort Coulonge to Des Joachims.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Bertram, A. C. (I.).....	North Sydney....	District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt. (I.).....	Pictou.....	District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants counties.
Ford, L. S. (I.).....	Milton.....	District No. 3.—Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and King's counties.
Johnston, H. W. (Agt.)..	Halifax.....	The whole province.
Stayner, Chas. A. (Of.)..	do.....	The Maritime Provinces <i>re</i> lobster fishery.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>	
Bailey, W. M.....	Round Hill....	The whole county of Annapolis.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>	
Aylmer, J. R. (W.).....	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish.	Vicinity of Pomquet Forks, including part of Pomquet and Black Rivers.
Cameron, Lochlin (W.)..	Fraser's River, Antigonish.	From McWilliams' Bridge to Fraser's Bridge.
Chisholm, Hugh (W.)....	Lower South Riv'r, Antigonish.	Antigonish Harbour to St. Andrew's Bridge.
Chisholm, Donald (W.)..	Salt Springs.....	From Trotter's Mill Brook to Thompson's dam.
Dexter, John (W.).....	Antigonish.....	From Harbour to Trotter's Mill Brook, including West River and Bailey's Brook.
Fraser, Duacan (W.)....	St. Joseph.....	Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mills.
Macadam, Alex. (W.)...	Addington Forks..	Thompson's dam to Addington Forks Bridge.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Antigonish—Con.</i>		
McDonald, John.....	Doctor's Brooke...	The whole county of Antigonish.
McDonald, Allan (W.)..	James River.....	James River.
McDougall, Arch'd (W.)..	McNair's Cove, Cape George.	From Bun's Cove, Cape George, to Crebbing Head, St. George's Bay.
McInnes, Donald (W.)..	Addington Forks.	Vicinity of Addington Forks.
Randall, Albert (W.)...	Bayfield.....	From shore to Lake.
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>		
Quinan, Francis.....	Sydney.....	No. 1.—Northern division.
Hickey, Richard.....	North Sydney.....	No. 2.—Western division.
Burke, William.....	Mira Ferry.....	No. 3.—Eastern division.
McDonald, Alexander...	East Bay.....	No. 4.—Southern Division.
<i>Colchester County.</i>		
Gass, Robt.....	Tatamagouche...	Tatamagouche Bay, Waugh and French Rivers.
Davidson, J. W.....	Bass River.....	The county of Colchester.
Pollock, R. J.....	Lower Stewiacke..	do
<i>Cumberland County</i>		
Fowler, Elijah.....	Parrsboro'.....	County of Cumberland.
Gilroy, Geo. W.....	Oxford.....	do
Bland, George.....	Wallace Bridge...	do
Wills, A. M.....	Pugwash.....	do
<i>Digby County.</i>		
Schreve, T. C.....	Digby.....	The whole county of Digby
<i>Guysboro' County.</i>		
Cameron, Wm.....	Guysborough.....	County of Guysborough.
McQuarrie, Allan.....	Sherbrooke.....	do
<i>Halifax County.</i>		
Bartlett, John H.....	Terrance Bay.....	County of Halifax.
Gaston, Robert.....	Pope's Harbour...	do
Howlings, Geo.....	Musquodoboit Hr.	do
<i>Hants County.</i>		
Mosher, Jas. R.....	Kempt Shore.....	County of Hants, West Hants.
Snide, John.....	Shubenacadie.....	Shubenacadie River, county of Hants.
<i>Inverness County.</i>		
McLean, D. F.....	Port Hood.....	No. 1.—Western Division.
McEachern, Peter.....	Glendale.....	No. 2.—Southern Division.
McKeen, Lewis.....	Mabou.....	No. 3.—Mabou Division.
Coady, James.....	S. W. Margaree...	No. 4.—Eastern Division.
Ross, David.....	N. E. Margaree...	No. 5.—Northern Division.
Deveau, Jos.....	Cheticamp.....	No. 6.—Part of Northern Division.
<i>King's County.</i>		
Bishop, C. E. (W.).....	Horton.....	Gaspereau River.
Brown, Philip (W.).....	Blomidon.....	Vicinity of Blomidon.
Miller, James S.....	Canning.....	The whole of King's county.
Murphy, L. A. (W.).....	Gaspereau.....	Part of Gaspereau River.
McIntyre, W. (W.).....	Aylesford.....	Annapolis River.
Reid, R. F.....	Wolfeville.....	The whole of King's county.
Thorpe, J. W. (W.).....	Hall's Harbour...	Halls Point to Cape Split.
Robinson, Chas.....	Lakeville.....	Cornwallis River and Tributaries, jurisdiction in whole county.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>		
Evans, David	Chester	The whole county of Lunenburg.
Solomon, W. M.	W. LaHave Ferry.	do do
<i>Pictou County.</i>		
McPhie, Allan	Avondale.	Eastern Division.
McQueen, J. D.	Little Harbour	Southern Division.
Pritchard, A. O.	New Glasgow	Central Division.
Sutherland, Robt.	River John.	Western Division.
<i>Queen's County.</i>		
Freeman, J. N.	Liverpool	The whole of Queen's county.
<i>Richmond Co.</i>		
Lenoir, Alfred	Arichat.	No. 1. Isle Madame and Arichat Division.
Cameron, Duncan.	St. Peters	No. 2. Western Division.
Murchison, John	Grand River.	No. 3. Eastern Division.
<i>Shelburne Co.</i>		
McGill, Wm. John	Shelburne	The whole of Shelburne county.
Goudey, F. S.	Barrington	From Clyde River to Yarmouth county.
<i>Victoria Co.</i>		
Cambell, Chas. L.	New Campbellton.	No. 2. Middle Division.
McCharles, Danl.	Middle River	No. 3. Southern Division.
Hellen, Wm.	Cape North.	The whole of Victoria county.
<i>Yarmouth Co.</i>		
Hatfield, J. A.	Tusket	The whole of Yarmouth county.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pratt, J. H. (I)	St. Andrews	District No. 1. The county of Charlotte.
Chapman, Robt. A. (I) ..	Moncton	District No. 2. Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland and Albert counties.
Miles, H. S. (I)	Oromocto	District No. 3. St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties
Harding, J. H. (Agt.) ..	St. John.	The whole province.
<i>Albert Co.</i>		
Stewart, Suthd.	Alma.	The whole county of Albert.
Taylor, Wallace (W)	Salisbury	Upper Petitcodiac River.
Wilbur, Kinnear T. (W) ..	Midway Harvey	Shepody River and Germantown Lake.
<i>Charlotte Co.</i>		
Brown, Barth.	Campobello	Vicinity of Campobello and West Isles.
Campbell, D. F.	St. Andrews	Inner Bay, Passamaquoddy.
Mathewson, John	St. George.	Parishes of St. George, Pennfield and Lepreau.
Martin, Frederick	Grand Manan har- bour.	Around Grand Manan Island.
McLaughlin, W. B.	Grand Manan.	Grand Manan Island and Spawning Grounds.
Todd, Frank	St. Stephens.	The whole of Charlotte county.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Gloucester Co.</i>		
Aché, Adolphe (W).....	Shippegan	Vicinity of Shippegan.
Albert, Xavier D.	Caraquet.....	Caraquet herring banks.
Calnan, John, jr. (W) ..	Kinsale	Tête-a-Gauche River.
Dempsey, Miles (W)....	Salmon Beach	From Ross River to Grindstone Point,
Gibbs, Valentine (W)....	Pokemouche.....	Vicinity of Pokemouche.
Hache, Jos. L.	Caraquet.....	Caraquet and Shippegan oyster beds.
Hickson, James	Bathurst.....	Bay des Chaleurs from Mill Stream to Grindstone Point and Nipissiquit River.
Landry, Arcade.....	Shippegan	Shippegan district.
Marks, William.....	Miscou.....	County of Gloucester.
Robichaud, Olivier (W)..	Ferguson's Point..	Bariau Point to Green Point and Tracadie River.
Sweeney, William.....	Green Point	From Belledune to Mill Stream.
Thériault, James D.....	Grand Anse	Grand Anse to Point Mizenette.
Walsh, William.....	Pokemouche.....	District of Pokemouche.
Whelton, Michael (W)..	Pokeshaw	Vicinity of Pokeshaw.
<i>Kent Co.</i>		
Despres, Thos.....	Cocagne	Parish of Dundas.
Leblanc, Olivier J. O. . .	Buctouche.....	Parishes of Wellington and St. Mary.
Hannah, Wm. J.	Richibucto.....	The whole county of Kent.
Leblanc, A. T.	Legerville	Parishes of Harcourt and Huskisson
Richard, Pierre L.	St. Louis.....	Parish of St. Louis.
Beaty, John	Kouchibouguac ...	Parishes of Carleton and Acadieville.
<i>King's County.</i>		
Brown, James	Hammond Vale...	Lakes in Hammond Parish.
Belyea, Ludger	Brown's Flat.....	Parishes of Westfield, Greenwich and Kingston.
Fenwick, Edwin (W)...	Studholm	Millstream.
Grey, Justus H	Springfield.....	Parish of Springfield.
Heine, W. H.	Norton Station ...	Kennebecasis River and Darling's Lake.
Nolan, James W	Smith's Creek	Parishes of Havelock, Waterford, Sussex and Hammond.
Pearson, Isaac R. (W)..	English Settlement	Washademoak Lake and tributaries.
<i>Northumberland Co</i>		
Robichaud, Ferdinand ..	Neguac	Part Miramichi Bay fronting on Alnwick and inland waters.
Williston, J. G	Bay du Vin.....	South part Miramichi Bay to Point au Quart.
Abbott, Lemuel	Chatham.....	Miramichi River to Newcastle.
Hogan, Patrick	Newcastle	N. W. Branch Miramichi River and tributaries.
Boyes, Robt. E.	Blackville	S. W. Branch Miramichi River and tributaries.
<i>Queen's Co.</i>		
Case, Mayes	Wickham	The whole of Queen's county.
Warden, A. C	Johnston.....	Washademoak Lake, Canaan and Salmon Rivers and tributaries
<i>Restigouche Co.</i>		
McLean, Donald.....	Charlo.....	Baie des Chaleurs, Belledune to Dalhousie.
Verge, J. A.	Campbellton	From Dalhousie to Tide Head.
<i>Sunbury County.</i>		
Griffith, Chas. (W.)....	Sheffield	County of Sunbury.
Hoben, G. W.	Burton	St. John River from Indiantown to York county.
<i>St. John County.</i>		
Cochrane, John	I. C. R. Station, St. John	St. John city and vicinity.
O'Brien, Joseph.....	Carleton, St. John	St. John county.
.....	.....	Coast from Quaco to Goose River.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
	<i>Victoria County.</i>	
Ryan, Thos. D.	Grand Falls.	The whole county of Victoria.
	<i>Westmoreland Co.</i>	
Cormier, D. T.	Pré d'en haut.	Dorchester Parish and Petitcodiac River.
Goodwin, Robt.	Bay Verte.	Parishes of Sackville and Westmoreland.
Deacon, W. B.	Shediac.	Parishes of Salisbury, Mcncton, Shediac and that part of Botsford to Big Shemogue Harbour.
Munroe, Chas. E.	Port Elgin.	Part of Parish of Botsford, east of Big Shemogue Harbour.
	<i>York County.</i>	
Orr, Robt.	Fredericton	The whole county of York.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lord, A. (Agt.)	Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island.
Hackett, Edward (I.)	Tignish	do do
McBribe, Patrick.	Central Bedeque.	The whole county of Prince.
McCormack, Michael.	Souris	Prince Edward Island.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

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

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

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

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

FISH CULTURE.

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

All captains of the Fisheries Protection Service are also fishery officers, with power of a justice of the peace for all purposes of the Fisheries Act. During the season of 1895 they were as follows:—

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

RECAPITULATION OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

Provinces.	Number of Officers.
Ontario.....	110
Quebec.....	70
Nova Scotia.....	67
New Brunswick.....	57
Prince Edward Island.....	4
Manitoba.....	6
North-west Territories.....	13
British Columbia.....	9
Officers and crews of the fisheries protection vessels.....	175
Fishery guardians employed during the season of 1895.....	190
Total	701

APPENDIX No. 4.

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

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of the Fisheries Protection Service, under my command for the past season.

The vessels forming the fisheries protection fleet were:—

"Acadia," Commander O. G. V. Spain, commissioned 26th May, and paid off on the 12th November.

"Stanley," Captain Finlayson, commissioned 13th July, and paid off on the 15th September.

"Curlew," Captain J. H. Pratt, commissioned 15th April, and paid off on the 9th of December.

"Constance," Captain Geo. May, commissioned in April, paid off in December.

"La Canadienne," Captain Belanger, commissioned April, paid off in November.

"Petrel," Captain E. Dunn, commissioned in April, and paid off 3rd December.

"Dolphin," Captain Pearson, commissioned in April, and paid off 3rd December.

"Kingfisher," Captain W. H. Kent, commissioned in April, paid off 15th December.

"Vigilant," Captain H. McKenzie, commissioned in April, and paid off on the 15th November.

The "Acadia" was most actively employed throughout the whole season, visiting all the stations allotted to the cruisers, and seeing that all instructions to fishery officers and others were fully carried out. She was cruising between Cape Sable, N.S., and Cape Gaspé, Quebec, making a trip up the river as far as Seven Islands on one occasion. This vessel cruised 11,000 miles protecting Canadian shores during the past season.

"La Canadienne." This vessel was working independently of the rest of the fleet. She was mainly employed on the Quebec coast and on the Labrador, although a considerable portion of her time was taken up in lighthouse and buoy work.

"Stanley" cruised along the north shore of Prince Edward Island, making Souris her headquarters to the eastward, and Pt. Daniel headquarters to the westward.

"Constance." This vessel was employed in revenue work in the Upper Gulf and River St. Lawrence. She has made some important captures.

"Curlew." I have been compelled to use this vessel on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Her usual patrol is the Bay of Fundy, but on account of the "Stanley" being at my disposal for such a short time this season, this other arrangement was necessary.

"Petrel,"—Employed on the great lakes where she has done excellent work. A report of her operations will be found herewith, Capt. Dunn's report.

"Dolphin," this patrol boat has been principally engaged in the Georgian Bay, and has proved herself very useful, looking after our fishermen, and carrying out the various regulations of the department. Report of her operations will be found herewith, Capt. Pearson's report.

"Kingfisher," employed off Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton coasts. She remains out in the fall till all the United States fishermen have left our shores. She has again proved herself a match for any of the very fast sailing United States mackerel schooners, and her builder has every reason to be proud of her.

"Vigilant," this vessel was employed on the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coasts. Though she has been well looked after, and is in excellent condition, her speed is totally inadequate to compete with the United States fishing vessels of the present day, and it is the intention of the department to build another vessel in the spring to take her place. She has been busily engaged in endeavouring to put a stop to illegal lobster fishing.

The above vessels have protected about 60,000 miles of our coast during the past season. The patrol was most efficient, and only one report of poaching was made, and even this one on investigation was proved to be incorrect, the people who gave the information being mistaken on account of the remarkable similarity between our own vessels, and those of the United States fishing fleet.

Canadian fishing schooners are now instructed to carry a red and white diagonal flag at the main truck, which does away with a great deal of inconvenience I formerly had, by the fact that our vessels rarely, if ever, show their colours till the cruisers were close alongside them. We can now recognize them at a long distance off.

Besides the mackerel seiners from New England, there were a large number of U.S. schooners which visited our ports for the purpose of procuring wood, water &c.

SEIZURES.

Two seizures of United States fishing schooners were made on the Atlantic coast.

The "David Sherman" was detained in Sydney harbour for selling provisions, stores, &c. (she having a Dominion license) to other United States schooners with no license. Her master acknowledged the fact, but although it was a great breach of right and privilege, her release was ordered; but to prevent cases of this kind for the future as much as possible, it is understood a clause will be inserted in the *Modus Vivendi* licenses issued to United States fishing vessels, warning them that if provisions, &c., are sold by a vessel with a license to a vessel without, the immediate cancellation of the license will ensue, and no license will be granted to the same vessel again.

The form of license will therefore be as follows:

License to United States Fishing Vessels.

(Name) Fishing Vessel	Master or Owner tons register, of	of the United States having paid to the
undersigned, Collector of Customs at the port of		the sum of \$
, being one dollar and fifty cents per registered ton, the privilege is hereby granted to said fishing vessel to enter the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coasts of Canada, for the purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits, and the transhipment of catch, and shipping of crews.		

This license shall continue in force for the year 1896, and is issued in pursuance of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1892, entitled, "An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States," 55-56 Victoria, chapter 3.

This license, while conferring the above mentioned privileges, does not dispense with a due observance by the holder, or any other person, of the laws of Canada, and will become null and void, and forfeited forthwith, and the vessel will become ineligible to obtain a license in future, if any of the goods or supplies, or other advantages obtained hereunder, are sold or transferred to any United States fishing vessel that has not obtained a license.

Dated this _____ day of _____ A.D. 1896.

.....
Collector of Customs at the Port of

For Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The "John L. Nicholson" was detained at Canso for shipping a man without a license. This vessel was released on payment by the owner of \$500.

A tug and lighter were seized near Amherstburg for dumping garbage in the Detroit River in Canadian waters. A penalty of \$400 was inflicted, and the crew sent to jail. Another tug and scow were seized for the same offence at Bridgeburg and Fort Erie. The captain and crew of this vessel were fined \$50, the owners giving a bond for \$7,000 against a repetition of the offence.

The United States tug "Telephone" was seized in the neighbourhood of Pelee Island for fishing in Canadian waters. This vessel was confiscated.

I have to tender my thanks to the captains, officers and men of the Protection Service for the great help they have afforded me in protecting our shores against depredations by foreign poachers, a work of constant worry, and requiring the most careful watching and level headed consideration.

The men are splendid, and as I have before pointed out, make the best sailors in the world, and if it could be possible to arrive at some scheme by which these men could go through a course of drill in the winter time, when our climate forbids them carrying on their occupation of fisherman, I am sure it would be invaluable for us to have these men to fall back upon in time of dire necessity.

LICENSES OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS.

SCHEDULE of United States fishing vessels to which licenses were issued under the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America," during the year 1895.

Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
W. Parnell O'Hara.....	Boston.....	82	Yarmouth, N.S.....	123 00
Rushlight.....	Gloucester.....	64	Digby, N.S.....	96 00
Electer.....	do.....	113	Pubnico, N.S.....	169 50
Josie M. Calderwood.....	do.....	86	Yarmouth, N.S.....	129 00
Florence Nightingale.....	do.....	39	Liverpool, N.S.....	58 50
Hustler.....	do.....	93	North Sydney, N.S.....	139 50
Julia E. Whalen.....	do.....	96	Liverpool, N.S.....	144 00
Jennie Seaverns.....	do.....	107	Lockeport, N.S.....	160 50
Nellie Burns.....	do.....	64	Campobello, N.B.....	96 00
Gatherer.....	do.....	91	Shelburne, N.S.....	136 50
Lawrence A. Munroe.....	do.....	110	Tusket, N.S.....	165 00
Charles H. Taylor.....	do.....	92	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	138 00
Emma and Helen.....	do.....	89	Port Hood, N.S.....	133 50
Volunteer.....	do.....	102	do.....	153 00
Gladiator.....	do.....	107	do.....	160 50
Masconomo.....	do.....	92	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	138 00
Robin Hood.....	do.....	88	Canso, N.S.....	132 00
Mary E. Webb.....	do.....	11	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	16 50
Pinta.....	do.....	94	Canso, N.S.....	141 00
Willie L. Swift.....	Provincetown.....	95	St. Peter's.....	142 50
Puritan.....	Gloucester.....	84	Georgetown, P.E.I.....	126 00
Georgie Campbell.....	do.....	106	Shelburne, N.S.....	159 00
Frank G. Rich.....	Booth Bay.....	100	St. Peter's, N.S.....	150 00
Lizzie M. Stanwood.....	Gloucester.....	100	Arichat, N.S.....	150 00
John F. Nickerson.....	Provincetown.....	91	Liverpool, N.S.....	136 50
Oliver Cromwell.....	do.....	60	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	90 00
Mary Fernald.....	Gloucester.....	76	do do.....	114 00
Mayflower.....	do.....	108	Canso, N.S.....	162 00
Sina Shore.....	St. Johnsbury.....	12	Campobello, N.B.....	18 00
Notice*.....	Gloucester.....	63	Amherst, M.I., Que.....	94 50
D. A. Wilson*.....	Bevely.....	36	do do.....	129 00
Henry Wilson*.....	Gloucester.....	88	do do.....	132 00
Resolute.....	do.....	91	Arichat, N.S.....	136 50
Ettie.....	do.....	44	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	66 00
Ralph E. Eaton.....	do.....	65	Canso, N.S.....	97 50
Reporter.....	do.....	79	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	118 50
Richard Lester.....	do.....	69	do do.....	103 50
M. H. Perkins.....	do.....	72	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	108 00
Carrier Dove.....	do.....	82	Liverpool, N.S.....	123 00
Christie Campbell.....	do.....	52	Canso, N.S.....	78 00
Cecil H. Low.....	do.....	75	Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	112 50
Fanny Reed.....	Bucksport.....	20	Pubnico, N.S.....	30 00
F. W. Homans.....	Gloucester.....	63	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	94 50
Epes Tarr.....	do.....	66	do do.....	99 00
David Sherman.....	do.....	67	do do.....	100 50
Gertie Evelyn.....	do.....	81	Arichat, N.S.....	121 50
Quickstep.....	do.....	99	do.....	148 50
		3,714		5,571 00
* Less discount on sight drafts.....				0 88
			Total.....	5,570 12

SUMMARY.

Total number of vessels.....	47
Total tonnage.....	3,714
Total amount received in fees.....	\$5,570 12

It will be of interest to give the history of these *modus vivendi* licenses issued to United States fishing vessels. As I have remarked in a previous report, the issue of these licenses simply shows our good feeling towards the United States, and from a fisherman's point of view, is very much in favour of our neighbours.

Under the *modus vivendi* which forms a protocol to the treaty of 1888, pending ratification, the British plenipotentiaries agreed to a temporary arrangement, not exceeding two years, by which United States fishing vessels, on payment of the sum of \$1.50 per ton register, were allowed the privileges of—

- (1.) The purchase of bait, ice, seines, and all other supplies.
- (2.) Shipping crews, and transhipping catch.

If, during these two years the United States should remove the duties on fish and fish products, these licenses should be issued free. The United States government made no such concession. During 1888 and 1889, the two years specified, it was practically obligatory for the Canadian Government to issue these licenses, but not so after 1889.

In 1890, Canada, by Act of Parliament, extended the privileges which had expired with the *modus vivendi*. This was continued until 1893, when to avoid going to Parliament, an Act was passed authorizing the government to issue such licenses from time to time.

The following is a statement of the number of licenses issued from 1888:—

1888.....	36
1889.....	78
1890.....	119
1891.....	98
1892.....	108
1893.....	71
1894.....	53
1895.....	47

It will be noticed that there has been a remarkable falling off in the last three years, and I think that the same proceedings which the United States fishing schooner "David Sherman" indulged in, may in large way account for it.

We will take for instance, six United States schooners; they club together, and buy one license. The vessel that takes the license supplies the remaining five. Bearing the case of the "David Sherman" in mind, and also the large reduction in the number of licenses taken out, it strikes me as being a reasonable idea. However, as I have before remarked, to do away with this abuse of Canadian generosity in issuing these licenses at all, a clause will be added to the form of license for the coming season, designed to render this course impracticable.

The first receipts of Newfoundland frozen herring arrived at Gloucester, U.S.A., on 21st December, the schooner "Orient" which came from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, having 953 barrels of salt herring, and 35,000 frozen herring. There were 18 sail of United States vessels at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and a large number at other places waiting for frost. Herring of a good quality were reported in plenty.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The mackerel appeared off our shores about the middle of May, and the first United States mackerel schooner was met off Cape Sable by the Dominion cruiser "Kingfisher." The movements differed somewhat this year from what is generally supposed to be their route. They moved quickly to the eastward along the Nova Scotia shores, the fleet of the United States fishing schooners daily largely increasing, until at the end of the month, there were in the neighbourhood of seventy (70) large schooners off Halifax, and the fish schooling inside the limit. It will be seen that constant watching day and night was absolutely necessary, as our neighbours would immediately seize any opportunity of poaching, if it was unattended with the danger of being caught.

The mackerel were very large, in fact so large in the spring of the year, that they were unable to get into the meshes of the nets, and consequently, when the net was drawn up, the fish would fall out. They were met with each day farther to the northward and eastward, travelling very fast; most of them passed round Cape North, in Cape Breton, very few, if any, going through the Gut of Canso. From there they seem to have made for the Bradelle and Orphan Banks and Magdalen Islands, and in July and August coming to the Prince Edward Island shore. During those months the fishing was more or less spoilt by continual bad weather. It is a very significant fact that in comparison with other years, there were few United States seiners on our shores, most of them were hook and line fishermen. It is also worthy of note that up to the time the seiners came into the bay, the hookers had good fishing, but as soon as the seiners' fleet came and began to get at the fish, the hookers had considerably more trouble in finding mackerel; each day the fish were driven further from the places they had been in, and it was more or less useless for a hooker to look for fish in a locality where the seiners had been working shortly before.

I am under the impression that there will be a large fleet of United States hook and liners next season, and I am also of the opinion that with a fleet of 60 or 70 hookers, the catch of mackerel will be very much larger per vessel.

The purse seine, as I have before pointed out, is the most destructive engine, and fishermen themselves are beginning to see that with a schooner fitted out as a hook and liner, they do as well. The expense is infinitely less, and the destruction of fish compared with the use of the purse seine, merely nominal.

The mackerel which are taken in the gulf in the summer are a later school, and much smaller fish than those taken in the spring and late fall on the Cape Shore. The big fish nearly invariably come round Cape North, while the small fish go through the Gut of Canso.

List of United States Fishing Vessels, boarded by Dominion Government Cruisers, in Canadian waters, on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, during the season of 1895; showing Port of Registry of each vessel, tonnage and number of men on board:

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	Date, Left Home.
1	Amelia F. Cobb	Blue Hill	70	6	15th April, 1895.
2	Augusta E. Harrick	Boston	94	17	1st May, 1895.
3	Annie C. Hall	Gloucester	84	17	23rd April, 1895.
4	Agnes E. Downs	do	80	17	3rd May, 1895.
5	Andrew Burnham	Boston	86	18	10th do 1895
6	Alice S. Hawks	Gloucester	60	15	10th do 1895
7	Abbie M. Deering	do	96	18	10th do 1895.
8	Arthur Binney	Boston	112	19	14th do 1895.
9	Alva	Gloucester	97	17	15th do 1895.
10	Addie M. Cole	Provincetown	72	17	13th do 1895.
11	Alice	do	86	17	10th do 1895.
12	American	Gloucester	118	17	5th do 1895.
13	Alice Parsons	do	72	17	18th do 1895.
14	Alice C. Jordan	do	81	17	15th do 1895.
15	A. R. Crittenden	do	81	15	
16	Blue Jay	do	27	9	8th July, 1895.
17	Charles H. Taylor	do	92	18	15th April, 1895.
18	Commonwealth	do	81	16	25th do 1895.
19	Centennial	do	110	16	26th do 1895.
20	Caroline Vooght	do	80	17	15th May, 1895.
21	Charles Levi Woodbury	do	100	18	15th do 1895.
22	C. A. Sanford	Dennis	81	16	15th do 1895.
23	Christie, Campbell	Gloucester	52	13	14th July, 1895.
24	Cecil, H. Lowe	do	75	15	18th do 1895.
25	Carrier Dove	do	82	16	1st Aug. 1895.
26	Carrie C.	do	73	12	5th do 1896.
27	Charles W. Parks	do	56	14	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels, boarded by Dominion Government Cruisers
in Canadian waters, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	Date, left Home.
28	Davy Crockett.....	Gloucester.....	81	16	7th May, 1895.
29	David Sherinan.....	do.....	68	16	16th do 1895.
30	D. A. Wilson.....	Beverly.....	86	18	18th July, 1895.
31	Electer.....	Gloucester.....	113	18	15th Mar., 1895.
32	Emma.....	Portland.....	77	16	10th May, 1895.
33	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	Gloucester.....	115	16	26th April, 1895.
34	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	17	15th May, 1895.
35	Ethel & Addie.....	Portland.....	86	17	15th do 1895.
36	Edith S. Walen.....	Gloucester.....	79	16	15th do 1895.
37	Emma E. Witherell.....	Boston.....	109	18	4th June, 1896.
38	Epes Tarr.....	Gloucester.....	66	14	20th July, 1895.
39	Ettie.....	do.....	44	6	10th May, 1895.
40	Edward Grover.....	do.....	73	13	28th Aug., 1895.
41	E. B. Campbell.....	do.....	95	18	
42	Fredonia.....	do.....	109	17	25th April, 1895.
43	Frederick Gerring.....	do.....	67	17	16th May, 1895.
44	Fortuna.....	do.....	118	18	13th do 1895.
45	Frank A. Rackliff.....	do.....	99	16	25th do 1895.
46	F. W. Homans.....	do.....	63	14	6th July, 1895.
47	F. Nightingale.....	do.....	89	17	1st do 1895.
48	F. R. Walker.....	do.....	68	10	16th May, 1895.
49	George S. Botwell.....	do.....	63	12	8th April, 1895.
50	George F. Edmunds.....	do.....	141	17	15th May, 1895.
51	Graying.....	do.....	115	17	15th do 1895.
52	Gertie Evelyn.....	do.....	81	16	22nd Aug. 1895.
53	Harvester.....	do.....	101	15	
54	Henry Wilson.....	do.....	80	16	1st April, 1895.
55	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do.....	90	17	15th do 1895.
56	Harry L. Belden.....	do.....	117	18	8th May, 1895.
57	Henrietta Frances.....	Portland.....	74	16	10th do 1895.
58	Harvard.....	Gloucester.....	106	17	14th do 1895.
59	Harry G. French.....	do.....	95	17	15th do 1895.
60	Harry Eilsworth.....	do.....	56	13	15th do 1895.
61	Helen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	17	1st do 1895.
62	Hattie Maud.....	do.....	87	17	15th do 1895.
63	Hattie & Lottie.....	Dennis, U.S.....	96	17	1st do 1895.
64	Herald of the Morning.....	Gloucester.....	68	16	10th do 1895.
65	Henry Woods.....	do.....	84	17	18th do 1892.
66	Henry Morganthor.....	Portland.....	85	15	12th do 1895.
67	Hereward.....	Gloucester.....	88	12	30th July, 1895.
68	Harry E. Parsons.....	do.....	80	14	31st do 1895.
69	Henry W. Longfellow.....	do.....	76	14	1st Aug., 1895.
70	Horace Albert.....	do.....	68	12	28th do 1895.
71	Henry M. Stanley.....	do.....	112	17	
72	Iolanthe.....	do.....	76	16	1st May, 1895.
73	J. S. Glover.....	Portland.....	53	15	20th April, 1895.
74	Jennie P. Phillips.....	Swampscott.....	53	14	10th May, 1895.
75	John M. Plummer.....	Portland.....	95	17	14th do 1895.
76	James Dyer.....	do.....	81	18	15th do 1895.
77	John S. Presson.....	Gloucester.....	88	17	15th May, 1895.
78	James G. Blaine.....	do.....	98	16	10th do 1895.
79	John Smith.....	do.....	63	14	1st July, 1895.
80	Jennie Seavers.....	do.....	106	15	30th Aug., 1895.
81	Julia E. Walen.....	do.....	96	17	20th Sept., 1895.
82	Kersarge.....	do.....	110	17	14th May, 1895.
83	Lizzie M. Centre.....	do.....	77	16	23rd April, 1895.
84	Lottie Gardener.....	do.....	111	17	10th May, 1895.
85	Lucille.....	do.....	99	17	10th do 1895.
86	Landseer.....	do.....	95	17	10th do 1895.
87	Lizzie Smith.....	Provincetown.....	73	17	1st do 1895.
88	Lucy W. Dyer.....	Portland.....	78	17	15th do 1895.
89	Lilla B. Fernald.....	do.....	78	16	15th do 1895.
90	Lizzie Maud.....	do.....	79	17	16th do 1895.
91	Latona.....	Gloucester.....	103	17	16th do 1895.
92	Lewis H. Giles.....	do.....	128	17	8th Sept. 1895.
93	Mabel R. Bennett.....	do.....	115	17	15th April, 1895.
94	M. S. Ayer.....	do.....	76	17	10th May, 1895.
95	M. B. Wetherell.....	Portland.....	102	17	12th do 1895.
96	Mertis H. Perry.....	Boston.....	58	12	14th do 1895.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels, boarded by Dominion Government Cruisers, in Canadian waters, &c.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	No. of Tons.	No. of Men.	Date left: Home.
97	Margie Smith.....	Gloucester.....	58	16	15th do 1895.
98	Mary E. Webb.....	do	11	2	14th do 1895.
99	Mondego.....	do	117	17	15th do 1895.
100	Miranda.....	do	103	18	4th do 1895.
101	Marsala.....	do	76	15	9th do 1895.
102	Mariner.....	do	107	17	18th do 1895.
103	Margaret Haskins.....	do	96	17	20th do 1895.
104	Mertie and Delmar.....	Chatham.....	74	14	10th do 1895.
105	Mayflower.....	Gloucester.....	118	18	15th July, 1895.
106	M. H. Perkins.....	do	72	14	18th do 1895.
107	Norman Fisher.....	do	76	17	1st May, 1895.
108	Norumbega.....	do	120	18	15th do 1895.
109	Noonday.....	do	71	14	6th July, 1895.
110	Notice.....	do	66	10	20th May, 1895.
111	Nellie Burns.....	Portland.....	64	12	1st Aug., 1895.
112	Oliver Wendell Holmes.....	Gloucester.....	101	18	10th Mar., 1895.
113	Orient.....	do	89	17	25th July, 1895.
114	Parthia.....	do	105	18	20th April, 1895.
115	Pendragon.....	do	68	16	15th do 1895.
116	Pinta.....	do	94	18	25th June, 1895.
117	Quickstep.....	do	99	17	10th do 1895.
118	Richard Lester.....	do	69	15	1st May, 1895.
119	Roulette.....	Boston.....	79	17	15th do 1895.
120	Ralph E. Eaton.....	Gloucester.....	68	16	15th do 1895.
121	Rushlight.....	do	64	14	1st July, 1895.
122	Reporter.....	do	78	10	15th do 1895.
123	Samuel R. Crane.....	do	78	12	1st April, 1895.
124	Stowell Sherman.....	Provincetown.....	87	17	10th May, 1895.
125	Speculator.....	Gloucester.....	104	18	12th do 1895.
126	S. F. Maker.....	do	104	17	15th do 1895.
127	Talisman.....	do	118	17	10th April, 1895.
128	W. E. Morris.....	do	117	19	1st do 1895.
129	Wide-Awake.....	Portland.....	65	15	20th May, 1895.
130	W. H. Rider.....	Gloucester.....	68	13	8th Aug. 1895.
131	Yosemite.....	do	115	17	15th May, 1895.
	Total.....		11,273	2,058	

MEMO.—Of the 96 United States vessels which were in Canadian waters for the spring herring and mackerel catch, season of 1895:—

12	vessels	left home	on or before	the 15th April.
8	do		between	15th April and 1st May.
29	do		do	1st May and 10th May.
35	do		do	10th May and 15th May.
12	do		do	15th May and 20th May.

LIST of United States Seiners who fished on Cape Shore, 1895.

Date.	Name.	Tons.	Home Port.	Master.	Barrels.	Total.
1895.						
May 17.	Abbie M. Deering	96	Gloucester		Fresh	128
do 17.	Agnes E. Downes	81	do	Rowe		186
do 17.	Alice C. Jordan	82	do	Keene		128
do 17.	Alice M. Parsons	New.	do	Lewis	75	250
do 17.	Alice S. Hawkes	60	do	Rowe		110
do 17.	American	118½	do	Swim		245
do 17.	Alva	97	do	Carrigan		178
do 17.	Annie C. Hall	84	do	Vautre		65
do 17.	Addie F. Cole	72	Provincetown	Bich		60
do 17.	Alice	85	do	Chase		127
do 17.	Andrew Burnham	86	do	Blake		15
do 17.	Arthur Binney	112	do	Joyce		10
do 17.	Augusta E. Herrick	95	do			90
do 17.	Caroline Vought	80	Portland	Leavy		250
po 17.	Centennial	110	Gloucester			10
dq 17.	Charles Levy Woodbury	100½	do	McLean		Clean.
do 17.	Commonwealth	81	do	Tupper		104
do 17.	C. A. Sandford	81	Dennis, Mass.			32
do 17.	Canopus	68	Gloucester	McPhee		Clean.
do 17.	David Sherman	68	do	Rowe		214
do 17.	Davy Crockett	81	do			130
do 17.	Ethel & Addie	86	Portland			60
do 17.	Edith S. Walen	79	Gloucester			85
do 17.	Eliza H. Parkhurst	115	do	McPhee		60
do 17.	Ethel B. Jacobs	125	do	Jacobs	Fresh, 107	407
do 17.	Ellen Lincoln	92	Portland	Cook		48
do 17.	Fortuna	New.	Gloucester	Greenlaw		110
do 17.	Fredonia	109	do	Morgan		240
do 17.	Frederick Gerring	67	do	Harty		Clean.
do 17.	Geneva Mertis	43	do	McLoud		210
do 17.	George F. Edmunds	142	do	Brewer		30
do 17.	Grayling	115	do	Harty		280
do 17.	Henry Ellsworth	56	do			Clean.
do 17.	Harry L. Beldon	117	do	Walen		4
do 17.	Harvard	106½	do	Swim		80
do 17.	Harry G. French	95	do	Grant		132
do 17.	Hattie D. Linnell	89	do	Hall		110
do 17.	Hattie M. Graham	133	do	Graham		204
do 17.	Henri N. Woods	84	do	Dorman		170
do 17.	Herald of the Morning	68	do	McLean		266
do 17.	Henrietta Francis	74	Cohasset	Edwards		40
do 17.	Hattie and Lottie	96	Dennis			80
do 17.	Hattie Maud	86½	Portland	Pool		56
do 17.	Iolanthe	71	Gloucester	White		25
do 17.	Henry Morganthan	85½	Portland			70
do 17.	James G. Blaine	98	Gloucester	McDonald		152
do 17.	John S. Presson	88	do	Williams		333
do 17.	James Dyer	81	Portland			113
do 17.	John M. Plummer	95	do			70
do 17.	J. S. Glover	54	do	Maxwell		Clean.
do 17.	Kearsarge	101	Gloucester	Mills		77
do 17.	Lizzie M. Center	77	do	Smith		126
do 17.	Lottie Gardner	111½	do	Paris		150
do 17.	Lucille	99	do	Welch		250
do 17.	Lizzie Smith	93	Provincetown			Clean.
do 17.	Lizzie Maud	79	Portland			138
do 17.	Lewis H. Giles	128	Gloucester	Winen		126
do 17.	Latona	(new)				103
do 17.	Leander F. Gould	67	Chatham			5
do 17.	Lilla B. Fernald	78	Portland			90
do 17.	Lucy W. Dwyer	78	do			239
do 17.	Marguirito Haskins	96	Gloucester	Maclain		110
do 17.	Miranda		do	Cavanagh		150
do 17.	Margie Smith	58	do	Smith		85
do 17.	M. S. Ayer	76	do			21
do 17.	Mabel R. Bennett	115	do	Smith		126
do 17.	Mondego	100	do	Corkhum		86
do 17.	Mertie & Delmer	75½	Chatham			25
do 17.	Marnier	107½	Gloucester	Milles		28

List of United States Sainers who fished on Cape Shore, 1895.—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Tons.	Home Port.	Master.	Barrels.	Total.
1895.						
May 17.	Mertis H. Perry.....	59	Boston.....			15
do 17.	Maud B. Wetherell.....	102½	Portland.....			50
do 17.	Norumbega.....	120½		McKinnon.....		29
do 17.	Norman Fisher.....	76		Anderson.....		143
do 17.	Pendragon.....	68	Gloucester.....	Johnson.....		Clean.
do 17.	Roulette.....	79	Boston.....	Ellis.....		140
do 17.	Richard Lester.....	69	Gloucester.....	McLean.....		12
do 17.	Stowell Sherman.....	88	Provincetown.....	Hatch.....		67
do 17.	Speculator.....	104	Gloucester.....	McDonald.....		250
do 17.	S. F. Maker.....	104	do.....	Fayson.....		Clean.
do 17.	Tallisman.....	118	do.....			187
do 17.	Yosemite.....	115	do.....	McFarland.....		94
do 17.	Wide Awake.....	65½	Portland.....			60

LIST OF HOOKERS IN NORTH BAY, SEASON 1895.

1	Blue Jay.....	28	Gloucester.....	Ellis.....	Home.....	33
2	Christie Campbell.....	52	do.....	Maguin.....		150
3	Cecil H. Low.....	75	do.....	Parks.....	1 3	
4	Carrie and Annie.....	90	do.....	Parsons.....		196
5	D. A. Wilson.....	.....	do.....	McKinnon.....	40	
6	Epas Tarr.....	66½	do.....	Campbell.....		157
7	Ettie.....	44	do.....	Martin.....	Oct. 15 home	126
8	Florence Nightengale.....	39	do.....	Eaton.....	Home.....	80
9	Farmer R. Walker.....	68	do.....	Irwin.....		224
10	Frank W. Homans.....	63	do.....	Wharff.....	Home.....	160
11	Grace L. Fears.....	84½	do.....	McPhee.....	Home.....	310
12	John Smith.....	62	do.....	Stewart.....	Home.....	220
13	Jennie Seavens.....	107	do.....			
14	Mary E. Webb.....	11	do.....	McFarlane.....	Home.....	78
15	M. H. Perkins.....	72	do.....	Scott.....	175	
16	Notice.....	63	do.....	Jackson.....		260
17	Noon Day.....	71½	do.....	Beaton.....		240
18	Oliver Cromwell.....	60	Provincetown.....		St'ked \$6,000	380
19	Orient.....	89	Gloucester.....	Whitney.....		130
20	Reporter.....	79	do.....			
21	Richard Lester.....	69	do.....	McLean.....		250
22	Ralph E. Eaton.....	65½	do.....	Keefe.....		
	Tota catch with seines.....					8,750

NOTE—Some of these vessels are not gone home yet.

The following long list of United States fishing vessels which made use of Canso and Sydney ports during the past season tends to show the importance of our ports to foreign fishermen.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which reported at the Customs House, Port of Canso during the Year 1895.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence arrived.	Licensed or Unlicensed.	What in Port for.
1894.							
Dec. 21	Chas. H. Taylor.	Gloucester	92	18	Banks	L	Water and supplies.
do 21	D. A. Willson.	do	85	5	Newfoundland	U	Shelter.
do 26	Mattie F.	Bucksport	91	6	Bucksport	U	do
1895.							
Jan. 16	Centennial	Gloucester	110	7	Newfoundland	U	do
do 18	E. E. McInnes.	do	80	18	Gloucester	U	do
do 21	Mabel R. Bennet.	do	115	8	do	U	do and water.
Feb. 2	Agnes E. Douns.	do	80	7	Newfoundland	U	do
do 4	Georgie Campbell.	do	106	16	Gloucester	U	do
do 4	Margaret	Salem	131	7	Berceely	U	do
do 7	Carrie and Annie	Boston	90	7	Newfoundland	U	do
May 2	A. W. Holmes.	Gloucester	101	18	Banks	U	do
do 4	Robin Hood	do	88	16	Gloucester	L	do
do 4	D. A. Willson.	do	86	9	Beverly	U	do
do 20	Massala	do	76	14	Gloucester	U	do
do 22	A. F. Cobb	Blen Hill.	81	5	Mag. Islands.	U	do
do 22	Flora.	Eastport	36	4	do	U	do
do 27	Pinta	Gloucester	94	18	Gloucester	L	do
do 27	Henri M. Wood	do	84	7	Off shore	U	do
do 27	Mariner	do	107	17	do	U	do
do 27	Arthur Binney.	Boston	118	19	do	U	do
do 27	Kearsage	Gloucester	110	17	do	U	do
do 27	Lizzie Maud.	Portland	79	17	do	U	do
do 27	Iolanthe	Gloucester	70	15	do	U	do
do 27	Mertie and Delmer.	do	74	14	do	U	do
do 30	Julia E. Weldon	do	96	18	Banks	L	Reshipping fish, &c.
do 30	L. M. Stanwood.	do	100	17	Gloucester	L	In for man, &c.
do 30	Miranda	do	103	18	Off shore	U	Shelter and sick man to land.
do 30	Centennial.	do	110	18	do	U	Shelter.
do 30	Mondego	do	100	17	do	U	do
do 30	David Crockett.	do	80	17	do	U	do
do 31	C. H. Sanford.	Barnstable.	81	17	do	U	do
do 31	Addie F. Cole.	Provincetown.	76	17	do	U	water.
do 31	Grayling	Gloucester	115	17	do	U	do
do 31	Stowell Sherman.	Provincetown.	87	17	do	U	do
June 3	Fred. K. Deering.	Gloucester	67	17	do	U	do
do 3	Alice	Provincetown.	85	17	do	U	do
do 3	A. E. Herrick	Boston	94	17	do	U	do
do 3	Hattie and Lottie.	Dennis	96	17	do	U	do
do 3	Stowell Sherman.	Gloucester	87	17	do	U	do
do 3	Wide Awake	Portland	65	17	do	U	do
do 3	C. H. Sanford.	Barnstable.	81	17	do	U	do
do 3	Addie F. Cole	Provincetown.	72	17	do	U	do
do 3	Hy. Ellsworth.	Gloucester	53	13	do	U	do
do 5	Julia E. Whelan	do	96	18	Banks	L	Supplies, &c.
do 5	Geneva Mertis.	do	40	14	Off shore	U	Shelter and water.
do 7	Hustler.	do	92	18	Gloucester.	L	Supplies, &c.
do 8	Lewis H. Giles	do	128	18	Off shore	U	Shelter and water.
do 8	Arthur Binney.	Boston	112	19	do	U	do
do 11	Centennial.	Gloucester	110	18	do	U	do
do 11	David Crockett.	do	80	16	do	U	do
do 11	Ralph E. Eaton.	do	65	16	do	U	do
do 11	And. Burnham	Boston	86	18	do	U	do
do 11	Lilla B. Fernald.	Portland	78	17	do	U	do
do 12	Lizzie Maud.	do	83	17	do	U	do

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

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tons.		Whence arrived.	Licensed L. U.		What in Port for.
				Men.		L.	U.	
1895.								
June 12	James Dyer.....	Portland.....	81	18	Off shore.....	U		Shelter, wate r.
do 12	Emma.....	Gloucester.....	77	16	do	U		do do
do 13	Margaret Smith	do	50	16	do	U		do do
do 14	Mabel R. Bennet	do	115	17	do	U		do do
do 14	Alice.....	Provincetown.....	89	17	do	U		do do
do 14	Iolanthe.....	Gloucester.....	70	15	do	U		do do
do 14	Alva.....	do	97	17	do	U		do do
do 14	Fortuna.....	Gloucester.....	118	18	do	U		do do
do 15	Gladiator.....	do	107	18	Gloucester.....	L		Ice, supplies, &c.
do 15	M. B. Wetherell.....	Portland.....	102	16	Off shore.....	U		Shelter, water.
do 17	Henrietta Francis.....	do	73	15	do	U		do
do 17	Margaret.....	Salem.....	121	7	Beserly.....	U		do
do 17	Margaret.....	Salem.....	121	7	Beserly.....	U		do
July 5	Pinta.....	Gloucester.....	94	18	Gloucester.....	L		Ice, &c., water.
do 5	Ralph E. Eaton.....	do	65	16	do	L		Men.
do 8	Talisman.....	do	118	16	do	U		Shelter, water.
do 15	L. L. Nicholson.....	do	118	17	do	U		do
do 19	Christie Campbell.....	do	52	12	do	U		do
do 24	Rushlight.....	do	63	14	Banks.....	L		Supplies, &c.
do 29	M. B. Fenald.....	do	76	12	do	L		do
Aug. 8	Carrier Dove.....	do	82	16	do	L		Ship fish.
do 8	Quick Step.....	do	99	18	do	L		Ice, bait, &c.
do 10	Pinta.....	do	94	17	do	L		Water, &c.
do 20	Nellie Burns.....	Portland.....	64	12	do	L		Water, bait.
do 24	W. H. Ryder.....	Gloucester.....	68	15	do	U		Shelter.
do 27	Fredonia.....	do	109	13	do	U		do
Sept. 5	Georgie Campbell.....	do	106	16	do	L		Ice, water, &c.
do 5	David Sherman.....	do	67	14	do	U		Shelter.
do 13	Electro.....	do	113	18	do	L		Salt and supplies.
do 17	Blue Jay.....	do	28	18	Bay Chaleur.....	U		Shelter.
do 18	Kearsage.....	do	101	17	Gloucester.....	U		do
do 19	Meteor.....	do	119	16	Banks.....	U		Repairs.
do 24	Nellie Burns.....	Portland.....	64	16	do	U		Supplies, &c.
do 25	Pinta.....	Gloucester.....	94	16	Gloucester.....	L		Shelter.
do 27	H. F. Whitton.....	do	127	20	Greenland.....	U		do water.
do 28	Mayflower.....	do	108	18	Gloucester.....	L		Supplies, &c.
Oct. 1	H. L. Belden.....	Boston.....	117	18	Banks.....	U		Shelter.
do 2	C. E. Parsons.....	Gloucester.....	80	14	do	U		do
do 3	L. M. Stanwood.....	do	100	18	do	L		do water.
do 5	Priscilla.....	do	73	13	Gloucester.....	U		do
do 8	L. B. Campbell.....	do	95	18	do	U		do
do 12	Alva.....	do	97	17	Banks.....	U		do
do 17	W. E. Wetherell.....	Boston.....	109	18	do	U		Supplies, &c.
do 17	Osesa.....	Gloucester.....	82	16	Gloucester.....	U		Shelter.
do 22	J. L. Nicholson.....	do	118	18	Banks.....	U		do
do 26	M. H. Perkins.....	do	72	14	Off shore.....	L		do
do 28	Falcon.....	do	68	12	Banks.....	U		do
do 29	Aroostook.....	do	67	11	do	U		do
do 30	F. R. Walker.....	do	68	13	Off shore.....	U		do
Nov. 4	R. E. Eaton.....	do	65	17	do	L		do
do 7	Abbey F. Derney.....	do	96	18	do	U		do
do 7	H. G. French.....	do	95	17	do	U		do
do 7	D. A. Willson.....	Beverly.....	86	16	do	U		Shipping fish.
Dec. 16	Gladiator.....	Gloucester.....	107	17	Banks.....	L		do
do 19	Masconoma.....	do	91	18	Gloucester.....	L		Shelter.
do 19	C. H. Taylor.....	do	92	18	Banks.....	L		do
do 20	Carrier Dove.....	do	82	16	do	L		Repairs.

FROM 1st January, 1895, to 19th December, 1895.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
M. S. Howard	68	Herald of the Morning	68
Hustler	92	Henry W. Longfellow	77
E. McInnis	80	Carrie C.	71
Frank Radcliff	99	Quick-step	99
J. H. Correy	95	Herald of the Morning	68
H. Morganthan	85	Lawrence Monseo	110
S. F. Madder	103	Ethel B. Jacobs	251
Speculator	104	Herald of the Morning	68
Yosemite	115	Norman Fisher	76
Lizzie J. Green Leaf	88	Eliza A. Parkhurst	115
H. Morganthan	85	Landseer	94
Commonwealth	81	Eliza A. Parkhurst	115
Martha Delman	74	Norman Fisher	76
H. Francis	73	Herald of the Morning	68
E. H. Parkhurst	115	America	118
C. W. Baxter	70	Henry W. Longfellow	77
A. F. Cole	76	C. L. Woodbury	100
Yosamite	115	Herald of the Morning	68
Kearsage	101	Harvard	106
Norumbega	120	Talisman	118
Alva	97	Herald of the Morning	68
Commonwealth	81	Eliza A. Parkhurst	115
Mabel R. Bennett	115	Mabel R. Bennett	115
H. E. Bilden	117	Lawrence Monseo	110
H. N. Woods	84	Horace Albert	68
Arthur Binney	118	Hattie D. Leennele	93
Edith Whalen	78	America	118
Latorna	103	Norumbega	120
Hattie and Lottie	96	Norman Fisher	76
S. F. Mabor	103	Talisman	118
Lizzie Smith	73	Mabel R. Bennett	115
S. Sherman	87	Alva	97
Alice	89	Herald of the Morning	68
Lucilla	99	Reporter	79
C. A. Sanford	81	Ethel B. Jacobs	125
Maggie Smith	58	Edward Grover	73
Miranda	103	Herald of the Morning	68
J. S. Presson	58	Agnes E. Downs	81
Jane Dyer	81	Landseer	94
C. Vooght	79	Horace Albert	68
H. D. Lennele	89	Julia E. Whalen	96
David Starns	67	America	118
A. E. Downs	80	Cecil H. Low	75
L. Gardner	111	M. H. Perkins	72
M. S. Ayre	76	Herald of the Morning	68
E. Parkhurst	115	John E. McKenzie	124
Grayling	115	Herald of the Morning	68
Lizzie Maud	83	Eliza K. Parkhurst	115
M. B. Weatherall	102	F. R. Walker	68
Ethel & Addie	86	Lucilla	99
Herald of the Morning	68	Landseer	94
Hattie & Lottie	96	Carrie W. Babson	85
M. R. Burnell	115	Landseer	94
J. M. Presson	95	James A. Garfield	64
J. G. Blain	98	F. R. Walker	68
John Nicholson	118	Agnes E. Downs	81
Jennie Seouns	107	Eliza H. Parkhurst	115
Carrie & Annie	90	Cecil H. Low	75
Mary Fernald	76	Alice S. Hawks	60
L. A. Monroe	110	C. L. Woodberry	100
Tolliman	118	Talisman	118
S. F. Madin	103	Herald of the Morning	68
Annie & Mary	68	Harvard	106
Annie May	68	Louis H. Giles	128
S. F. Madu	103	Landseer	94
Cecil H. Low	75	Norumbega	128
Reporter	79	Mariner	107
Herald of the Morning	68	D. Thomas	67

FROM 1st January, 1895, to 19th December, 1895—Continued.

PORT OF SYDNEY—Continued.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Julia E. Whelan	96	H. G. French	95
Hattie D. Linnell	90	Richard Lester	69
Fredonia	109	Yosemite	115
Norumbega	120	Fredonia	109
Agnes E. Downs	81	Centennial	110
James A. Garfield	64	Lottie Graham	111
D. A. Wilson	86	Eliza A. Parkhurst	115
H. W. Longfellow	77	David Sherman	67
Levi H. Giles	125	Harvard	106
Ada M. Deering	96	Herald of the Morning	68
James A. Garfield	64	Lewis H. Giles	128
Fredonia	109	Norman Fisher	76
Eliza H. Parkhurst	115	Jennie Severns	106
Herald of the Morning	68	Norumbega	120
Harvard	106	Alice S. Hawks	60
Lucile	99	C. L. Woodbury	100
Alice S. Hawks	60	Commonwealth	81
David Sherman	67	Agnes E. Downs	81
Talisman	118	M. A. Perkin	72
C. L. Woodbury	100	Geo F. Edmunds	141
Ethel B. Jacobs	125	Talisman	118
Richard Lester	69	America	118
Commonwealth	81	F. R. Walker	68
Norumbega	120	Julia E. Whalen	96
D. A. Wilson	86	Jas. A. Garfield	64
Harry G. French	95	Alva	97
Hattie D. Linnell	90	Annie C. Hall	84
Centennial	110	Jas. G. Blain	98
Cecil	75	Lucille	99
Hattie M. Graham	133	Alice H. Hawks	60
Warrior	107	Kearsage	101
Landseer	94	Lottie Gardener	111
Eliza H. Parkhurst	115	Annie C. Hale	84
Richard Lister	69	David Sherman	67
Centennial	110	Harvard	106
James A. Garfield	64	Julia E. Whalen	96
David Sharon	67	Lewis H. Giles	128
Agnes E. Downs	81	Talisman	118
Cecil H. Low	75	Jas. G. Blain	9
Kearsage	101	Herald of the Morning	68
Harry G. French	95	Eliza H. Parkhurst	115
Mabel R. Bennett	115	Jennie Severns	106
D. A. Wilson	86	Cecil H. Low	75
Ralph E. Eaton	65	Ralph E. Eaton	65
F. R. Walker	68	Kersage	101
America	118	Ada M. Deering	96
Yosemite	115	Richard Lester	69
Norumbega	120	Fredonia	109
Commonwealth	81	Mabel R. Bennett	115
Lottie Graham	111	Agnes E. Downs	81
Herald of the Morning	68	Mondego	100
Alice S. Hawks	60	Landseer	94
Norman Fisher	76	Harry G. French	95
Ethel B. Jacobs	125	James A. Garfield	64
Lewis H. Giles	128	Frank A. Redcliff	99
M. H. Perkins	72	Norumbega	120
Geo. F. Edwards	141	Hattie B. Linnell	90
Harvard	106	Ethel B. Jacobs	125
Talisman	118	Norman Fisher	76
Jas. G. Blain	98	Geo. F. Edmunds	141
Mondego	100	C. L. Woodberry	100
Jennie Severns	106	Gosemite	115
Fredonia	109	America	118
Talisman	118	Commonwealth	81
Lucille	99	America	118
Hattie B. Linnell	90	Geo. F. Edmunds	141
Julia Whalen	96	Ada M. Deering	96
D. A. Wilson	86	Talisman	118

FROM 1st January, 1894, to 19th December, 1895—*Concluded.*PORT OF SYDNEY—*Concluded.*

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Kearsage.....	101	Ada M. Deering.....	96
Alva.....	97	Landseer.....	94
Jennie Severns.....	106	Commonwealth.....	81
Annie C. Hall.....	84	Gosemite.....	115
Norman Fisher.....	76	C. L. Woodberry.....	100
Norumbega.....	120	Maud M. Storey.....	71
Herald of the Morning.....	68	D. A. Wilson.....	86
Mabel R. Bennett.....	115	Norumbega.....	120
Gosemite.....	115	Cecil H. Law.....	75
David Sherman.....	67	Centennial.....	110
Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115
C. L. Woodberry.....	100	Alva.....	97
Richard Lester.....	59	Herald of the Morning.....	68
Mondego.....	100	Hattie M. Graham.....	133
Mariner.....	97	Hattie B. Lennell.....	90
Ralph E. Eaton.....	107	Mabel R. Bennett.....	115
Harry G. French.....	95	Jas. G. Blain.....	98
D. A. Wilson.....	86	C. L. Woodberry.....	100
F. R. Walker.....	68	Talisman.....	118
Maud M. Storey.....	71	G. F. Edmunds.....	141
Centennial.....	110	Gosemite.....	115
Lucille.....	99	Frank A. Radcliff.....	99
Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	115	Commonwealth.....	81
Alice S. Hanks.....	60	America.....	118
Gosemite.....	115	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115
Norman Fisher.....	76	Mariner.....	107
Jennie Severns.....	106	Jas. A. Garfield.....	64
Agnes E. Dawns.....	81	Agnes E. Dawns.....	81
Cecil H. Law.....	75	Julia E. Whalen.....	96
Harry G. French.....	95	Jennie Severns.....	106
Annie C. Hall.....	84	Ada M. Deering.....	96
Talisman.....	118	D. A. Wilson.....	86
Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	Harvard.....	106
Commonwealth.....	81	Norumbega.....	120
Norumbega.....	120	Ralph E. Eaton.....	65
David Lester.....	69	Lottie Graham.....	111
F. R. Walker.....	68	Conductor.....	69
Ralph E. Eaton.....	97	Lewis H. Giles.....	128
America.....	118	Mondego.....	100
Hattie D. Lennell.....	90	Alva.....	97
Lewis H. Giles.....	128	Norman Fisher.....	76
Herald of the Morning.....	68	Harry G. French.....	65
Ada M. Deering.....	96	David Sherman.....	67
D. A. Wilson.....	86	Landseer.....	94
David Sherman.....	67	Kearsage.....	101
Geo. F. Edmunds.....	141	America.....	118
Harvard.....	106	David Sherman.....	67
America.....	118	Jennie Severns.....	106
Jennie Severns.....	106	Centennial.....	110
Fredonia.....	109	Lottie Gardener.....	111
Harry G. French.....	95	Gosemite.....	115
Alice S. Hanks.....	60	Mabel R. Bennett.....	115
Agnes E. Dawns.....	81	Commonwealth.....	81
Talisman.....	118	Herald of the Morning.....	68
Mondego.....	100	Alva.....	97
Herald of the Morning.....	68	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115
Louis H. Giles.....	128	Landseer.....	94
David Sherman.....	67	Mondego.....	100
Ralph E. Eaton.....	65	David Sherman.....	67
Jas. A. Garfield.....	64	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	141
Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115	Kearsage.....	101
Julia E. Whalen.....	96	Landseer.....	94
Lotte Graham.....	111	Mondego.....	100
Norman Fisher.....	76	Landseer.....	94
Norumbega.....	120		

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE DOMINION CRUISER
"PETREL" DURING THE SEASON 1895.

DOMINION CRUISER "PETREL,"

OWEN SOUND, 10th December, 1895.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions with reference to the annual report on the work performed by the "Petrel," I have the honour to report briefly as follows:—

Owing to the backward nature of the season, an earlier start could not be made than the 25th April. On that date I left Owen Sound for Wiarton and on the 26th I there inspected the saw-mill complained of, which was reported upon. I then went on to Amherstburg, arriving there on the 27th, when I was instructed to make Port Stanley my headquarters. I then cruised down the lake towards Port Dover, making arrangements with the various lightkeepers, for a series of signals, when they had information of any importance to give me. Arriving at Port Dover on the 30th I had the crew measured for their uniforms. From that date I cruised along the boundary line towards the eastern end of the lake and back towards Rondeau.

On the 9th of May, abreast of Rondeau $19\frac{1}{2}$ knots southward, I was successful in making a seizure of 82 American gill-nets, with a considerable quantity of fish. On the following day I again made a seizure of 100 American gill-nets, some 6 or 8 miles to the westward of the previous seizure.

On the 20th off Point Abino, on account of information received, I grappled for several hours in search of illegal nets, but was not successful. On the 24th May I proceeded to Windsor, being instructed to assist in the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, when a royal salute of 21 guns was fired.

On the 5th June I was instructed by Collector Gott and Police Magistrate McGee of Amherstburg, to seize the tug and lighter engaged by the Detroit Sanitary Co., who were dumping garbage and animal offal in the Detroit River in Canadian waters. I kept watch for them during the following night, but owing to the heavy storm, they dumped the garbage some 8 or 10 miles above. On the night of the 6th I was successful in making the seizure of both tug and lighter containing 34 steel boxes mostly full of garbage and other animal matter. Until the 11th I was detained at Amherstburg in connection with this case. The crews of the tug and lighter finally being sent to jail, and a penalty of \$400 inflicted by the customs.

On the date last named I made all speed for Port Colborne, having Dr. Bryce, provincial medical health officer, on board. Arriving there, horses and a conveyance were engaged, and accompanied with an armed party, proceeded by road to Bridgeburg on the Niagara River, for the purpose of seizing an American tug and dredge dump scows, which were engaged in dumping harbour dredgings close by the docks on the Canadian side at Bridgeburg and Fort Erie—I was again successful in making the seizure on the 14th. The captain and crew were fined \$50 each, the owners giving a bond for \$7,000 against a repetition of the offence. In the case of the last two seizures, I had the pleasure of receiving the personal approval of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and also the heartfelt thanks of the people of both municipalities.

Un til the 27th June I was engaged patrolling the lake from end to end, and also on this date I delivered the confiscated nets to Mr. E. T. Case, whose bid of \$215 was the highest and was accepted. On the 1st July, Dominion Day, I was instructed to proceed to Port Dover, to assist in the celebration of the day, when a salute was fired.

On the 7th July, having received complaints from Mr. E. Harris, manager of the Long Point Company, that Americans were robbing his pound-nets on Sunday evenings, I came to anchor under Long Point, and with an armed party patrolled the beach until after midnight. No tugs or poachers appeared, but I afterwards learned that the nets had been tampered with by men employed by the company taking out timber from Long Point.

On the 18th July I made another seizure of 69 American gill-nets off Long Point, and on the following day ran alongside the American fishing tug "E. F. Eschback" which I found fishing. Owing to the smoky atmosphere and unreliable state of the compass, although in my own mind I was satisfied that the tug was in Canadian water, I gave the captain the benefit of the doubt with a warning. On the 23rd Captain Morrison, compass adjuster, came on board and adjusted the compass, which has since given satisfaction.

On the 6th August warned off the American tug "Margretta" of Fairport, who was fishing, if not in Canadian waters, very close to it. On the 17th August, Captain Donelley came on board for the purpose of being conveyed to the steamer "Bay-field" for an inspection.

I investigated the charges and towed the "Dolphin," to Owen Sound, where I placed her on the dry-dock. Upon the arrival of Captain Donelley who took charge, I proceeded to Lake Superior, arriving at Sault Ste. Marie on the 1st September. I was there joined by Overseer Elliott, who made inspection of the various stations in his division, and finally arrived at Port Arthur on the 6th. On the 8th, complaint was made by Wm. Beebe against I. Brimson, for fishing with more nets than were licensed. Brimson pleaded guilty, whereupon I reserved judgment until receipt of approval from the department. While in Port Arthur I received a telegram instructing me to place one of my officers in charge of "Dolphin," I sent Second Officer G. W. Pearson to take command.

On the 12th proceeded down the lake, calling at all the principal stations, arriving at the "Sault" on the 17th, where Fishery Officer Elliott left the ship. I proceeded with all haste, as instructed, to Lake Erie, and arrived on the 23rd. On the way down I called at Goderich on the 21st to investigate the complaint made by Overseer Quarry. For the reason already given I was unable to make an investigation.

On the 28th September at Port Colborne, I investigated the case of Capt. J. B. Peterson with reference to certain trap nets illegally detained by him, and under threat of arrest they were given up and burned on the beach.

On the 3rd October, when cruising off Long Point, I found a fish buoy on the Canadian side of the line, on further investigation I found that the net led across into American waters, I detached one net and reset the buoy. On the 9th October was again engaged in the Peterson case, with reference to the detention of certain public moneys, which was fully reported upon.

On the 23rd October, I received instructions to proceed to Owen Sound to inspect the boat built for Overseer Quick of Pelee Island, I left on train from Port Dover and returned on the 25th October. On the 2nd November, after several attempts to land the skiff, owing to rough weather, I succeeded in launching and fitting out the boat, when it was delivered over to the fishery officer.

On 4th November, I was again successful in making a seizure of 136 American gill nets, to the eastward of Pelee Island. Considerably more nets were in the water, but darkness coming on, was unable to continue the work of lifting, and as very stormy weather was encountered for the next few days, I was unable to work in that vicinity. I ran to Port Stanley to store the nets, upon my return all the remaining nets had been taken out.

On the 8th November was successful in seizing the American tug "Telephone" of Loraine with 84 gill nets, fishing in the vicinity of the last seizure. The tug was conveyed to Amherstburg and handed over to Collector Gott, together with all her nets and stores.

On the 11th November, near the "Hen and Chickens," I seized an American fishing skiff containing a few nets and fish. I afterwards grappled on the spawning grounds and succeeded in finding and confiscating 39 whitefish gill nets, making in all 44 nets for the day. The skiff is now stored at Port Stanley, the nets were worthless, and after cutting off the iron rings (used as leads) the nets were burned.

Until the 23rd November I was engaged in patrolling the spawning grounds at the western end of the lake and among the Canadian islands.

On the 24th I proceeded to Windsor, for inspection on the day following by Commander Spain, upon the completion of the inspection, was complimented upon the improvement in the ship generally, and also with reference to the drill of the men, who had been under a course of instruction by the ship's writer H. H. A. Jones.

I was instructed to make one more trip to the spawning grounds, which I did on the 28th. Grappling from both steamer and small boat the whole day. Did not find anything. I then proceeded to Owen Sound to lay up for the winter, arriving there on Thursday evening the 5th December.

In conclusion I have the honour to state that the fishing on Lake Erie was in most places reported very light, except in the vicinity of Rondeau where the catch was far above the average. I attribute the general lightness of the catches to the excessively calm weather during the summer, the water becoming very warm near the shore, consequently the fish make for the deeper waters.

I was informed by Capt. Post, of the "City of Dresden" that the water to the east of Rondeau was much colder than anywhere else along the shore, and that he could only account for it, by the presence of large springs of water in that vicinity. For when the wind was north-east driving the colder water to the westward, the fishing in that direction at once improved, and *vice versa*.

As another proof of my theory with reference to the warm water, the fishing west of Pelee Point was almost an entire failure, the water in the vicinity being more shallow than any other portion of the lake. The shore fishing near Long Point and in Port Dover Bay was also light, while gill net fishing in the deep water to the south of the point was extra good.

Lake Superior was the only other lake I had an opportunity to make an investigation into the fishing industry. Here I also found the fishing to be reported very light.

On account of so much time being occupied in Georgian Bay, time on lake Superior was very limited. I would beg to suggest an earlier trip to this lake next year. In the month of August the gill net fishing on Lake Erie is not carried on to anything like the extent it is, before and after this month.

Now that the present season of navigation is completed, I trust the work performed by the "Petrel" will meet with the approval of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. DUNN,
Commander.

Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
Comdg. Fisheries Protection Service.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK PERFORMED BY CRUISER "DOLPHIN" DURING PORTION OF THE SEASON 1895.

DOMINION CRUISER "DOLPHIN,"
OWEN SOUND, 12th Dec., 1895.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to briefly report on the work performed by the "Dolphin" under my command.

On the 9th September in Port Arthur having received orders from Captain Dunn to proceed to Owen Sound and take command of the "Dolphin," I arrived there and took command on the 12th.

On the 14th I cruised towards Penetanguishene and took up the work along the north shore of the Georgian Bay cruising through the numerous channels. I found many evidences of trap net fishing, and although I grappled every day was unsuccessful in finding any nets until the 29th September when in Bad River, I was successful in finding and confiscating ten traps and twelve leads which I burned on the rocks. I estimate the value of these nets at \$650.

On the first October I commenced to work back down the shore and on the 3rd at Point aux Baril was again successful in confiscating three trap-nets which I burned, estimated value \$200. After working back to Penetanguishene I continued along the shore to Collingwood, where Overseer Donaldson reported everything quiet. I then worked along to Owen Sound, not finding anything of note. I continued along the shore until on the 18th in Dunks' Bay I was successful in confiscating and burning one very large trap net, estimated value \$100.

On the 19th I was again successful in seizing and destroying four trap nets in Hay Bay, estimated value \$400. I then returned working around the shore of Georgian Bay towards Penetanguishene, from there I cruised among the islands again and on 2nd November I succeeded in making a seizure of two boxes of whitefish gill nets with a small catch of pickerel and trout.

I continued along the main shore to the Mary Ward shoal, where on the 6th November, I lifted and seized 3,370 yards of gill nets containing 440 pounds of trout. The fish were sold in Owen Sound where I also dried and stored the nets. On the 7th November, I lifted and seized three pieces of nets.

On the 8th off Squaw Point I seized a small skiff and three pieces of net, the owners being in the act of lifting but put for shore upon my approach where they left the skiff on the beach. On the same day in the vicinity of Sherman's Shoal, I lifted and seized six more trout gill nets containing a small catch of fish.

On the 11th November I sighted three men in a fishing skiff lifting nets on Pine Tree Shoal near McGregor's Harbour. Upon my approach with the steamer, they made for shore, leaving the skiff and three boxes of nets on the beach. I confiscated the outfit and proceeded to McGregor's Harbour.

On the 12th November I sighted a man in a skiff trolling; I gave chase, but it was not until three shots from the rifle had been fired, that he stopped, and at my request, came along side. I found 3 trout in boat; I confiscated the skiff and fined him \$5.

On the 16th, at Tobermory, I made a search of fish house, and upon finding trout freshly salted, and every evidence of having been recently caught, I placed the fish under seizure, in care of Overseer Lennox.

On the 22nd I confiscated a skiff and four nets belonging to John Cameron.

On the 23rd November I lifted and seized three small gill nets two miles north of Presque Isle.

On the 27th November, inspection was made of the "Dolphin," and I was instructed to pay off ship on or about 3rd December.

On the 29th November, lifted and seized seven gill nets containing small catch of fish in bad condition, owing to length of time nets were set. I then proceeded to Owen Sound and commenced to lay up the steamer for the winter, paying off on the 6th December.

In conclusion I beg to state that during different periods, the various fishery overseers in Georgian Bay were taken over their respective divisions.

I did not receive any complaint of importance, except that which I believe is a long standing one, viz., the destruction of several gangs of nets by bark from the various rafts towing across the bay.

Trusting my report, and the work performed during the latter portion of the season will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PEARSON,
Comdg. D.G.S. "Dolphin."

Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
Comd'g F. P. Service,
Ottawa.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

This bureau is of increasing value to our fishermen each year. There are fifty-five (55) stations at present, which number will probably be increased next season.

Mr. Hutchins, the officer in charge, has performed his duties in a very painstaking and careful manner. He reports on the movements of the fish during the season.

The whole most respectfully submitted.

O. G. V. SPAIN,
Commander.

Appended is a list of the reporters.

List of Fisheries Bureau Reporters who are Government Officials.

Residence.	Name.	Allowance	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
Alberton, P.E.I	J. P. Brennan	15 00	
Arichat, C.B.	Remi Benoit	15 00	
do (West), C.B	C. P. LeLacheur	15 00	
Bayfield, N.S.	E. G. Randall	15 00	
Campobello, N.S.	A. J. Clarke	15 00	
Canso, N.S.	Thos. C. Cooke	15 00	
Cheticamp, C.B.	S. Aucoin	15 00	
Digby, N.S.	J. M. Viets	15 00	
Gabarus, C.B.	R. McLean	15 00	
Georgetown, P.E.I	Chas. Owen	15 00	
Grand Manan, N.B.	E. A. Calder	15 00	
Hawkesbury, C.B.	J. C. Bourinot	15 00	
Liverpool, N.S.	J. H. Dunlop	15 00	
Lockeport, N.S.	J. R. Ruggles	15 00	
Louisbourg, C.B.	P. O'Toole	15 00	
Mabou, C.B.	Louis McKeen	15 00	
Malpeque, P.E.I	J. M. McNutt	15 00	
Margaree, C.B.	M. A. Dunn	15 00	
Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.	George Rowlings	15 00	
North Sydney, C.B.	A. G. Hamilton	15 00	
Petit de Grat, C.B.	P. T. Fougere	15 00	
Port Hood, C.B.	E. D. Tremaine	15 00	
Port La Tour, N.S.	J. W. Taylor	15 00	
Port Medway, N.S.	E. E. Letson	15 00	
Port Mulgrave, N.S.	David Murray	15 00	
Pubnico, N.S.	J. A. D'Entremont	15 00	
Sand Point, N.S.	R. H. Bolman	15 00	
Spry Bay, N.S.	W. C. Henley	15 00	
St. Ann's, C.B.	D. McAulay	15 00	
St. Peter's, C.B.	D. Urquhart	15 00	
Total		450 00	

List of Fisheries Bureau Reporters outside the Civil Service.

Residence.	Name.	Allowance.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
Beaver Harbour, N.B.	E. W. Cross	15 00	
Bloomfield, P.E.I.	John Doyle	15 00	
Caraquet, N.B.	Miss E. D. Chenard	15 00	
D'Escousse, C.B.	R. F. Bourke	15 00	
Escuminac, N.B.	John J. Keary	15 00	
Freeport, N.S.	Isaiah Thurber	15 00	
Gaspé, P.Q.	J. J. Annett	15 00	
Grand River, P.Q.	Miss M. A. Carberry	15 00	
Ingonish, C.B.	E. B. Burke	15 00	
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	S. R. Giffin	15 00	
L'Ardoise, C.B.	John McIsaac	15 00	
Long Point, P.Q.	E. S. Vibert	15 00	
Lunenburg, N.S.	W. A. Zwicker	15 00	
Magdalen Islands	J. A. LeBourdais	15 00	
Meat Cove, C.B.	Alex. B. McDonald	15 00	
Newport Point, P.Q.	Mrs. Meunier	15 00	
Paspebiac, P.Q.	Miss Ada Beck	15 00	
Percé, P.Q.	Miss Kate Beck	15 00	
Point St. Peter, P.Q.	Mrs. P. Bond	15 00	
Salmon River, N.S.	J. H. Whitman	15 00	
Seven Islands, P.Q.	P. E. Vignault	15 00	
Shippigan, N.B.	Mrs. A. Hamon	15 00	
South-west Point, Anticosti	Miss Grace Pope	15 00	Paid per cheque No. 363 14th Oct., 1895.
Whitehead, N.S.	C. H. Feltmate	15 00	
Yarmouth, N.S.	F. L. Hatfield	15 00	
Total		360 00	

APPENDIX No. 5

DETAILED REPORT OF THE FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

HALIFAX, N. S., 26th December, 1895.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau for the season 1st May to 15th October, 1895.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BAYFIELD.

Codfish

The only catches reported were from June 4th to 10th when light catches were made each day.

Herring

Appeared in small quantities on May 12th and the catches remained light until the 23rd, when they appeared plentifully, and during the following four days large quantities were taken for bait. On the 28th they began to slacken off gradually and nothing was reported after the 4th June. It is reported that the early spring catch was good.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 28th and during the following three days' light catches were made. On the 31st, however, they were reported more plentiful and until June 17th fair hauls were made each day. During the remainder of the season the catches were light but regular. Season's catch considered an average one. It is reported that the factory at this station which has been closed for the past two years will be in operation again next spring.

Mackerel

First struck in on June 19th, but, with the exception of some fair hauls from June 27th to July 3rd, the catches were light until August 2nd, when an improvement was noticeable for a few days but afterwards became scarce. On August 15th they were reported plentiful in the bay, but would not mesh or take hook and the catches remained light until the 24th, from which date fair takes were made until the end of the month. During the first week of September light hauls were made each day, but nothing was afterwards reported. Total catch is considered much below the average.

Salmon

Struck in on June 12th and were taken in light catches until the 25th, when they became more plentiful and the catches were fair until July 3rd, after which they were again scarce until the season closed on July 23rd.

It is reported that the past season's operations have been the poorest ever known here.

CANSO.

Codfish

Appeared about a week earlier this year, and from the 15th to 23rd May the catches were light. On the 24th, however, they began to improve and although bait was very scarce the catches were fair until June 25th. From June 26th until July 16th, the fishery was again poor, but during the remainder of the season the catches alternated from fair to poor. About August 5th good fishing was reported on off-shore grounds, and on September 6th fair catches were reported in Chedebucto Bay. During the entire season bad weather and scarcity of bait interfered greatly with this fishery.

Haddock

As far as reported, varied from fair to poor throughout the season. It is reported that a large fleet is engaged in this fishery this winter, but owing to the unfavourable weather very little has been done so far.

Herring

Struck in May 22nd, but the catches were very light until July 23rd, when a slight improvement was reported and catches varied from fair to poor during the remainder of the season. On September 6th herring were reported in good quantities in Chedebucto Bay. Information regarding the spring, summer and fall catches by Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son in the appended report will prove very interesting and valuable.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about April 25th, but the catches were not reported until May 1st, from which date until the 13th, good catches were made each day. From May 14th until the close of the season on July 17th, the catches were, with the exception of some fairly good catches throughout June, poor but regular. It is estimated that 8,400 cases valued at \$42,000 have been packed during the past season, which exceeds the previous year's pack by 600 cases.

Mackerel

Were reported schooling on May 24th and during the remainder of the month were taken in light hauls. On June 1st they improved in quantity and very fair catches were made each day until the 9th, from which date until the close of the season the catches were light.

Salmon

Were taken in light quantities quite regularly from June 10th to July 17th.

Squid

Were first reported on July 4th, but the catches were light until the 22nd, when they became fairly plentiful and fair supplies were obtained during the remainder of the month. On August 9th light catches were reported in Chedebucto Bay, but during the remainder of the season the supplies taken were small.

From Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son, Canso, N.S., forwarded by Mr. Thomas C. Cook, collector of customs at Canso and reporter for the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

Codfish.

The catch of codfish in 1894 in this locality, was thought to be the smallest for many years, but that of 1895 has been still smaller. Had it not been that there was a fair catch of lobsters during the lobster season, our fishermen would have fared badly, and at best they have only about held their own, as the small catch of codfish, coupled with an unusually low price, made their earnings through the summer months exceedingly small. The increased demand for fresh fish for freezing and shipping in ice was a help to them, as they get paid for the head and backbone, and get as much per pound as for split fish.

Haddock.

The winter catch of haddock in 1895 was a fair one, and the prices realized by the fishermen were large, but the rough, severe weather which prevailed in the latter part of January broke up the business, and it was not resumed. The spring catch was a complete failure, the traps catching none, and the bookers doing but little. The fresh fish trade took about all that were caught in this locality during the spring and summer, and the Cape Breton shore was drawn on for supplies as well. The summer catch is never abundant, and January, April, May and December being the months which furnish the chief supplies.

Mackerel.

The catch of mackerel this year has again been disappointing. On the Cape Breton shore, in the vicinity of L'Ardoise, there was a fair catch in June for a few days, but taken as a whole the catch was smaller than for several years previous. A large proportion of those caught were shipped in ice, principally to the Boston market, and owing to the small catch, brought remunerative prices. The same remarks apply to the October-November catch. It was disappointing all around, but the high prices, the highest ever paid here for fresh mackerel, made up to some extent for the scarcity. The conviction is about universal amongst our fishermen and fish dealers that the abolition of the purse seine, both inside and outside the three-mile limit, is necessary if the business is to be put on a satisfactory basis. This would of course require the concurrence of the government of the United States, whose fishermen are the worst offenders in this particular. Indeed, it is believed by some that owing to the unprofitable character of the business of purse seining of late years the evil will cure itself.

Salmon.

The catch of salmon this year was smaller than usual. No special cause can be assigned for it, but it seems to be the case everywhere. The demand for the fish fresh took about the whole supply from this place, none being salted and but few frozen. The catching of salmon has ceased to be a profitable business here.

Herring.

The catch of fat herring in July was exceedingly small, not enough for home consumption. There was a considerable catch in August of fish which were fairly fat, but owing to some cause which it seems difficult to discover, it was almost impossible, notwithstanding the utmost care, to cure these fish properly. All our fishermen had the same experience. Tainted, unmarketable fish were about all they had to offer when the time came for selling, and many had to throw theirs away—

while in many cases those who purchased the herring in good faith were subjected to serious loss. This has happened before with the August catch of herring. It would be a very satisfactory thing, if, by some means, the cause of this tendency to taint could be discovered.

The catch of September herring in this bay was phenomenally large, but as these fish are full of spawn at the time, and not very valuable as an article of food, a good many of our fishermen would not catch them, and those who did got but little for their trouble.

When we observe the very high prices paid for Scotch, Dutch and Norwegian herring as compared with ours, we wonder if there is not something wrong in the way our people handle their fish that so small results are obtained. The herring trade of this country, as at present conducted, is a source of but little pride or profit to those engaged in it. It is not easy to suggest a remedy. The fact that the total catch is a small one as compared with that of some other countries, and stretched along a long line of coast, is a hindrance to the organizing of the business for better results.

Squid.

These fish, so important in the prosecution of our cod-fishery, were scarce during the early summer, and the banking fleet which comes here for a supply out of our traps, was compelled to waste much valuable time in the heart of the fishing season, waiting for their appearance. Later in the season the squid were abundant, both inshore and on the banks, and the most of the bank fishermen were enabled to carry home full trips of fish, notwithstanding the delay. The usual quantity of squid was frozen here for the winter haddock fishing, for they disappear in November or the early part of December and are seen no more, their life probably going out with the year.

The Fresh Fish Trade.

It is gratifying to observe that the Canadian consumption of our salt water fish, fresh, is steadily increasing, and the Quebec and Ontario dealers are looking more to the Maritime Provinces for a supply, and less to Portland and Boston. This is as it should be. It is believed that the consumption of fish can be greatly increased by affording consumers facilities for purchasing fresh caught, wholesome fish regularly, and the managers of our railroads can do the public a service and increase their own traffic by removing every obstacle in the way of accomplishing this end. In Great Britain the transportation of fresh fish forms a very considerable proportion of the traffic of some of the railroads, and every facility is furnished the dealers for the quick and regular marketing of their stock. The result has been alike beneficial to the fisherman, the fish dealers, the railroad corporations and the consuming public. The enormous consumption of fresh fish in that country has become quite phenomenal, the Port of Grimsby alone having received and forwarded upwards of eighty thousand tons last year. The growth of the fish business of that port from small beginnings has been a surprise even to the most hopeful of those engaged in the trade. The results realized are largely due to the superior transportation facilities furnished, giving ready access to the markets of the great cities.

If our railroad managers could see the way clear to attach all fresh fish cars to express trains at freight rates until the traffic acquires volume enough to warrant the making up of "fish trains," they would give an impetus to the business that could not fail to make itself felt in a marked increase of traffic. To ship perishable goods like fresh fish on slow and uncertain freight trains is simply to kill the business, and express rates are entirely too high to enable dealers in fish to supply their customers with what all are seeking, cheap, as well as wholesome food; and they will continue to be looked upon as a luxury for the rich, while the poor will have to go without.

Steam Fishing Vessels.

We believe that steamers properly built and equipped are best adapted to in-shore fresh fishing. About perhaps a hundred feet over all, built without guards and with the engine and boiler set well aft, the houses on deck reduced to as small a compass as possible and with a speed of about eight knots would be much to be preferred to any sailing vessel that could be devised for the business,—getting in and out without any delay, delivering her fish to the dealer in good order which is essential to success, having a choice of fishing grounds not at all possible for a sailing vessel and prosecuting the business in weather in which a sailing vessel would be perfectly helpless. Such a boat could fish through all the winter months, threading her way through drift ice if necessary and when dories could not be launched having her men to fish from the rail.

The growth of this steam fishing industry on the British Coast has been phenomenal, last year between five and six hundred steamers being engaged in the business, and it is reported that some hundreds are to be added to the fleet during the coming year. These are principally engaged in beam trawling, a method of catching fish which has not found favour on this side of the Atlantic as yet. Some Halifax people interested in the fishing industry imported a small steamer for this business this year, but she has met with poor success so far, and it is reported that "beam trawling" is to be abandoned and the boat put to fishing with dories and what we call trawls but which the British fishermen designate as "set lines." Possibly they are best adapted to the conditions which obtain here, but it can scarcely be said to be proven yet.

DIGBY.

Alewives

Were taken in fair catches in the first ten days of May.

Codfish

Appeared in good quantities on May 3rd, from which date until June 27th the catches varied from good to fair. About June 28th dog-fish appeared and greatly hindered this fishery which was totally suspended about July 4th, owing to the immense numbers of this destructive fish. From July 9th to 26th the catches again varied from good to fair but the prevalence of dog-fish again made catches light from the 27th to 29th inclusive. From July 30th to September 14th the catch was a very fair average, but during the remainder of the season was light. During the past season bait was very scarce and caused the fleet much loss of time searching for supplies. Also the prices of the different deep sea fishes varied this season very much, which has not given the fishermen their usual profitable margin. The total catch for the past season is estimated at 1,018,250 lbs.

Haddock

Were reported in fair quantities first on May 8th, but the catches throughout the month were light. On June 3rd, however, an improvement was reported and during the remainder of the season the catch was a very fair average. Total catch estimated at 1,096,010 lbs.

Hake

Appeared in small quantities on May 4th, and as far as reported varied from fair to poor throughout the season. Total catch estimated at 450,500 lbs.

Halibut

Were reported in fair quantities on May 4th, from which date until June 2nd the catches were fair each day. On June 3rd they became scarce and with the exception of some fair takes during the third week of July the catches were poor until the season closed. Total catch estimated at 14,920 lbs.

Herring.

Struck in on May 9th in fair quantities, but very few catches were made until the 25th, after which the catches varied from fair to poor until June 6th. From June 7th to 13th the catches varied from good to fair, but were afterwards scarce until July 23rd, when fishing became fair. About the 27th dog-fish were reported very prevalent, and herring, in consequence, became scarce and remained so until September 5th. From latter date until the 28th the catch was a fair average. On September 21st a great run was reported at Mink Cove (St. Mary's Bay) and boats drove 200 brls. into Gidney's Pond. They were again reported in numerous quantities in St. Mary's Bay on the 27th. Throughout October the catch was light. The fishermen of this district also attribute the scarcity of herring to the lobster traps, as the bait becomes stale and poisonous and tends to keep the fish off. It is noticeable that soon after the traps are taken up at the close of the season herring strike in; but the schools then are mostly of very small fish. This harbour, once the resort of the finest herring, seems to be practically forsaken, which is perhaps attributable to sawdust and lobster traps. The total catch of the past season is estimated at 1,069 brls.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 3rd and fair catches were reported until the 15th and varied from fair to good during the remainder of the month. Throughout June good catches were reported daily, but in July were light and irregular. Total catch estimated at 1,070 barrels. It is reported that the Digby packers are preparing for more extensive fields and will next season operate on new grounds at the head of Bay of Fundy.

Mackerel

Appeared in light quantities on May 20th and as far as reported were only taken in light hauls throughout the season. On September 13th and 14th they were reported schooling in St. Mary's Bay, but no catches worthy of note were made.

Shad

Were first reported on June 25th and were taken in fair catches during the remainder of that week. In the first week of July the catches were light, but with the exception of a fair catch on July 26th, nothing was afterwards reported until September 16th, from which date good catches were made until the 25th.

FREEPORT.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 3rd; and with the exception of the second week of May during which time scarcity of bait was the cause of light takes, the fishing was reported fair until September 23rd. Total catch estimated to be 9,000 quintals.

Haddock

Appeared in small quantities about May 15th and during the succeeding ten days the catches were light. On the 26th they became fairly plentiful and with the exception of a dull period from July 16th to 31st, and from August 6th to 12th were taken in fair quantities until September 23rd. The total catch, which was sent this year to the upper provinces, is estimated to have been only 50 per cent of 1894.

Hake

Appeared nearly two months earlier this season than last; the first catch having been reported on May 15th. From this date until the 25th, light catches were made each day after which they were taken in fairly good quantities until the 31st. During the first week of June they were again reported scarce, but this is attributed chiefly to windy weather and a great scarcity of bait. No catches were reported during the following ten days, but on the 19th they appeared plentifully and remained so until August 3rd. From August 3rd to September 2nd the catches were fair, but from the 2nd to 23rd were very good.

Halibut

Were taken in fair quantities from May 15th to 20th and from June 25th to 29th. Total catch estimated at two tons which is a little short of 1894.

Herring

Struck in May 3rd but were scarce throughout the month, although on the 25th they were reported plentiful three miles off shore. None were reported during the month of June. On July 8th dog-fish appeared in great numbers and drove the herring in shore in abundance. From July 16th to 22nd fair catches were made each day and were reported plentiful on the 22nd half way between Freeport and Grand Manan. On August 5th they were reported good off-shore and from August 13th to September 15th were very good. Light catches were made daily from September 16th to 23rd when fishing closed. It is reported that 500 barrels have been pickled during the past season.

Lobsters

Were taken in small quantities from May 26th to June 4th.

Squid

Of small size were reported plentiful from July 16th to 22nd and in Bay of Fundy about August 12th. Fair supplies were taken each day from September 1st to 23rd.

HALIFAX.

During the past season the following quantities of lobsters were exported to the United States.

March.....	999	crates.....	valued at.....	\$ 7,995
June.....	2,321	"	"	15,322
July ..	47	"	"	306
Total.....	3,367	"	"	\$ 23,623

During the month of May, 15 tons of fresh lobsters valued at \$2,400 were exported in refrigerators to Great Britain.

During the past season Major Wm. Clarke, who is well known to the department, has been conducting a series of experiments in Dartmouth in the freezing and treatment of various kinds of fish through the medium of cold storage. He has also devoted a good deal of attention to the utilization of so-called "offal" with the view of ascertaining its value for commercial purposes. The conservation and transport of fresh fish by refrigeration is a subject of much importance to the Maritime Provinces, and the practical application of methods to obtain the commercial result from articles now going to waste, is of no less consequence. Experiments have not proceeded far enough this season to call for any detailed report, but it is hoped that the investigation now being carried on may lead to the business being conducted on a commercial scale in the near future.

ISAAC'S HARBOUR.

Codfish

Although reported very irregularly, appeared to be taken in catches varying from fair to poor throughout the season. It is reported that during the past season fishermen devoted their whole attention to net fishing until about the middle of September when, owing to the prevailing low prices for pickled fish, they turned their attention to this fishery and the average catch per boat until the last of November is estimated at 10 qtls.

Herring

Were first reported on May 28th, and the catches, although light, were taken quite regularly until July 29th, when an improvement was reported and very fair catches of very large fish were made until August 6th. Good catches were also reported at Seal and Coddle's Harbours on August 3rd. Very few were reported during the remainder of the season. On the whole the season's catch was considered good.

Lobsters

Appeared in fair quantities on May 13th, but on the 17th bad weather decreased the catches and during the last week of May many traps were reported to have been broken by a heavy storm. During the remainder of the season the catches were light but regular. Total catch is considered fair. It is reported that the packers are looking forward to a close season of 9 months instead of 6 months as at present, and are now making preparations to prosecute the winter lobster fishery which opens on January 1st.

Mackerel

Of very large size were taken in light hauls from May 28th to June 28th. Total catch estimated at about 50 barrels.

Salmon

Were reported very scarce throughout the season.

LIVERPOOL.

Alewives

Struck in on May 8th, but with the exception of some fair catches during the last week, the catches were very light and this fishery was almost a failure.

Codfish

Were first taken on May 8th, but the catches were light until June 14th, as the majority of boats were actively engaged in the lobster fishery. On the 23rd of May, however, good fishing was reported on off-shore grounds and until June 3rd some good catches were reported. On June 15th good catches were made in-shore, as bait became fair, and during the remainder of the month fair takes were reported each day and fishing was reported good on off-shore grounds. On July 6th dog-fish were reported troublesome and until August 24th frequented the grounds in such abundance both in-shore and off-shore that nets could not be set, and as a result bait was not obtainable and the catches of codfish were very light. Throughout the first two weeks of August good fishing was reported on Grand Banks, but scarce on West Bank in the third week. On August 28th herring struck in and the catches of cod were on an average fair until September 28th, and good fishing was found on Grand Banks. As far as reported in October the catches were light, owing to stormy weather and scarcity of bait. On the whole the in-shore catch is below the average, off-shore fishing poor, Labrador catch fair, and bank fishery very good. During the past season three vessels were engaged in the Labrador fishery, two vessels in the bank fishery, and seven small craft on the off-shore grounds.

Haddock

Were taken in light catches from August 6th to September 24th, and the total catch is reported very light.

Hake

Were first reported on August 7th, but the catches were light and very irregular until September 6th.

Halibut

Were taken in light catches during the last week of August, but none were afterwards reported.

Herring

Of small size were first reported on May 8th, but the catches until June 6th were light. On June 7th an improvement was reported, and until the 21st fair hauls were reported each day, and afterwards were improving when bad weather prevented boats from going out regularly. During the first week of July fair catches were made, but dog-fish having appeared operations were suspended and but few were taken until August 22nd, when some boats were reported to have had 5 barrels. On the 28th they were striking in quite plentifully and boats varied from 2 barrels to 12 barrels on that date; and throughout the first two weeks of September good catches were made each day, but none were reported during the latter part of the month. On October 3rd, herring again struck in and the few nets which were set obtained good hauls and during that week boats averaged 2 barrels and they are reported to have remained in the harbour until late in November. It is said that the total catch has been fair, although much below last season's catch. In addition to the quantities taken for home consumption and export 150 brls. are reported to have been sold for bait.

Lobsters

Appeared in fair quantities on May 8th, but from the 10th to June 6th the catches were rather light, owing to rough weather. On June 7th this fishery improved, and until July 6th fair catches were made each day. It is estimated that the past season's operations have been fairly successful, and that 180,000 fresh lobsters were sold to American smacks; but the quantity packed shows a decrease in comparison to 1894.

Mackerel

Were reported schooling on June 15th, and light takes were made each day afterwards until the 25th, when rough weather prevented fishing. No catches were reported throughout July, but on August 9th and 10th boats varied from 20 to 115 large fish, and during the last week of August some light catches were made. On September 28th very small mackerel were schooling in the harbour, and on October 5th a light catch was reported. This fishery, on the whole, has been poor, and it is reported that the spring schools were nothing in comparison to those of last year. A few barrels were taken on the outside grounds in nets, but none were taken either by traps or seines this year. Total catch is estimated at 300 barrels.

Salmon

As far as reported were taken in catches varying from fair to poor from May 17th to June 3rd.

Squid

Struck in on July 10th in small quantities, but during the remainder of the month improved, and fairly good supplies were obtained. During the latter part of the season they were reported quite plentiful.

LOCKEPORT.

Alewives

Were reported in good quantities on May 3rd, but about the 6th they became scarcer and from the 8th to 22nd, were only taken in light catches. From the 23rd to 26th, there was a slight improvement, but afterwards the catches were light until the 10th of June when fishing closed.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 3rd and were taken in good quantities each day during the succeeding week, both in-shore and 13 miles E. S. E., of Gull Rock Light. From May 11th to 27th, when weather permitted, the catches were very fair and fish were of large size; and off-shore boats arrived on the 27th with good average catches of fish of good quality. On May 28th boats were prevented from fishing, by heavy sea and dense fog. From June 1st to 26th, the catches varied from good to fair, but on the latter date dog-fish became abundant, and with the bad weather which followed on the 29th, fishing was practically suspended until the last of July, as all bait fishes were driven away. During this period, fish were reported plentiful off-shore, but as bait was very hard to obtain the summer catch fell much below the average. From August 1st to 18th, light catches were made each day, and bankers were reported doing well. From August 19th to September 15th very fair fishing was reported, when bait could be obtained. During the former part of September, when herring bait was good, bankers and off-shore crafts secured good fares; but, although fishing was good off-shore, from September 16th to 28th, the catches were light owing to the herring striking off. From September 28th to October 5th, fair catches were reported each day, but owing to stormy weather, after latter date, little was done although fish were on the grounds in good quantities. When weather permitted, up to the 18th November, boats were fishing off-shore and were getting good catches of fish of excellent quality, which will greatly supplement the shortage of the summer catch. The advisability of the adoption of the freezing and cold storage system should in some way be urged upon the fishermen, of such important fishing centres as this, as its need was keenly felt through-

out July when bait could not be obtained and fish were on the ground. It is considered that if this method, for the preservation of all kinds of bait fish, as they come into season, were adopted, the in-shore catch could be more than doubled. The total catch for the past season has been estimated at 4,474,060 lbs., which is an increase on the previous year's catch.

Clams.

During the past season 700 barrels were taken for bait.

Haddock

Were taken in small quantities each day from August 4th until October 12th, and the total catch is estimated at 153,000 pounds. During the past few years experiments with frozen squid have led to some important discoveries in this fishery; and as large schools of haddock were found on the grounds in the months of December and January, quite an industry is being developed and two crews have been fitted out to prosecute the fresh fish business during the winter months; and the probability is that others will follow, as a growing and important market is found for this fish in the upper Canadian cities where, in former years, the people looked to Portland and Boston for their supplies. It is to be hoped that this new departure may prove lucrative and thus open the way for more extensive operations during succeeding years.

Hake

Were first reported on August 11th, and the catches, although regular, were light until October 12th. Total catch estimated at 76,500 pounds.

Halibut

Appeared in small quantities on May 6th, and until June 1st the catches varied from fair to poor. Throughout June and July the catches were very irregular and very light; but about August 4th they became more regular and continued so until September 28th when this branch closed. The total catch is estimated at 14,000 pounds, being slightly in excess of the catch of 1894.

Herring

Were taken in good quantities on May 8th, but afterwards were scarce and irregular until about June 5th. From June 6th to 9th inclusive, some excellent hauls were made in-shore, but were afterwards scarce, although they were reported abundant about three miles off-shore during that month. Nothing worthy of note was done during July. Although herring were scarce in-shore during August, they were reported in good quantities at Green Harbour, Blue Island and Western Head from the 10th to 12th inclusive, and on the 30th were abundant off-shore, but the highest catch in-shore during the last week was six barrels. During the first four days of September some very good hauls were again made, but gradually decreased and fishermen ceased setting nets on the 21st. On October 2nd herring were reported to have struck in in abundance, and large numbers of whales and grampus followed them in-shore. Excellent catches were made each day until the 12th about which time nets were reported full of fish of very fine quality. The total catch for the past season has scarcely been 50 per cent of the previous year's and is subdivided as follows:—

Fresh herring, 450 barrels.

Salted do 4,000 do

Lobsters

Were taken in fair catches from May 3rd to 13th after which they were scarce and irregular until July 8th when this fishery closed. In comparison with previous years this branch was less profitable.

Number of large lobsters caught during the season 143,300.

Number of small lobsters caught during the season 71,650.

Mackerel

Were first reported on May 25th, but the catches throughout the season, until October 10th, were very light; and were very irregular throughout the months of June, July, August and September. They were reported schooling on the following dates:—May 25th, June 1st and 5th. Total catch estimated about 40 barrels.

STATEMENT of Catch of Fish at Lockport Station for 1895.

Name of Vessel.	Number of Lbs. Caught.	Name of Vessel.	Number of Lbs. Caught.
Mary E. Harlow.....	391,000	Fleetwing.....	27,200
Sarah H. Seeton.....	310,250	Glide.....	29,750
Laurence.....	161,500	Trilby.....	68,600
Oriole.....	34,000	Kedson.....	40,800
Jersey Lily.....	416,500	Katie.....	35,700
B. M. Thorbourn.....	340,000	Meta.....	61,200
Edith.....	97,750	Daisy.....	20,400
Dove.....	187,000	Ella May.....	18,700
Mary C.....	357,000	Delta.....	34,000
Alina.....	391,000	Annie.....	32,810
Dwina.....	229,500	Altara.....	89,250
Belle McKinnon.....	119,000	Orient.....	30,600
Bertha.....	25,500		
Dessie.....	39,950		
Charlie Richardson.....	85,000	Small boats.....	4,034,610
Iona.....	42,500		821,950
Sea Skipper.....	29,750		
Ardella.....	10,200	Total catch.....	4,856,560
Mabel.....	59,500		
Icelda.....	56,100	Total cod.....	4,474,060
Horace B.....	42,500	do haddock.....	153,000
Mayflower.....	29,750	do hake.....	76,500
do.....	18,700	do pollock.....	153,000
Myrtle.....	38,250		
Vesper.....	34,000	Total catch.....	4,856,560

LUNENBURG.

Codfish

Were reported good on shore soundings on May 13th, but no catches were taken in-shore until the 20th, from which date until June 17th the fishery was good. During this period fair fishing was reported in North Bay, good on shore soundings but poor on western banks. From June 18th to August 22nd fair catches were made in-shore very regularly and good fishing was reported on shore soundings. On June 29th reports indicated poor fishing on Quero and Western Banks. On July 5th dog-fish became very troublesome and remained on the ground until August 14th keeping all bait fish from coming in-shore and greatly affecting the catches. From August 17th to September 27th fish and bait were reported plentiful on Grand Banks. On August 23rd the in-shore catches somewhat diminished and only light catches were reported until September 5th when an improvement was noticeable and catches increased gradually, there having been some good fishing in

the last week of September. On the whole the in-shore catch has been below the average, owing, chiefly, to the scarcity of bait and destruction by dog-fish. The fishery on shore soundings has been good, Western Banks, poor, Middle Bank, fair, Bank Quero, fair, North Bay fair, Labrador good, Grand Bank very good and much in excess of previous years. It is estimated that the total catch will be above the average as the following results will show:—

LUNENBURG BANKING FLEET.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Florence M.	1,400	J. H. Ernst	1,800
Nyanza	2,650	Malega	2,000
J. C. Schwartz	1,750	Melrose	1,475
Maurice C. Gildert	1,550	Acala	500
O. P. Silver	1,800	Ontario	2,100
J. M. Young	1,950	Milo	2,000
Clarence Smith	2,200	Vivian	1,600
Dora	1,800	Urania	1,850
Britannia	1,350	Gleanor	1,500
Atlanta	2,000	Winnie J. Smith	2,550
Union	1,550	Howard Young	1,800
Argosy	1,400	Sadie	1,300
Burnkman H.	1,400	Glad Tidings	600
Irving G.	1,300	J. A. Silver	1,500
Robert T. Mason	1,500	Nonpareil	1,500
Panama	1,900	Monarch	1,200
Maggie M. W.	1,600	Alaska	1,000
Magnolia	1,200	W. H. Walters	1,700
Westeria	1,600	Lottie B	200
Erminie	1,300	Oressa	200
Clara E. Mason	1,100	Malabar	1,650
Minerva	1,600	Yucatan	1,250
Dictator	1,500	Werra	1,200
Galatea	1,950	Secret	800
Bertie C. H.	1,200	Leader	1,550
Arcana	1,550	J. W. Gildert	1,700
Luetta	1,750	Oddfellow	900
Cordova	1,700	Bona Fide	1,050
L. E. Young	1,300	Blenhim	1,500
Bonanza	1,300	Tiler	1,000
Samoa	1,800	Minnie E. Smith	300

LABRADOR FLEET.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Nirsana	1,200	Jennie May	1,200
Letona	1,475	Capio	900

NORTH BAY.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Clarence T.	600	Orinico	650
Elnora	650	Rupture	700
Altona	975	Lavandar	675
T. W. Langille	950	Vandera	750

LA HAVE RIVER BANK FLEET.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Genesta	1,650	Grenada	2,200
Abana	2,200	Bonas	2,000
Citizen	2,100	Eureka	1,950
Leopold	2,175	Carrie	2,300
Puritan	2,425	Joseph McGill	2,400
Volunteer	2,000	Bessie A.	2,050
Tarridon	2,300	Ruby	800
Stella E.	1,825	Nantusket	2,000
Comrade	2,525	Batavia	1,700
Ceto	1,550	Uruguay	2,250
Jennie Myrtle	2,550	Merl. M. Parker	2,750
T. B. Wade	1,900	Three Cheers	1,550
Grace	2,000	Majestic	2,000
Tartar	1,650	W. D. Richard	1,400
Calla Lily	1,400	Minnie Maud	725

LA HAVE RIVER—NORTH BAY FLEET.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Curfew.....	600	Edgar T. Richards.....	1,100
Cecelia W.....	550	Gallant.....	1,150
Takolon.....	700	Puma.....	1,150
Nightingale.....	950	Winnie C.....	700
Georgina.....	350	Marsala.....	800
Rowena.....	1,100	Hustler.....	475
Lorraine C.....	500	Maritime.....	700
Avon.....	450	Mystic Tie.....	1,000
Carrie.....	1,000	Garnet.....	750
Mischief.....	1,300	Cambrian.....	1,400
Fern.....	1,100	Melbourne.....	1,650
Britannia.....	700	Gadolia.....	700

LABRADOR MEN.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Vanilla.....	1,150	Valiant.....	1,200
G. A. Smith.....	1,100	Maggie Smith.....	850
Ovanda.....	1,100	Algona.....	500
Magic.....	700	Garland.....	300
Beauty.....	700	Miletar.....	1,000
Glendale.....	500	Jessen.....	750
Venezuela.....	700	Elsie.....	400
Mayflower.....	550	Belaga.....	600

MAHONE BAY BANKING FLEET.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
White Cloud.....	1,900	C. U. Mader.....	1,400
Valenar.....	900	Laura C. Zwicker.....	1,000
Millie L. E.....	1,400	Elva M.....	1,000
Blanch Coulp.....	2,000	Snow Queen.....	1,000
Jennie V.....	1,800	Winnie.....	1,100
Nokomis.....	1,400	Lawrence.....	950

LABRADOR MEN.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Energie.....	1,000	D. A. Mader.....	1,100
Nova Zembler.....	1,200	C. A. Chisholm.....	1,100
Martelle.....	600	C. A. Ernst.....	300
Lenovar.....	1,000		

BROAD COVE—LABRADORMEN.

	Qtls.
Lottie.....	1,200

BANKING FLEET.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
H. M. Bachelor.....	1,000	Diego.....	700

Haddock

Were taken in fair catches from June 20th to August 10th, but the total catch is reported to be below the average.

Herring

Were reported to be schooling in the harbour on April 19th, and one boat secured fourteen barrels in two nets. From May 10th to 13th, fair catches were made in shore each day and on the 21st bank herring struck in and during the last three days of that month were taken in good hauls. From June 1st to 17th the average catch was very fair, but nothing was afterwards reported until August 10th as dog-fish were very destructive. On latter date a small catch was reported, but on the 16th they were plentiful at Tancook and as far as could be

ascertained were taken in good quantities until September 11th. From August 21st to October 2nd the catches were fair and regular, but from the 2nd to the 15th boats varied from one and a half barrels to three barrels. From October 15th to November 30th very good catches were made, and in the early part of December were reported to be in excess of any for years past but the price per barrel was only \$1.60.

Lobster

Fishing commenced January 1st but the catches were light until April when an improvement was noticeable and the fishery remained fair until June 17th after which nothing was reported. The catches made during the first three months are always exported to the United States.

Mackerel

Were reported schooling at Cape Le Have on May 20th, and on the following day struck in-shore and light hauls were made each day until June 21st. On June 1st they were reported schooling at Cross Island but were of a mixed quality. Nothing was afterwards reported until August 30th, when light hauls of large fish were taken each day until September 4th. In the last week of September mackerel from six to eight inches in length were reported schooling off Cross Island. From October 15th to November 28th the catches were fair when weather permitted, but fishermen lost a great number of their nets last spring and this fall by vessels and heavy storms. It is reported that during September, October and November the bay was full of mackerel varying from five to seven inches in length. The total catch for the season is considered the poorest for years.

Squid.

The first report of squid from this station was to the effect that bankers reported them plentiful at Sable Island about the third week of June. On July 8th they appeared plentiful at Blandford at which place they remained during that month. Throughout August and September they were also reported plentiful on Grand Banks, Quero Bank, Western Bank and Middle Ground.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR.

Alewives

Were an average catch, fair hauls having been reported during the latter part of May.

Codfish

Appeared about a week earlier this year and the catches were light from May 22nd until July 31st, it having been reported the poorest spring for some years past. On August 1st fishing somewhat improved and during the remainder of the season the catches varied from fair to good. All the fish caught here are taken with hand lines, no trawls or traps being used. Total catch considered a little below the average. Fishermen in this district contend that the old waste bait taken from the lobster traps and thrown overboard is greatly injuring the fisheries.

Haddock

Were taken in small quantities from June 18th to 20th inclusive and were on an average fair, although irregular during the remainder of the season.

Herring

Of small size were reported as early as May 7th, but no catches were reported until June 11th, from which date until July 31st light catches were reported each day. About August 2nd fishing slightly improved and catches varied from fair to poor throughout the month. Nothing was afterwards reported until September 20th, when very fair catches were made each day until the 28th. It is estimated that the total catch will be about three times in excess of previous years as the fish remained for a longer period on the coast.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about April 20th, but catches were not reported until about May 17th, from which date they were somewhat scarce until June 4th. From June 4th until 29th catches varied from fair to poor and fish were of small size. During the first ten days of July lobsters were very scarce and fishing closed July 10th, notwithstanding the extra ten days granted. Correct information regarding the numbers of lobsters taken in this district during the past season could not be obtained as the majority which were over 9½ inches were shipped to Boston and London markets in the shell; and the prospects are that a greater number will be sent next year, as a company controlling a freezing establishment in Dartmouth has met with much success during the past season.

Salmon

Although very irregular, were taken in fair quantities throughout June.

PORT LATOUR.

Alewives

Were taken in light but regular quantities from May 2nd to June 18th, after which none were reported.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 8th, but the catches throughout the month were light, although fair fishing was reported wide off-shore on the 20th, and improving in-shore about a week later. During the last week of June the fishery was dull, owing to the scarcity of bait; but on the 8th was greatly improved, and until July 15th fair catches were reported quite regularly. Although there appeared to be a fine school of fish on throughout the whole of July, yet scarcity of bait and prevalence of dog-fish were the chief obstacles. During the months of August and September, great scarcity of bait prevailed, and fishermen were either idle or spent most of their time digging clams. From August 2nd to 12th, fair catches were reported each day, but during the remainder of the season the catches were light. It is estimated that the total has not been over two-thirds of an average catch and will not exceed 2,000 qtls.

Haddock

Were taken in small quantities from July 16th to October 14th, and the total catch is reported very light.

Herring

Were not reported this year until June 18th, from which date the catches were light and irregular until September 8th. About August 1st a light run was reported on the eastern side of Blanche working in from the eastward,

They were again reported on September 3rd, to be in good numbers at Cape Negro, but on the 10th they shifted to Barrington Bay and good catches were made each day for about 10 days. On the 23rd a school was reported from 15 to 20 miles off-shore and during the following week they struck in plentifully in Barrington Bay and on the 31st were also reported plentiful at Tusket Islands, but dog-fish again struck in and interfered with netters. Although dog-fish remained in abundance until the close of the season, netters averaged about $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. from October 2nd to 7th, from which date until the 14th the average increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., and were being taken in abundance up to the 18th. The total quantity this year to 18th of October, which was exported, will not exceed 400 bbls. There is much difference of opinion here about the cause in the falling off in the catch of this fish. Many of the fishermen arguing that the bottom is poisoned by the lobster fishery, while others contend that the fish are driven from their old spawning grounds by the nets being left continually in the water for months, to which latter opinion the greater number are more favourably inclined.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about the last of April, and much gear was reported to have been injured by gales. The first report received on May 2nd, indicated light catches, which continued until the season closed on July 6th. The season's yield from a remunerative standpoint was as good as last year, as prices were well sustained throughout the season.

Mackerel

Were first taken at Baccaro on June 7th in light quantities and the catches until July 6th were very light. Total quantity exported will not exceed 10 bbls.

PORT MEDWAY.

Alewines

Appeared as usual about May 3rd in light quantities, but during the following week greatly improved, and some excellent catches were made until the 30th, when they became scarce and remained so until fishing closed on June 11th. It is said by fishermen that contrary to the habits of this fish, they did not linger in the tidal waters, but pushed on to the spawning grounds. Total catch considered smaller than for a number of years past.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 18th, when good catches were made for a few days but afterwards fell to fair, and remained so until June 28th. Good fishing was reported in the former part of July, but on the 15th dog-fish became troublesome and bait scarce, and consequently the catches were light until about August 6th. From this date until about September 28th, the catches varied from good to fair, but fish were in comparatively deep water on off-shore grounds. On August 27th good fishing was reported on Grand Banks. It is generally admitted that cod, haddock and hake were never known to be so scarce, and the total catch is considered the smallest in the history of the port. This great shortage is supposed to be due to the lobster fishery, as many who are engaged in this branch utterly neglect the other branches.

Haddock

Appeared on June 20th, and were taken in catches varying from fair to poor until August 23rd, when fishing became good and remained so until September 3rd. Throughout September the catch was a very fair average.

Hake

Were first reported on July 15th, but were not found in as large quantities as usual. From August 16th to 22nd, inclusive, fair catches were reported, but from latter date until September 11th, catches were light.

Herring

Were reported to have struck in on June 13th, and during the following week some fair hauls were made, but nothing was afterwards reported until August 7th, when a few fair hauls were again made but afterwards disappeared until the 23rd, when they struck in Broad Cove, and good hauls were made each day until the 31st. On September 1st an excellent catch was reported, and during the remainder of the month was a fair average. It is estimated that the season's catch has been an average one.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 3rd, and light catches were made until the 10th, from which date until July 5th, the catch was a fair average. Although the season opened with good prospects, the weather proved so destructive to the traps that the industry was seriously crippled and the total catch considered much below that of last year.

Mackerel

Were first taken on June 20th, and the catches varied from fair to poor until the 28th, after which nothing was reported until September 18th, when "tinkers" appeared in good quantities, but were too small to net although a few were hooked. Late in the autumn, light catches of fish of excellent quality were made, the greater part being No. 1's.

Salmon

Were taken in the Medway River early in February, but no catches were made in the lower waters until the latter part of March. From May 3rd to 9th light catches were made, but during the following week improved, and from the 20th to the 31st good takes were made each day. During the first week of June the catches were fair, but afterwards became scarce, and nothing was reported after the 13th. It is reported that the total catch for the season was far short of an average catch, having been about two-thirds of the catch of 1894, which was also a poor year. It is alleged that the cause of this partial failure is due to the pollution of the water at the mouth of the harbour by the lobster fishery.

Shad

Were first taken on May 11th in light catches, but afterwards slightly improved until the 24th, from which date very fair catches were made each day until the end of the month.

Squid

Were reported in light supplies during the last weeks of July, August and September.

PUBNICO.

Godfish

Were on an average fairly plentiful from May 25th to September 3rd, and were reported to have been taken in fair quantities at Mud and Seal Islands during the 3rd week of September.

Haddock,

Although not reported, will compare favourably with previous years.

Herring.

Were first reported on Brown's Bank on June 21st, when 40 barrels were taken in one net. About July 3rd, however, light catches were made inshore for about a week, and on the 23rd were reported to have struck in at Mud Island, where excellent catches were made until the end of the month. Throughout August they were very scarce and vessels were wasting half the time seeking bait. In the first week of September, light supplies were taken in-shore, but good catches were being made at Mud and Seal Islands, at which places they were reported very plentiful on the 14th, but afterwards gradually decreased until the season closed.

Lobsters.

From May 15th to June 28th, light catches were reported each day; but the catches were considered fair for the season, as fair fishing was found on the outside grounds and particularly so at Seal Island.

Mackerel

Were first taken at Bluff Head on May 15th, and light catches were made each day until the 20th, when 15 barrels were taken in one trap, and on the following day, 150 barrels, and netters reported to have done well, and boats varied from 400 to 500. During the remainder of the season the catches were very light. It is the general opinion of fishermen that the lobster fishery is responsible for the scarcity of this fish, as lobster traps are set from Schooner Passage to Seal Island, and mackerel being very timid will not pass through so much gear.

Squid

Were taken in light quantities during the second week of June, but were not afterward reported.

SALMON RIVER.

Codfish

Were not reported until August 10th, from which date the catches were fair until September 10th. Total catch is considered an average one for the number of boats engaged.

Herring

Were first reported on May 25th, but the catches from that date were very light and very irregular until August 10th, after which a few fair hauls were made until September 10th.

It is reported that herring the past season were of poor quality and as prices ruled low the fishery was not remunerative.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about April 20th, but catches were not reported to the bureau until May 6th, from which date until the 25th, the catches were fair each day. During the following week a severe storm destroyed a very large number of traps and in some sections there was a total loss. After this the catches were light until the season closed. On the whole the season's catch has been fairly good and somewhat in excess of 1894.

Mackerel

On May 24th and 25th, large bodies were reported to have passed outside in deep water and during the entire season the only catch reported was on September 10th, when a light haul was made. Throughout October and November the prospects were most encouraging, but frequent heavy gales sent the fish off-shore and destroyed a number of nets.

Squid

Were taken in light supplies August 10th.

SAND POINT.

Alewives

Were reported in small quantities on May 1st, and continued scarce until the 13th, from which date until the 25th good catches were made each day. On the 26th, they were reported again scarce and until June 3rd were taken in light quantities. After this they gradually improved until the 15th, but during the remainder of the month were again scarce. During the first week of July fair catches were made each day and the season's catch is reported a fair average.

Codfish

Were reported on May 11th to be good 18 miles S.E. of Shelburne lighthouse and on the 16th bankers were arriving with good catches; but fish were not reported in-shore until the 18th, when a few good catches were made, but afterwards became poor and remained so until about June 15th. During the last week of May fair fishing was reported 18 miles off-shore and on June 4th bankers were arriving from La Have Bank with good fares. About June 8th good fishing was found in 70 fathoms water between Roseway and LaHave Banks and were in fair quantities on Cape Negro Bank, 15 miles S. of Cape Negro. On June 13th, good fishing was reported on Ridge, LaHave and Roseway Banks and on the day following became very good, and excellent catches were made. About this time boats were obtaining good catches on Ridge 18 miles S.E. of Shelburne lighthouse and until the 22nd, fair catches were made by in-shore boats. From June 22nd to 30th, bad weather prevented small boat fishing, although good quantities of cod were on the grounds, but bankers reported good fishing on Ridge, 18 miles S.E. of Shelburne lighthouse, LaHave and Roseway Banks, and fair on Quero Bank. From July 1st to 20th, fair catches were made each day by in-shore boats and during the following week slightly improved. During the past month although fish were fairly plentiful on the off-shore grounds and LaHave Bank the catches were light as cod would not take gaspereaux bait and other kinds were very scarce. During the week ending July 13th good fishing was reported on Roseway Bank and on the 18th, shallops reported fish plentiful 18 miles S.E. of Shelburne lighthouse and from 11 to 15 miles S. by W. of Shelburne lighthouse and although plentiful on LaHave Bank would not take clam or gaspereaux bait. Throughout the month of August bait was very scarce; as dog-fish, which were very plentiful, prevented the herring from striking in, thus the catches, with the exception of from the 10th to 24th, which were good, were rather light during this month in-shore, and on the 24th the small boat fishery was reported a failure. During the first week of August fish were reported plentiful all along off-shore soundings and on the 16th, although good quantities were still on off-shore grounds and LaHave Bank fishermen did very little; as much time was lost seeking bait and was the hardest year they remembered. On August 20th, fair fishing was reported 11 miles off-shore and on Quero Bank but slightly improved at latter place on the 22nd. From September 1st to October 12th, the catches in-shore

were light although regular. On September 3rd, fishing was reported poor on shore soundings, LaHave and Roseway Banks but on the 5th greatly improved on the S.W. part of LaHave Bank. About the 14th bankers arrived from LaHave Bank with good fares, as squid were then fairly plentiful, but afterwards became scarce, and although fish were on the grounds the catches were only fair during the remainder of the season. On the 21st of September, American bankers reported cod and squid good on south-western part of Quero Bank. During the former part of October, fair fishing was reported by shallops 10 to 12 miles S.E. of Shelburne lighthouse, but bankers were doing poorly owing to the scarcity of bait. About the 9th of October good fishing was reported 56 miles S. by W. of Shelburne lighthouse in 60 fathoms water and fair on LaHave Bank. The total catch for season is estimated as follows:

Small boats, about 300 qtls., taken principally with clam bait.

Off shore shallops, 1,200 qtls.; three eastern bankers, 7,000 qtls., with hand lines and clam bait.

Haddock

Appeared in good numbers May 18th, but with the exception of a few good catches during the succeeding three days, they were scarce until June 15th, when they again appeared quite plentifully and good catches were made each day until the 22nd. During the latter part of June the average catch was fair on Ridges, LaHave, Roseway and Quero Banks, and 18 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse. Throughout the greater part of July fair catches were made each day, but about the 21st slightly improved and good fishing was also reported on off-shore grounds and La Have Bank during the week ending the 20th. With the exception of some good catches from August 11th to 17th, this fishery was poor in-shore during the remainder of the season. Fishing was generally reported good on off-shore grounds and La Have Bank during August, but bait was hard to obtain and in the first week of September were found only in small quantities on shore soundings, La Have and Roseway Banks. On the whole this fishery is considered almost a complete failure, there having been only about 2,000 qtls. taken.

Hake

Although not reported, were fair off-shore all the season, but few were taken owing to the scarcity of the bait.

Halibut,

Although reported very irregularly, were taken in light quantities from May 18th to 21st, and in somewhat larger catches during the first weeks of June and July. During the month of June they were reported on the off-shore grounds as follows:—Fair on Ridges, LaHave and Roseway Banks, 13th; good, eastern part LaHave Bank, 15th, and fair, LaHave Bank the 29th.

Herring,

Were only taken in light hauls from June 16th to 29th, but on July 11th very large fish struck in and fair catches were made only for a few days as dog-fish were reported plentiful in-shore and from four to five miles off-shore. During the first ten days of August the catches were very light, owing to the previous mentioned hindrance but fish were large very fat No. 2's. On August 22nd they struck in plentifully at Shelburne lighthouse, and excellent catches were made, boats varying from three to five barrels. They, however, afterwards became scarce, and with the exception of some very good hauls from September 6th to 11th remained scarce until the end of the season. Regarding the off-shore fishery fair quantities were reported on Ridges, La Have and Roseway Banks on June 13th,

which increased to good on the 15th and remained in abundance three miles off-shore. In comparison with former years this fishery has been exceptionally poor, there having been only 1,000 barrels salted, and 200 barrels sold fresh for bait, which represents the total catch of about 600 nets.

Lobster

Fishing opened about the 15th of February, from which date until the last of March the catch was fair and the fish were of large size. During this period all catches were exported alive; the small (under 10½ inches) were packed in barrels and exported to New York, which state has no limitation of size, and those over 10½ inches were exported to Boston. As the fishery laws of the state of Massachusetts prohibited the landing of lobsters under 10½ inches, smacks from New York were actively engaged during the season in buying the small lobsters which caused the shortage to the packers of about one-eighth less than the average, as compared with past years. It is reported that the general catch was two-thirds large, and as prices ruled high in the Boston markets, it thus enabled fishermen to make a good average season's work; and the highest fishermen until April 10th netted \$155. The factory at this station opened April 10th, but only got the small lobsters during the season; which were fairly good until May 10th. During the following week an improvement was noticeable, but on the 18th they began gradually to decrease, and were taken only in small quantities until June 30th, when fishing stopped. Notwithstanding the destruction of a large number of traps by a heavy storm during the season, which required a week to repair damages, the total catch is considered a good average and the factory is reported to have packed 500 cases. In comparison with last season, this catch is about 150 cases short, but is accounted for by the exportation of the small lobsters to New York previously mentioned.

Mackerel

Of medium size were taken in small quantities about June 20th and although they improved in size and quality the catches did not materially increase. Throughout August the catches although small were very regular and the total catch is estimated about 12 barrels, a large increase on previous years and were sold fresh for home consumption.

Salmon

Were taken in light and irregular catches throughout May and June.

Squid.

Were reported in light quantities each day from July 13th to August 2nd, on in-shore grounds. About September 14th they were in fair quantities on S. W. part of LaHave Bank and on the 22nd were good on Quero Bank.

SPRY BAY.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 20th, from which date until June 20th, the catches were light. Nothing was reported throughout July, but from August 6th to September 25th the catches were fair although reported somewhat irregularly.

Herring

Appeared on May 21st, but the catches throughout the season, with the exception of a few fair catches during the last week of August, were light.

Lobsters

Were taken in light catches from May 20th to June 2nd, but during this period many traps were destroyed. From June 3rd to 11th, the catches were fair, but during the following 9 days were light.

Mackerel

Were first reported on May 31st, but the catches were very small throughout the season.

WHITEHEAD.

Alewives.

Light catches were reported each day from May 25th until June 3rd, and the total catch is estimated at 50 brls., which is only one-third the catch of 1894.

Codfish

Were not reported this year until June 1st, from which date until the end of July the catches were light; this is attributed more to the scarcity of bait than to scarcity of fish. When bait was obtainable light catches were made in the former part of September and October. The total catch for the past season is estimated at 1,200 qtls., which is about 300 qtls. in advance of 1894, but 300 qtls. below that of 1893.

Haddock

Were taken in light quantities quite regularly from June 1st to July 6th, after which none were reported. Total catch estimated at 400 qtls. which is not half of the catch of 1894.

Herring

Appeared about May 25th, and were taken in small quantities until about June 10th, from which date until the 29th the catch was fair. During the first week of July the catches were light, but on the 8th a trap was reported to have had 1,800 fish and light takes were made in nets. After this nothing was reported until the 25th, when the catches varied from fair to good until the last of August. During the first two weeks of September, catches were reported light each day. Total catch for season estimated at 1,500 brls., which is an increase of 500 brls. on last season.

Lobster.

Fishing commenced about May 9th, from which date until June 29th light catches were reported each day. Total catch estimated at 4,700 cases, which is about 900 cases in excess of 1894.

Mackerel

Were reported schooling on May 25th, and light catches, with the exception of some good takes during the first week of June, were made quite regularly during the remainder of the season. Total catch estimated at 350 bbls., which is an increase of 150 bbls. over 1894.

Salmon.

Notwithstanding the fact that reports of this fishery were not received, it is said that 5 bbls. were taken during the past season.

YARMOUTH.

Alewives

Were first reported on May 2nd, but the catches were light until June 20th. On May 14th they were reported entering Tusket River a little more freely, and on the 23th quite a run was reported. On the whole, the catch has been much below the average and supplies had to be obtained from St. John, for bait.

Codfish

Appeared in fair quantities on May 2nd, but gradually increased during that week and some excellent catches were made. From May 8th to July 5th the average catch was fair. On July 15th Cape fishermen reported good fishing 30 miles off Seal Island, which continued until August 1st, but inshore boats did very poorly owing to scarcity of bait. From August 16th to 31st a very slight improvement was reported inshore while vessels were doing fairly well offshore. Throughout August a few catches were reported at Tusket Islands. In the early part of the season the school fish do not come near enough to be taken by boat fishermen. Those taken seem to be stray fish, thin, poor and of irregular sizes. Late in the season, however, there are short intervals of good fishing; owing perhaps, to herring and smaller bait coming inshore after the water and bottom have been cleansed from the offensive lobster bait which particularly affects that district south of Yarmouth Cape.

Haddock

Were not reported until June 1st this year, and were only on an average fair throughout June and July. During the last week of August light catches were made, and about September 9th small catches were being made at Tusket Islands.

Halibut,

As far as reported, were fairly plentiful throughout May, but scarce in June and July; although outside vessels were reported to have done well in the first week of June. From July 15th to August 1st, Cape fishermen made fair catches 30 miles off Seal Island, but inshore boats did very little during the remainder of the season. The great falling off of this fishery is attributed to the ill effects of the lobster fishery. During the past season fairly large quantities have been landed here for export by the Digby fleet and Cape Island fishermen.

Herring.

Although they struck in on May 2nd, 3rd, and June 20th, were not reported to have been taken until July 10th, when light hauls of fat "mediums" were taken each day during the week following. During the 1st week of July, light catches were reported at Murder Island, mouth of Tusket River, and at Tusket Islands. In the former part of August the catch was fair but irregular; but in the latter part, when the takes were light in the northern part of the county, "mediums" were reported plentiful about Tusket Islands and large quantities were taken and put up for lobster bait. Very few were reported during the remainder of the season.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 2nd, and some excellent catches were made during that week, but for the remainder of the month were good. From June 1st to July 5th, with the exception of an occasional fair catch, the catches were light. It is reported that this fishery is on the decrease from the fact that it takes over double the number of men and more appliances to make the same output, as it did 5 years ago; and it is considered that the only means of retarding this depletion will be to prohibit the catching of fish which are under 10½ inches. During the past season 29,022 crates valued at \$229,246, and 896 bbls. valued at \$4,501, have been exported to the United States from Yarmouth. In comparison with last year there has been a falling off of 3,337 crates but remuneratively there has been a large increase. The lobsters which are packed in barrels are too small for the New England market, and go through to New York which state has no limit of size for lobsters.

Mackerel

Were first taken this year in Churchill's trap, Pembroke, on May 14th, and during that week good catches were made each day in traps, but few were taken in nets. During the remainder of the month the catch was fair; but from June 1st to July 3rd, when traps were reported to have been taken up, the catches were light. The same cause, no doubt, which has been alleged as affecting the cod and haddock fisheries, has much to do with keeping this fish from striking inshore in such quantities as was customary a few years ago. In some instances, however, some of the first run of large mackerel, which are full of spawn, make land somewhere in this vicinity, but it is generally where the water is free from pollution. On the whole the past season's catch has been very light.

Salmon,

Which generally abound in Tusket River, were very scarce this year, there having been but light and irregular catches reported from May 2nd to June 25th. Very good catches were made in the mackerel traps in outside waters; but very little can be said of this species as they are of a different run and size.

Shad,

Which visit Tusket River the same time as alewives, were a very small catch this year, and are reported to be not as plentiful as in years past.

Smelts

Varying from one-quarter to one-half ton per week are being caught and exported during this month (December), but the catch is never large as compared with some other places.

EXTRACT FROM MR. HATFIELD'S REPORT.

Trout.

"The trout fishery in this county is getting much poorer every year. After the 1st of May, when the sportsmen go to the stream, there is no fish. The cause is bait fishing through ice at the foot of running waters, and places where trout are likely to resort immediately after leaving winter grounds. This is done by native Indians, visiting Indians, and inhabitants who are hired by a few speculators, or who buy them at a very low price to ship to Boston—the country really deriving no commercial value from this trade. All true sportsmen would agree to prohibit exportation till May 1st. This would help to make Tusket River what it once was—one of the best sporting rivers in the Dominion or province at least."

CAPE BRETON.

ARICHAT.

Codfish

Appeared on May 7th, but the catches throughout that month were light. On June 3rd an improvement was reported, and from that date until July 25th the catches varied from fair to poor. From July 26th to August 31st, the catches were fair each day, although more attention was given to herring during the first week of August, as they were large and of excellent quality. During the remainder of the season this fishery varied from fair to poor. Although this fish was fair in quantity and excellent as to quality, the price in the market was so very low for dried fish that it has proved unremunerative.

Haddock

Was first reported on May 10th, and catches varying from fair to poor were taken until June 19th, after which they were poor until August 31st. During the first 10 days of September, fair catches were reported each day, but during the remainder of the season were poor. This fish seems to have abandoned these shores as a spawning ground. The explanation offered, founded on the general opinion among fishermen, is that the setting of countless lobster traps which are baited with all kinds of fish and offal, in and around our harbours, inlets and creeks, forming as it were, a continuous chain along our coast, prevents them from frequenting their former spawning ground.

Herring

Were reported about 10 days earlier this year, and from May 9th to June 14th, light catches were made each day. From June 15th to July 31st, the catch was, on an average, very fair; but during the first week in August this fishery greatly improved, and some very good catches of large and very fine quality were reported. During the remainder of August the catches were only fair, and throughout September and until October 15th, were rather scarce. On the whole the season's catch has been fair, although fat, or July herring as they are commonly called, were not as plentiful as in the previous year. Although fair, this fishery was not remunerative, as prices were never so low. On the other hand the quality of some of the herring netted in August are inferior, and in some instances, unfit for consumption. This supposition is based on the idea, that as some of these fish are soft in the back and cannot be properly cured, that they are diseased, and hence unfit for the market.

Lobster

Fishing commenced early for this locality and from May 3rd to 19th the catches varied from good to fair; but during the remainder of the month and until June 19th, the daily catch was somewhat lighter. From the latter date until July 17th, when the season closed, the catches were reported light.

Mackerel

Appeared on May 22nd this year, but the spring and fall fishery was very poor. Those taken in October and November paid handsomely however, realizing 10 cts. a piece fresh.

Squid.

Were first reported on July 26th, and were taken in quantities varying from good to fair until August 7th, but were scarce for the remainder of the month. Throughout September and October, the catches, as far as reported, averaged fair.

SPECIAL REPORT FROM MR. REMI BENOIT, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT ARICHAT, C.B.,
AND REPORTER FOR THE FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.*Lobsters.*

Fishing commenced early for this locality, and continued uninterrupted till the close of the season. Some years the interruptions are frequent in April and May particularly, caused by floating ice which also occasions loss of traps. Lobsters were as abundant as they were during the 4 or 5 preceding years, but it is noticeable that from year to year they are becoming smaller on an average. This fishery may therefore be considered as having been good. It was particularly so for the fishermen, as to value, as prices advanced 50 per cent over those that prevailed in 1894. In this district, in fact from Canso to Cape North, where all along that extent of coast the season does not exceed, under the most favourable circumstances, 10 weeks in duration and is often limited to 7 and 8 weeks, both the fishermen and packers are convinced that the season should be divided into two parts during the year; May and June, in the spring and September and October, in autumn leaving the whole of the months of July and August for the spawning and shelling season. This would be an advantage all round, without its being prejudicial to the fishery. The season now runs to the 15th of July, and is frequently extended to the 25th of that month by the Department of Marine and Fisheries; and although this extension is sought for and taken advantage of because the season is so short, still it is universally admitted, that it is of little benefit to those engaged in the industry. The quantities caught are small and inferior in quality and for the most part unfit for packing. The suggestion referred to above, if adopted, would avoid this putting up of bad fish which must be injurious to the trade and dangerous to the health of the consumers; and be a decided benefit to the fishermen without doing any injury to the fishery. Thus, the season in these parts would be one of four months, divided into two, and would not be even as long as it is in the western parts of this province where the fishery is not interfered with by ice. In the interest of the preservation of this most valuable fishery another suggestion presses itself upon the minds of those engaged in it, that is, that every packing establishment should be provided with incubators and the packers required, as well as the fishermen, to save the ova and place them in the incubators, the packers being required besides to superintend this work under special instructions from the department."

WEST ARICHAT.

Alewives

Reported a total failure the past season.

Codfish

Appeared May 15th, but from that date until October 5th the catches were light although regular. Throughout July, bait was exceptionally scarce and during August, when bait somewhat improved, fishermen were too busily occupied with the herring fishery to devote any time to the codfishery. It is estimated that the total catch the past season was the smallest for many years.

Haddock

With the exception of the month of August, during which no catches were reported, light fares were taken each day from May 17th until October 5th. It is reported that this fish is not as plentiful here of late years as formerly and that this year's catch is below the average.

Herring

Fishing commenced about May 24th, but only light catches were made each day, until July 22nd; it having been reported on the 13th of July that the fishery up to that date was the poorest for many years. On July 21st, however, they became fairly plentiful and during the succeeding week fishermen did well; there having been more activity than at any time during the season. About July 5th, dog-fish put in an appearance, but fair catches of large fat herring were made each day on outside grounds during the remainder of the month. During the former part of August the fishery was good, and some large hauls of superior fish were made. On the 17th of August, some netters were reported to have landed 60 barrels to date, and prospects for a further catch were good; which proved to be correct. After this the inshore fishery became poor, although light catches were reported daily, and finally closed on October 5th. During the first week of September enormous quantities of unusually large fish were taken on Red Head Shoals, 8 or 9 miles distant, and on the 14th, 1,000 barrels were reported to have been landed, and catches were still being taken. As an example of the quantity taken in this locality, the correspondent of the bureau informs me that he has known small vessels to go out in the evening and return next day with between 60 and 70 barrels of fish, which were taken in three or four nets. As the spawning season set in about the middle of September fishermen did not prosecute this branch of the fisheries, as they were not profitable for market purposes. It is reported that a large fleet of vessels and boats were fishing for herring in the bay the past season and they all succeeded in making good fares. On the whole the total catch has been an exceptionally good one, and fish were very large, fat and of a superior quality.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about April 23th, and fair catches were made each day until about May 25th, when they fell off about one-half, and were reported scarce until the season closed, about June 29th. The season's catch is considerably in excess of last year's, and was fairly good as the weather was very favourable, there being no drift ice to interfere with the setting of the traps, as was the case in former years. It is also reported that better prices were paid this year than last; consequently the amount of money circulated through this industry was well up to the average.

Mackerel

Have been a total failure again this year, there having been only a few light catches reported during the last week of May and the second week of June. It is the general opinion that the extinction or this important branch of the fisheries is due directly to the use of the purse seine along the coast. The breaking up and scattering of the schools in every direction prevents them from striking in-shore or entering the bays and coves as formerly.

CHETICAMP.

Codfish

Appeared May 21st in small quantities, which, however, improved during the week, and some good catches were made. From the 29th until August 15th the catches, with the exception of a few occasional fair ones, were poor but regular. From August 16th to September 30th, fair catches were reported each day, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. During the first week of October the fishery was again reported poor and remained so until the close of the season. In comparison with last season's catch this year's operations have been very poor.

Herring

As far as reported, were only taken during the third week of May, in light catches.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 21st, and were taken in fair quantities until July 1st, after which the fishing was poor until the close of the season.

Mackerel

Were reported schooling on July 12th and 17th, but no catches were made until the 25th, from which date light hauls were made each day until September 5th. Those taken during the 1st week of August were reported to be of very fine quality. From September 6th to 30th the catches were fair, but on latter date they were reported to be not taking hooks freely, and during the remainder of the season the catches were light. On the whole the past season's work has been poor, except at "The Point," where about 20 boats are reported to have made a fairly successful catch. Fishermen of this locality are also of the opinion that the seiners drive the mackerel from their grounds, and hence a small catch.

Salmon

Were taken in light catches from June 10th until July 1st.

Squid

Were first taken on July 12th, from which date they were taken in light quantities until about August 23rd, when an improvement was reported, and during the remainder of the season the catches were fair.

D'ESCOUSSE.

Codfish

From May 21st, until July 22nd, the catches were very light although fairly regular and fishermen were reported to be much discouraged as it was the worst spring they had experienced for years. Throughout August, the catch was very light and was the poorest for the past ten years. About September 21st, although the fishery slightly improved and boats had done better than in any previous week, the total catch was considered a complete failure. It is reported that the North Bay fleet, comprising about 22 vessels, did not average 500 qtls., whereas last year the same fleet averaged over 700 qtls.

Herring

Appeared about a week earlier the past season and light catches were made each day until June 12th, when they slightly improved and were reported to be striking in on the 15th. From June 20th to July 22nd, although a few fair hauls were made, the average catch was small. From July 29th to August 1st inclusive, some excellent catches were reported but afterwards gradually decreased and fishing closed on September 9th. The total catch is reported at 150 bbls., or an average of 10 bbls. per boat which is about equal to the previous year's catch.

Lobsters

Appeared plentifully on May 11th, and the catches varied from fair to good until June 10th, after which they became scarce and were taken regularly until July 22nd, when this fishery closed for the season. It is reported that the season's pack was about 1,600 cases; but as lobsters were brought from other districts to the factories the catch at this station could not be correctly ascertained.

Mackerel

Appeared May 25th, but the catches, as far as reported, were light throughout the season; and the fishery was a comparative failure.

GABARUS.

Codfish

Appeared in good quantities on May 15th, but owing to stormy weather during the succeeding ten days, the catches were afterwards poor until June 10th, when fair fishing was reported each day until the 20th. From June 21st to October 2nd, catches were again poor owing to scarcity of bait and bad weather but from the 3rd to 12th, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the catches were good each day, and the total catch is estimated at 2,000 qtls.

Haddock

Although not reported, is considered an average catch.

Herring

Were first reported on June 13th, from which date, until August 31st, the catches were very poor. During the first 10 days of September the catches were light, but good fishing was reported at Fourchu, 10 miles distant, and fishermen were doing well. Nothing afterwards reported. Total catch estimated at 600 barrels.

Lobster

Fishing commenced May 4th, and light catches were made until the 9th, after which good fishing was reported each day until the 27th, when unfavourable weather interfered. From June 1st, until the factories closed on July 25th, the catches varied from fair to poor; but about the middle of July were reported good, when bait was obtainable. On the whole, the season's catch is considered good, and one factory is reported to have packed 2,400 cases.

Mackerel

Were first reported on May 24th, and light hauls were made until the 29th, after which some very fair catches of very large—160 mackerel to a barrel—fish were reported. From June 4th, until July 1st, the catches were again light. It is estimated that the spring catch was about 150 brls., which were captured in deep water, five miles off the land and which are supposed to have been driven off by the seiners. Fall catch estimated at 25 brls.

Squid

Were taken in light quantities from July 18th to October 12th, although somewhat irregular throughout August.

HAWKESBURY.

Special report from Mr. J. C. Bourinot, Collector of Customs at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., and reporter for the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau :

The shore fishermen at River Inhabitants have had a very poor season, only for a fair catch of herring the latter part of July and in August, the fishing in said

locality would have been a total failure. Captains of fishing vessels from all parts of the province, who frequent this port, speak in the highest terms of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, and of its inestimable value to the fishing interests generally. A number of our small fishing vessels ranging from 20 to 40 tons have done fairly well net fishing, at Magdalen's, Cow Bay, and Oyster Ponds this season. The fishermen are unanimous in condemning purse seining; they consider their use should be prohibited, as they prevent the mackerel from frequenting their usual grounds, especially in the spring when a large fleet of seiners chase them all around our coast, thereby frightening them and preventing them from frequenting the waters inside of the three-mile limit. Such are the opinions expressed by our local fishermen.

INGONISH.

Codfish

Appeared May 15th, and fair catches were made each day during the month. From June 1st, to July 18th, the catches, although regular, were light owing to the great scarcity of bait. On July 19th fishing somewhat improved, and fair catches were made each day until the 4th of August, when, owing to the scarcity of mackerel and squid bait, catches again became light, and remained so until September 8th, when bait somewhat improved and fair catches were made for about a fortnight; after which the fishing was poor, owing to bad weather and the appearance of dog-fish. It is reported that the catch has hardly come up to within half of last year's catch and this, with the low prices obtained, has made the past season's operations disappointing.

Haddock

Appeared plentifully on inshore trawls on May 28th, but during the following week gradually decreased, and varied from fair to poor the remainder of the month. From July 1st, to 18th, the catches were light, but afterwards improved to fairly good and remained so until August 10th. Catch for season considered about an average one.

Herring

Were first reported on May 15th and the catches varied from fair to poor until June 5th, after which none were reported until July 1st, when a school struck in, but catches were light—probably only enough for home consumption—until the 14th. The only catches afterwards reported were light ones, from August 19th to 24th, during the greater part of which month the weather was unfavourable for fishing. On August 16th, catches varying from fair to poor were made at Middle Head.

Lobster

Fishing commenced this year on May 15th, and were reported to be of a larger size than for years past. The catches varied from fair to good until June 9th, after which they became scarce, owing to the absence of cod offal, and continued so, with the exception of some fair catches in the first week of July, until the close of the season. It is reported that the past season's operations have been above the average and was the only branch successfully prosecuted.

Mackerel

Appeared as usual on May 28th, but in greater numbers and of a larger size than for years past. During the remainder of the season the catches, although very regular, were light. On August 9th, and from September 9th to 14th, inclusive, they were reported schooling. It is generally considered that the season's catch was about equal to last year's, and prices somewhat better.

Salmon

Were taken in fair quantities this season as early as May 28th, but afterwards became scarce, and remained so until July 13th, when fishing closed. The past season's catch has been an average one, but the low prices obtained makes this branch less remunerative than that of the past few years.

Squid

Appeared on June 21st, but few were taken until July 19th, from which date until September 8th, they varied from fair to poor, and irregular in August. From September 8th to 29th fair catches were taken each day, but afterwards they were scarce until October 9th, when fair catches were again reported until the 13th.

L'ARDOISE.

Alewives

Were taken in catches varying from fair to poor, from May 27th to June 4th.

Codfish

Appeared fairly plentiful on May 7th, but the catches were light throughout the season owing to their being wide off-shore, and scarcity of bait. About August 1st boats left for Lingan and Scattarie, where good fishing was reported, and which resulted in all boats returning about the last of September with full fares. After September very little attention was given this fishery, as boats were being prepared for the fall mackerel fishery.

Haddock

Were first taken on May 18th, but the catches were light and irregular until June 3rd, when fair fishing was reported for a few days, but afterwards was poor until the end of the season. This branch, which has always been an important one in this bay, has, this year, almost completely failed, and fish are reported to have almost left the district. Boats which in former years made good catches, this year scarcely averaged 3 qtls.

Herring

Appeared May 31st, but with the exception of some fair catches during the third and last weeks of June and first week of July, the catches were light throughout the season, although fish of good quality struck in from August 22nd to 25th. About September 16th, "wild" herring struck in at Point Michaud, and heavy hauls were reported. On the 27th September boats returned from Lingan and Scattarie with very good fares, which greatly supplemented the home catch.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 7th, and catches were on an average fair until the season closed on July 4th. Total catch considered about equal to 1894.

Mackerel

Were first reported on May 23rd, from which date until June 18th, the catches were light but regular, and fish were of large size. From June 18th to September 3rd, no takes were reported, and fish were supposed to have passed outside in deep

water. From September 4th to 21st light but irregular catches were reported, but nothing afterwards. Although the season was of short duration, yet the fishermen seem to have done well, as large quantities were sold for bait, and to those engaged in the fresh fish industry, which brought good prices.

Salmon

Were reported in fair quantities during the third week of June.

LOUISBOURG.

Alewives

Small quantities were taken from May 20th to 25th.

Codfish

This fishery commenced about 10 days earlier this season, light catches having been taken on May 5th, and prospects were reported encouraging. On May 16th, however, a strong south-westerly gale visited this district, and from that date until October 13th the catches were light, and somewhat irregular during August and former part of October. It is reported that the catch of this fish has been less than any previous year, and with the low prices prevailing, has made this usually good branch almost an entire failure.

• *Haddock*

Appeared May 30th, from which date, with the exception of the month of August, during which time no catches were reported, light fares were taken until September 27th.

Herring

Were taken in small quantities from May 5th to 13th, but during the remainder of the month had to be abandoned owing to stormy weather. Throughout June the catches were light although regular, and boats were reported on the 22nd to have averaged only one-half barrel. About the 28th some fine fat herring were on the coast, but the rough sea prevented good fishing. On July 11th dog-fish appeared plentifully on the coast, and although a run of fine fat herring were reported on the 21st, majority of fishermen were afraid to set their nets. Notwithstanding this great hindrance however, fishermen whose nets were set obtained fair hauls from the 23rd of July until August 5th, after which very few were taken, and were reported to have left the coast on September 7th. It is reported that netters captured more than an average quantity of July herring, but owing to an unusually low price, the net proceeds will not be greater than that realized from an ordinary season's catch.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 1st, one boat having been reported with 50 lobsters, but owing to the heavy ice along the coast as far as Scattarie, the catches were light until about the 18th from which date until June 14th the catches were fair. During the remainder of the season the catches were light; fishing having been greatly hindered by stormy weather. Total catch considered slightly in excess of last season.

Mackerel

Were first reported May 25th and the catches until June 9th averaged fair, but were reported to be about 50 per cent below last season's catch to date. Total catch was salted for export and averaged \$11 per barrel.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Squid

Were reported plentiful from July 20th to 26th, inclusive, but only varied from fair to poor throughout September and former part of October.

MABOU.

Alewives

Were taken in light catches from 21st to end of month.

Codfish

Were first reported striking in on May 23rd, but no catches were taken until the 25th, when a small fare was reported, but which increased and remained fair the remainder of the month. From June 1st to July 10th, the catches were light, but during the remainder of the season were on an average fair.

Haddock

With the exception of some fair catches during the second and last weeks of July, were scarce the whole season.

Hake

Were first reported on June 14th, but the catches were light until August 5th, from which date they varied from fair to good until September 16th.

Herring

Appeared fairly plentiful on May 17th, and fair hauls were made until June 2nd, from which date they were scarce until September 16th. Nothing reported afterwards.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 17th, and good catches were made each day until the 24th, after which very fair catches were made until the end of the month. During the remainder of the season the average catch was fair.

Mackerel

Were first taken on June 27th, but the catches throughout this season were light.

Salmon

Appeared on June 14th, and the catches varied from poor to fair during the remainder of that month. From July 1st to 22nd they were scarce with the exception of a few fair hauls from July 9th to 12th inclusive.

Squid

Were taken in light supplies from July 19th to August 30th, after which the average catch was fair until September 16th.

MARGAREE.

Alewives

Were taken in small quantities, quite regularly, from May 10th, to June 3rd.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 21st, from which date light catches were made daily, until the 11th of July. About this date the fishery greatly improved, and notwithstanding the scarcity of bait and rough weather, fair catches were reported until July 26th, when dog-fish appeared on the ground. From July 26th to October 12th, the catches varied from fair to poor; although on August 28th they were plentiful but weather was unfavourable for fishing. Total catch considered only about half an average year's catch.

Haddock

From June 10th, until August 27th, light catches were made quite regularly, after which the catch, although somewhat irregular, was fair. It is reported that the season's catch is much below last year's.

Hake

Appeared about the same time as haddock and the catches throughout the season were identically the same.

Herring

Fishing commenced about May 10th, but the catches were very light until about the 20th of August, when good fishing was reported each day until the 30th, after which the catches became light owing to unfavourable weather. It is considered that the past season's catch has been better than for many years.

Lobsters

Appeared about May 14th, and during the remainder of the month the catches were as in the previous year good. From June 1st to 10th, fair catches were made each day, but afterwards were scarce until fishing closed on July 24th. The total catch is considered fair, although undersized lobsters were a great obstacle.

Mackerel

Were first reported schooling on June 28th, but the catches were, as far as reported, light and irregular until August 27th; although they were reported plentiful on the coast on August 12th, but would not take hooks. On August 28th they again appeared plentiful, and on the following day were reported to be taking hooks freely at Grand Etang, but the weather was unfavourable and the catches consequently light. Throughout September, when the weather permitted, boats varied from 50 to 300 mackerel; but on the 27th they averaged 600 of best quality. The only catch reported in October was on the 5th, when boats varied from 200 to 800. Remainder of month unfavourable for fishing. During the past season 23 boats have been engaged in this fishery, and have averaged 15 bbls., which is considered good. For the past few years, it is reported that these fish have been keeping further out from the shore and the boats now engaged are too small and unsafe for the distance.

Salmon

Were taken as early as May 21st, but the catches, although quite regular, were light until July 26th. Total estimated about 40% of a good year's catch, which is attributed to the great number of nets on the coast.

Squid

Appeared July 12th, but the catches were light until the 25th, after which, some fairly good catches were obtained until August 3rd. It is the opinion that fishermen do not pay sufficient attention to their supply of bait. As a rule they go out in the morning expecting to get their supply for the day, and when they fail, they have to return empty; whereas, if they had been provided with bait this season when the fish struck, it is probable they would have done much better.

MEAT COVE.

Codfish

Appeared about May 21st this season, and the catches until September 18th varied from fair to poor owing to the very unfavourable weather which prevailed. About July 23rd dog-fish made their appearance but were not reported troublesome. During the last week of September and former part of October, boats did very well with cod, which were of large size. On the whole the season's catch is reported below the average.

Herring

Were not taken this season until May 24th, from which date until the last of June, the catches varied from fair to poor. It is reported that a school of very large and fat herring struck in early in September, and fishermen secured enough for the local market, but none for export.

Lobster

Fishing commenced May 21st, and the catches were very good until June 15th, boats varying from 800 to 1,600 daily, when a northerly gale destroyed many traps. After repairs had been effected, the catch was a very fair average until the season closed. The past season has been profitable to both fishermen and packers, and fish were of large size.

Mackerel

Were first taken in light quantities on June 21st, and were used as bait; but on the 25th they became more plentiful, and from July 8th to 10th, inclusive, were reported schooling, but would neither take hook nor mesh. During the following week they were reported to be schooling in-shore, and light catches were made each day until the 26th, when they were again reported schooling. From August 1st to 10th fair catches were made quite regularly, after which date, and until September 18th, the catches were light and irregular. In comparison with former years the fishery is reported a failure.

Salmon

Were first reported on June 5th, but the catches were light and somewhat irregular until the 24th, from which date until the 28th the fishery was fair. On June 15th considerable damage was done to nets by a northerly gale, some of which were totally destroyed.

Squid

Were taken in fair quantities pretty regularly from August 31st to October 8th.

NORTH SYDNEY.

Codfish

Were reported showing on May 25th, but no catches were made until the 29th, from which date, until July 9th the catches were light and very irregular. On August 17th, Captain Bissett of the Dominion Government steamer "Lansdowne" reported that while at anchor, on the 6th, on the northern side of Caplin Bank, in 30 fathoms of water, over 3 qtls. of cod were taken with 4 lines in less than 4 hours. At that time no boats were in sight.

Herring

Were reported showing first on May 10th, but the catches throughout the season were very light.

Mackerel

Were first reported on May 31st, in small quantities, but the takes were very small and irregular until the 12th of August, from which date the average catch was fair until the 17th, and fish were of very large size. Throughout October, heavy winds interfered with this fishery and the catches were light.

PETIT-DE-GRAT.

Alewives

Were very scarce the past season and boats scarcely averaged 1 barrel.

Codfish

Were first taken on May 10th, in fair catches; but about the 13th they became scarce and remained so until June 23rd, when a slight improvement was noticeable, but was not of long duration, as bad weather and scarcity of bait prevented fishermen from taking good fares. About July 29th dog-fish were found very troublesome, but as they left on August 3rd and enabled herring to strike in, fishermen were reported to have done well until about the 12th, when bad weather prevented successful fishing until the end of the season. The total catch for the season is considered much below that of 1894, and is attributed to the trawlers, late last fall, split their fish on the grounds and disposing of the offal which thus destroyed the mother fish.

Haddock

Appeared the same time as cod and in fair quantities; but during the latter half of the month the catches were light. Throughout June, catches varied from fair to poor but were not afterwards reported. It is reported that the total catch has not been as good as the previous year; although fish were on the grounds quite plentifully but would not take hooks, for which no reason could be assigned.

Hake

Were not taken at this station during the past season.

Herring

Appeared in fair quantities on May 3rd, which was about three weeks earlier than last year, and the catches were fairly good until the 10th, from which date until June 16th they were light. During the latter part of June the average catches

were fair, but they again fell off considerably, and until July 23rd only light catches were obtained when weather permitted. On July 24th they became more plentiful, but dog-fish having appeared, the catches were not as good as they otherwise would have been had dog-fish not interfered. They disappeared, however, about August 2nd, and until September 6th some very good fishing was reported. On September 29th dog-fish again struck, and the catches were very light until October 13th, when dog-fish were reported very destructive. During the summer, when the in-shore fishery was poor, good hauls were made in deep water, and the total catch for the season is estimated to be in excess of that of last year. It is reported that during the past season 11 licensed American and 19 Nova Scotia fishermen, besides smaller boats, baited at this station.

Lobster

Fishing commenced early in April, and fishermen made good catches; but as prices were low they were kept in crates, expressly made for the purpose, until prices ruled higher, which occurred about April 25th. From the first report received on May 1st until June 9th, the catches varied from good to fair, and during the remainder of the season, or until July 24th, varied from fair to poor.

Mackerel

With the exception of some fair hauls during the first week of June, the catches were poor all through the season. Good prices were obtained for spring mackerel, but the summer run did not appear as usual; and fishermen, expecting a large fall run, went to heavy expense in fitting out, but the catches proved small and unremunerative, although they sold readily for 8 cents apiece. Those caught towards the end of October realized 10 cents, which, in a measure, compensated fishermen for their heavy outlay. The total catch is estimated at 120 barrels.

Salmon

Were also scarce during the past season, and is attributed to the dry weather.

Squid

Struck in on July 22nd and were taken in good quantities during the remainder of that month, but were afterwards reported scarce until the season closed on October 15th.

PORT HOOD.

Codfish

Appeared May 25th, from which date until July 8th the catches were light but regular. From July 8th until September 6th very fair catches were reported each day, but during the rest of the month bad weather and dog-fish prevented fishing to any extent, although light hauls were made quite regularly. About the 1st of October dog-fish began to move off, and until the 14th fair fishing was reported. In comparison with previous years fish have been somewhat scarcer and the catch consequently below the average; notwithstanding the fact that dog-fish were not as plentiful or destructive.

Haddock

Fishing commenced about the same time as cod, and as far as reported the catches each day were about the same.

Hake

Did not appear until June 12th, and the catches were light until about July 8th when an improvement was noticed and fish were fairly plentiful until September 12th. From this date until the end of the month the catches were again light, but during the former part of October were fair and regular.

Herring

Appeared nearly a week later this year, and from May 11th until June 2nd were on an average fair, although they were plentiful at Little Judique on May 29th. From June 3rd until July 8th the fishing was poor; but about the 9th it somewhat improved, and fair catches were made regularly each day until August 1st when fishing was reported poor and irregular and the catches were very light until the 15th, when fish became more plentiful and fair hauls were made daily until the 28th, after which the catches were light until the close of the season. It is reported that the summer catch has been, as usual, poor.

Lobsters

Were taken in small quantities on May 13th, but on the 17th increased to fair and remained so until about June 12th, when they were again reported scarce; and only light catches were made until July 8th. From July 8th until the 16th, they were fairly plentiful. At Judique, the catch for the past season was good and was considered better than usual.

Mackerel

Appeared about a week earlier this year and were taken in small quantities, quite regularly, from June 28th until October 14th. On July 20th, they were reported schooling at this station, but did not materially affect the catches.

Squid

Struck in in small quantities on August 6th, but increased during the following three days and were reported plentiful from the 11th until the 14th, after which they became scarcer and varied from fair to good, until September 12th. From September 12th until October 14th, the catches were light and irregular.

ST. ANN'S.

Codfish

As far as reported, the only catches made during the season were from June 13th to 20th, when light fares were obtained each day.

Hake

Were taken in light quantities each day from September 12th to October 14th; but as prices ruled low, fishermen did not give this branch much attention.

Herring

Appeared plentifully about May 2nd, and throughout that week the catches were good, but during the remainder of the month were, on an average, fair. From June 1st to 11th, light catches were reported quite regularly, but none were afterwards taken until about July 2nd, when the usual run of July herring began to

appear, and on the 6th a fine school struck, and as the weather was favourable excellent hauls were made for a few days. After this the catches became lighter and finally closed about the 18th.

Lobsters

The only catches reported throughout the season were from June 13th to 20th, when fair catches were made each day.

Mackerel

Were reported about May 30th, but no catches were made until June 4th, when they were reported in fair quantities on the northern side of the bay, and the catches were fairly good until the 11th, from which date until the end of the month no catches were made. From July 2nd to 18th the catch was light, and from August 17th to September 19th was equally light, but fish were reported to be large and fat.

Salmon

Light catches were made quite regularly from June 13th to July 11th.

Squid

Were taken in good quantities from July 20th to 31st, but vessels did not call for bait as in former years, hence the demand was light.

ST. PETER'S.

Alewives

Light catches were reported each day from June 4th to 18th.

Codfish

Appeared about May 17th, but the catches were reported light until about August 27th, as the facilities for getting bait from Bras d'Or Lake were not good, when herring struck in and for about 10 days the fishery was fair. From September 6th to 20th the catches were again light, owing to stormy weather, but afterwards were fair until October 14th. Fair codfishing was reported in Bras d'Or Lake as early as May 4th and during the following week, and from October 4th to 9th the catches were fair. On Eastern Banks fish and bait were reported scarce on June 29th, but about July 31st, cod and squid bait were taken in fair quantities, when weather permitted, until August 5th, when fishing was again poor. On August 31st bankers were arriving with good fares from banks, but reported the weather unfavourable on Eastern and Grand Banks for fishing. Throughout September fish and bait were reported scarce on Eastern Banks. It is reported that the total catch is much below the aggregate of last year, as vessels from this district engaged in the codfishery on Eastern Banks and North Bay fell behind last year's catch.

Haddock

Were first reported on May 18th, and were taken in small quantities until August 12th. Total catch much below the average.

Herring

Fishing commenced May 13th, and with the exception of a few fair catches throughout the month of June and former part of July, the quantities taken each day were small. On July 30th the fishery improved and good catches were made each day during the following week. On August 27th they were reported to have struck in off St. Peter's Island, and during the remainder of the month the catches varied from good to poor. In Bras d'Or Lake spring herring were plentiful as soon as the ice disappeared, and during the first ten days of May the average catch was good, and bait was reported to have been in abundance. It is also reported that quite a large quantity of fat winter herring are generally taken before the lake freezes over.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about May 2nd, and the catches throughout the month varied from good to fair. From June 1st to July 14th, the average catch was fairly good, but afterwards lobsters became scarce and fishing closed on the 27th July. On the whole the catch was good and fair prices were obtained. It is reported that a factory is under construction, to be in operation next spring.

Mackerel

Appeared this year on May 24th, and small catches of very large size were made each day in-shore during the remainder of the month. On May 27th they were reported to have struck in at St. Peter's Island, and some boats had 131 large fish. Throughout June the catches varied from fair to poor, but the total catch up to the 22nd of June did not amount to much over that required for home consumption. During the months of July, August and September the catches were light and irregular. About September 25th small mackerel were reported schooling in abundance, but no catches were reported. The fall fishing by hooks and nets was very light, and the fish caught were used for home consumption.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ALBERTON.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 3rd, but the catches were poor until August 23rd, although they were reported fairly plentiful 10 miles off-shore in the 2nd week of July. From August 24 to September 29, the catches varied from good to fair. Although the season's catch has been small it is not doubted that fish were plentiful throughout the entire season. Fishermen are reported to be so accustomed to live a life of indolence and ease during the summer time at the seashore, that they prefer devoting their whole attention to the uncertainty of mackerel than to engage vigorously in this branch, although codfish abound from 10 to 12 miles off-shore. One vessel, the "S. A. Packhurst," 46 tons, was filled out about the middle of June with a crew composed mostly of Newfoundlanders and they are reported to have taken 120,000 lbs. of dried fish for which they realized good prices. If the fishermen of this district wish to succeed in this important industry they will have to provide themselves with larger boats or small schooners, as the present sized boat is too small for the distance necessary to go.

Hake

Were taken in light catches from July 29th to September 25th, after which they were fairly plentiful until September 29th, when this fishery closed. This fish is reported to abound in all sections of this district during the season.

Herring

Appeared in small quantities on May 2nd, but the average catch was fair until June 6th, from which date until June 21st they were rather scarce. From June 22nd, until September 24th, no catches were reported; but during the last week of September, the catches varied from fair to poor. A quantity quite sufficient to supply the lobster packers with bait was taken in this district.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 2nd, when a fair catch was reported but on the day following the catches became good and remained so until the 22nd, after which they again became fair remaining so until June 6th. On May 29th and 30th, fair fishing was reported in deep water 8 miles off. From June 7th until July 11th, the catches were light each day.

Mackerel

Appeared on June 5th, from which date they were taken in catches varying from fair to good until the 15th, and were reported to be of very large size. With the exception of some fair hauls during the 2nd week of August, and from the 6th to 10th of September, this fishery was poor from June 16th to 29th. From August 5th to 7th inclusive, they were taking hooks freely at Ebbsfleet. On the whole this fishery has been very poor the past season in this district, and boats, 3 men, have not averaged over 9 barrels. The prices, however, were good, bringing the fishermen as high as \$14 per barrel at Alberton. It is reported that the mackerel caught the past season were the largest ever seen in this district and were very fat.

Synopsis of special report from Mr. John P. Brennan, reporter for the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau at Alberton, P.E.I:

"The fresh fish, smelt and eel fishery is growing fast with us, thanks to our government placing such a good winter boat on this province and Pictou. The smelts are caught principally with bag seines 25 x 12 feet mouth, rail in length from 30 to 50 feet; in former years those seines were fitted with a web in mouth, shaped like a funnel tapering to about 8 feet space. When the smelts go into the seine the smaller ones not merchantable were allowed sufficient time to pass out through the meshes, after closing the mouth. Now the department condemns the funnel and allows only open nets."

GEORGETOWN.

Codfish

Although reported good on Western Banks about May 4th, were not taken in-shore until about the 30th, when good catches were made. On June 1st, vessels at North Point were reported to have done well, and fish were also reported to have struck in off Panmure Island. The catches at Bonaventure Island were light, while those in-shore, until the 20th, were a fair average. On June 15th good fishing was reported on Rocky Ridge, 5 miles east of Boughton Island. From the 21st to 30th fish were reported plentiful off-shore, but the catches were only light owing to the scarcity of bait. On July 1st they were reported still plentiful off-shore and on banks, but the catches taken in-shore throughout the month were light, and fish were of small size. Throughout August the in-shore fishery remained poor, but about the 17th good fishing was reported off Souris and on northern part of the island, while fair catches were being made off Boughton Island. With the exception of some fair catches in-shore during the second week of September and former part of October, this fishery was not prosecuted to any extent, as a great many of the boats were hauled up owing to stormy weather.

Hake

Were taken in fair catches in-shore on August 17th, and about the same time they appeared fairly plentiful off Boughton Island. During the latter part of August and throughout September, the in-shore catches, with the exception of a few fair ones during the second week, were poor, owing to stormy weather. From September 1st to 15th, this fish was reported plentiful on the banks from 6 to 10 miles off; and during the first 10 days of October fair catches were made in-short each day.

Herring

Fishing commenced about April 19, but the catches were light until May 11th, from which date they were in abundance in the harbour and the several bays in this vicinity until about June 1st, when they moved off. During this period about 50 bankers were supplied with bait, and a large quantity was secured for lobster bait. Throughout the months of June, July and August the catches were very light and irregular, but from September 1st to 14th fair fishing was reported between Cape Bear and Boughton Island. During the remainder of the season the catches were only light, but fishermen were busily engaged netting in Cardigan and Boughton Bays.

Lobsters

Were first reported on May 10th, in small quantities, but during the following week the catch was considered fair for the time engaged fishing, as bad weather interfered greatly. From May 18th until June 20th, fair catches were reported regularly each day; but during the remainder of the season were scarce. About July 2nd, traps were moved from deep to shoal water when an improvement was found for a few days; but fish having again fallen off, several of the factories decided to close.

Mackerel

Were first taken on June 21st, from which date until October 10th the catches were light although regular. On September 24th they were taken in fair hauls off East Point, and on October 8th were taking hooks freely between East Point and Cape George. During the past season two schooners were employed chiefly hooking, and their total catch packed is estimated at 125 barrels whereas the number of barrels for boat fishermen will not exceed 65, which is considered poor. The boat fishermen complain that they are at a disadvantage in not obtaining pogie bait free of duty; and to succeed in this fishery a change of bait, they contend, is necessary, as at present their chief bait is herring and clams.

Squid

Were fairly plentiful during the first two weeks of September, but were not afterwards reported. From September 15th to 23rd they were reported plentiful on banks off Souris.

KILDARE.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 3rd, from which date until August 29th the catches were light. On September 2nd good fishing was reported which continued until the 11th, after which the catches were only fair until the 14th, when bad weather prevented fishing the rest of the season.

Hake

Were taken in catches varying from fair to poor from September 2nd to 14th.

Herring

Appeared in light quantities on May 2nd, but on the 4th they became quite plentiful and the catches until the 23rd were good. During the remainder of the month fair catches were made each day; but during the remainder of the season, as far as reported, were light.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 2nd, and the average catch was good until June 6th, after which the catches were light until the season closed. It is reported that notwithstanding the season was from 8 to 10 weeks in duration, the total catch was poor and will scarcely pay expenses.

Mackerel

Of very large size appeared on June 8th, and good hauls were made until the 11th, from which date until August 12th the catches were small; although they were reported schooling in-shore on the 5th of August. On August 13th an improvement was reported and fair takes were made each day until the 23rd, when stormy weather prevented successful fishing the remainder of the season.

MALPÈQUE.

Codfish

Appeared in small quantities about May 28th, but increased to fair on June 13th, from which date until the 5th October the catches were fairly good. Throughout the months of July and August windy weather interrupted the fishery, but it is generally considered that the season's catch has been a good average one.

Herring

Were first reported on May 3rd in fair quantities, but on the 8th they became very plentiful, and nets were reported full, as was also the case on the 23rd. During the month they were taken in fairly good quantities, fishermen getting all they required for bait and home consumption. None were afterwards reported.

Lobsters

Were taken about ten days earlier this season, the first catch having been reported on May 8th, from which date until the end of the month the catch was a good average. During the early part of June bad weather greatly interfered with fishing, and the catches were light. From June 13th to July 24th fair catches were made each day when weather permitted. The past season has been the most satisfactory one for some years past, and fishermen and packers are well satisfied with the season's work; there having been about 2,200 cases put up, which is an advance of 200 cases over 1894.

Mackerel

Appeared about a fortnight earlier this season, but the catches from June 10th to September 13th were light. During the latter part of August mackerel were reported to be large and fat—150 filling a barrel—and netters varied from 500 to 600. The in-shore fishery seems to be gradually diminishing, and fishermen are of the opinion that nets are a great injury to the mackerel, as they tend to frighten and drive them into deep water, and they further believe that the nets will ultimately drive them from the shores.

MIMINEGASH.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 1st, but the catches throughout the summer were light, as this branch is not vigorously prosecuted. During the latter part of September and former part of October the fishery was good.

Haddock and Hake

Were taken in light quantities during the last week of July.

Herring

Were first reported on May 4th, and the catches were good during the following week, but afterwards gradually decreased and the fishery closed about June 30th. Notwithstanding the shortness of the season the catch is reported good. The fishery between West Point and Gage Cape—a distance of about 25 miles—was poor the past year.

Lobster

Fishing opened this year on May 3rd with good prospects, as lobsters were reported plentiful; but on the 7th they began to decrease and fishing closed on June 8th, or about three weeks earlier than last season. Total catch considered below the average. Fishing between West Point and Gage Cape was poor the past season.

Mackerel

Appeared about June 25th, from which date until September 26th the catches, although quite regular, were light. On July 2nd they were reported schooling. It is reported that the hook and line fishery has been a failure, but netters did fairly well.

NAIL POND.

Codfish

Appeared June 3rd, but the catches were light until August 29th. On September 2nd good fishing was reported which lasted until the 11th, and for the following 3 days the catches were fair. Nothing afterwards reported.

Hake

Were taken in light catches from August 16th to September 11th, after which fair fishing was reported until the 14th, when this branch closed.

Herring

Were reported in good quantities on May 4th, and good hauls were made each day until the 19th, when they became somewhat scarcer and varied from fair to poor until June 3rd. From June 4th to 21st the catches were poor and fishing closed.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 3rd, and good catches were made until the 28th when a falling off was reported, and during the remainder of that month the catches were fair. From June 6th to 21st light catches were made daily, but on latter date this fishery closed.

Mackerel

Of very large size were taken in good quantities from June 8th to 10, inclusive, but on the day following became scarce and from the 17th the catches were very light until the end of the month. Nothing was reported throughout July, but on August 14th an improvement was reported and light takes were made each day until the 29th, from which date fair fishing was reported until September 5th, but during the remainder of the season the takes were light and the weather stormy.

Squid

Good supplies were reported to have been taken during the third week of May.

TIGNISH.

Codfish

Appeared June 3rd, and were taken in light catches until August 23rd, when they became more plentiful and fair catches were made each day until the 2nd of September, from which date they were good until the 11th. The only fishing reported after this date were a few fair catches until the 14th; the weather afterwards becoming stormy and unfit for small boats.

• *Hake* •

Were taken in catches varying from poor to fair during the first 2 weeks of September.

Herring

Were first reported on May 2nd, and a light catch was made, but on the following day they appeared in large quantities and good fishing was reported until the 23rd, there having been, during that period, some excellent hauls made. On the 24th they decreased somewhat, and until June 6th the hauls were only fair. From June 6th until the 21st light catches only were made and nothing was reported afterwards.

Lobster

Fishing commenced on May 2nd, and until June 5th good catches were reported regularly. On the 6th they began to decrease and during the remainder of the season the catches were light.

Mackerel

Appeared on June 6th, in fair quantities and during the 5 following days good hauls of very large fish were reported. From the 12th to September 29th the catches were light although there was a noticeable improvement on August 13th, and a few fair takes were made for a few days.

WATERFORD.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 3rd, but the catches until August 29th were light and somewhat irregular. From September 2nd to 11th good catches were made each day, but during the succeeding 3 days the catches were only fair and fishing closed,

Hake

Were taken in light catches from July 30th to September 11th, from which date until the 14th the catches were very fair.

Herring

Appeared in fair quantities on May 2nd, but on the 4th an improvement was reported, and until the 20th good catches were made each day. From May 20th until June 6th the catches varied from fair to poor, but from latter date until the 21st were poor. Nothing afterwards reported.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about April 27th, but they appeared very plentifully on May 2nd, from this station to Frog Pond, a distance of about 12 miles, and some excellent catches were made until the 17th, after which they gradually decreased until June 7th. During this month lobsters became so scarce that the greater number of packers took in their gear, while the others moved their traps down to North Cape where they met with fair success until the season closed.

Mackerel

Of very fair size were taken in good quantities from June 8th to 10th inclusive, but afterwards gradually decreased and the catches became poor; remaining so until the 30th of July, when they appeared fairly plentiful and fair hauls were made each day until the 15th of August. During the first 10 days of August, fair hauls were also made at North Cape. During the remainder of the season the catches at this station were light.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BEAVER HARBOUR.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 15th, but the catches throughout the season were light. On July 30th dog-fish struck in plentifully, and during the following month proved very troublesome. Total catch for season considered somewhat in advance of the previous year's catch.

Haddock

Fishing commenced the same time as cod, and the catches throughout the season were about the same, although the general catch is somewhat below that of 1894.

Hake

Struck in about June 21st in fair quantities, but owing to bad weather and scarcity of bait the catches were light the following week. On July 3rd they were reported in good quantities, and until the 23rd some excellent catches were made. From July 24th until August 24th the catches were light owing principally to scarcity of bait and prevalence of dog-fish; but on the 25th they gradually improved, and from the 1st to 10th of September the catches were again very good. From September 11th to October 4th the catches varied from very good to fair, but from latter date until the 15th they were light, and the general catch is considered below that of 1894.

Herring

On July 5th small herring were reported to be just striking in, and during the week following large quantities were taken and were sold for bait at \$3 per hogshead. On July 26th however, large fish appeared in fair quantities, and fair catches were made until August 3rd. From this latter date until the 24th the catches varied from very good to fair, but were afterwards scarce until September 19th, although small herring were very plentiful, and weirs were repeatedly reported full. On September 20th large herring became plentiful, and from that date until October 4th the catches were excellent, but were afterwards scarce until the season closed. It is reported that no herring were smoked at this station during the past season.

Lobsters,

Although not reported regularly, were fairly plentiful, as an advance of about 60 tons is reported for the past season. But taking into consideration the increased number of plant worked, the average catch per man will not be materially increased.

Mackerel

The only catches reported were during the second week of September, when light hauls were made each day.

Sardines

Were reported plentiful during the former part of the season, but scarce the latter part.

Shad

Struck in about September 12th, and light catches were made during that week, they having been the first taken for about 10 years.

Squid

Appeared plentifully from September 27th to October 4th, but during the remainder of the month were scarce.

CAMPOBELLO.

Codfish

Appeared on May 8th, and the total catch, as far as reported, has been fair for the season.

Haddock

Did not appear until May 17th, but the catch has been a fair average and realized good prices.

Hake

Appeared also on May 17th and were reported plentiful during the season; but the prices offered by the dealers were not sufficient to make it profitable for the fishermen.

Herring.

Information as to date of early catches has not been ascertained; but it is reported that this fish was very plentiful throughout the season; but the low prices offered for smoked and barrel herring were so discouraging to the fishermen, that a much lighter quantity has been cured than in former years.

Lobsters

Were first reported on May 8th, but as far as could be ascertained the catches were light.

Sardines

Appeared in fair quantities on May 7th, and the season's catch is considered good and the prices paid averaged \$3 per hogshead.

On the whole the total catch has been more than an average season's work as the following results will show, but the prices here ruled low.

RETURN OF FISH FOR THE DISTRICT OF CAMPOBELLO, N. B., UNDER FISHERIES
BUREAU, SEASON OF 1895.

Herring.....	1,220	bbls.
Herring, smoked.....	1,250	lbs.
Lobsters, fresh.....	36,000	"
Codfish.....	179,900	"
Pollock.....	421,300	"
Hake.....	161,000	"
Hake sounds.....	1,452	"
Haddock.....	436,300	"
Halibut.....	45,000	"
Smelts.....	4,000	"
Sardines.....	50,000	bbls.
Herring used for bait.....	1,176	"
Squid do.....	149	"
Cod oil do.....	5,500	galls.

CARAQUET.

Codfish

Appeared in small quantities on May 27th, but improved greatly on the 30th, and during the following week good catches were made each day. From June 5th to 30th very few catches were reported, but during the third week some excellent catches were made. From July 4th to August 16th the catches varied from good to fair, but for the remainder of the month were poor owing to bad weather. Throughout September fair catches were made each day with the exception of a few light ones during the second week. In October the fishery was irregular, there having been only a few catches made which varied from fair to good. Herring and clam bait were plentiful in this district during the entire season, but notwithstanding this fact, the total catch is considered somewhat lower than last season.

Herring

Were reported as early as April 20th, but nets were not set until May 1st, when light catches were made for a few days after which the fishery became good and remained so until the end of the month. Throughout the months of June, July and August, the catches, though very irregular, were on an average fair; with the exception of August 22nd, when boats were reported to have varied from 25 to 30 bbls.

From September 3rd to 25th good catches were made each day and during the former part of October the catches, although irregular, were fair. It is reported that the past season's catch has been the largest for the past several years.

Lobster

Fishing commenced about 10 days earlier this season and the catches, although reported somewhat irregularly, were good throughout the season. It is considered that the catches during the past season have been the largest for some years past.

Mackerel

Were first reported this season on July 4th, being somewhat later than last season, and the catches throughout the month varied from fair to poor although they were reported on July 24th to be taking hooks freely in Caraquet Bay. During the first ten days of August the catch was good but for the remainder of the season was poor.

ESCUMINAC.

Alewives,

With the exception of some fair catches during the first week of June, were scarce from May 23rd to June 19th.

Codfish

Appeared in light quantities on June 8th and the catches were regular each day until the 20th when an improvement was reported and catches varied from good to fair until July 22nd when they again became light until the end of the month. During the remainder of the season, catches were very fair and particularly good in the former part of September. The total catch for the season is considered good.

Herring

Were taken in light catches from May 2nd to 5th after which some excellent hauls were made until the 10th when they gradually decreased and nothing was reported after the 22nd.

Lobster

Fishing opened on May 2nd and fair catches were reported each day until the 22nd from which date they were poor until June 19th. From June 19th to July 5th the catches varied from good to fair but were poor during the remainder of the season. Total catch considered fairly good.

Mackerel

Appeared July 12th but the catches were light until September 4th notwithstanding that they were schooling from July 27th to 31st. From September 5th to 22nd the catches varied from fair to poor. Total catch for the season considered poor but fish were large and of fine quality.

Salmon

Were reported scarce from May 23rd to June 23rd after which catches varying from good to fair were taken until July 5th. During the remainder of the season the catches were light, and the total catch is considered poor.

Shad

Appeared in good quantities on May 23rd, but on the 25th the catches greatly diminished, and only light catches were reported until the season closed on June 18th. Total catch for season considered fair.

GRAND MANAN.

On account of the cable being out of repair throughout the whole fishing season, daily telegraphic information from Grand Manan has been impossible. The following synopsis is made from the weekly reports:—

Codfish

Reported poor May 20th to 27th, fair 27th to 31st; poor June 1st to 17th, fair 17th to 29th; fair July 14th to 20th, poor 20 to 28th; poor September 22nd to 28th. Reports from the outlying districts show: Fair catches on Bulkhead and Soundings May 15th to 17th; fair at Grand Manan's Bank, Ingall's Bank, Bulk Head and Soundings during latter half of July and up to August 3rd; fair, Soundings and Bulk Head August 11th; good, Ingall's Bank, August 10th to 17th, and again August 31st; fair, Bulk Head and Soundings September 7th, and at Clark's Rock and Southwest Head September 20th; one week's good fishing off White Head Island, October 12th. The total catch of dry cod is lighter than that of the previous year by about 500 qtls, while the catch of fresh cod is about the same.

Haddock

Reported as follows: Poor May 20th to 27th, fair 27th to 31st; poor, June 9th to 21st, good, 22nd to 29th; fair July 14th to 27th, poor, July 28th to August 10th, poor, September 1st to 7th. One week's good fishing in North Channel, May 31st, and some good catches latter part of June and July. Total catch estimated at 150 tons, which met a ready market in the upper Canadian cities.

Hake

Reported poor June 9th to 21st, good 21st to 29th; poor July 14th to 20th, fair 21st to 27th; poor July 28th to August 10th; very good August 11th to 17th; poor September 1st to 7th. The total catch shows a falling off of about 50 per cent as compared with last year; although the number of men and boats engaged equalled that of the previous year. No particular reason can be assigned for the decrease, except it might be that a scarcity of certain kinds of feed upon which this class of fish subsists, such as shrimp, was noticeable. However, as this has happened in former years, it may be due to some cause which as yet cannot be explained.

Halibut.

Total catch about 70 tons.

Herring

Reported poor June 1st to 15th, and July 14th to 20th; fair July 21st to 27th; poor July 28th to 31st; very good August 1st to 3rd, fair 4th to 10th, very good 11th to 17th; fair September 15th to 21st. On July 8th good catches of large net herring were reported taken on the Ripplings; also very large catches July 20th to 27th. Large quantities of herring reported at Dark Harbour Pond August 21st and September 28th; at Cheney's Head August 31st; at Flagg's Head August 17th, and at North Head October 12th. On the whole the past season's operations in the herring fishery have been very successful. In the smoked fish line there have been

cured upwards of 1,800,000 boxes, which shows quite an increase over last season. As fully two-thirds of these are fine bloaters, and realize 40 cents per box here,—the package furnished by the buyers free of charge,—this branch has paid well. This fish finds a ready market in the West Indies, and one box is equal to five such as I have enumerated in the total catch. The firm of Watt & Thomas, who are now doing an extensive business with haddock, also bid fair to open an extensive market for kippered herring in Ontario. This fish is packed in 1-lb cans, and are reported by some to even be superior to the Scotch kippers.

Lobsters.

From May 13th to June 8th the catch is reported fair; June 8th to 22nd poor. It is said that the total catch shows an increase of about 200 tons over that of the previous year. This improvement is attributed to the strict observance of close season and other protective measures.

SHIPPEGAN.

Codfish.

Appeared about three weeks earlier this season, and from May 18th to 24th good catches were reported each day, after which they were fair until the end of the month. During the first week of June some excellent catches were reported but during the remainder of the month they varied from fair to poor; particularly during the latter part when the weather was unfavourable. From July 1st to 22nd bait was very scarce and the catches of cod were consequently light. On the 23rd, however, they somewhat improved and until August 10th fair catches were reported each day although the total catch to above date was considered below that of last year; from August 10th to 26th the catches were again light owing to unfavourable weather; but on the 27th they appeared plentiful and very good fishing was reported until September 10th; after which the catches varied from fair to poor during the remainder of the month. During the first week of October excellent catches were reported each day and schooners were reported to have done very well. On the whole the past season's operations compare favourably with 1894, as the total catch is estimated to be about 15,000 qtls. During the fall months the schooners made excellent catches but the boat fishing was not vigorously prosecuted owing to stormy weather.

Halibut

Were taken in light catches from July 1st to August 6th, but were not reported afterwards.

Herring,

As far as reported, were only taken in the month of May; when catches varying from fair to good were reported during the second week but were scarce from the 18th to 23rd. Throughout the first week of September good catches were reported on Caraque Bank.

Lobster

Fishing commenced early as the weather was very favorable and excellent fishing was reported each day until June 3rd. About the 10th they began to fall off gradually and until July 22nd, when the fishery closed, the catches each day were very light. As far as could be ascertained the ten factories on Miscou Island packed, during the past season, about 6,200 cases; while those on the Gulf shore, about the same number, scarcely did as well, owing to the early falling off of this fish in June. It is estimated that there are about 70 boats engaged in the fisheries in this district which gives employment to about 330 people.

Mackerel

Were reported good and of large size on July 26th, but the catches afterwards were very irregular; there having been fair hauls made on August 7th, after which the fish were reported to be keeping on the bottom and would not take the hook. In the last week of August light catches were made each day but were not afterwards reported. In comparison with last season this fishery has been a failure; as the catch will not exceed 300 bbls. most of which was shipped fresh in ice to Boston. This failure has proved very trying to the fishermen of this district as the excellent results of 1894 encouraged them to greater preparations which were obtained at considerable cost.

Salmon

Were taken in light quantities from May 18th to 23rd, after which they slightly improved and fair fishing was reported until June 3rd. From June 3rd to 17th the catches were again light and the total catch was reported below that of the previous year to date. During the remainder of the month the catches varied from fair to poor and the fish were reported to be of small size.

QUEBEC.

ESQUIMAUX POINT.

Caplin

Were reported in good quantities from June 10th to 27th.

Codfish.

Reports from this station were not very regular during the past season as it is not a regular reporting station and all information received has been gathered by Mr. Vibert of Long Point who obtains information from several of the smaller places in his district and notifies the Bureau of the state of fishing; the first report indicated fair fishing from June 7th until July 21st, when stormy weather interfered and with the exception of an occasional good catch in August and September the fishery was poor until the end of the season. It is estimated that the total catch will be about 2,500 qtls.

Launce

Were taken in good quantities from June 7th until September 14th.

Salmon

Were reported to have been taken in light catches from June 14th until July 5th.

GASPÉ.

Codfish

Appeared on May 5th, from which date until the close of the season the catches were light, and the season's catch is considered poor.

Herring

Were taken in fairly good quantities during the first 2 weeks of May, but through out July the catches were very light and nothing was reported during the other months.

Lobsters.

Very few taken during the season.

Mackerel

Were first reported on June 19th and light catches were made until the 21st. Very few were afterwards taken, but on the 16th small mackerel were plentiful in outside bay and on September 2nd "tinkers" were plentiful in the harbour.

Salmon

Although scarce, were taken regularly from May 18th to July 8th.

Smelts

Were quite plentiful in the former part of October and the fishery is reported to have been good.

GRAND RIVER.

Codfish

Appeared about ten days later this season; it having been about the 27th May when the first catch was reported. From this date until the last of September the average catch was very fair, the summer catch having been much below that of previous years. Throughout October fishing was good and much better than last season; hence the total catch is considered fair. During the past season 35 boats have been added to the fleet, there having been 125 boats engaged in this fishery and reported to have averaged 75 draughts, which is only about one half of what the 90 boats averaged last season. Throughout the months of June, July and August bait was reported very scarce which greatly handicapped fishermen. During the first two weeks of June boats returned from banks with from 8 to 12 draughts; and but little was afterwards done owing to the continued scarcity of bait, and bad weather which prevented boats from remaining on banks during latter part of August.

Herring

Appeared first on April 20th in fair quantities and remained so until May 31st, from which date and until the end of June the catches were somewhat lighter. Throughout July, August and September the average catch was fair although somewhat irregular. About the same time at which they appeared at this station, fair quantities were also reported at Little River West. There is no special attention given this fishery as there is none exported; the catches being solely used for bait.

Lobsters

Were reported fairly plentiful at this station and Little River West on April 20th and continued so until May 3rd when they became plentiful and remained so until the 9th, after which they gradually decreased and fishing closed on June 15th. Catch for season considered an average one.

Mackerel

Very few are now caught in this vicinity. For years past they seem to have abandoned this part of the gulf and are now looked upon as a luxury.

Squid.

Were first taken on September 9th in small quantities, but during the succeeding five days gradually improved after which they again became scarce and remained so until the end of the month. During the first week of October some good catches were again reported. On September 26th they were reported on banks. This fish, during the past season, has not been as plentiful as in former years and very few are reported to have been taken inshore.

LONG POINT.

Caplin

Were reported quite plentiful from June 19th to July 2nd.

Codfish

Appeared June 17th, and from that date until September 8th the catches varied from good to fair when weather permitted; but bait becoming scarce the catches were correspondingly light until October 5th, when fishing closed for the season. It is reported that this season's operations on the Saguenay coast have been very poor and the average catch not much over half of last season's. This shortage is greatly owing to continuous heavy winds throughout the fishing season, and information received indicates that the fishermen of some districts have suffered to such an extent that they will be in want. The following particulars will show to what extent this branch is prosecuted at this station:—

Quintals of fish landed.	Number of boats in use.	Men employed.	Nets employed.	Value of boats and nets.
2,300	18	54	4	\$1,040.00

Launce

Appeared about two weeks earlier this season and some excellent catches were made on June 3rd and 4th, but during the remainder of the month, although they continued plentiful, the catches were not as good and were more irregular. From July 5th to August 28th they were quite as plentiful and more regular, and as a result fishermen obtained good supplies of bait. During the remainder of the season the catches were on an average fair.

Salmon,

As far as reported, were only taken in light catches from June 19th to July 5th, and the total catch will probably fall below that of the past two years.

MAGPIE.

Caplin

Fishing was good from June 5th to 20th, but was afterwards poor until July 2nd.

Codfish

Were reported in fair quantities on May 1st, from which time until July 13th, the catches varied from fair to poor. During the remainder of the season the catches as far as reported, were light. The following will show to what extent fishing is carried on at this station :—

Quintals of fish landed.	Number of boats in use.	Men employed.	Nets employed.	Value of boats and nets.
6,000	98	346	43	\$4,500 00

Launce

Were plentiful in the second week of July but afterwards scarce.

Salmon,

As far as reported, were only taken in light catches during the third week of June.

MOISIE RIVER.

Information has been very irregular from this station during the past season owing to the fact that there is no reporter for this district. The information received, as in past years, is gathered and forwarded to the Bureau by the reporter at Seven Islands.

Codfish

Appeared about June 4th, when a good catch were made; but nothing was reported afterwards until July 4th, when fair catches were made each day, until the 15th, from which date until the close of the season the catches were light.

Launce

Were taken in large quantities during the first two weeks of June and last two weeks of July, and were good, although irregular, throughout the months of August and September.

Salmon

Were reported fair from the 11th to 18th June, inclusive.

NEWPORT POINT.

Caplin

Were taken in catches varying from good to fair between June 8th and 20th.

Codfish

Appeared May 28th, and light catches were made each day until the 31st, when an improvement was reported and good fishing remained until June 11th, when they commenced to decrease and during the remainder of the month the catches were light, owing principally to the scarcity of bait. Throughout July the catch was on

an average fair and light takes were reported on the banks. In August, however, the catches were poor and irregular, and is wholly attributed to the scarcity of bait as fish were reported frequently fair on in-shore grounds. On August 21st nearly all the boats were reported on the banks and the catches in-shore were very light while the catches from the banks, during the greater part of September, varied from 7 draughts to 20 draughts. During the latter part of September, strong winds prevented successful fishing and but few catches were reported. Throughout the first week of October, although bait was scarce and weather bad and the in-shore catches light, the boats which were on the banks secured fares varying from 15 to 30 draughts. On the whole the past season's operations have not been as successful as the previous two years; as the in-shore fall fishery was very poor. Total catch estimated at 6,000 qtls. or about 2,000 qtls. short of 1894.

Herring

Appeared in fair quantities on May 3rd and with the exception of being somewhat irregular between May 12th and 30th the catches were on an average good until June 12th. From latter date until August 13th the average catch was fair and light takes were made on the banks during the third week of July. The total catch is estimated at 1,300 bbls., which is somewhat in excess of last season's catch.

Lobster

Fishing commenced May 3rd and was on an average fair throughout the month. During the first week of June the catches were light, but irregular. Total catch estimated at 7,000 cases, which is an advance over last season's catch.

Squid

Were first reported on August 9th in fair quantities, but were not afterwards reported until September 3rd from which date until the 11th fair hauls were made each day. After this they became very irregular and but few catches were made.

PASPEBIAC.

Caplin,

Although regular, were taken only in light hauls from June 1st to July 5th.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 1st, from which time until the 24th the catches were light but regular. Throughout the latter week bait could not be obtained and fishing was practically suspended. During the months of July, August and September the catches were again light when bait was scarce but good when bait could be obtained. In October fair fishing was reported and the fall catch is considered fair.

Herring

Fishing commenced on May 2nd and good catches were made each day until the 15th, when bad weather prevented fishing on the 16th and the catches afterwards gradually decreased until the 24th, from which date until the last of September they were poor and very irregular throughout. In the former part of October this fishery became fairly good and the fall catch gave promise of being fair.

Squid

Were taken in light quantities from September 11th to 24th.

PERCÉ.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 25th, and the catches were fair until June 4th, after which bait became scarce and catches light and remained so during the entire season; although the poor catches were often interspersed with very good fares which might have been predominant, had bait been obtainable.

Herring

Appeared in fair quantities on May 3rd, but on the following day became very plentiful, and excellent catches were reported until June 6th, after which but few were reported until July 12th. During the remainder of the season catches were light and somewhat irregular throughout August, September and October.

Lobsters

Varied from good to fair from May 2nd to 13th, when stormy weather slackened catches, which continued light until the season closed.

Squid

Were taken in light supplies, regularly, from September 9th to October 13th.

INT ST. PETER.

Codfish

Appeared about May 28th, but were only taken in small quantities until about the 28th of August, owing chiefly to high winds and strong tides; although, as in former years, the scarcity of bait helped to make an unsuccessful fishing. From August 28th, until the close of the season the average catch was fair. On July 13th cod were reported good on banks, but towards the latter part of the month the catches had somewhat decreased. About August 3rd, fishermen reported a good appearance of cod on the banks, but no catches were reported until the 24th, when they became very good and continued so until about the middle of September. The average catch per boat during the past season is reported to be about 95 draughts which is about 30 draughts per boat below the catch of 1894.

Herring

Were reported on May 1st, to be fairly plentiful and the catch throughout the month was on an average good. During the first three weeks of June they were very plentiful but afterwards were fair until the 11th of July, during the remainder of which month they were scarce. During the remainder of the season the catches varied from fair to poor.

Lobsters

Varied from fair to good from May 1st until June 5th, from which date until the 20th the catch was light. Total catch for the season considered fair.

Squid

Appeared about August 10th, and although reported plentiful the catches were light until about September 15th, after which they varied from fair to good until the 28th. During the first two weeks of October the catches only varied from fair to poor.

RIDGE POINT.

Although not a reporting station the following particulars were received which will enable those interested to see to what extent fishing is prosecuted at this station.

Quintals of Fish landed.	Number of Boats in use.	Men employed.	Nets employed.	Value of Boats and Nets.
1,500	26	90	3	\$1,150

SEVEN ISLANDS.

Caplin

Were first reported on May 22nd and very good catches were made during the remainder of the month.

Codfish

Appeared about June 4th, and were taken in good quantities until about July 4th, when the catch became poor for a few days and finally averaged fair for the remainder of the month. With the exception of some fair catches during the third week of August, the average catch for the remainder of the season was poor. It is reported that the total catch for this season will be much less than last, and is attributed to the stormy weather during the season.

Halibut

Were taken in fair quantities during the last two days of May. Nothing afterwards.

Herring

Were reported on May 14th to have struck in, but no catches were made until the 22nd when fishing was good until the 31st. The only catches afterwards reported were from July 9th to 15th, when light catches were reported each day.

Launce

Appeared plentifully on May 29th and during the entire season, with the exception of a period from August 14th to 23rd, when the catches were only fair, the catches were reported very good.

Mackerel

Of small size were taken in small quantities by seine with launce during the last week of August.

Salmon

Were on an average fair from May 21st to June 4th.

SHELDRAKE.

Caplin

Good catches were made each day from June 10th to 27th.

Codfish

Were first reported on May 24th, and until September 25th the average catch was fair; although the fishing was very irregular during August and September. From October 3rd to 12th light catches were reported each day. Of the 60 boats fishing this season in this district it is estimated that the total catch will be about 5,000 draughts green or about 3,700 qtls. dry fish.

Launce

Although reported very irregularly were plentiful from June 7th to September 14th.

Salmon

A few light catches were reported from June 14th to 25th.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

Codfish

Were reported very irregularly throughout the season and although catches varied from good to fair from June 5th to September 25th, the following will give a better idea of the past season's catch, etc.:—

Quintals of fish landed.	Number of boats in use.	Men employed.	Nets employed.	Value of boats and nets.
5,981	92	289	13	\$3,500 00

Launce,

As codfish, were reported irregularly from July 26th to September 5th, but were on an average fair.

Salmon

Were reported to be quite plentiful during the first two weeks of June.

ST. MARGUERITE.

Codfish

Were taken in good quantities from July 4th to 16th, but during the remainder of the month fishing was stopped by stormy weather. Throughout September, and former part of October, the catches were light, owing chiefly to bad weather.

Launce

Were reported in good quantities throughout July and September.

THUNDER RIVER.

Caplin

Were reported good during the last week of June.

Codfish

Were not reported regularly, but catches, with the exception of some fair ones during July, were poor throughout the season.

Launce

Appeared in fair quantities on June 5th, but few were reported to have been taken. Good supplies were obtained in the second week of July, first week of August and from the 6th to 10th of September. It is reported that bad weather during the greater part of the season interfered greatly with fishing operations.

ANTICOSTI.

ENGLISH BAY AND STRAWBERRY COVE.

Alewives

Were reported very plentiful from October 2nd to 11th.

Caplin

First reported good 12th of June, and afterwards at intervals from fair to good until June 26th.

Codfish

Appeared plentifully on May 30th, and the average catch was good until June 11th, from which date the catches were light owing to unfavourable weather, until about July 7th; after which very fair catches were made for about a week, when bait became scarce and catches consequently light, until August 28th. From August 29th until the end of September catches varied from fair to poor owing to unsettled weather; but during the former part of October some very good fishing was reported. Total catches are as follows:

English Bay,—12 boats,—475 qtls., dry cod, and 100 draughts green cod.

Strawberry Cove—23 boats(single)—610 qtls. dry cod.

Halibut

Although this fish was not reported, the total catch at Strawberry Cove is estimated at 20 bbls.

Herring

Were first reported on May 29th in fair quantities and at Ellis Bay on June 6th, at which place they struck in, in great abundance and remained plentiful until the rough weather set in about June 14th. From June 14th to September 25th the catches were light, although some very fair hauls were reported at intervals between these latter dates. It is estimated that the total catch at Strawberry Cove will be about 210 bbls., but the amount at English Bay could not be ascertained.

Squid

Were taken in light supplies from August 12th to September 11th.

FOX BAY.

Caplin

Were not reported at this station, but were fair off Heath Point June 22nd.

Codfish

Struck in fair abundance with the herring on May 22nd, and left with them on June 13th, during which time some very good catches were made, but the average was only fair. Nothing of any consequence was taken during the remainder of the season with the exception of some excellent fishing at Heath Point, between July 17th and August 12th, where schooners made some good catches.

Herring

Struck in on May 22nd, and with the exception of short interruptions by northerly winds, continued abundant until June 13th, when they finally left. About the middle of July, light catches were reported in the vicinity of Heath Point.

Squid

None reported.

SOUTH-WEST POINT.

Alewives

Were reported apparently abundant from September 1st to November 6th.

Caplin

Were first reported plentiful on June 1st, but on the 3rd they struck in off South-West Point, and remained in fair abundance until July 15th, but seldom came inshore.

Codfish

Appeared on June 12th in small quantities, but during the remainder of the month the catches varied from good to fair. From July 6th to September 7th, the catches were light and irregular, owing chiefly to a great scarcity of bait which existed during the latter half of July, and the unfavourable weather the rest of this period.

Herring

Were first reported on June 12th, but the catches, as far as reported, were light throughout the season; nothing having been reported after September 7th.

Squid

Were taken in fair supplies after August 5th.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Codfish

Were first reported on June 6th, but the catches until September 12th were light and somewhat irregular throughout July. From September 13th to 17th, inclusive, good catches were made each day but nothing was afterwards reported. It is said that this fish is keeping out in deeper water and that they were more plentiful in the fall than in the spring, but owing to the very rough weather boats were unable to remain any time on the grounds and the catch is consequently about 25 per cent of last season's.

Herring

Were reported to have struck in at Amherst Harbour on May 7th, and on the following day excellent catches were made there and at Cape Meule. During the remainder of the month the average catch was good at all stations and it is reported that they remained longer around the islands this year than in past years.

Lobsters

Were first reported in fair quantities on May 16th, but were not nearly as plentiful as last year; and the average catch until June 5th was fair and some very good catches were made at West Point on May 27th. On June 3rd, the catches were reported decreasing on north-western and northern parts and in Pleasant Bay, as bait was very scarce; but on the south-western part of the islands very good fishing was reported. From June 5th to July 2nd, the catches were light and fishermen were reported to be taking gear up on latter date. It is reported that the catch of lobsters on the eastern and western portions of this district has been good and in excess of last year; while on the north-western side and in Pleasant Bay the catch has been about one-third less than that of 1894.

Mackerel

Were first reported on June 4th, and although not as abundant as usual were larger in size and were taken in light hauls until July 27th. On July 1st they were reported taking hooks freely at South Beach and some boats had 200. On the 22nd they were reported schooling in large quantities in different places but would not take the hook freely or strike in in as large quantities as in years past. On the 27th they were reported to have been very plentiful at Wolf Island, Grosse Isle and Etang du Nord and boats did very well for a few days. From July 31st to August 7th, although fish were plentiful, the catches were only fair owing to stormy weather and the total catch to August 5th was reported to have been about the same as last year. From the 8th to 15th inclusive, the catches were light owing to continued rough weather; but on the 16th large and fat fish were reported schooling very plentifully on the northern part of the island and very good fishing was reported at Bryon Island. During the remainder of the month the catches were light, but the fish appeared in all sections, and boats at Grosse isle and Wolf Island made very good takes. During the first 3 weeks of September the average catch was only fair as the weather was so severe that boats could not remain out longer than one or two hours a day. The mackerel taken are said to have been larger and fatter than for many years past. On the whole the spring fishery has been fairly good and fish were of better quality than in the preceding year. It is said that the weather throughout the past season was very severe and in addition to this a large fleet of vessels from other parts of the coast, setting their nets outside, prevented the mackerel from striking inshore.

I have the honour to be sir, your obedient servant

W. M. HUTCHINS,

Officer in charge Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

APPENDIX No. 6.

THE FUR SEALING INDUSTRY OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, AS AFFECTED BY THE BEHRING SEA AWARD AND CONSEQUENT LEGISLATION, AS WELL AS BY THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

BY R. N. VENNING.

Part I.—THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

A general outline of the standing of this question has, from year to year, been recorded in the departmental reports, the last, that for 1894, in dealing with the operations of the year immediately following the promulgation of the Paris Award Regulations, reviewed somewhat fully the machinery for that year provided to give effect to the award and consequent legislation.

The text of the legislation provided by the respective governments, as well as that of the instructions to the naval officers charged with the patrol of the waters affected by the award, formed part of the article, as also did that of the temporary and tentative agreement reached during 1894, for the sealing up of the implements of the sealing vessels traversing the North Pacific Ocean, east of the 180th meridian, during the close season.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEALING FLEET.

The following schedule shows the sealing fleet and the point of destination of each vessel which cleared for the spring fishery on the north-west coast of America, and on the coast of Japan, respectively:

BRITISH COLUMBIA Sealing Fleet, 1895.

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Crew.		Owners and Managing Owners.	Destination.	Sailed.
			White.	Indian.			
Agnes McDonald.	107	M. F. Cutler.	25		J. Collister.	Japan.	Jan. 10, 1895.
Ainoko.	75	George Heater.	6		William Grant.	B. C. coast.	do 26, 1895.
Amateur.	18	C. Jipson.	2		C. Jipson.	do	do 28, 1895.
Annie C. Moore.	113	C. Hackett.	9		Charles Hackett.	do	do 23, 1895.
Annie E. Paint.	82	A. Bissett.	26		E. B. Marvin & Co.	Japan.	do 8, 1895.
Artistic.	86	O. Scarf.	22		William Munsie.	do	do 25, 1895.
Aurora.	41	T. Harold.	7		T. Harold.	B. C. coast.	Feb. 1, 1895.
Beatrice.	66	Macauley.	5		William Grant.	do	Jan. 19, 1895.
Beatrice.	49				Wrede & Doering.	do	do 19, 1895.
Borealis.	37	E. Robbins.	21		Thomas Harold.	Japan.	do 4, 1895.
Brenda.	100	C. E. Locke.	26		R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	do	do 14, 1895.
C. D. Rand.	51	J. J. Whiteley.	6		Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	B. C. coast.	do 15, 1895.
Carlotta G. Cox.	76	C. J. Harris.	23		E. B. Marvin & Co.	Japan.	do 10, 1895.
Casco.	63	C. LeBlanc.	19		George Collins.	do	do 10, 1895.
City of San Diego.	46	S. Pike.	17		H. F. Siewerd, William Munsie.	do	do 4, 1895.
Diana.	50	A. Nelson.	19		E. B. Marvin & Co., George Collins.	do	do 8, 1895.
Dona Siewerd.	93	Siewerd.	8		Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., & H. F. Siewerd.	B. C. coast.	do 19, 1895.
E. B. Marvin.	96	W. D. Byers.	26		H. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., & E. B. Marvin & Co.	Japan.	do 10, 1895.
Enterprise.	69	J. Daley.	6		Thos. Earl, Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.	B. C. coast.	Feb. 7, 1895.
Favourite.	80	L. McLean.	7		R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	do	do 4, 1895.
Fawn.	59	M. Keefe.	6		Thomas Earle.	do	Jan. 29, 1895.
Fisher Maid.	21	Chippis.	1		Chippis.	do	do 26, 1895.
Florence M. Smith.	99	L. McGrath.	9		C. J. Kelly, Marvin & Co.	do	Feb. 14, 1895.
Geneva.	92	W. O'Leary.	27		Hall, Goepel & Co.	Japan.	Dec. 31, 1894.
Kate.	58	O. Bucholz.	6		Captain Warren.	B. C. coast.	Jan. 30, 1895.
Katharine.	81	I. Gould.	6		I. Gould.	do	do 23, 1895.
Kilmeny.	18	R. Southley.	3		F. A. Nicholson.	do	Feb. 6, 1895.
Labrador.	25	J. Williams.	17		J. Williams.	do	do 4, 1895.
Libbie.	93	F. Hackett.	8		C. Hackett.	do	Jan. 23, 1895.
Mary Ellen.	63	G. R. Ferey.	9		V. Jacobson.	Japan.	do 11, 1895.
Mary Taylor.	43	R. Lavender.	13		A. Bechtel.	B. C. coast.	do 15, 1885.
Mascot.	40	E. Larenz.	7		H. F. Siewerd.	Japan.	Dec. 28, 1894.
Maud S.	97	R. E. McKeil.	8		Rithet & Co., Ltd.	B. C. coast.	Jan. 22, 1895.
May Bell.	58	E. Shields.	7		William Munsie.	do	do 22, 1895.
Mermaid.	73	W. Whiteley.	24		Robert Ward & Co.	Japan.	do 8, 1895.
Mountain Chief.	23	J. Nawassum.	3		J. Nawassum.	B. C. coast.	Feb. 4, 1895.
Ocean Belle.	83	P. Martin.	23		Hall, Goepel & Co.	Japan.	Jan. 4, 1895.
Oscar & Hattie.	81	T. Magnuson.	6		Thomas Earle.	B. C. coast.	do 23, 1895.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOULING FLEET, 1895—Concluded.

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Crew.		Owners and Managing Owners.	Destination.	Sailed.
			White.	Indian.			
Otto.....	86	J. McLeod.....	6	28	William Munsie.....	B. C. coast.....	Jan. 24, 1895.
Pachwellis.....	19	J. Nyetam.....		16	James Nyetam.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1895.
Pioneer.....	54	W. E. Baker.....	24		A. Bechtel.....	Japan.....	Jan. 11, 1895.
Rosie Olsen.....	39	A. Whidden.....	6	20	A. K. Munroe.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1894.
Sadie Turpel.....	36	J. Anderson.....	19		D. Campbell.....	do.....	Jan. 19, 1895.
Sapphire.....	109	W. Cox.....	8	36	E. B. Marvin & Co.....	B. C. coast.....	do 23, 1895.
San Jose.....	31	M. Foley.....	6	21	Rithet & Co.....	do.....	do 27, 1895.
Saucy Lass.....	38	D. Martin.....	6	20	Alexander Rosse.....	Japan.....	do 11, 1895.
Shelby.....	16	C. Clanssen.....	10		Louis Wille.....	B. C. coast.....	Feb. 13, 1895.
South Bend.....	21	C. F. Dillon.....			C. F. Dillon.....	do.....	do 13, 1895.
Teresa.....	63	G. Meyer.....	7	24	Thomas Babington.....	do.....	do 1, 1895.
Triumph.....	88	C. N. Cox.....	8	36	E. B. Marvin & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 23, 1895.
Umbrina.....	98	C. Campbell.....	25		R. P. Rithet & Co.....	Japan.....	do 14, 1895.
Vera.....	60	W. Shields.....	20		E. B. Marvin & Co.....	do.....	do 18, 1895.
Victoria.....	63	R. Balcom.....	5	25	do.....	B. C. coast.....	do 29, 1895.
Viva.....	92	M. Pike.....	23		William Munsie.....	Japan.....	do 4, 1895.
Walter E. Farlie.....	68	L. Magnuson.....	6	28	Thomas Farlie.....	B. C. coast.....	Feb. 16, 1895.
Walter L. Rich.....	76	S. Balcom.....	6	25	George E. Munroe.....	do.....	do 23, 1895.

CUSTOMS, CANADA,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 11, 1895,
Victoria, B.C.

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

The list represents a total of 56 vessels, 22 of which were destined for the Asiatic coast and 34 for the North American coast.

An examination of the schedule shows that 3 vessels cleared in December 1894, the "Rosie Olsen," the "Mascot" and the "Geneva," on the 27th, 28th and 31st respectively, all of them bound for the Asiatic side. These were consequently the earliest clearances for the sealing season of 1895; the remainder of the fleet following them in January and February, forty clearing in the former and thirteen in the latter month; so that by the end of February the whole of the spring sealing fleet had cleared for the sealing grounds, and distributed themselves along both shores of the North Pacific Ocean.

In addition to this fleet of 56 vessels, there remained in the port of Victoria the following sealers intending to participate in the Behring Sea seal fishery at the expiry of the close-season on the 31st July:—

"Henrietta"	31 Tons.
"Minnie"	46 do
"Penelope"	70 do
"South Bend"	21 do
"Venture"	48 do
"Wanderer"	25 do
"W. P. Sayward"	60 do

LEGISLATION.

No change has been made in the Imperial legislation—"Behring Sea award Act, 1894,"—but in order that due effect should be given to the arrangements under articles 4 and 7 of the award, provided for by Order in Council of 1894, a subsequent Imperial Order in Council was passed on the 2nd February, 1895, of which the following is the text:—

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

ISLE OF WIGHT,

The second day of February, 1895.

Present.

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President. Lord Kensington.
Marquess of Ripon. Mr. Cecil Rhodes.
Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by "The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894," it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make orders for carrying into effect the provisions of the Behring Sea Arbitration Award set out in the First Schedule to that Act, and therein referred to as the scheduled provisions:

And whereas arrangements have been made between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States for giving effect to Articles 4 and 7 of the said scheduled provisions, and it is expedient that effect should be given to those arrangements by an Order in Council under the said Act:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. On the application of the owner or master of any British sailing-vessel intended to be employed in fur-seal fishing under the provisions of the recited Act, a Secretary of State, or any person duly authorized by him for the purpose, may, if satisfactory evidence as required by the said article 7 has been given by such owner or master of the fitness of the men to be employed by him on said vessel in the said fishing, grant a special license in the form in the schedule hereto, authorizing that vessel (for the year mentioned in the license) to fish for fur-seals during the period in the manner and in the waters in which fur seal is allowed by the recited Act; and the said special license, when so granted, shall be carried on board the said vessel at all times while so employed.

2. Every British sailing-vessel provided with a special license under this Order shall show, under her national colours, a flag, not less than 4 feet square, of two equal triangular pieces, yellow and black, joined from the right-hand upper corner of the fly to the left-hand lower corner of the luff, the part above and to the left to be black, and the part to the right and below to be yellow.

3. If in the case of any vessel there is any contravention of these regulations, a Secretary of State, or any person duly authorized by him for the purpose, whether any penalty has been recovered under the recited Act or not, may revoke the special license, whether the same was granted by a Secretary of State or by such person.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Behring Sea Award Order in Council, 1895," and "The Behring Sea Award Order in Council, 1894," and this Order may together be cited as "The Behring Sea Award Orders in Council, 1894 and 1895."

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberly, K. G., and the Most Honourable the Marquess of Ripon, K. G., two to Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them respectively appertain.

And whereas the immediate operation of the immediate operation of this Order is urgent, this Order shall come into operation forthwith.

C. L. PEEL.

THE LICENSE.

The Order in Council above quoted, necessitated some change in the form of license which had been tentatively adopted in 1894, although the changes were entirely of a formal character, involving no inconvenience or additional restrictions to, or upon the sealers.

Moreover, certain objections had been interposed by the Canadian Government to the form of license provided for by the Imperial Order in Council of 1894.

It was thought that it would be preferable if the issue of the licenses were not limited to a Secretary of State, and the master, as well as the owner, of a vessel could apply for the license and satisfy the issuing officer as to the fitness of his hunters. Otherwise, it appeared to the Canadian government, that unnecessary delay and complication were not unlikely to arise.

Her Majesty's Government concurred in the view of the Canadian Government in this respect, and the modifications in form, necessitated by the Imperial Order in Council of 1895, were such as removed all cause for objection.

The license accordingly issued in the following form:—

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD ACT, 1894.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1895.

Special License.

Whereas the British sailing vessel..... is intended to be employed in fishing for fur-seals under the provisions of "The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894."

And whereas satisfactory evidence of the fitness of the men who are to be employed on board the said vessel in the said fishing, has been given by..... the owner, or (owners or master) of the said vessel.

And whereas I, Alexander Roland Milne, Collector of Customs at the Port of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have been duly authorized by a Secretary of State to grant special licenses under the provisions of the above mentioned Act and Order in Council.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above mentioned Act and Order in Council I hereby authorize the said vessel for the year..... to be employed in fur-seal fishing during the period of time, in the manner and in the waters in which fur-seal fishing is allowed by the above mentioned Act.

This special license is subject to revocation in case of any contravention of the above mentioned Act or Order in Council.

Given under my hand this..... day of..... 189.....

.....
Collector of Customs.

at the Port of.....

The announcement of the issue of the Imperial Order in Council, with attendant changes in the license form, reached the department only subsequent to the departure of the sealing fleet, thus the issue of the new license form was impracticable, consequently all the vessels included in the foregoing list which cleared on sealing voyages during 1895, left port with licenses in the form as agreed upon for the previous year.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SEALING UP OF IMPLEMENTS.

This agreement, which had been entered into between the two governments, for 1894, but to which Canada had been unable to accede, was intended to afford an opportunity to the masters of sealing vessels to establish their *bona fides* by voluntarily having their sealing implements secured under seal when traversing, during the close season, on their homeward voyages or otherwise, the waters affected by the Paris Award.

The contention being that by thus rendering it impossible to use their implements, the sealers would be free from molestation on the suspicion of having contravened the award regulations by hunting seals at a time when such operations were prohibited.

The arrangement was opposed by Canada, on the ground that it formed a very substantial extension of the measure of interference with British vessels at sea, warranted by the terms of the award.

It, however, was purely optional with the master of the vessel who was free to either avail himself of the expedient or not, as he might elect.

The experience of 1894, showed conclusively that while the agreement did not operate to secure the sealers from unnecessary interference and seizure, it was interpreted as providing a new ground, wholly outside the award, for seizing British sealing vessels, as demonstrated by the seizure by United States authorities of the schooners "Wanderer" and "Favourite," charged with having each one unsealed gun on board, notwithstanding that in the case of the former vessel, the master had taken the precaution of voluntarily having his fishing implements sealed; the one gun discovered by the boarding officer, after minute search, being the private property of the mate who had stowed it away.

The gun found on board the "Wanderer" was a signal rocket gun, used to recall the boats at night and wholly unfitted for use in killing seals. The practical effect of the agreement had, therefore, been to constitute the possession of fire-arms on board a sealing schooner during the close season, an offence punishable by seizure notwithstanding that no such offence was contemplated by the award or the Imperial legislation effecting it.

Early in the month of May, Her Majesty's Government announced the decision reached not to renew for 1895 this agreement with the United States' Government, which decision was immediately communicated to the collector of customs at Victoria.

THE PATROL FLEET.

The United States patrol fleet detailed for the duty of enforcing the award regulations consisted this year of seven vessels, viz.:

The revenue cutters, "Rush," "Bear," "Corwin," "Wolcott," "Grant," "Perry," and the United States Fish Commission steamer "Albatross."

The vessels detailed by Her Majesty's Government for similar duty, were H.M.S. "Pheasant" and H.M.S. "Nymph."

BOARDING OF BRITISH VESSELS BY U. S. PATROL SHIPS.

The following statement will show the several boardings of the vessels forming the Canadian sealing fleet, during the sealing season in Behring Sea, giving the date and position at sea of each boarding and the names of the boarding vessel and officer.

SEALING SEASON, 1895.
List of Boardings in Behring Sea by United States Revenue Cutters.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Masters.	Boarding Vessels.	Dates.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Position and catch certified correct by
Vera.....	60	W. Shields.....	U.S.R.C. Rush.....	1895. Aug. 24..	54 59 N.	168 03W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st Lieut.
do	60	do	do	do 31..	55 03 N.	168 15W.	F. H. Dinock, 2nd do
C. G. Cox	76	Charles Harris.....	do	do 21..	55 03 N.	170 24W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	76	do	do	do 28..	55 21 N.	170 08W.	E. V. Johnson, 2nd do
Triumph.....	98	Clarence N. Cox.....	Perry.....	do 5..	55 03 N.	167 05W.	F. S. Van Boskerck, 3rd do
do	98	do	Rush.....	do 9..	55 03 N.	167 05W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	98	do	do	do 12..	54 51 N.	167 20W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	98	do	do	do 19..	54 57 N.	168 13W.	D. A. DeOtt, 1st do
do	98	do	do	Sept 3..	55 05 N.	169 25W.	K. W. Perry, 2nd do
Katherine	81	Isaac Gould.....	Grant.....	Aug. 11..	54 57 N.	167 58W.	J. G. Ballinger, 2nd do
do	81	do	do	do 24..	54 47 N.	168 27W.	E. V. Johnson, 2nd do
Borealis	37	Edgar F. Robbins.....	Rush.....	do 26..	56 00 N.	172 32W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
Minnie	46	Victor Jacobson.....	Perry.....	do 11..	54 55 N.	167 57W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
Agnes McDonald.....	107	M. P. Cutler.....	Grant.....	do 5..	54 53 N.	167 43W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	107	do	do	do 10..	54 59 N.	168 30W.	(F. H. Dinock, 2nd do
do	107	do	do	do 14..	55 23 N.	168 27W.	(K. W. Perry, 2nd do
do	107	do	do	do 24..	54 55 N.	168 10W.	(F. H. Dinock, 2nd do
Libbie.....	92	Fred Hackett.....	Rush.....	do 22..	55 59 N.	173 11W.	J. G. Ballinger, 2nd do
do	92	do	Perry.....	do 25..	56 12 N.	172 12W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	92	do	do	Sept. 2..	56 11 N.	172 47W.	C. S. Craig, 2nd do
Mary Ellen.....	79	George R. Ferey.....	Rush.....	July 27..	do	do	J. G. Ballinger, 2nd do
do	79	do	do	Sept. 19..	do	do	Boarded in Ounalaska Harbour.
Maud S.....	97	Robt. E. McKeil.....	Bear.....	Aug. 19..	55 03 N.	169 49W.	do
do	97	do	do	do 19..	55 03 N.	169 42W.	Position and catch certified correct by F. M. Dunwoody, 1st Lieut.
Annie E. Paint.....	78	Alfred Bissett.....	Grant.....	do 16..	55 24 N.	170 18W.	F. H. Dinock, 2nd do
do	78	do	Rush.....	do 19..	55 03 N.	170 17W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	78	do	do	do 26..	56 06 N.	172 35W.	C. S. Craig, 2nd do
do	78	do	Perry.....	Sept. 2..	56 03 N.	172 12W.	F. S. Van Boskerck, 3rd do
Henrietta.....	30	W. D. McDougall.....	Rush.....	Aug. 3..	55 31 N.	166 18W.	F. S. Van Boskerck, 3rd do
do	30	do	do	do 21..	54 27 N.	167 14W.	J. G. Ballinger, 2nd do
Wanderer.....	25	Henry Faxton.....	Grant.....	do 15..	54 09 N.	167 15W.	(D. F. Lezier, Captain
							(K. W. Perry, 2nd Lieut.

List of Boardings in Behring Sea by United States Revenue Cutters—Concluded.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Masters.	Boarding Vessels.	Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Position and catch certified correct by
E. E. Marvin.....	99	W. D. Byers.....	U.S.R.C. Grant....	1895. Aug. 21..	55 02 N.	170 27W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd Lieut
do	99	do	Perry.....	do 26..	56 00 N.	172 28W.	C. S. Craig, 2nd do
do	99	do	Rush.....	do 26..	56 18 N.	172 47W.	F. S. Van Bosterok, 3rd do
Beatrice, Shanghai..	66	D. G. Macauley...	do	Sept. 2..	54 52 N.	169 15W.	K. W. Perry, 2nd do
Oscar and Hatlie...	81	Theo. Magnesen...	do	Aug. 11..	55 01 N.	167 26W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	81	do	Rush.....	do 12..	54 49 N.	168 03W.	J. G. Ballinger, 2nd do
do	81	do	do	do 14..	55 17 N.	168 25W.	K. W. Perry, 2nd do
do	81	do	do	do 18..	55 20 N.	170 05W.	F. S. Van Bosterok, 3rd do
do	81	do	do	do 20..	55 00 N.	169 48W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	81	do	do	do 31..	55 20 N.	167 43W.	K. W. Perry, 2nd do
San Jose.....	31	M. Foley.....	do	do 14..	55 05 N.	167 25W.	W. V. E. Jacobs, 2nd do
do	31	do	do	do 11..	54 47 N.	167 38W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	31	do	Rush.....	do 24..	55 10 N.	167 58W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	31	do	do	Sept. 2..	54 57 N.	168 45W.	K. W. Perry, 2nd do
South Bend.....	20	C. F. Dillon.....	do	Aug. 22..	54 53 N.	166 36W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	20	do	Rush.....	Sept. 3..			do
do	20	do	Rush.....	Aug. 7..	55 24 N.	169 02W.	Boarded and inspected at Oumalaska, C. S. Craig, 2nd do
Enterprise.....	69	John Daley.....	do	Aug. 17..	55 05 N.	169 53W.	Position and catch certified correct by J. G. Ballinger, 2nd do
do	69	do	do	do 17..	55 11 N.	170 03W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	69	do	Grant.....	do 20..	55 11 N.	170 03W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	69	do	do	do 28..	55 18 N.	170 17W.	J. G. Berry, 2nd do
do	69	do	Perry.....	do 28..	55 18 N.	170 17W.	E. V. Johnson, 2nd do
do	69	do	do	Sept. 1..	55 03 N.	169 53W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
Saucy Lass.....	42	Daniel Martin....	do	Aug. 11..	54 47 N.	167 38W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	42	do	Grant.....	do 12..	54 48 N.	167 31W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	42	do	Rush.....	do 12..	54 48 N.	167 31W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
C. D. Rand (of Vancouver)	51	John J. Whiteley..	do	do 5..	54 57 N.	167 45W.	F. S. Van Bosterok, 3rd do
do	51	do	do	do 11..	54 33 N.	166 36W.	F. M. Dunwoody, 1st do
do	51	do	do	do 31..	54 50 N.	168 08W.	do
do	51	do	Grant.....	do 31..	55 18 N.	167 48W.	John G. Berry, 2nd do
do	51	do	do	Sept. 3..	55 03 N.	169 23W.	K. W. Perry, 2nd do

PORT OF VICTORIA, B.C.

A. R. MILNE,
Collector.

This list represents a total of thirty-five vessels visited. An examination will show that between the 3rd August and the 20th September, the aggregate number of boardings was 106, an average of three to each sealing vessel, distributed among the fleet as follows:—

Boarded once.....	7 vessels.
“ twice.....	10 “
“ three times	4 “
“ four times	6 “
“ five times.....	5 “
“ six times	3 “

Upon search of the vessels and examination of the skins, the boarding officers certified in the official log-books, the time of boarding, the position of the vessel at sea, and the number of seal skins at the time on board.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the masters of the sealing fleet, over the trouble and inconvenience to which they are subjected by these inquisitorial visits and searches.

A statement by one of the masters describes the methods adopted by the boarding officers. The vessel was searched against his will, the skins which had been carefully salted and put in the hold, were pulled out of the salt and left scattered around, necessitating their being re-salted and re-packed.

This represents one boarding only, but it serves to illustrate the irritating and vexatious espionage which the sealers have undergone, when boarded five or six times in about six weeks.

It is obvious that these licensed vessels, pursuing a legitimate calling, the character of which is essentially most hazardous both to life and capital, are at all times subject to what they consider the most provoking and unfriendly, if not, indeed, wholly unwarranted interference.

It has been represented that the extent of the power of interference by boarding officers, seems to be practically unlimited, and no matter what may be the result of the searches, the inconvenience and disaster accruing, must invariably be borne by the sealers.

While the searching of the vessels and examination of the skins in Behring Sea, appears to be largely designed to detect skins of seals killed by fire-arms, which are forbidden there, it is noteworthy that a large majority of the vessels cleared for the Behring Sea voyage equipped for spearing only, and carried no fire-arms; yet this fact in no way secured them immunity from the search and attendant inconvenience above explained.

The efficiency and completeness of the patrol in Behring Sea must, in the light of the above circumstances, be amply demonstrated, and it would seem that the *bona fides* of the Canadian sealing fleet cannot be successfully assailed, notwithstanding the abnormally strict supervision which has been exercised over it.

It is gratifying that the good faith, good citizenship and law-abiding character of the Canadian sealers, is emphasized by the fact that in no instance has a British vessel been reported as even dangerously near the sixty-mile zone.

In addition to the vessels contained in the foregoing list the following were in Behring Sea but were not boarded: “Director,” “May Belle,” “Mascot,” “Otto,” “Fawn.”

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

The following table prepared by Collector Milne, of Victoria, B.C., comprises a complete detailed return of the season's operations by the British sealing fleet, as well as returns of the catches by the United States fleet, and that of the respective lessees of the American and Russian Seal Islands, thus embracing the total take of seals in the North Pacific Ocean.

RETURN OF THE SEAL CATCH FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.

Vessels.	Tons.	Masters.	CREWS.				CATCH.					
			Whites.	Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. Coast.	Japan Coast.	Vicinity of Copper Island.	Behring Sea.		Totals.
										Males.	Females.	
Agnes McDonald..	107	M. F. Cutler	28	14	3	7		711		593	669	1,973
Aimoko		75 G. Heater	7	26	2	13	325			479	515	1,319
Amateur		18 C. Jipson	2	14		7	63					65
Annie C. Moore	113	C. Hackett	8	30	2	15	105				812	1,647
Annie F. Paint		82 A. Bissett	26		8			1,121	135	191	375	2,022
Arietis		86 O. Scarf	22		7			680	426			1,106
Aurora		41 T. Harold	7	22	2	11	108			186	527	821
Beatrice, Shanghai		66 D. G. Macauley	5	28	1	14	230			608	838	1,676
Beatrice, Vancou'r		49 L. Olsen	18		6	2				93	109	202
Borealis		37 E. Robbins	21		6			801	110	96	641	1,648
Brenda	100	C. E. Locke	*	*				881				881
C. D. Rand		51 J. J. Whiteley	7	16	3	8	143			182	459	784
Carlotta G. Cox		76 C. J. Harris	26		8			920	22	176	449	1,567
Casco		63 C. LeBlanc	19		6			1,308	351			1,659
City San Diego		46 S. Pike	17		5			370	243			613
Diana		50 A. Nelson	19		6			872	292			1,164
Director		87 F. W. Gilbert	23		7				71	317	300	688
Dora Siewerd		93 H. F. Siewerd	7	36	2	18	503			766	813	2,082
E. B. Marvin		96 W. D. Byers	27		8			949	10	125	251	1,332
Enterprise		69 J. Daley	7	30	2	15	221			947	782	1,950
Favourite		80 L. McLean	5	36	1	18	150			927	720	1,797
Fawn		59 M. Keefe	6	28	1	14	248			460	316	1,024
Fisher-maid		21 C. Chipps	1	12		6	109					109
Florence M. Smith		99 L. McGrath	8	41	2	20	285			563	594	1,443
Fortuna		97 J. Cousins	18		5			219				219
Geneva		92 W. O'Leary	29		9			1,137	470			1,607
Henrietta		31 W. D. McDougall	7	8	2	4				45	156	201
Kate		58 O. Buckholz	6	21	2	10	181			279	394	854
Katherine		81 J. Gould	7	21	2	11	159			288	403	850
Kilmeny		18 R. Southby	3	8		4	15					15
Labrador		25 J. G. Searle	4	11		6	51			76	183	310
Libbie		92 F. Hackett	8	21	2	11	234			451	1,016	1,701
Mary Ellen		63 G. R. Perey	10	20	5	10		854		106	356	1,316
Mary Taylor		43 R. O. Lavender	18		5		369		434			803
Mascot		40 E. Lorenz	7	16	2	8		787	168	126	223	1,304
Maud S		97 R. E. McKeil	9	32	2	16	287			750	642	1,679
May Belle		58 E. Shields	7	28	2	13	234			437	676	1,347
Mermaid		73 W. H. Whiteley	24		7			1,113	753			1,866
Minnie		46 V. Jacobson	8	18	3	9				266	393	659
Mountain Chief		23 J. Nawassum	2	16		6	39					39
Ocean Belle		83 P. Martin	23		7			1,056	562			1,618
Oscar & Hattie		82 T. Magnesen	9	24	3	12	147			652	515	1,314
Otto		86 J. McLeod	8	32	3	14	285		30	432	364	1,111
Pachwellis		19 J. Myetam		14		7	66					66
Penelope		69 W. Heater	5	24	2	12				238	532	770
Pioneer		66 W. E. Baker	24		7			845	790			1,635
Rosie Olsen		39 A. B. Whidden	*	*				627				627
Sadie Turpel		56 J. Anderson	19		6			798	470			1,268
Sapphire	108	William Cox	8	37	3	19	192			827	956	1,975
San Jose		31 M. Foley	5	20	2	10	147			318	251	716
Saucy Lass		38 D. Martin	6	21	1	10	257			269	432	958
Shelby		16 C. Claussen	10		4		124					124
South Bond		21 C. F. Dillon	4	10	1	4				37	111	148
Teresa		63 G. Myer	8	17	2	9	102			335	532	969
Triumph		98 C. N. Cox	8	43	3	19	353			862	995	2,210
Urbina		99 C. Campbell	25		7			1,187	562			1,749
Vera		60 W. Shields	19		6			853	15	177	272	1,317
Victoria		63 R. Balcam	7	25	2	12	187			601	566	1,354
Viva		92 M. Pike	23		7			601	367			968
Walter L. Rich		76 S. Balcam	9	24	2	12	145			678	534	1,357
Wanderer		25 H. Paxton	2	10	1	5				259	97	356
Indian canoes catch								3,787				3,787
Totals	3,892		705	854	210	421	9,853	18,687	6,281	15,949	19,969	70,739

* Wrecked.

Total Canadian catch.....	70,739
Catch of "Director" off Falkland Islands.....	620
do American schooners landed at Victoria.....	2,255
Total.....	<hr/> 73,614 <hr/>

Total Pacific Catch.

Seals landed at Victoria.....	73,614
do American ports by U. S. schooners.....	20,307
Seals catch on Pribyloff Islands (North American Commercial Co.).....	15,000
do Copper Islands (Russian Seal Skin Co.).....	17,920

126,841

Victoria, B. C., 2nd November, 1895.

Collector Milne sums up the result of the operations of the Canadian fleet as revealed in this statement as follows:—

There have been licensed during the past year 64 British vessels sailing from this port. Of this number 22 sailed during December, 1894, and January, 1895, to Japan; 33 were engaged in the British Columbia Coast catch, and 9 Indian schooners, which likewise confined their operations to the British Columbia Coast up to the first of May.

CREWS.

There were engaged in this industry 705 white seamen and 854 Indians, showing this year a decrease in the white seamen and an increase in the number of Indians, the fact of the increase of Indians was owing to the demand for spear-men in Behring Sea, where fire-arms could not be used.

BOATS AND CANOES.

The record shows that there were 210 boats and 421 canoes in use this year, exhibiting a decrease of 56 boats and an increase of 162 canoes; this as with the crews, was owing to the number of Indian spear-men going to Behring Sea.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST CATCH.

The figures show the total British Columbia Coast catch to be 9,853, exhibiting a decrease of 1,850 skins compared with 1894, although a larger number of vessels were engaged. The cause assigned for this decrease, was chiefly owing to the boisterous weather which prevailed along the British Columbia Coast, and when the weather moderated the seals had passed northward, so that the larger herds could not be reached before the 1st of May, the commencement of the close season.

JAPAN CATCH.

The total result of the operations on the Japanese coast show that there were only taken 18,687 skins as against 49,483 in 1894, being a marked decrease of 30,796.

This decrease caused me to make diligent inquiry from the masters and crews, and the conclusion arrived at was, that stormy weather usually prevailed all along the Japanese Coast, preventing the schooners from lowering their boats sometimes for days together, also it seems to be the consensus of opinion amongst them, that the schooners this year were in advance of the seal herd which had apparently gone further to the south than usual.

COPPER ISLAND CATCH.

Twenty schooners were sealing in the vicinity of Copper Island, which obtained a catch of 6,281 as against 24 vessels last year with a catch of 7,437.

BEHRING SEA.

In the month of June, last, 33 vessels cleared from this port for Behring Sea, proceeding to the West Coast, where they obtained Indian hunters, and proceeded direct to Unalaska where they were all instructed if they reported themselves to the custom house that no difficulty was anticipated. On the clearance papers from this port, it was plainly stated that they had no fire-arms, nets or explosives, and that their hunting outfit consisted only of spears. On the 1st of August they all left the Port of Unalaska, United States of America, and at once sailed to the sealing grounds.

There were also eight vessels which entered Behring Sea from the westward, which had been engaged sealing on the Japanese side making a total of 41 British vessels, fishing in Behring Sea, the result of their fishing being 35,918, as against 27 vessels in 1894 with a catch of 26,425, an increase of 9,493 seals.

The weather being good and seals reported to be fairly plentiful, but in this regard some conflicting accounts were given, no doubt measured by their individual success.

REMARKS.

The catch for the past seven years has been:—

1889	35,310
1890	43,325
1891	52,365
1892	49,743
1893	70,592
1894	95,048
1895	73,614

representing an average, in round figures, of 60,000 skins per annum.

It will thus be seen that the yield of the present year, notwithstanding Collector Milne's explanations of unpropitious weather and unfavourable circumstances, is largely in excess of the average for the past seven years.

Prior to the extraordinary and abnormal take of 1894, under the most favourable conditions of weather and other circumstances, that of 1893, greatly exceeded any in previous years, in the history of the sealing industry, yet the take of the present year is considerably larger than it was.

The significance of the decrease in the catch as compared with 1894, cannot, it is thought, be so marked as might at first appear if the two years alone are considered.

The contention that the seal herds are being rapidly exterminated, and that only a vestige of their former greatness remains, does not appear to gather much strength from an impartial examination of the figures representing the annual catch. Indeed, considered in the light of the explanations offered by the sealers, the result of the present year's operations may be regarded as affording reasonable grounds for an exactly opposite conclusion.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy incidents in the industry this year, is the catch by the schooner "Director," in the North Atlantic Ocean, off Falkland Islands, of 620 seals.

Inquiries were instituted for the purpose of collecting any information in connection with the incident, which might be of interest to the question of the sealing industry generally.

It was ascertained that Captain Frederick W. Gilbert, of the schooner "Director," 87 tons register, with a crew of 25 men, sailed from Halifax, N. S., on the 20th December, 1894, bound for the Asiatic side of the North Pacific Ocean.

On reaching the 10th degree of south latitude, the master was obliged to change his course, by reason of his supply of provisions and water being insufficient to enable him to complete his voyage.

The run from Halifax to the Falkland Islands was made in forty-eight days. While off the southern end of the islands, he encountered several groups of seals. He consequently devoted thirty-six days to sealing in that neighbourhood, as well as off the east and west end of Staten Island, resulting in the capture of 620 seals, which he took to the port of Victoria.

The captain reports that he was compelled to suspend his sealing operations, owing to a change in the weather, which became quite stormy, and as it was getting late in the season he proceeded on his voyage to Victoria, reaching there on the 21st May, 1895.

Captain Gilbert reported that all the seals were secured at sea, far distant from any of the sealing preserves and were shot in the same manner as are those taken in the North Pacific Ocean, by the Victoria sealing fleet. He met with no interference.

In reply to the inquiries made, it was ascertained that no record existed of the landing, in the past, of any sealskins at a British Columbia port, which did not form part of the catch of the sealers operating in the North Pacific ocean, either on the American or Asiatic sides thereof.

The skins are reported to have been in good condition, and to be of the same kind as those usually sold by Messrs. Lampson & Co., London, and are classed and known with the Lobos Island sealskins, from the mouth of the River Platte, and bring about the same prices as those taken in the North Pacific Ocean.

The character of the skins is represented as being very similar to that of those usually secured by the British Columbian fleet.

The "Director," under the command of Capt. Gilbert, fitted at Victoria for the August and September season in Behring Sea, where a catch of 688 sealskins was secured.

In this connection the following "Supplement to the Fur Trade Review" may be of interest.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FUR TRADE REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

Lobos Island Seals.

The bids for the lease of the Lobos and adjacent islands, and for the privilege of taking the fur seals thereon for a period of eight years from November 1, 1895, was opened by the officials of the Uruguay government, owner of above islands, at Montevideo, Uruguay, on August 16, at 2 p.m., and reported to us by Messrs. Lyon Brothers. Twenty tenders were received. Among the number bidding were the Alaska Commercial Co., The North American Commercial Co., P. M. Grunwaldt, of Paris, representing the company operating the Copper Island concession, and others. Messrs. Lyon Brothers, of this city, co-operating with a syndicate composed of Messrs Flint, Eddy & Co., Wm. M. Ivins, and other wealthy South American parties, bid \$200,000, cash payment within sixty days; and \$1 per skin annually for all skins taken over 12,000; and \$1.50 per skin for all over 15,000. The highest bid received was \$40,000 per annum; 20 cents per skin municipal tax; 16 cents per skin export duty; 4 cents per even kilo of oil tendered. Mr. Grunwaldt, and the syndicate co-operating with him, bid \$28,000 per annum. As the specifications in the call issued by the Uruguay Government stated that the bid accepted would be the one for the best interests of said government, the only bids taken into consideration was the one by the Messrs Lyon Brothers, of this city, which guaranteed a cash payment of \$200,000, the \$40,000 annual bid; and the one at \$32,000. After carefully weighing the matter for several days the contract was awarded on August 28, to the company offering \$32,000 a year, and the municipal export oil tax besides.

The Uruguay government, profiting by the complex status of the present contract with the N. A. C. Co., and the United States, had an especial provision inserted in the contract awarded to the effect that if the seals disappear the annual payment has to be made.

For the benefit of our readers we give below the number of skins taken for the last twenty-two years.

Year.	No. of Skins.	Year.	No. of Skins.
1873	8,190	1884	14,872
1874	9,449	1885	12,247
1875	9,204	1886	17,072
1876	11,353	1887	17,788
1877	13,066	1888	21,150
1878	14,493	1889	15,700
1879	14,093	1890	20,150
1880	16,382	1891	13,871
1881	14,473	1892	15,870
1882	13,595	1893	17,779
1883	12,843	1894	20,763

DISASTERS.

The collector of customs at Victoria reports three serious disasters to the sealing fleet during the past year.

The schooner "Rosie Olsen" was wrecked on the 18th June, while entering the port of Hakodate, in the Island of Yesso, Japan, for water, and became a total loss; although the crew and the cargo of sealskins were saved.

The schooner "Brenda" was wrecked on the 1st July last, while entering the Little Kurile Straits for water. She struck on a rock and became a total loss. The crew was rescued, and the sealskins and portions of the rigging saved by the schooner "Geneva," which fortunately was in the vicinity at the time of the disaster.

The "Walter A. Earle" was capsized at sea on April 14th, in latitude 58° north, longitude 139° west. This vessel had a crew of 28 persons, and was sealing on the British Columbia coast when the storm overtook her. Unlike the other cases, this disaster was attended by the loss of all hands on board. The wreck was subsequently found, bottom up, in the vicinity of Cape Tonki, and was towed into Kodiak. Fifteen bodies were found in the hold.

SEIZURES OF BRITISH SEALERS BY UNITED STATES CRUISERS.

The strict patrol and supervision maintained this year, resulted in the seizure by United States authorities, of three Canadian sealing schooners: the "Shelby," "E. B. Marvin" and "Beatrice."

The "Shelby."

This vessel was seized in the North Pacific ocean, by the United States ss "Corwin," on the 11th day of May, 1895, in latitude 52° 52' 10" north, longitude 134° 10' 58" west. The position of the vessel would thus be about 70 miles off. Queen Charlotte Island, on the British Columbia coast, approximately 500 or 600 miles from her home port, and between 1,200 and 1,500 miles from the passes through the Aleutian Islands to Behring Sea. It was contended that the vessel was on her way home, with her spring catch, she being one of those which cleared for operations on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean.

The vessel was charged with being employed in pursuing seals within the prohibited waters during the period prohibited by law, the close season being from 1st of May to 31st July.

The action against the vessel resulted in her condemnation, the court holding that the presence of the ship within the award area required the clearest evidence to remove the presumption against her, which in the present instance was lacking.

As no actual taking of seals had been shown, however, it was considered that justice could be satisfied by the imposition of a fine in lieu of forfeiture. She was consequently adjudged to pay a fine of £100, and all costs.

The text of the decision is as follows :

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
VICE-ADMIRALTY
DIVISION.

The Queen vs. the Ship "Shelby."

The British vessel "Shelby," Christian Claussen, Master, was seized by an officer of the United States ship "Corwin," on the 11th May, 1895, in latitude 52° 52' 10", north, and longitude 134° 10' 58" west, being a point within the prohibited waters of the Pacific Ocean as defined by the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, for an alleged contravention of the Act: such contravention being the employment of the vessel in pursuing seals within the prohibited waters during the period prohibited by law.

By force of the scheduled provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, which, under section 1, are to have the same effect as if enacted by the Act, the pursuit of seals within the aforesaid limits is prohibited, and by subsection 2 of section 1, if there is any contravention of the Act, any person committing, procuring, aiding or abetting such contravention is guilty of a misdemeanour, and the to forfeiture to Her Majesty: Provided that the court, without prejudice to any other power, may release the ship, equipment or thing, on payment of a fine, not exceeding five hundred pounds.

At the time of her seizure the "Shelby" was fully manned and equipped for killing, capturing and pursuing seals, and had on board implements and seal skins.

By section 1, subsection 6, of the Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893, which Act was in force at the time of the seizure, if, during the prohibited times and in prohibited waters, a British ship is found, having on board thereof fishing and shooting implements, or seal skins, it shall lie on the owner or master of such ship to prove that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of the Act. The Acts of 1893, and 1894 being *in pari materia* are to be read as one Act: McWilliams vs. Adams, 1 Macq., H. L. Cas., 120.

The "Shelby," therefore, having been found within the prohibited waters with seal skins and implements for taking them on board, is to be deemed to have been employed in contravention of the Act unless the contrary be shown.

Has it then been shown that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of the Act? The most important witness to prove this, if such were the case, would clearly have been Captain Claussen, the master, but he was not called, nor was the failure to call him satisfactorily accounted for. The only reason offered for his absence was that he was away on a fishing expedition. His evidence might have been taken *de bene esse*, but no effort to procure his evidence seems to have been made. The mate, August Reppon, was called as a witness, and stated that the "Shelby" stopped sealing on the 30th April, when the ship's log shows the vessel to have been in latitude 58° 30' north and longitude 139° 30' west, and that she then set sail for Victoria. On the 11th May, after ten days' sailing, she was found by the "Corwin" in latitude 52° 52' 10" north and longitude 134° 10' 58" west, a distance approximately of 400 miles from the point of starting, or less than an average of 40 miles a day. The proper course for the ship to have steered for Victoria was E.S.E. magnetic; but it appears that frequently, when the course of the wind as indicated by the log would have permitted that course to be made good, the vessel was not headed in that direction.

For instance, on the 2nd May, she was headed on a southerly course; on May 3rd in a south by west course, and on the 5th May in an east by north course, whereas the wind on each of these days was favourable to an east-south-east course. Captain Moggridge states, from an examination of the log, that the schooner ought to have made a considerably greater distance on her course during those ten days, and, in view of the fact as stated in evidence that the "Shelby" had a favourable current of a knot an hour, or thereabouts, it is clear that she ought to have made a much greater distance. The "Corwin" in coming from the south to the point where she picked up the "Shelby," experienced strong head winds, which were favourable winds for the "Shelby," and the prevailing winds at that time of the year, as shown by the Coast Pilot are westerly, favourable to the east-south-east course to be made by the "Shelby".

The "Corwin" seized the "Shelby" for contravention of the Act, placed a crew on board of her and ordered her to Sitka, a distance of 260 miles, which she reached under sail in a little over two days. At Sitka, the "Shelby" was ordered to Victoria, a distance of over 760 miles, as shown by the chart, which place she made likewise under sail, in fourteen days.

The mate, when asked to explain why he went out of his course, particularly on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th of May, ascribes the fact to defects in the compass, which he says varies three or four points; but this statement is shown by his own evidence to be but an equivocation, and to have had no effect whatever on the course actually made or intended to be made, for whilst it is true that the compass varies, and varies considerably, such variation is regular, known precisely, and duly allowed for. Having committed himself on his examination at the hearing to the variation of the compass reason, which he was compelled to admit on cross-examination was no reason at all, he was by permission of the court recalled a day or two after the evidence had closed, and he then ascribes the deviations from the course to the state of the wind.

I find myself entirely unable to place any dependence on the evidence of the Mate Reppon, and this leaves the deviations from the regular course from the 1st to the 11th May, and the fact that 400 miles only was made in ten days, altogether unaccounted for. It is true that Denny Florida, a hunter, August Schone, the cook, and Victor Emmanuel Laerquest, one of the seaman, all testify, and I have no doubt with truth, that no seals were taken during these days, nor were the boats lowered; but it appears also that none were seen during these days. Their evidence leaves the question of deviations from the course, untouched, and, in the absence of evidence explaining it, the only reasonable conclusion is that the deviations were occasioned by the attempt to pursue seals. At all events, it has not been proved to my satisfaction that the vessel was not employed in the pursuit of seals during these dates. In Reg. v. the "Minnie," 4 Exch. 151, it was held by Crease, J., that the presence of the ship within the prohibited waters required the clearest evidence of *bona fides* to exonerate the master of the intention to infringe the provisions of the Act, and that as his explanation of the circumstances was unsatisfactory, the ship must be condemned.

This ruling is, I think, in thorough accord with subsection 6, of section 1, and I am bound to follow it. It applies exactly to this case. Here the captain has offered no explanation at all, and the explanation of the circumstances, suspicious in themselves, given by the mate, is unsatisfactory. The vessel, therefore, must be condemned.

I am inclined to think that this is a case, as no actual taking of seals is shown, but negatived upon the evidence, where a fine might meet the justice of the case, instead of forfeiture. I have power, under subsection 2 of section 1 of the Act of 1894, to substitute a fine for forfeiture. I will hear counsel upon this point.

The costs of suit must follow the condemnation.

The result was a fine of £100.

THE "E. B. MARVIN."

The position of this vessel when seized by the United States revenue cutter "Richard Rush," was latitude 56° 26' north, longitude 172° 59' west, about 40 miles outside the 60-mile zone in Behring Sea.

The reason for the seizure as endorsed on the certificate of registry, was "for violation of article 6 of the Paris award (Behring Sea Award Act, 1894) viz., use of fire-arms and explosives in fur seal fishing."

The use of these implements for seal hunting, is forbidden at all times in Behring Sea.

It appears that the vessel was boarded by an officer from the United States ship "Grant," on the 21st August, a thorough search made, and an entry made in the log as to the correctness of the number of skins taken.

Again on the 26th August, she was boarded by an officer from the United States revenue cutter "Perry," every skin overhauled, including those previously examined, and left strewn around the hold.

On the 2nd September, she was for the third time boarded; this time by an officer from the United States ship "Richard Rush." The vessel was under slow sail with all boats out hunting. Upon an examination of the skins, their number was found to be correct.

The vessel had on board 386 seal skins, one of which was selected by the boarding officer, which he expressed the opinion contained a shot hole. The master of the schooner considered that the puncture did not look like a shot hole, and explained that no guns had been used while in Behring Sea. It is also stated that Captain Garforth of Her Majesty's ship "Pheasant," compared the skin with one which had been shot and shared the captain's view that it did not look like a shot hole.

Apart entirely from the doubt existing, as to whether the hole had been made by a shot wound, and the presumption sought to be raised against the vessel was wholly dependent upon the insuperable condition that it should be established beyond question, the presence of such proof would have been in itself insufficient to afford adequate evidence that the "Marvin's" crew had used the prohibited implements.

It is a fact well known among those engaged in the sealing industry, that seals are frequently secured by speargers which had previously been shot at and wounded, in the same or in previous years.

Several of the sealers carrying nothing but spears, this year, secured a number of seals in the skins of which shot were found.

Little reliance can, therefore, be placed on the presence of even a proved shot wound in a seal, to establish its ultimate capture by the use of fire-arms.

The evidence in this case, turned more particularly upon a discrepancy in the number and kinds of ammunition found on board, and that described in the manifest made by the American custom's officer at Attou, to whom the master of the vessel had applied to have his arms sealed, but who was not authorized to seal them.

The court held that any suspicion that might have been created, had been satisfactorily cleared up by the master, and the suit was dismissed without costs.

The full text of the decision may be of interest:

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICE-ADMIRALTY
DIVISION.

The Queen vs. The Ship "E. B. Marvin."

This was an action for condemnation of the British vessel "E. B. Marvin," her equipment and everything on board of her, and the proceeds thereof, instituted by Arthur Yerbury Moggridge, Commander in H.M.S. "Royal Arthur," on behalf of Her Majesty, on the ground that at the time of the seizure presently mentioned the said vessel was in Behring Sea fully armed and equipped for taking fur seals, and was engaged in fur seal fishing in Behring Sea from the 9th August, 1895, to the 2nd September, 1895, continuously, and did during the said time use fire-arms and explosives for the purpose of killing fur seals, contrary to the provisions of the "Behring Sea Award Act 1894."

The facts of the case as proved before me show that the vessel, Wm. Douglas Byers, master, left the port of Victoria on the 11th January, 1895, for the North Pacific on a fur sealing voyage, fully manned and equipped with the necessary outfit for seal fishing, including a supply of fire-arms and explosives.

On the 18th June, 1895, Captain Byers received instructions to proceed to Attu for the purpose of getting his fire-arms sealed up, and, on the 27th July, he reported with his vessel to Captain Carmine, the American custom-house officer at Attu, who informed him that he had no authority to seal up his arms and ammunition, but, after making a manifest of the things on board, gave Captain Byers a clearance permitting his vessel to proceed to Behring Sea for the purpose of hunting fur seals.

The manifest with which Captain Byers went to sea from Attu included 1,152 loaded brass shells, 903 empty brass shells, and 138 empty paper shells. Having proceeded on her voyage, the vessel was overhauled and searched, but allowed to go free, on the 21st August by the U.S.S. "Grant," and by the "Perry" on the 26th August, and, on the 2nd September, after the hunters had left the vessel for the day's sealing, the U.S.S. "Rush" hove in sight and boarded her. The cargo then on board of 336 seal skins was diligently examined by the officers of the "Rush," and, with the exception of one skin, showed no appearance of anything but spearing. In one skin, however, a hole was discovered which might have been caused by a bullet or buckshot, and the officers of the "Rush" believed that it was so caused, and as an additional circumstance leading to suspicion of arms being used, a count of the ammunition on board showed a considerable discrepancy from the manifest; the actual count made by the officers of the "Rush" showing 1,081 brass shell cartridges loaded, 734 brass shells empty, 44 paper shells loaded, and 170 paper shells empty, none of the empty shells, however, having been exploded. Under these circumstances the "Marvin" was placed under seizure.

The hunters came home in the afternoon of the same day with a further catch of some forty seals, all taken apparently in a perfect legitimate manner, as the hunters had neither fire-arms nor ammunition in their boats.

The vessel was taken to Ounalaska, and there handed over to Lieutenant Garforth of H.M.S. "Pheasant," who again counted the ammunition. His count differed somewhat from that of the "Rush," and besides those cartridges and shells formerly counted by the officers of the U.S. vessel, two card-board boxes of empty brass shells were produced by Captain Byers from the "Marvin's" lockers, and together with those already counted made a total of loaded and unloaded brass and paper cartridges and shells amounting to 2,194, or within one the number appearing on the manifest, but differing in kinds, Lieutenant Garforth's count showing 1,104 brass shells loaded, as against 1,152 on the manifest; 742 brass shells empty, as against 903 on the manifest; 305 paper shells empty, as against 138 on the manifest, and 43 paper shells loaded, while there were no paper shells loaded on the manifest. Captain Byers tells us that when the officers of the "Rush" made their count he knew there were more shells on board somewhere, and asked the officers to wait until the hunters came back, as they would probably know where the missing shells were, and that when the hunters came back they did inform him of the shells which were afterwards produced from the lockers. He further tells us that the count made at Attu and appearing on the manifest was made by the hunters, whose word was taken for the number entered on the manifest. He accounts for the discrepancy between paper and brass shells by the ones being mistaken for the other.

I am of opinion that Captain Byers's explanation is a reasonable one. By section 1, subsection 6, of the "Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893," the finding on board of fishing or shooting implements or seal skins casts the onus upon the owner or master of the ship of proving that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of the Act; but that Act is repealed by the Act of 1895 (which came into force on June 27th, 1895), in which no similar provision relative to the onus of proof appears.

Upon inspection of the cartridges, I observe that the butt of the brass and paper cartridges is identical, both being of brass, and I can very well believe that in counting them in boxes, this mistake might easily have occurred. I attach no importance to the hole in the skin. Mr. Lubbe, a fur dealer, who was called as a witness, whilst expressing his belief that a hole pointed out by him was a buckshot hole, pointed out a different hole, and one which had not been perceived by the officers of the "Rush." I am by no means persuaded that neither hole was caused by a shot, although of course either might have been; but then again, even if caused by a shot, it by no means follows that the shot was from the "Marvin." On the contrary, it is quite possible that if the hole was a shot wound, such shot might have been fired by a stranger some time before; for Mr. Lubbe tells us that the wound would not heal over for two or three weeks, and he also tells us that it is no uncommon thing to find nests of old shot in the skins of seals killed by spearing or in other ways. Captain Byers, who gave his evidence in a straightforward and unequivocal way, assures us that no shooting whatever took place, and the fact that the hunters came back after the seizure without arms or ammunition, the further fact that no indications whatever of shot are found in any of the other skins, and the tally, within one, of the total count on the manifest: strongly corroborate him.

I think that the discrepancy at first in the number and kind between the ammunition found, and that described in the manifest, created sufficient suspicion to warrant the arrest; but this circumstance of suspicion, I think, has been satisfactorily cleared up by Captain Byers.

The suit will, therefore, be dismissed without costs.

THE "BEATRICE"

Was seized by the United States ship "Rush," in latitude 55° 01' north, longitude 168° 55' west, about twenty-nine miles outside the sixty-mile zone in Behring Sea.

The reason given for the seizure of the vessel, as endorsed on the certificate of registry was: "The schooner 'Beatrice' has been seized by the United States revenue cutter 'Rush,' for violation of article 5 of the Paris award, viz., not entering accurately the catch of seals in her official log."

It appears, however, that the charge against the vessel was not so much that the master had not accurately entered the catch of seals in the official log—the entries which had been made were found to be quite accurate—as that he had allowed some days to elapse between the date of the last entry and that of the boarding of his vessel by the United States officer.

The captain explained that although the official log was not entered up to date, yet his diary log, or memorandum, was all right, and the log would have been written up from the slate by noon of the day upon which he was boarded at about 8 o'clock a.m.

The article of the award relied upon for this seizure reads as follows:—

Article 5. The masters of the vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing shall enter accurately in their official log-book the date and place of each fur-seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to the other at the end of each fishing season.

Read in connection with the Merchants Shipping Act, which applies to all log entries on sealing vessels, it is difficult to conceive how grounds for the seizure of the vessel could be assumed.

Instead of demanding that all log entries shall be made on the day of the occurrence, the Act specifically contemplates their insertion at a subsequent date, and even legalizes entries to be made 24 hours after arrival at the final port of discharge.

It is, therefore, obvious that the sealers might, with as much reason and justification, contend for the one extreme application of the law as the United States authorities do for the other extreme interpretation.

Another point raised by this seizure is as to the liability of the vessel at all, in respect of log entries, offences of the nature being punishable by the imposition of a fine upon the master.

When the case came up for adjudication, the court dismissed the action for condemnation, with costs, directing a reference as to the damages to which the ship is entitled for her illegal arrest and detention.

Here is the text of the decision:

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, }
ADMIRALTY DISTRICT. } Regina vs. the ship "Beatrice," her equipment and every-
18th November, 1895. } thing on board of her, and the proceeds thereof.

The charge against the "Beatrice" is that whilst engaged in seal fishing the master did not enter in her official log book, the date and place of each fur sealing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day, as required by the "Behring Sea Award Act, 1894." No other offence is charged against the ship, and for the offence above mentioned the present action is brought for the forfeiture of the vessel, her equipment, and everything on board.

It appears that the "Beatrice" was seal fishing from the 2nd to the 20th August, on which latter date she was seized by the United States ship "Rush." It seems that the entries had been duly made in the official log up to and including the 14th August, but none since, although fur seals had been captured on each subsequent day.

Article 5 of the scheduled provisions of "The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894," enacts that the masters of the vessels engaged in the fur sealing shall enter accurately in their official log book the date and place of each fur seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. Subsection 3, of section 1 enacts, that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with respect to official logs (including the penal provisions), shall apply to every vessel engaged in fur seal fishing; and section 281 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, provides that every entry in an official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it, and that in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after her arrival.

Under section 1, subsection 2, of "The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894": "If there is any contravention of the Act (and the scheduled provisions are made part of the Act), the ship employed in such contravention, and her equipment and everything on board thereof, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty as if an offence had been committed under section 103 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."

Assuming that the contravention of the Act, owing to the neglect of the master to keep up his log, can the ship be said to be "employed" in such contravention, as it is only when employed in the contravention that she is subject to forfeiture?

If the contravention had been the taking of seals at a prohibited time or place, or in a prescribed way, the vessel might fittingly be said to be "employed" in the contravention. But the keeping of the log is another matter,—that is the master's duty. I cannot see how the vessel can be said to be employed in keeping the official log, or in omitting to keep it.

But beyond this, following the general provisions of subsection 2, which among other things imposes the forfeiture of a vessel employed in contravention of the Act, is subsection 3, which says that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with respect to official logs, (including the penal provisions), shall apply to every vessel engaged in fur seal fishing. The penal provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, (section 284) subject only the master to a particular penalty, for not keeping the official log book, such penalty being a fine of five pounds, or thirty pounds, according to the offence. No penalty or forfeiture whatever attaches to the ship. The particular provision of the Merchant Shipping Act, inflicting a fine only upon the master, seems to be incompatible with the general provisions of subsection 2, of the Act of 1894, imposing a forfeiture, and such being the case, and following the well recognized rule of construction laid down in *Churchill v. Crease*, 5 Bing., 180; *Pinkerton v. Cook*, 16 M. & W., 615, and *Taylor v. Olaham*, L. R. 4, ch. D., 359, subsection 2, imposing forfeiture of the vessel, must be read as expressly excepting a contravention by omission to keep a log. Hence the vessel is not liable to be proceeded against, although the master might be punished by a fine.

But I am by no means persuaded that the captain was punishable for, or guilty of, any culpable omission in respect of the official log. As before pointed out, by section 281 of the Merchant Shipping Act, every entry in an official log is to be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates.

"As soon as possible" means "within a reasonable time," *Atwood v. Emery*, 1, C. B., N. S., 110; *Cannel v. Beaven Ins. Co.*, 39 U. C., Q. B., 8; *Holt v. Western Assurance Co.*, 19, U. C., Q. B., 326; and what is a reasonable time must depend upon the facts governing the case in which the question arises.

Here it was proved in evidence that the captain kept a book of account with his hunters, who are paid according to the seals taken, and this book was kept in the cabin, constantly open and in use, and contained a daily entry of the particulars of the catch. Besides this the captain kept his ship's log, in which were entered daily particulars of the voyage other than the capture of the seals whilst the official log book was kept locked up. The crew, besides the hunters, consisted only of the captain, mate and the cook. The hunters would leave the ship in their boats at five a.m., and generally remained out until evening, and the crew of three left on board would have their time well occupied, particularly in rough or foggy weather, in navigating the vessel and keeping the boats in sight or hearing.

At night when the boats came in, the captain would take on deck particulars of the capture, and then go below and enter them in the account book. When time and convenience afforded relaxation from other duties, the captain would make entries in his official log which had, in this case, been duly posted up to and including the 14th August.

The ship's log shows that between the 15th and 20th August there was considerable foggy and dirty weather. I am unable to say, under these circumstances, that the captain permitted an unreasonable time to elapse in making entries in the official log.

On those grounds I am of opinion that the action for condemnation wholly fails, and as in my judgment, the charge upon which the vessel was arrested was of something for which arrest could not legally be made, no question of reasonable cause for the arrest arises, and, as the ship was arrested when in pursuit of a legal and profitable employment, she is entitled to recover damages therefor.

I, therefore, dismiss the action for condemnation with costs; and I direct a reference as to the damages to which the ship in entitled for her illegal arrest and detention.

It is represented that the owners of the schooners "E. B. Marvin" and "Beatrice" have suffered severe loss by the seizure, and interruption of the season's voyage. The actual loss of the "E. B. Marvin" alone, assuming that her catch would have aggregated about the same as other vessel or similar size, class and equipment, will probably be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

THE CASES OF THE "WANDERER" AND "FAVOURITE."

The seizure of these vessels by the United States authorities in 1894, each for the possession of one unsealed gun on board, was referred to in the report for 1894, p. 145.

The action of the United States authorities was shown to have been without warrant, under the machinery provided by the Imperial Government to give effect to the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration. It was likewise stated that prompt representations had been made to Her Majesty's Government against the action of the United States authorities, while claims to compensation for loss and damages sustained, had been filed by the owners of the vessels.

The nature of the claims advanced is for interruption of voyage and consequent loss of catch, based upon the average take of vessels of the same class and equipment, which that year pursued their voyages uninterruptedly.

It does not appear from the information procurable on the subject of these seizures, that any evidence existed of even an attempt at unlawful operations on the part of either of these vessels. The sole charge against them being the presence of an unsealed gun on board each, while the agreement under which the guns were to be sealed left it entirely at the option of a master of a vessel, whether his implements should be sealed or not, and even then the precaution was provided for only during the close season for seals.

Hence as regards the "Favourite," the agreement was inapplicable, even in its voluntary nature, since that vessel was seized for the alleged offence during the open season; whereas the captain of the "Wanderer" had had his implements placed under seal; the single unsealed gun being the personal property of the mate of the vessel.

It is understood that claims on behalf of these vessels have been presented to the United States Government for consideration.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER "COQUITLAM."

A review of the position of this case will be found in the Departmental Reports, 1892, Part II., Fisheries, page 56, and 1894, page 151. In the latter it was shown that a hearing was expected to be reached in the United States Court of Appeal at San Francisco, early in the present year.

It was not, however, reached until the fall session, when the question arose as to the jurisdiction of the court, on the point involved touching the limit of sea to which the United States jurisdiction extends.

The Court of Appeal remitted the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that it had not the power to decide an international question.

The certificate of the Court of Appeal is as follows:—

(16094)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, 1895.

No. 804.

THE STEAMER "COQUITLAM" &c., THOMAS EARLE AND UNION
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, CLAIMANTS, APPELLANTS.

VS.

THE UNITED STATES.

On Certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth
Circuit.

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JUDD & DETWEILER, Printers, Washington, D. C., December 9th, 1895.

THE STEAMER "COQUITLAM," ETC., VS. THE UNITED STATES.

At a stated term, to wit, the October term, A.D. 1895 of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, held at the court-room, in the city and county of San Francisco, on Monday, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present:—The Honourable Joseph McKenna, Circuit Judge; the Honourable William B. Gilbert, Circuit Judge.

The Steamer "Coquitlam," etc., Thomas Earle and Union Steamship Company, Claimants, Appellants. } No. 200.

VS.

THE UNITED STATES.

It appearing that the above entitled cause was in due time and in the manner required by the Act establishing the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal appealed to this court from the decree of the District Court of Alaska, rendered upon the 18th day of December, 1893, and that said cause is a suit in the Admiralty brought by the United States for the forfeiture of the steamer "Coquitlam" by reason of her alleged violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and that the jurisdiction of this court to hear and determine said appeal is disputed by the appellee upon the grounds; first, that this court has no jurisdiction to entertain such appeal under the provisions of section 6 of the Act creating the Circuit Courts of Appeal for the reason that said District Court of Alaska is not a District Court within the meaning of said section, and is not a District Court belonging to this circuit; and, second, that said District Court of Alaska is not a Supreme Court of a Territory within the meaning of section 15 of said Act and the rule of the Supreme Court assigning appeals from the Supreme Court of said Territory to this court:—

And it appearing that there are other appeals in Admiralty causes from said district court of Alaska now pending in this court, and that it is of importance that the question of jurisdiction of this court to entertain the same be speedily and finally determined, and this court being in doubt concerning the true determination thereof:—

It is ordered that the said question whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain the appeal in this cause be, and the same is hereby certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision, and that the clerk of this court forthwith transmit a copy hereof under the seal of this court to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I, Frank D. Moncton, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct copy of an original order this day entered in the cause entitled The Steamer "Coquitlam," etc., Thomas Earle and Union Steamship Company, claimants, appellants, vs. The United States, as the same appears of record on the minutes of our said United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Attest my hand and seal of said Circuit Court of Appeals this 4th day of November, A.D. 1895.
(Seal United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit.)

(Signed) F. D. MONCTON, Clerk.

Endorsed on cover. Case No. 16,094, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. Term No. 804. The Steamer "Coquitlam," &c., Thomas Earle and Union Steamship Company, Claimants, Appellants, vs. The United States. Certificate, filed November 27th, 1895.

The only question before the Supreme Court raised by the certificate is, therefore, the question of jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal from the District Court of Alaska, but it is understood that the solicitors for the owners of the vessel have duly arranged for the exhaustion of legal remedy, by formally entering the case in the Supreme Court of the United States within the time limited.

THE BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

At page 146 of the report of the Fisheries division of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for last year, this branch of the question was shown to have reached the point at which the resolution, providing for the appropriation of the amount necessary to settle the claims, by the payment of a lump sum agreed upon, was defeated in the United States Congress, leaving the matter still a subject for further diplomatic correspondence between the two governments.

In September last, a Parliamentary paper was presented to the Imperial House of Commons, containing correspondence from May, 1894, to August, 1895, on the subject of the settlement of the claims, embracing that particular phase of the question.

The London "Times," in referring to the papers, gave the following *resumé* of correspondence, which is reproduced here, as forming a concise digest of the somewhat bulky matter :—

On May 10, 1894, Lord Kimberley, after hearing from the Colonial Office, telegraphed instructions to Sir J. Pauncefote to urge the United States Government to begin negotiations and to telegraph for the Canadian delegate. On June 12, Sir J. Pauncefote sent the Secretary of State of the United States a list of the Canadian claims, which amounted in all to \$542,169, or, with interest, \$700,000. The Secretary of State suggested the settlement of these claims by the payment of a lump sum; if this were agreed to the Canadian Government should send an expert to Washington to discuss the amount. The lump sum offered was \$400,000; while Canada claimed \$450,000; and after some argument, \$425,000 was agreed upon. The correspondence as to the lump sum was submitted to the House of Representatives in January of this year, and was rejected by them in February. Thereupon Sir J. Pauncefote was instructed to ask for the resumption of the discussion on the convention, to which the answer was that the United States were ready to resume negotiations, but the convention could not be submitted to Congress till December. The despatches up to April 16 are chiefly concerned with an account of the negotiations on the convention, and of Senator Morgan's resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to examine into the liability of the United States to pay the claims and into the liability of Great Britain and Canada. A summary of Senator Morgan's memorandum on the liability of the United States was also forwarded. The correspondence then ceases between April 16 and August 31, by which date Lord Salisbury had taken his place at the Foreign Office. In his letter to Sir J. Pauncefote, who was then returning to his post, Lord Salisbury incloses a memorandum setting out at somewhat greater length some of the points in support of the claims already referred to in Sir J. Pauncefote's despatches. Lord Salisbury says that Sir J. Pauncefote's arguments brought forward in support of the claims have the entire approval and concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, and the attempt made by Senator Morgan to dispute them seems to be largely founded on misapprehensions. Lord Salisbury has no doubt that when the full facts are before the public in the United States the liability of that country which has never been denied by the Government, will be generally recognized both inside and outside of Congress. The following passages may be quoted from Lord Salisbury's memorandum :—

The statement communicated to the press by Senator Morgan entirely ignores the fact the five questions submitted to the arbitrators in accordance with article VI. of the treaty of the 29th February, 1892, embodied the whole of the grounds urged on behalf of the United States Government in justification of the seizures out of which the claims arise. This is abundantly clear, not only from the correspondence which led to the framing of these questions, but also from the proceedings of the tribunal

"The seizures were, in fact, formal acts of the United States Government in the exercise of the rights and jurisdiction which they claimed, and the tribunal, in declaring that they had no title to such rights and jurisdiction, necessarily declared that the loss and injury inflicted on British subjects, in pursuance of those rights and jurisdiction, were unwarranted, and as they also found that the seizures "were made by the authority of the United States Government," their decision was a declaration that the United States Government, having inflicted an unwarranted wrong, were liable to pay compensation for such wrong.

"That this was the view of the arbitrators and of those engaged in conducting the case on behalf of the United States Government is clear from the proceedings of the tribunal."

It may be remembered that the Treaty of Arbitration was signed in 1892, and the Tribunal or Court of Arbitration met in Paris in 1893. The findings finally proposed by the agent of Great Britain and agreed to as proved by the agent for the United States, and submitted to the tribunal for its consideration, and found by them unanimously, "including Senator Morgan, therefore," are then recited, and the memorandum goes on to say :—

"It will be observed from these findings that the question of justification was regarded as conclusively settled by the decision of the five questions, and that the only negotiations contemplated were "negotiations as to the liability of the United States Government to pay the amounts mentioned in the schedule (C) to the British case," not simply negotiations as to the liability of the United States Government to pay compensation at all; and, further, that the only reservations made on behalf of the United States Government were "the questions as to the value of the said vessels or their contents, or either of them, and the question as to whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case, or any of them, were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States."

The eminent lawyers and statesmen charged with the conduct of the United States case certainly never contemplated that the decision of the arbitrators would not be accepted as concluding the liability of the United States except in regard to the points expressly reserved in the findings of facts.

Lord Salisbury's memorandum concludes :—

"The Behring Sea claims arise out of the direct action of the United States Government—action declared by an international tribunal to be entirely unjustifiable. They are made out, not for profits based on the results of profitable seasons, but on the actual results of the seasons in which they arose. Some of the claimants not only lost their property, but suffered a rigorous imprisonment in a severe climate.

The arrangements made between the two Governments for the payment of a lump sum amounting to little more than half of the claims preferred, without any allowance whatever for interest, cannot be regarded as otherwise than a settlement favourable to the United States, bearing in mind that

the claims had already been outstanding for ten years, and that more than a year had elapsed since the decision of the arbitrators had been given.

It is not easy to believe that if the late Congress had been fully acquainted with the circumstances it would have refused its sanction to so reasonable a proposal, recommended as it was by the Federal Government, or would have declined even an appropriation for the payment of the claims, subject to their examination by a commission to be appointed for that purpose, or for the simple expenses of such a commission.

The negotiations which were proceeding for the establishment of a convention for the assessment of the claims, were, it will be seen, interrupted by the voluntary offer by the United States' Government to satisfy the claims by a "lump sum" payment to Her Majesty's Government, which was regarded on all sides a most expeditious and economical method of adjusting this long-standing subject.

The inability of the United States Government to reach the proposed settlement, revived for consideration the terms of a necessary convention.

Accordingly negotiations to that end were resumed, resulting in a conference at Washington in October of the present year, at which Canada was represented by the Premier and the Minister of Justice.

At this conference the basis of the terms of reference was decided upon, and considerable diplomatic correspondence has since ensued touching the precise terms of the convention for the appointment of a commission.

A draft was finally agreed upon, which, it is expected, will shortly be presented to the United States Congress for acceptance prior to formal ratification by the respective governments.

No detailed list of the Behring Sea claims has yet been officially published in Canada, and as both the Imperial and United States Governments have, this year, included a complete list in the parliamentary and executive papers, brought down by them respectively, such claims are included in this report for general information.

LIST AND SUMMARY OF CLAIMS.

Memoranda of additions and amendments made since original presentation of list of British claims for compensation for the seizure of British sailing vessels in Behring Sea.

"ADA."

Claim of the master, Captain Gaudin, for personal loss and damage..... \$3,000

This claim was, by a mistake on the part of the agent of the owner of the "Ada," not included when the other claims in connection with this vessel were entered. Captain Gaudin thought that it had been so included, and it was only on seeing the printed list of the British claims that he discovered that such was not the case. He at once requested that the omission might be rectified and his claim added to the list, and Her Majesty's Government, after causing an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, decided that his application should be granted.

Captain Gaudin's claim has accordingly been added to the schedule of the claims entered with respect to the schooner "Ada."

"HENRIETTA."

[Seized by the U.S. warship "Yorktown" on September 4, 1892.]

Value of vessel.....	\$ 4,000
Value of outfit and equipment.....	3,000
Value of 420 seal skins, at \$18.....	7,560
Value of balance of estimated full catch for season in Behring Sea for three boats and three canoes, viz., 561 skins, at \$18.....	10,098
Legal and personal expenses in defending action against vessel and cargo at Sitka, and in preparing and forwarding this claim.....	2,000

Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent, to date of payment... 26,658

The United States Secretary of state, Mr. Gresham, stated that from the date on which the "Henrietta" was handed over to her captain, the United States Government ceased to bear any responsibility or to exercise any control with regard to that vessel, and that 'therefore' they were unable to comply with the request of Her Majesty's Government that she should be sent to a British port for trial; but he added that the claim of her owner for compensation would receive due consideration when presented.

The claim in question has, therefore, been added to the general list of British claims.

"BLACK DIAMOND."

[Additional claim submitted by the master, Mr. Henry Paxton, for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the above schooner having been ordered out of Behring Sea in 1886 by the United States authorities.]

Estimated catch for August, 1886, 1,000 skins, at \$7.50 each (the price of skins at Victoria during the fall of 1886)..... \$7,500

This claim was sent in too late for insertion in the general list of British claims. In view of the length of time that had elapsed since the occurrence of the action complained of, Her Majesty's Government deemed it advisable to cause an inquiry to be made as to the reason for the delay in presenting the claim. The reason given was that at the time of the seizure of the vessel, the co-owners, who were three in number, were doubtful as to how far an appeal to the United States Government for redress would be entertained. In the following year one of the owners was lost at sea, and another left the country, and it was only after the publication of the award that the surviving owner consulted his solicitor, and was informed that he had a good and equitable claim for compensation. The claim was then drawn up and presented at once.

Her Majesty's Government also ascertained from the solicitors in question that the fact of the "Black Diamond" being boarded by the revenue officers of the United States and ordered out of Behring Sea in 1886 is entered in the records of the custom-house of Unalaska, and that due protest was made by the master of the vessel on the arrival of the vessel at Victoria.

Under the circumstances Her Majesty's Government considered that the reasons alleged for the delay were reasonable, and gave instructions that the claim should be presented to the United States Government, together with the other similar claims.

"JUANITA."

It will be noticed that the original claim of the owner of the "Juanita," which was stated at \$14,695, has been amended so as to amount to \$17,697.66.

The ground upon which this claim was amended was that the owner made his original statement on the basis of \$8 per skin, whereas it was ascertained afterwards that the skins had been sold at San Francisco at an average of \$9.67 per skin.

List and summary of the claims for compensation in respect of the seizures of British vessels in Behring Sea by the authorities of the United States.

"CAROLENA."

[Seized by U. S. S. "Corwin," August 1, 1886.]

For—	Amount of claim as put forward by owner.
Value of vessel, 32 tons	\$4,000 00
Value of outfit (inconsumable).....	3,002 89
Insurance.....	352 50
Wages of crew up to date of seizure.....	1,832 22
Passage of crew from San Francisco to Victoria.....	71 72
Passage of mate, Sitka to Victoria, after release from prison.....	100 00
Personal expenses of owner.....	250 00
Legal expenses.....	1,250 00
Estimated seal catch for 1886.....	16,667 00
	27,526 33
Deduct value consumed during a full voyage.....	3,213 32
Claim by owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	24,313 01

"THORNTON."

[Seized by the U.S.S. "Corwin," 1st August, 1886.]

Value of vessel, 78 tons	6,000 00
Value of outfit (inconsumable).....	2,941 63
Insurance.....	591 40
Wages paid to date of seizure to crew, etc.....	1,370 04
Passage money of crew from San Francisco to Victoria.....	177 16
Passage money of crew and expense of captain and mate after release, Sitka to Victoria.....	200 00
Personal expenses of owners.....	1,000 00
Legal expenses.....	1,250 00
Estimated catch of seals for 1886	16,667 00
	30,197 23
Deduct value consumed on a full voyage.....	3,379 58
Claim by owners, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	26,817 65

"ONWARD."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Corwin," 2nd August, 1886.]

Value of vessel, 94 tons	4,000 00
Value of outfit (inconsumable).....	1,778 69
Insurance.....	260 00
Wages paid for voyage.....	1,820 00
Passage, etc., of master and mate	200 00
Personal expenses of owner	250 00
Legal expenses.....	1,250 00
Estimated catch.....	16,667 00
	26,225 69
Deduct value consumed during full voyage.....	2,955 98
Claimed by owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	23,269 71

"FAVOURITE."

[Warned out of Behring Sea by U.S.S. "Corwin," 2nd August, 1886.]

Estimated loss of catch of 1,000 seals.....	7,000 00
Claim by owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	7,000 00

List and Summary of the Claims for Compensation, &c.—Continued.

"W. P. SAYWARD."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 9th July, 1887.]

For—	Amount of claim as put forward by owner.
	\$ cts.
Passage of crew, &c.	255 00
Passage of officers	250 00
Legal expenses of owners	850 00
Probable seal catch, 1887, 3,500 seals, at \$5.50.	19,250 00
Loss by detention, October 1, 1887, to February 1, 1888.	1,200 00
Loss of profit in season 1888 (February 1 to October 1).....	6,000 00
Personal expenses of owners.....	250 00
Claim by owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.	28,055 00
Cost of suit before Supreme Court United States, in re-seizure of "W. P. Sayward".....	62,847 12
Total.....	90,902 12

"GRACE."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," July 17, 1887.]

Value of vessel, 182 tons.....	12,000 00
Nonconsumable outfit.....	1,742 57
Passage of master and crew.....	200 00
Personal expenses of owners.....	250 00
Legal expenses.....	850 00
Probable catch, 1887, 4,200 seals, at \$5.50.....	23,100 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	38,142 57

"ANNA BECK."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," June 28, 1887.]

Value of vessel.....	8,000 00
Nonconsumable outfit.....	977 50
Passage of master and crew.....	460 54
Personal expenses of owner.....	250 00
Legal expenses.....	850 00
Probable seal catch, 1887, 3,150, at \$5.50.....	17,325 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	27,863 04

"DOLPHIN."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," July 12, 1887.]

Value of vessel, 174 tons.....	12,000 00
Value of nonconsumable outfit.....	2,051 50
Passage of master and crew.....	300 00
Personal expenses of owner.....	250 00
Legal expenses.....	850 00
Probable catch, 1887, 4,500, at \$5.50.....	24,750 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	40,201 50

List and Summary of the Claims for Compensation, &c.—Continued.

"ALFRED ADAMS."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," July 10, 1887.]

For—	Amount of claim as put forward by owner.
	\$ cts.
Value of outfit seized	683 00
Personal expenses	200 00
Legal expenses	300 00
Probable catch, 3,500, at \$5.50	19,250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	20,433 00

"ADA."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Bear," August 25, 1887.]

Value of vessel, 68 tons	7,000 00
Value of nonconsumable outfit	2,500 00
Passage, &c., of master	100 00
Personal expenses	250 00
Legal expenses	850 00
Probable catch, 1887, 2,876, at \$5.50	15,818 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	26,518 00

"TRIUMPH."

[Ordered not to enter Behring Sea by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," August 4, 1887.]

Illegal boarding and searching of "Triumph," as set forth in affidavit	2,000 00
1,000 seal skins	8,000 00
Legal and other expenses	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	10,250 00

"JUANITA."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," July 31, 1889.]

620 seal skins, at \$8	4,960 00
Balance of estimated catch for 1889, at \$8	9,424 00
Spears, &c.	36 00
New ship's papers	25 00
Legal and other expenses	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	14,695 00
For amended claim, see memoranda preceding	17,697 66

"PATHFINDER."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 29th July, 1889.]

854 skins seized, and estimated balance of catch (1,246) at \$12.25 a skin	25,725 00
Guns, &c., seized	765 00
New papers	25 00
Legal expenses	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	26,765 00

LIST and Summary of the Claims for Compensation, &c.—Continued.

"TRIUMPH."

[Ordered out of Behring Sea by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 11th July, 1889.]

For	Amount of claim as put forward by owner.
	\$ cts.
Balance of estimated catch of 2,500 at \$8 a skin.....	19,424 00
Legal and other expenses.....	250 00
Claim by owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	19,674 00

"BLACK DIAMOND."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 11th July, 1889.]

76 skins seized at \$8.....	608 00
2,024 skins, balance of estimated catch at \$8.....	16,192 00
Rifles, spears, &c., seized.....	110 00
New ship's papers.....	25 00
Legal and other expenses.....	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	17,185 00

"LILY."

[Seized by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 6th August, 1889.]

333 skins seized, at \$8.....	2,664 00
Balance of catch, 1,767 at \$8.....	14,136 00
Spears and salt seized.....	101 00
New ship's papers.....	25 00
Legal and other expenses.....	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	17,176 00

"ARIEL."

[Ordered out of Behring Sea by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 30th July, 1889.]

Balance of estimated catch of 2,000 (1,156) at \$8.....	9,248 00
Legal and other expenses.....	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	9,498 00

"KATE."

[Ordered out of Behring Sea by U.S.S. "Richard Rush," 13th August, 1889.]

Balance of catch.....	10,960 00
Legal and other expenses.....	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	11,210 00

List and Summary of the Claims for Compensation, &c.—Continued.

“MINNIE.”

[Seized by U.S.S. “Richard Rush,” 5th July, 1889.]

For	Amount of claim as put forward by owner.
	\$ cts.
420 skins seized	3,360 00
Balance of catch	12,752 00
Guns and spears seized	98 00
Legal and other expenses	250 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment	16,460 00

“PATHFINDER.”

[Seized by U.S.S. “Thomas Corwin,” 27th March, 1890.]

Seizure and detention from 27th March, 1890, to 29th March, 1890.....	2,000 00
Claim of owner, with interest at 7 per cent to date of payment.....	2,000 00

PERSONAL CLAIMS FOR 1886.

Claimed by	For	Amount claimed.
		\$
David Moore, master of “Onward”	Illegal arrest and imprisonment.....	4,000
Margotich, mate of “Onward”	do do	2,500
Hans Guttormsen, master of “Thornton”	do do	4,000
Harry Norman, mate of “Thornton”	do do	2,500
Jas. Ogilvie, master of “Carolena”	do do	2,500
Jas. Black, mate of “Carolena”	do do	2,500
Total for 1886		18,000

PERSONAL CLAIMS FOR 1887.

J. D. Warren, master of “Dolphin”	Sufferings and losses navigating four vessels from Unalaska to Sitka.	2,635
John Riely, mat ^s of “Dolphin”	do do	1,000
George P. Ferey, master of “W. P. Sayward”	do do	2,000
A. B. Laing, mate of “W. P. Sayward”	do do	1,000
Louis Olsen, master of “Anna Beck”	do do	2,000
Michael Keefe, mate of Anna Beck	do do	1,000
W. Petit, master of “Grace”	do do	2,000
C. A. Lundberg, mate of “Ada”	do do	2,000
Total for 1887		13,635
Total for 1886 and 1887		31,635
To be added to 1886, personal claims Captain Gaudin, of “Ada.”		3,000
Amended total 1886 and 1887		34,635

List and Summary of the Claims for Compensation, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Vessel.	Amount claimed.	Total.
1886	Carolena	\$24,313 01	\$99,400 37
	Thornton	26,817 65	
	Onward	23,269 71	
	Favourite	7,000 00	
	Personal claims	18,000 00	
1887	W. P. Sayward	28,055 00	205,098 11
	Grace	38,142 57	
	Anna Beck	27,863 04	
	Dolphin	40,201 50	
	Ada	26,518 00	
	Alfred Adams	20,433 00	
	Triumph	10,250 00	
	Personal claims	13,635 00	
1889	Juanita	14,695 00	132,663 00
	Pathfinder	26,765 00	
	Triumph	19,674 00	
	Black Diamond	17,185 00	
	Lily	17,176 00	
	Ariel	9,498 00	
	Minnie	16,460 00	
	Kate	11,210 00	
1890	Pathfinder		2,000 00
	Total claims without interest		439,161 48
	Costs of suit before Supreme Court, United States, in re seizure of W. P. Sayward		62,847 12

TOTAL.

1886.	Vessels	\$81,400 00
	Personal claims	18,000 00
1887.	Vessels	191,463 11
	Personal claims	13,635 00
1889.	Vessels	132,663 00
1890.	Vessels	2,000 00
		439,161 48
	W. P. Sayward costs	62,847 12
	Total	502,008 60
	Extra for Juanita	3,002 66
	Extra for Black Diamond (1886)	7,500 00
	Extra for Ada	3,000 00
	Total	515,511 26
	Henrietta	26,658 00
	Amended total	542,169 26

In addition to the above, claims have been filed in respect of the sealing schooners "Winnifred," seized in 1891 under the *modus vivendi*, and not handed over to British authority; "Wanderer," for abandonment of voyages in 1887 and 1889, fearing seizure; and "Oscar and Hattie," seized at Attou Island in 1892.

THE MODUS VIVENDI CLAIMS.

Last spring the department received a formal petition from the owners of certain sealing schooners, praying for compensation on account of losses incurred by being prevented from carrying on the occupation of pelagic sealing in Behring Sea, during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893.

In order to afford a proper understanding of this branch of the question and for convenient reference, a review of the circumstances connected with the *modus vivendi* in Behring Sea, in so far as it affects the claims advanced, may be of interest.

For the purpose of avoiding irritating differences and to promote a friendly settlement of the questions arising out of the Behring Sea seizures, pending between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, a *modus vivendi* was agreed to between those two governments on the 15th June 1891, by which Her Majesty's Government engaged to prohibit until May 1892, the killing of fur-seals within that portion of the Behring Sea, lying to the east or American side of the line of demarcation laid down in the treaty of cession of 1867, between Russia and the United States; and to use prompt efforts to ensure the prohibition.

The United States on the other hand, engaged to prohibit, during the same period, the killing of seals by the lessees of Pribylov Islands, beyond the number of 7,500.

This arrangement involved the expulsion of all British sealing vessels found in Behring Sea on the American side, and their seizure if found there after warning.

Prior to the date of signature of the *modus vivendi*, 15th June, the sealing fleet had cleared for the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea as usual, as no molestations had taken place in that sea during the previous year. A fleet of 48 vessels had cleared from Victoria previous to 15th May. Under such circumstances, strong protests were received from all parties interested in the sealing industry, and representations were made against the prohibition of a hitherto legitimate business, without any notification whatever of the intention of taking such a step.

New vessels had embarked in the enterprise and others had been built and equipped in anticipation of profitable results.

The Canadian Government contended at the time of the arrangement, that compensation should be given the sealers, who might be prevented from prosecuting their vocation, especially as Canada did not possess the means at the late date of giving warning to the sealers.

The Imperial Government authorized an answer to be given to the protests, that while it was thought that the total cessation of sealing in Behring Sea would greatly enhance the value of the products of the coast fishery, it was not anticipated that the sealers would suffer to any great extent by exclusion from Behring Sea. They would, however, be prepared to consider any case in which it was clearly established that direct loss had been suffered by a British subject, through the enforcement of the prohibition against sealing in the Behring Sea.

Claims were accordingly filed on behalf of the owners of the several vessels engaged in the sealing industry.

A commissioner, appointed by Her Majesty's Government, was accompanied to Canada by a claims adjuster, and proceeded to Victoria, where the adjustment of claims was made.

The awards aggregated \$100,234; sixteen claims were rejected and twenty-five were reduced and paid.

In the case of each vessel, however, whether the claim was rejected or allowed, a sum of \$100 was awarded to the owner towards expenses of promoting the claim.

The *modus vivendi*, it will be remembered, expired in May, 1892.

The sealing fleet that year departed principally during January, some months prior to date of expiry.

About the middle of March, telegraphic notification reached the Canadian Government that as a settlement of the question had been agreed upon by arbitration, proposals had been made for intermediate regulations restraining the catch

of seals in Behring Sea, in the event of ratification of the treaty, and that the sealers should be notified of their liability to interruption if they entered such waters.

Negotiations finally resulted in a convention for the renewal of the *modus vivendi* of 1891, until the end of October, 1893, thus closing the sea to the sealers for two more sealing seasons.

The convention renewing the closure of the sea differed from *modus vivendi* of 1891, however, in that it provided for compensation to the sealers in a certain event, calculated upon any take of seals in accordance with any international regulations for the protection of these animals, which might be decided upon by the Arbitration Tribunal; and in another certain event, compensation to the United States Government on a similar basis.

The exact terms of the compensation clause, which forms the base of the claims presented in the petition referred to, are as follows:—

ARTICLE 5.

If the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in the Behring Sea within the bounds claimed by the United States, under its purchase from Russia, then compensation shall be made by the United States to Great Britain (for the use of her subjects) for abstaining from the exercise of that right during the pendency of the arbitration, upon the basis of such a regulated and limited catch or catches as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal-herds; and, on the other hand, if the result of the arbitration shall be to deny the right of British sealers to take seals within the said waters, then compensation shall be made by Great Britain to the United States (for itself, its citizens, and lessees) for this agreement to limit the island catch to seven thousand five hundred a season, upon the basis of the difference between this number and such larger catch as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal-herds.

The amount awarded, if any in either case shall be such as under all the circumstances is just and equitable and shall be promptly paid.

The cases of 1892 and 1893, are not analogous to those of 1891, and rest entirely upon the intention as expressed in the *modus vivendi* of 1892. They did not come within the scope of the acquiescence of Her Majesty's Government, as did those of 1891.

Hence, it is important to consider the attitude of the representatives of Her Majesty's Government and those of the United States Government at Paris, in respect of the finding required of the arbitrators under the Treaty of 1892 providing for the arbitration.

The Imperial blue-book (U. S. No. 11, 1893, pp. 47 and 48) contains a despatch from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, dated 31st May, 1893, speaking of the possible claim of Her Majesty's Government for compensation under this article:—

It says: "As a matter of fact, however, it has been found that while the United States under the *modus vivendi* of last year, were restricted to a catch of 7,500, the pelagic catch, although the sealing vessels kept outside the prohibited limits, was larger than in previous years. This fact has been strongly brought forward by the United States counsel before the tribunal.

"It is not probable that under such circumstances, the arbitrators would consider that the British sealers were, under any circumstances, entitled to compensation for a loss of catch during 1892, and it is possible that the British case might be prejudiced by the claim being urged."

It was eventually decided in this line, and Sir Charles Russell in summing up his argument, stated that Great Britain would not ask from the tribunal any finding for damages under article 5 of the *modus vivendi* of 1892, and Mr. Phelps admitted that the United States had on their side abandoned any claims under this head.

When the claims reached the department, the attitude of Her Majesty's Government in connection with the above incident was explained to the claimants.

This resulted in the filing of a formal petition accompanied by modified claims aggregating \$974,698.31, which amount was subsequently swelled by \$99,784.86. made up of additional claims since filed, totalling \$1,074,483.17.

The contention of the petitioners was, that it could not have been the intention of Her Majesty's Government to allow them to suffer loss, by being prevented from carrying on what has been declared to be a lawful business; and if, for state reasons, it was decided to refrain from demanding of the United States recompense therefor, such a course must have been pursued on the understanding they would cause proper compensation to be made for the losses the sealers had been compelled to sustain, in order to further the greater interests of the empire, which were involved in the dispute referred to arbitration.

The claims were presented to Her Majesty's Government for consideration.

The mutual withdrawal of the question before the tribunal was solely an action between the two governments towards each other. Then the question of assessment alone remained unsettled.

While each government, by not pressing the point at the time, relieved the other of the responsibility of providing recompense formally stipulated for, the validity of the claims, as claims, did not appear to be affected, beyond shifting the responsibility, since the claimants themselves had not withdrawn them.

The provision for compensation for the temporary relinquishment of the right to take seals, was the outcome of considerable consideration prior to a decision to enter into such an agreement, and it was not thought that the fact that sealers were successful in the exploitation of certain other localities, had any direct bearing on the question of conditional temporary relinquishment of rights in Behring Sea.

The reply of Her Majesty's Government was that it should be pointed out to the petitioners, that the *modus vivendi* was adopted in the interests of the fishery, and it is impossible in these circumstances, to admit that any claim to compensation can arise, except in so far as actual outlay may have been incurred, owing to the absence of notice of the contemplated restrictions.

The compensation given in respect of the season of 1891 was, therefore, properly confined to recouping expenditure which had been made for the fishery, prior to the announcement of the *modus vivendi*.

In the seasons of 1892 and 1893, due notice was given, and the owners of sealing vessels were able to transfer operations to other parts of the Pacific, where it would appear from the statistics of the fishery that they were as successful as they would have been in Behring Sea, if it had not been considered that restrictions on that side, both by land and sea, were necessary to prevent the extinction of a profitable industry. And in such circumstances the regret of Her Majesty's Government was expressed at being unable to comply with the prayer of the petition.

THE CLAIMS OF 1891.

The distribution of the British Award in respect of the claims of 1891, had been entrusted jointly to the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Collector of Customs at Victoria.

The work of reaching those entitled to participate was most difficult, and the paying off of the claims and adjusting the same to the satisfaction of the claimants appearing on the articles of agreement of each ship (imperfect as many of these agreements were) was troublesome and necessarily slow.

It is, therefore, the more gratifying that the awards paid to the claimants have been satisfactory, and that no contention or dispute of any kind has arisen.

Great difficulty has been experienced in reaching the mates, crews and hunters who were engaged on the different vessels in 1891. Some of them were found in Japan, China, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and England.

A small balance of unpaid claims remained at the beginning of the present year, and Her Majesty's Government was asked whether an immediate surrender of the unexpended balance should be made, or whether my Lords of the Treasury preferred to fix a time limit at which the right of claim should expire. To this a reply was received favouring the latter course, and the following notice was, in March, 1895, published, fixing the date at 31st March, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that of the amount allotted to hunters and seamen in the award of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as compensation for loss in respect of the *Modus Vivendi* in Behring Sea during 1891, a balance of the sum allotted to hunters and seamen on board certain of the vessels, whose claims have not yet been presented, remains unpaid.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have granted an extension of the time for receiving claims from the hunters and seamen on lay (or their legal representatives) to share in the compensation, up to the 31st day of March, 1896.

All outstanding claims must, therefore, be sent to the Collector of Customs, at the Custom House at Victoria, British Columbia, on or before that date, and no claims will be received or considered thereafter."

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN THE AWARD REGULATIONS.

The result of the pelagic sealing operations of 1894, the first year of the application of the award regulations, proved in point of number of skins taken more successful than during any previous year since the beginning of the Canadian industry.

The success of the operation of the Canadian sealers, in the face of the restrictions imposed upon them by the award, was viewed by the United States authorities with alarm.

It appears that the regulations were considered by everybody concerned in the conduct of the arbitration to be very effectual, and indeed in some quarters it was contended that they were unduly prohibitory.

In the United States Senate Executive Document, No. 67, 53rd Congress, 3rd Session, will be found many opinions on them, from a United States point of view, given at the conclusion of the labours of the arbitrators, and apparently the unanimous views of the representative authorities of the United States, who were conversant with every detail of the question up to the event of arbitration, are therein shown to be quite pronounced as to their completeness and effectiveness in crippling the industry of pelagic sealing.

The opinions were ventured that their effect would be to virtually prohibit pelagic sealing in Behring Sea, and to any injurious extent in the North Pacific Ocean; that the number of seals taken would not be great enough to endanger the existence of the herd, or seriously to interfere with the profits of the industry on the Pribylov Islands; that they must render the business of such little profit that it would not be worth pursuing; that the more the logical and necessary results of an enforcement of the regulations as decreed were considered, the more convincing it became that profitable pelagic furseal fishing would be inconsistent therewith.

Holding these views on the subject, the United States representatives are further shown, in the correspondence contained in the document above cited, to be very pronounced in their advocacy of expeditiously effecting a code of regulations which was regarded as amply effective in the establishment of a new condition of affairs, calculated to discourage the industry by rendering the continuance of its prosecution insufficiently lucrative.

The experience, however, of the one year's operations, was sufficient to cause an entire reversal of opinion in the United States, as to the adequacy of the award regulations.

They are stated to be wholly unequal to a proper protection of the seals, and the facts disclosed by the events of 1894, are said to declare that they do not secure that protection and conservation for the seal herds which was credited to them, or which they were designed to provide, and the total extermination of the seal herds is predicted as an evil within measurable distance.

Spears, which were held to be practically harmless in the beginning of the controversy, when compared with fire-arms, are now regarded as most deadly, and infinitely more destructive to seal life than the latter implements.

Thus the conditions and tests of many years are wholly reversed by the short experience of one season of the award regulations, and a request is advanced to Her Majesty's Government for an immediate reconsideration of findings of the Paris Tribunal, providing restrictions upon sealing at sea, which of themselves provide for their reconsideration and modification after five years trial, if both parties to the agreement are convinced of such necessity.

—At page 160 of the United States Senate Executive document above cited, will be found a communication from the late United States Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated 23rd January, 1895, in the following language:—

EXCELLENCY: I have the honour to inform you for communication to your government, of the deep feeling of solicitude on the part of the President of the United States with regard to the future of the Alaskan seal herd, as disclosed by the official returns of seals killed at sea during the present season in the North Pacific Ocean, filed in the respective custom houses of the United States and British Columbia, and by reliable estimates of skins shipped to London from the Asiatic coast by way of the Suez Canal.

It would appear that there were landed in the United States and Victoria 121,143 skins, and that the total pelagic catch, as shown by the London trade sales and careful estimates of skins transhipped in Japanese and Russian ports, amounts to about 142,000, a result unprecedented in the history of pelagic sealing. It would further appear that the vessels engaged in Behring Sea, although only one-third of the total number employed in the North Pacific, in four or five weeks killed 31,585 seals, not only over 8,000 more than were killed in Behring Sea in 1891 (the last year the sea was open,) but even more than the total number killed during the four months on the American side of the North Pacific this season.

This startling increase in the pelagic slaughter of both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the President, and, it is respectfully submitted, cannot fail to convince Her Majesty's Government, that the regulations enacted by the Paris Tribunal have not operated to protect the seal herd from that destruction which they were designed to prevent, and that unless a speedy change in the regulations be brought about, extermination of the herd must follow. Such a deplorable result, should, if possible, be averted.

The experience of the past year under the regulations has demonstrated that not alone are the United States and Great Britain deeply interested in the preservation of the seal herd; Russia and Japan have interests, commercially, almost as important. Any new system of regulations of necessity, should embrace the whole North Pacific Ocean from the Asiatic side to the American side, and should be binding upon the citizens and subjects alike of all these countries.

In order to add to our scientific knowledge upon this question as to the habits of the seal, its feeding grounds, and the effect of pelagic sealing upon the herd, and other similar questions, the President deems it advisable to suggest to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Governments of Russia and Japan, that a commission be appointed, consisting of one or more men from each country, eminent for scientific knowledge and practical acquaintance with the fur trade. This commission should visit the Asiatic side of the North Pacific as well as the American, and also the islands which the seals frequent, and report to their respective governments as to the effects of pelagic sealing on the herd, and the proper measures needed to regulate such sealing so as to protect the herd from destruction and permit it to increase in such numbers as to permanently furnish an annual supply of skins.

I am directed by the President to propose for the consideration of your government, and the governments of Russia and Japan, the appointment of such a commission, and I am further directed to suggest that during its deliberations, the respective governments agree upon a *modus vivendi*, as follows:

"That the regulations now in force be extended along the line of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude from the American to the Asiatic shore, and be enforced during the coming season in the whole of the Pacific Ocean, and waters north of that line. Furthermore, that sealing in Behring Sea be absolutely prohibited pending the report of such commission."

Inasmuch as the sealing season will shortly commence, and the fleet will leave the western coast for the sealing grounds, I beg to suggest the necessity of speedy action in regard to this proposition.

The Canadian views on the subject were, that such an attitude could only be maintained on the hypothesis that pelagic sealers have no rights, and that there operations must either be absolutely and in set terms prohibited by law, or so hampered and restricted, by illiberal legislation, that the business must cease through the forced withdrawal of the participants.

The effect of such a proposition would be to re-open the whole question; moreover, it must be untenable in the face of the vindication of pelagic sealing as a legitimate industry by the Paris Tribunal.

Prior to that event the question might have arisen, is pelagic sealing a legitimate enterprise, or is it not? Such a question could not at the present time arise. Its character has been authoritatively settled, and it is the only method by which the subjects, and citizens of the nations of the world, not owning seal rookeries can participate in the fur seal fishery; and it is not the method by which it is generally admitted that the seal rookeries of the southern hemisphere were broken up.

The fact appears to be entirely disregarded that the destruction of seal life in these other regions, has been brought about solely by killing on land and, it is

thought, cannot in any instance on record be attributed to the much less objectionable and more sportsman-like method of hunting seals in the open ocean, where their chances of escape are so much greater.

If then it is an industry which may be lawfully and peacefully pursued by British subjects, it is not clear by what reasoning Her Majesty's Government can be expected to proscribe their participation in it, merely because by their competition they may interfere with, or materially impair, the interests of such nations or their lessees as may have the advantage of owning the land upon which the seals, for a certain period of the year, are under their protection or at their mercy.

A tribunal composed of seven eminent juriconsults, selected from five of the great nations of the world, has confirmed the view that pelagic sealing is a legitimate enterprise, and that those interested therein may ply their calling under certain specified restrictions, but it is expected to enlist the aid of Great Britain to prevent British subjects from enjoying rights secured by arbitration in the face of great trouble and expense.

This decision and the regulations were the result of mature thought, deliberation and consideration, arrived at after full and complete examination of the most exhaustive and effective argument and presentments against pelagic sealing, that it was possible for the United States government to collect and classify, in a period of time extending over about eight years.

That the question of seal life involving as it did the international regulations, was included for the consideration of the tribunal, was wholly due to the United States government.

The Canadian government earnestly endeavoured to keep that question out of the realm of arbitration, seeking a decision on that of right alone, which was raised by the action of the United States government in respect of British ships on the high seas.

It should not be forgotten that the whole question owes its origin to the promulgation and adoption by the United States government, of an exceptional policy with regard to certain comparatively prescribed waters in Behring Sea, and in the interests of the lessees of the sealing privileges of the Pribylov Islands.

Nothing was claimed or even suggested at the time, beyond the effectual expulsion of all sealing vessels from the waters of Behring Sea.

This was the full measure of the claim of the United States government. The objections to pelagic sealing, outside that area, were unformed and developed only in proportion to the growth of the industry, and the production of skins available for competition in the markets of the world.

By the time the decision of the Paris Tribunal was reached, the restrictions imposed upon the ocean sealing industry had assumed most ponderous proportions, so much so that there were those directly interested in the business, who despaired of being able to continue participating in a venture which held the investment of their all, while as has been shown, their opinion in this respect was shared by those interested in effecting a permanent cessation of the industry.

The actual restrictions upon the sealers, dictated by the Paris Regulations may be summed up thus:

The sealing season is restricted to about six weeks in Behring Sea, and the use of fire-arms in hunting is forbidden therein, while the sealers are debarred from approaching nearer to the Pribylov Islands, than 60 miles.

A protection area is established in the open ocean, embracing a huge water area of say 2,000 miles from north to south, and a like distance from east to west, or in other words, the whole of the waters of the North Pacific Ocean which wash the shore of North America, wherein it is possible for a seal to be found, and from that shore across the ocean to the 180th meridian.

Within this vast expanse, pelagic sealers are absolutely prohibited from taking seals during three of the best sealing months of the year, while during the rest of the time their operations are restricted to certain methods.

Every sealing vessel must carry a formal license, authorizing her to engage in the business, which she can obtain only upon the master satisfying the collector of customs of the fitness and expertness of the hunters engaged for the voyage.

The vessel must likewise provide herself with and fly a flag distinctive of her character as a sealer.

These are the specific restrictions, absolute under the terms of the award, from the observance of which it is neither expected nor sought by the sealers to be exempt. But they are in constant danger of much further interference and disaster, in no way warranted by the award regulations.

The extraordinary area over which the award applies, has induced legislation of an exceptional character, sanctioning interruption and search at sea, which has already resulted in the seizure of vessels, entirely innocent of even attempted infractions of the law, and consequent breaking up of their voyages with attendant loss and disaster.

Thus a very substantial extension of the inhibitions is made possible and practicable, and taken on the whole it would indeed be difficult to find any other legitimate industry subject to as rigorous and exceptionally comprehensive restrictions as are imposed upon this class of the community whose vocation is, of itself, abnormally hazardous both to life and property.

The subjects of Her Majesty in Canada, have yielded a loyal obedience to the regulations, and the interferences which have taken place since the award, have been considered by those interested to be of a vexatious character, prompted by strict and unwarranted interpretation of the scope of the legislation and instructions thereunder.

That the year's operations resulted in an increased take of seal skins is not at all surprising. Such a condition might be regarded as the natural outcome of the growing experience of the sealers, which could not fail to increase their chances of success.

Moreover, although Behring Sea was in 1894, reopened to operations, after a closure of three years by *modus vivendi*, the exploitation of the Asiatic waters proved more remunerative than did that of those affected by the award and situated on the American side of the 180th meridian.

If it be assumed that the efficiency of the award regulations is to be determined entirely and outside all other considerations, by the extent to which they can be applied to the detriment of all others than the lessees of the seal islands, or by the measure of their instrumentality in destroying the business of pelagic sealing, then an argument for an immediate reconsideration of those regulations may be admitted, but as it is, had the Paris award resulted in a practical prohibition of that branch of the industry, the Canadian sealers might as well have advocated the repeal of existing regulations and a return to unrestricted operations outside territorial jurisdiction.

The position assumed is apparently opposed to the spirit and intention of the treaty creating the arbitration, as well as the findings of the award itself; and the anticipated destruction of the seal herds is an inference drawn from a presumption of conditions impossible of demonstration by the experience of one season.

It is by no means certain that the advocates of ocean sealing could not, in their turn from past experience, show that the methods of the lessees of the sealing privileges on the islands, are operating to the detriment of their rights and privileges, established and regulated by the Paris award, as well as to the depletion of the seal herd. In fact this is a point which may fairly come up for consideration when the time provided for a revision of the award regulations is reached, if such a revision is deemed expedient.

It may also be worthy of mention that during the year 1894 a fleet of 35 United States sealing vessels engaged in the industry of pelagic sealing.

Both parties to the arbitration would seem to be bound by treaty obligation to conform to findings, designed and conceded to settle the difficulties which had arisen. Otherwise, of what avail would be the efforts of the representatives of the different nations, who lent their valuable aid to bring about an adjustment of the question.

A perusal of the proposition fails to disclose any suggestion of restrictions on the operations on the islands. Pelagic sealing alone is to be investigated by the proposed commission, and while it is contemplated to make the award regulations effective from America to Asia, with the additional absolute prohibition of sealing in Behring Sea, the operations on the islands may proceed, and Her Majesty's

Government is invited to assist three powers, jointly interested in suppressing pelagic sealing, which British subjects may lawfully pursue with profit to themselves and credit to the flag under which the precarious calling is conducted.

In the light of all the circumstances, and especially considering the following paragraph of the award itself:—

“The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether in the light of the past experience, there is occasion for any modification thereof.” It would not seem that sufficient ground has been advanced warranting any action in the direction sought.

As to the inclusion of Japan and Russia, in a convention of the nature proposed, it is obvious that such a proposition must fail to meet with favour in Canada, since it contemplates the reference of British interests, mainly Canadian, to the consideration of a commission composed of representatives from four nations in which the joint interests of three of them must necessarily be opposed to those of the other nation wholly at variance therewith.

Moreover, both Russia and Japan had the option of accepting the joint invitation of Great Britain and the United States, to give adherence to the regulations as laid down by the award, as shown in the report of last year, at page 146, under the heading “Identical Note.”

Her Majesty's Government has already effected an agreement with Russia, providing protective zones around the Russian seal islands and along the Russian shores, based upon a proposal from Russia herself, which has been renewed during the past two years, and which has apparently worked satisfactorily.

Nevertheless, both Her Majesty's Government and Canada have invariably evinced every desire to aid in a reasonable and impartial inquiry into the question of both land and ocean sealing, to augment the information in possession of all parties on the different branches of the industry, and on seal life generally.

PART II—AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN RESPECT OF THE SEAL FISHERIES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

In the report for the year 1894, under the heading “pelagic fur-sealing,” p. clv., the agreement entered into between Great Britain and Russia was treated, and the legislation provided, “Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893,” 56 Victoria, chapter 23, was quoted at p. clxiii.

The report for 1894 continued the subsequent phases of the question, embracing the renewal of the agreement, the necessary Imperial Order in Council, and the events arising out of the application of the arrangement.

Some remarks upon the practical effects of the legislation in its applicability to the British sailing fleet were also made.

THE ACT AS AMENDED.

As the Act of 1893 expired on 1st July, 1895, it became necessary to provide legislation continuing the agreement with Russia. The existing Act was, therefore, repealed and re-enacted with amendments, on the 27th June, 1895.

The text of this Act is as follows, and it provides for its continuance in force until 31st December, 1897:—

58-59 VIC., CHAP. 21.

An Act to provide for prohibiting the catching of Seals at certain periods in Behring Sea and other parts of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Behring Sea, and for regulating the Seal Fisheries in those seas.—27th June, 1895.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal the Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893, and to re-enact it with amendments:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, prohibit, during the period specified in the Order, the catching of seals by British ships in such parts of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order.

(2.) While an Order in Council under this Act is in force—

(a) a person belonging to a British ship shall not kill, take or hunt, or attempt to kill or take, any seal during the period and within the seas specified in the Order; and

(b) a British ship shall not, nor shall any of the equipment or crew thereof, be used or employed in such killing, taking, hunting, or attempt.

(3.) If there is any contravention of this section, any person committing, procuring, aiding or abetting such contravention shall be guilty of a misdemeanour within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the ship and her equipment and everything on board thereof shall be subject to forfeiture to Her Majesty.

2.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council make, as respects such parts of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order, regulations—

(a) for entering in the official log of a ship particulars respecting the hunting, killing and taking of seals, and

(b) for regulating the hunting and taking of seals, with power to prohibit or restrict the use therein of any particular kind of vessels, methods or implements.

(2.) If there is any contravention of any such regulation any person who committed, procured, aided or abetted such contravention shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(3.) If the regulations under this section provide for the entry of particulars in the official log of a ship, the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with reference to official logs (including the penal provisions), shall apply to every ship engaged in seal fishing within such of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order.

3.—(1.) Any offence or fine under this Act may be prosecuted or recovered in like manner as if it were an offence or fine under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(2.) For the purpose of the forfeiture of any ship under this Act, section seventy-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply.

(3.) Where any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen has reasonable cause to believe that during the period and in the seas specified in an Order in Council under this Act, any British ship has been used or employed in contravention of this Act, or of any regulation made thereunder, he may stop and examine her, and detain her or any portion of her equipment or any of her crew, and may seize the ship's certificate of registry.

(4.) For carrying into effect an arrangement with any foreign State, an Order in Council under this Act may provide that the powers under this Act of such commissioned officer may, subject to any limitations, conditions, modifications and exceptions specified in the Order, be exercised in relation to a British ship and the equipment, crew and certificate thereof by such officers of the said foreign State as are specified in the Order, or in relation to a ship of the said foreign State and the equipment crew and papers thereof by such British officers as are specified in the Order.

4.—(1.) Where an officer has power under this Act to seize a ship's certificate of registry, he may, subject to the directions of an Order in Council under this Act, either retain the certificate and give a provisional certificate in lieu thereof, or return the certificate with an endorsement of the grounds on which it was seized; and in either case may, if the ship appears to him to be liable to forfeiture, direct the ship, by an addition to the provisional certificate or to the endorsement, to proceed forthwith to a specified port, being a port where there is a British court having authority to adjudicate in the matter, and if this direction is not complied with, the owner and master of the ship shall, without prejudice to any other liability, each be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2.) Where in pursuance of this section a provisional certificate is given to a ship, or the ship's certificate is endorsed, any officer of customs in Her Majesty's dominions or British consular officer may detain the ship, until satisfactory security is given for her appearance in any legal proceedings which may be taken against her in pursuance of this Act.

5.—(1.) A statement in writing, purporting to be signed by an officer having power in pursuance of this Act to stop and examine a ship, as to the circumstances under which or grounds on which he stopped and examined the ship, shall be admissible in any proceedings, civil or criminal, as evidence of the facts or matters therein stated.

(2.) If evidence contained in any such statement was taken on oath in the presence of the person charged in the evidence, and that person had an opportunity of cross-examining the person giving the evidence and of making his reply to the evidence, the officer making the statement may certify that the evidence was so taken, and that there was such opportunity as aforesaid.

6.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make, revoke and alter Orders for the purpose of this Act, and every such Order shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament and published in the *London Gazette*.

(2.) Any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, modifications and exceptions, which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of this Act.

7.—(1.) This Act shall apply to the animal known as the fur seal, and to any marine animal specified in that behalf by an Order in Council under this Act, and the expression "seal" in this Act shall be construed accordingly.

(2.) This Act shall apply to the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring's Sea, and within such other parts of the Pacific Ocean as are north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, and shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894.

(3.) The expression "equipment" in this Act includes any boat, tackle, fishing or shooting instruments, and other things belonging to a ship.

(4.) This Act may be cited as the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

(5.) The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893, is hereby repealed as from the passing of this Act, but shall be deemed until that passing to have continued in force, and any Order in Council in force under that Act shall continue as if it had been made in pursuance of this Act.

(6.) This Act shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and no longer unless continued by Parliament.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing Act the following Order in Council has been passed :—

THE SEAL FISHERIES (NORTH PACIFIC) ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Windsor, the 21st day of November, 1895.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
Lord President,
Lord Privy Seal,
Marquess of Lansdowne.

Whereas by "The Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895" it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council prohibit, during the period specified by the Order, the catching of seals by British ships in such parts of the seas to which that Act applies as are specified by the Order; and that for carrying into effect an arrangement with any foreign state an Order in Council may provide that the powers under the Act of any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen may, subject to any limitations, conditions, modifications and exceptions specified in the Order, be exercised in relation to a British ship, and the equipment, crew, and certificate thereof, by such officers of the said foreign state as are specified in the Order, and that any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, modifications and exceptions which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of that Act;

And whereas the said Act applies to the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea, and within such other parts of the North Pacific Ocean as are north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude;

And whereas an arrangement has been made between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia whereby British ships engaged in hunting seals within such parts of the said seas as are hereinafter specified may be seized by Russian cruisers;

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 24th day of August, 1895, to make an Order in Council as a *Provisional* Order within the meaning of the Rules Publication Act, 1895:

And whereas the provisions of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said first recited Act, and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. From and after the date of the present Order, until Her Majesty in Council shall otherwise direct, the catching of seals by British ships is hereby prohibited within such parts of the seas to which the recited Act applies as are comprised within the following zone (in this Order referred to as "the prohibited zone"), that is to say :—

(1.) A zone of ten marine miles on all the Russian coasts, Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean; and

(2.) A zone of thirty marine miles round Kormandorsky Islands and Tulenew (Robben Island).

2. The powers under the recited Act of a commissioned officer on full pay in the Naval Service of Her Majesty may be exercised in relation to a British ship, and the equipment, crew, and certificate thereof, by the captain or other officer in command of any war vessel of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia (hereinafter referred to as an "authorized Russian officer"), but subject to the limitations, conditions, modifications and exceptions following, that is to say :—

(1.) The said powers shall not be exercised by an authorized Russian officer, except in relation to British ships engaged in hunting seals within either of the prohibited zones.

(2.) A British ship shall not be liable to seizure or detention by an authorized Russian officer by reason of the contravention of any regulations made under section 2 of the recited Act.

(3.) The powers under section 3 of the recited Act of detaining any portion of the equipment or any of the crew, and the powers under section 4, of giving a provisional certificate in lieu of a ship's certificate which is seized and retained, or of endorsing on a certificate the grounds on which it was seized, and of directing the ship to proceed forthwith to a specified port, shall not be exercised in relation to a British ship by an authorized Russian officer.

(4.) Where an authorized Russian officer in exercise of the said powers, stops and examines and detains a British ship or her certificate of registry, he shall as soon as possible hand over the ship, or deliver or transmit the certificate, as the case may be, either to the commanding officer of a British cruiser, or to the nearest British authority, as defined by this Order, and shall then, or within a reasonable time thereafter, satisfy such officer or authority, that they were reasonable grounds for the detention or seizure and that the case is proper to be adjudicated in a British court, and also furnish to such officer or authority the evidence sufficient, in the opinion of such officer or authority, for such adjudication; and if the said Russian officer fails to satisfy such officer or authority or to furnish to such officer or authority such sufficient evidence as aforesaid, the said officer or authority may release the ship.

3.—(1.) Where the commanding officer of a British cruiser receives a British ship from an authorized Russian officer, and is satisfied that there were reasonable grounds for the detention of seizure, and that the case is proper to be adjudicated in a British court, he may exercise the powers conferred by section 4, of the recited Act, as if he had himself stopped and examined and detained the ship, and that section shall apply accordingly.

(2.) Where the commanding officer of a British cruiser, or a British authority, receives a British ship from an authorized Russian officer, and sends the case for adjudication in a British court, he shall, for the purposes of section 76, of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," be deemed to have himself seized or detained the said ship.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "British authority" means any officer of customs in Her Majesty's dominions, and any British Consular officer having authority as such in any port or place.

5. "The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1894," is hereby revoked, without the prejudice to anything done or suffered under that order.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1895."

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., and the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them respectively appertain.

(Sgd.) C. L. PEEL.

THE ACTS OF 1893 AND 1895 COMPARED.

The following is the result of an examination of the amended Act, as compared with that of 1893, which constituted the first legislation under the Russian agreement, originated that year.

Section 1, ss. 1 and 2, and paragraphs (a) and (b) re-enact without change, corresponding sections in the Act of 1893.

Section 1, ss. 3, section 2 and its subsection 1 (a) (b) 2 and 3, as well as section 3, ss. 1, 2, 3, and 4, replace with additions, subsections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of section 1, in the Act of 1893.

Subsection 3 of section 1, differs from the original Act in phraseology, but while meeting some of the Canadian suggestions omits subsections following and provides for them in different form by section 3.*

It also brings the misdemeanor within the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, instead of 1854, &c., as in the Act of 1893. This is an apparent incidental necessity, however.

Section 2, and its subsections 1, 2 and 3, are new. Thereby, the adoption of regulations by Order in Council, is empowered, as to log records of hunting, killing and taking seals, and for regulating, hunting and taking of seals, with power to prohibit and restrict the use of any particular kind of vessel, method or implement, within the North Pacific Ocean, north of the 42nd degree of north latitude.

Subsection 2 provides a penalty for contravention of any such regulations similar to that in the "Behring Sea Award Act, 1894."

Subsection 3 applies the provisions (including penal provisions) of the Merchant shipping Act of 1894, (with reference to official logs), to every ship engaged in the seal fisheries within the areas to which the Act applies, as are specified in the Order. (If the regulations provide for such log entries). A similar provision as to the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 exists in the Behring Sea Award Act, which Act provides for log entries under the Paris Award.

*NOTE:—A memorandum with appendix containing certain suggestions by the Canadian Government will be found at p. 48, Imperial print "Russia No. 1, 1895. (C. 7713) presented to Imperial Parliament, June, 1895.

Section 3, ss. 1 and 2, provides for prosecution, of offence, fine and recovery, and forfeiture of ship, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. These subsections replace ss. 3 of section 1 of the Act of 1893, and are similar to the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894.

Subsection 3 replaces ss. 4 of section 1 of the Act of 1893.

The following provides a comparison :

ACT OF 1893.

(4.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen shall have power, during the period and in the seas specified by the Order, to stop and examine any British ship, and to detain her or any portion of her equipment, or any of her crew, if in his judgment the ship is being or is preparing to be used or employed in contravention of this section.

SUBSTITUTION PROPOSED BY CANADA.

(7.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen shall have power, during the period and in the seas specified by the Order, to stop and examine any British ship, and to detain her or any portion of her equipment, or any of her crew, if the ship is being used or employed in contravention of this section.

IMPERIAL ACT 1895, UNDER REVIEW.

(3.) Where any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen, has reasonable cause to believe, that during the period and in the seas specified in an Order in Council under this Act, any British ship has been used or employed in contravention of this Act, or of any regulation made thereunder, he may stop and examine her, and detain her, or any portion of her equipment, or any of her crew, and may seize the ship's certificate of registry."

This clause, while not going to the full extent of the above suggested one, yet makes it necessary that the officer shall have reasonable cause to believe that the vessel had been used and employed in contravention of the Act or regulations, while it does not contemplate any preparation for the offence in the judgment of the officer.

Subsection 4 of section 3 re-enacts in changed phraseology subsection 5 section 1 of the Act of 1893, but apparently does not change the intention or significance thereof. Hence it still continues the right of visit and search, the principle of which has been protested against.

Subsection 6 of section 1 of the Act of 1893, does not appear to be re-enacted, nor is there apparently any provision of a similar nature in the new Act.

This clause was as follows:—

(6.) If during the period and within the seas specified by the order, a British ship is found having on board thereof fishing or shooting implements or seal-skins or bodies of seals, it shall lie on the owner or master of such ship to prove that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of this Act.

And was one of the points of objection to the Act of 1893, as providing *prima facie* evidence of guilt under which several ships had their voyage broken up without recourse.

The proof of innocent intent is thus removed from the vessel, and presumably, as a natural consequence, the proof of offence must necessarily devolve upon the complainants.

Section 4, ss. 1, re-enacts with changes, section 2, ss. 1 of the Act of 1893, touching the powers of officers in seizing a ship's certificates, &c., and directing her to proceed to port under seizure. The changes make his action respecting seizure, "subject to the directions of an Order in Council under this Act," and the sending her to port under seizure, "if the ship appears to him to be liable to forfeiture." This change renders the clause better than it was, and reference to subsection 4 of section 2 of the Order in Council previously quoted, will show that the Russian authorities are required to hand over any seized vessel (British) to the nearest British authority, upon whom it will then lie to decide, in the light of evidence advanced, whether there was reasonable ground for the detention, and if the case is a proper one for adjudication in a British court.

Nevertheless, the owner and master each are still held liable to the extra specific fine for not complying with the order to go to the port directed, although it may fairly be contended that the master alone should be liable.

Subsection 2 of section 4 re-enacts subsection 2 of section 2 of the Act of 1893, as to customs and consular officers detaining ships, until satisfactory security is given to appear for trial.

Section 5, ss. 1 and 3 are identical with section 3, ss. 1 and 2 of Act of 1893, as to evidence by statement in writing of an officer empowered to stop and examine a ship, if taken on oath, in presence of the person charged, under certain circumstances.

Section 6, ss. 1 and 2 are identical with section 4, ss. 1 and 2 of the Act of 1893 as to the power of Her Majesty in Council to revoke and alter orders, and limit conditions, and modify the same, except that the word "qualifications" is changed to "modifications."

Section 7, ss. 1 and 2 are the same as section 5 of ss. 1 and 2, as to application and construction, except that s.s. 2 of the new bill adds: "And shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894."

Subsection 3 interpreting the expression "equipment," is identical with ss. 3 of section 5 of the 1893 Act.

Subsections 4 and 5, citing the Act and repealing the previous Act from the passage of this Act, and continuing the Order in Council in force under the Act of 1893, necessarily vary in form.

Subsection 6 is new. It reads:

"This Act shall remain in force until the 31st day of December, 1897, and no longer, unless continued by Parliament."

It will be observed that the present Act, while re-enacting that of 1893, goes considerably further, inasmuch as it takes power to make Orders in Council providing regulations, which under the text of the agreement with Russia, the Act of 1893, or the Orders in Council thereunder, are not in existence; although regulations of a similar nature obtain under the "Behring Sea Award Act" of 1894, affecting the water area to which the award and its consequent legislation is applicable.

The area affected by this Act is the same as by that of 1893, that is to say:—All that part of the Pacific Ocean (including Behring Sea) as is north of the 42nd parallel of north latitude, from America to Asia. This includes all the area affected by the Behring Sea award, except a strip on the southern limit between the 42nd and 35th degrees of north latitude, and comprises the Pacific Ocean north of a point opposite Yesso Island, in Japan, on the Asiatic side, and of a point off the state of Oregon, in America.

After taking power to make these regulations (by Order in Council) the Act proceeds to provide machinery against any breaches thereof, if such regulations are made.

The offences under the Act are, therefore, dependent upon the Orders in Council, which it empowers Her Majesty to make.

The Act itself (subsection 5 of section 7) continues in force the Order in Council under the Act of 1893; but this does not affect the power taken to make other substantive Orders in Council, of an entirely different and more comprehensive nature.

The contention has been, and still is, that the agreement with Russia does not call for any inhibitions beyond those in force in 1893, and that of themselves they were much more restrictive and comprehensive than a fair and reasonable interpretation of the agreement, in the light of the peculiar conditions of the industry, demanded.

As the practical application of the Act, however, can only be judged from the Orders in Council made thereunder, reference is directed to the Order in Council above quoted. Subsection 2 of section 2 reads as follows: "A British ship shall not be liable to seizure or detention by an authorized Russian officer by reason of a contravention of any regulations made under section 2 of recited Act." In this respect

the Act is thus kept within the scope of the agreement, and it is understood that the power taken would be applied more particularly in the direction of collecting information and statistics upon the sealing question generally.

The Act throughout substitutes the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 as applicable, for those of 1854 and 1876, cited in the Act of 1893; the necessity for this, however, is obvious.

It may further be observed that the Act of 1893, section 1, subsection 4, authorized the seizure of a vessel, etc., if in the judgment of the boarding officer, the ship was being or preparing to be used or employed in contravention.

This, among other points, formed the subject of protest on the part of the Canadian Government, and the present Act, if not wholly meeting the objections in this respect, in necessitating on the part of the officer, reasonable cause for belief that the vessel had been so used or employed before stopping, examining or seizing her, certainly concedes a very considerable point in that direction.

The absence in the Act of subsection 6 of section 1 of the Act of 1893, which provided a *prima facie* case against the vessel, and threw upon her the onus of proof of innocence, is very significant, and it would seem that, in thus shifting the responsibility of proof upon the other side, perhaps one of the most objectionable features in the Act of 1893, is greatly diminished.

All the vessels seized in 1893—the “Maud S,” “Ainoko,” “Minnie” and “Arctic,” had their seasons broken up without recourse, because of the *prima facie* case against them, notwithstanding all subsequently satisfied the courts of their innocence, except the “Minnie,” which vessel was condemned merely through the absence of sufficient proof to discharge the presumption thus raised against her mere presence, in a locality where she had a right to be, for other purposes than those prescribed in the Act.

The new Act, therefore, greatly restricts the facilities for interference with British ships, in this connection, and, therefore, by comparison inures generally to their advantage.

The second addition as contained in ss. 1 of section 4, “if the ship appears to him to be liable to forfeiture,” seems also to render the Act more favourable than was that of 1893.

The right of visit and search over British vessels by foreign officers is continued (sec. 4, ss. 3).

The principle involved in this concession to foreign powers has formed the subject of much representation.

The fact that the right is jointly conferred by each power upon the other, is not (under the peculiar circumstances obtaining) deemed a sufficient answer to the objections.

It is impossible that reciprocal rights can be conveyed between Russia and Great Britain in respect of the pelagic sealing industry, since their interests in this matter are diametrically opposite.

Owning seal islands, Russia's self interest is to compass the prohibition of pelagic sealing, and to this end prohibits it by her own subjects. Where, then, is England to exercise any so-called reciprocal privilege?

On the other hand, the interests of Great Britain in the catching of seals by her subjects, lies wholly in pelagic sealing, inasmuch as it is the only method by which they can participate in that branch of the industry, as she does not own rookeries. Hence, at the outset, the interests of the two countries in this respect are necessarily antagonistic. It is, therefore, easy to understand that while Russia might willingly concede powers to Great Britain to assist in policing their waters, to stamp out a practice (although legitimate) against Russian interests, Great Britain could not be actuated by the same reason to confer similar powers. Thus the position must of necessity be a one-sided one.

Apparently, to go beyond the mere appearance of reciprocity, Russia would require to throw open her operations on land to constant inquisitorial examination, espionage and surveillance by British representatives, and even that concession could in no manner be regarded as constituting an equivalent for the rights conferred upon Russians over British vessels on the high seas.

THE CLAIMS OF THE "WILLIE M'GOWAN" AND "ARIEL."

The departmental report for 1893, contained the text of the findings of the Russian Commission appointed to inquire into the seizures by Russian authorities, in the vicinity of the Komandorsky Islands during 1892.

In respect of the "Willie McGowan" the commission decided that it was not justified in declaring that the seizure was altogether regular, and as regards the "Ariel," the decision was that although there were indications of the vessel having been in territorial waters, yet the majority of the commission did not consider her seizure to be justified from a legal point of view, on account "of the absence of a condition which is essentially and generally admitted, that is to say the "Ariel's" boats had not been sealing in our waters."

The Russian government accordingly signified their readiness to proceed to an assessment of the indemnity to be paid to the owners of these two vessels.

During the present year Her Majesty's government applied through the Canadian government, for such vouchers and documentary evidence as could be obtained supporting the various items of the claims of the "Willie McGowan" and "Ariel," which had been advanced, as the assessment thereof was about to be entered upon.

This department immediately communicated with the parties interested in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, to the desired end, and a mass of material of the nature required for the establishment of the different points involved has been forwarded for transmission to St. Petersburg.

There is, therefore, reason to hope that before long some definite official intimation of the settlement of these claims may reach Canada.

The seizure of the other vessels which occurred contemporaneously was maintained by the commission, and is still the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

R. N. VENNING.

Ottawa, 31st December 1895.

APPENDIX No. 7.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES FOR THE SEASON OF 1895, FROM PRELIMINARY REPORTS BY THE SEVERAL INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.

Owing to the early date at which this report requires to be put into the printer's hands, in order to be ready for Parliament, it is impossible to collect and compile in time for submission, detailed statements from the respective provinces of the Dominion as the particulars necessary to complete them are procured from various sources and remote districts, some of which are difficult of access, whilst in others, fishing is actively pursued until the close of navigation. Full statements of the yield and value of the fisheries of each province during the season of 1895, together with the various fishery officers' reports and statistics, will be published in a supplement to the present report.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Inspector A. C. Bertram sends the following report of the fisheries of Cape Breton Island:—

DISTRICT No. 1.

The statistics in my annual report, which will be forwarded at the end of the year, will, I regret to say, show a marked decrease in at least three of the leading branches of the fisheries in my district as compared with the previous year, viz., codfish, haddock and mackerel. There will, however, be an increase in herring, lobsters and probably salmon. The causes which have led to the falling off in cod, haddock and mackerel fishing are difficult to discern.

Cod of late years, for some unknown reason to the shore fishermen, keep more off shore in deep waters. Whether this is due to the inshore banks becoming depleted of their natural food supply or to climatic changes, I am unable to say. It certainly cannot be due to over-fishing, as not for years have cod and haddock been found in such abundance as the past summer on the Newfoundland banks, and I may also say, on some of the banks between the Newfoundland coast and Cape Breton. What is needed now by our Cape Breton fishermen is a larger class of fishing craft, such as the Lunenburg County fishermen have adopted with such success. A continued absence of cod from the inshore fishing banks will either force the native fishermen to abandon this branch of the fishing industry, or provide themselves with a class of fishing vessels such as above referred to, which will enable them to prosecute the fishery on the various banks in deep water.

While the spring *mackerel* fishery was fairly good the fall fishery was a complete failure, particularly on the north-eastern coast of the Cape Breton district. Mackerel on their return from the North Bay to southern waters, for some unknown reason, gave our inshores and bays a wide berth. This change in the course of their migration was not caused this year by the schools being intercepted by purse-seine fishermen, as was the complaint of local fishermen in former years, as this season there was a much smaller number of purse-seining vessels on the coast than formerly and these secured but very small catches.

Herring

Of good quality were abundant, and the catches large, but the demand was poor, and the ruling price low. The result is that large quantities of the cured article are held by fishermen and dealers in anticipation of an increase in price and demand.

Lobsters.

Of all the branches of the fishing industry none appear to be more profitable to our local fishermen than lobster fishing. The past season has been a good one for both the packers and those engaged in the fishery. Lobsters were found very plentiful, the prices realized were good, and the short extension granted by the Government made this branch of the fishery a success.

As I am to discuss the fishery operations in this district in my annual report from information supplied by the official statistics, I purpose to say nothing further in this brief report. I may add that the close seasons have been well observed during the season.

The numerous prosecutions in the fishery court have had a salutary influence on those of our people who were formerly inclined to disregard the fishery laws.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Inspector Robert Hockin sends the following remarks on the fisheries of District No. 2, Nova Scotia, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants :—

For the purposes of comparison, it may be well to give the value yielded as per last year's report which is as follows:—

DEEP SEA FISH.		\$
Herring		182,000
Mackerel.....		223,000
Cod		226,000
Hake	}	73,000
Haddock		
Pollock		
Halibut.....		32,000
Lobsters		546,000
Salmon.....		51,000
Smelts, gaspereaux	}	85,000
Shad in rivers, oels		
Trout		
All others.....		93,000
		<hr/> 1,511,000

With reference to *herring* the season has been notable for the abundance of these fish. Some counties showing three and one-half times the quantity of last year's catch taken this year, but as the prices fell below what was found to be remunerative, fishermen did not secure all that they would if they had faith in the market price rising. Nevertheless, this has been the case, and those who did not dispose of their fish at the low rate are now getting prices that are fairly remunerative.

Mackerel.

Reports from all over the district give a large falling off in the catch.

Cod.

It is estimated that the returns will show from 15 per cent to 20 per cent less than last year. Of the other fish of this family, hake and haddock have considerably increased, pollock has decreased.

Lobsters.

Taking the whole district, the yield from this fishery which now represents one-third of the value of all the fish taken, will be very nearly equal to that of last year.

Salmon.

In the Straits of Northumberland the catch was not one-half of that of last year; upon the Atlantic coast it was somewhat more. In the Bay of Fundy, about the same as last year.

Shad

Will not show as good returns as last year.

Smelts

Will be less; while the catch of gaspereaux is expected to be slightly in excess of last year.

It will be seen, therefore, that a decrease of the value of the whole catch of from ten to fifteen per cent is to be expected.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Inspector L. S. Ford, sends the following remarks on the fisheries of District No. 3, Nova Scotia, comprising the Counties of Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and King's.

In the absence of the usual statistics, such a report may prove inconsistent with the regular one furnished later, based on actual figures, etc., but from information received from the several overseers and from personal observation, I beg to report as follows:

As a whole the Grand Bank fishermen have done well, the catch has been better than last year, but the exceedingly low prices, will no doubt lessen the returns to some extent.

The boat fishing has not been a success, in many places there has not been an average catch, largely owing to scarcity of bait, and of the marketable fish. The fishermen complain bitterly of the dog-fish driving the cod family off the shores. Since the oil from that fish has become of slight value, they are not worth catching; and in consequence they have increased rapidly, and have become numerous enough to lessen the average catch of marketable fish all along our shores.

Herring

Are an average catch, but the prices rule so low, that although during the fall our bays and harbours swarmed with this fish, no sustained efforts were made to secure them. In some places, however, large quantities were taken, far in excess of previous years, as will be shown by later returns.

Mackerel

In most places were a total failure. This fish seem to be plentiful off the coast, but they do not come into the harbours and bays, as in years past. All kinds of reasons are extant accounting for this seeming desertion, but few that are plausible when investigated. As expensive plant is used for the mackerel fishery, its failure, means serious loss to the fishermen, and to the province as well. The importance of this valuable fishery merits the consideration of the department. There may be some reasons for its failure, discernible, and I would urgently advise investigation.

Lobsters.

The lobster business has been vigorously prosecuted, both as to live shipments, and preserved in cans. The shipment of live fish will exceed that of last year and the canneries are fully up to the average. This most important fishery occupies largely the attention of your officers, and needs more, as despite all care berried fish are no doubt shipped to the United States in the smacks which frequent our coast, buying the fish direct from the boats.

Active preparations are being made to prosecute the business the coming season, and I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the necessity for increased protection.

I am asked in some localities to recommend that the open season commence in April instead of January, as at present, in others the present season is satisfactory. On the bay shore and at Yarmouth they would raise the standard to 10½ instead of 9 as at present. Such a law would close up all the canneries, as they cannot compete with the price received for 10½ lobsters in United States markets.

The Salmon

Fisheries will average with past years. In some localities they were almost a failure, in others an excess. The laws that govern this fishery are well understood, much has been done of late years to repair the loss, and much more remains to be done. One hundred years of neglect and carelessness on the part of mill-owners, it has taken to nearly destroy our inland fisheries, and it will take many years to restore them. With common sense, passes from the sea to the lakes, and careful restocking, there is no reason why salmon, gaspereaux, trout, etc., should not be fairly plentiful on our rivers and brooks.

In the early season the gaspereau in many places is the only available bait for the deep-sea fisheries, and the fishermen of Nova Scotia actually import them from New Brunswick in large quantities for that purpose, while our own rivers should supply them for all. Beyond all doubt our inland fisheries are of more than local interest, as it is a well known fact that the whole cod family follow the bait fish into the harbours of our coast and await their reappearance from the rivers. Mackerel especially prey on the young fish from August to November. In that case an increase of the anadromous fish would mean an increase of the shore fishery now falling off to some extent, and the decrease of young fish in the fall may account for the non-appearance of the large mackerel, as in other days.

Shad.

This fishery has been an exceptionally good one, both as regards quantity and quality.

There has been an increased tonnage of vessels engaged in bank fishing, and in the number of men engaged. Taking everything into consideration, the year's catch of fish has been fully up to the average. Prices are discouraging, it is true, but we may hope for a change in that particular.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISTRICT No. 1.,

For *District No. 1*, which comprises the *County of Charlotte*, *Inspector J. H. Pratt* reports that a slight decrease will be found in the catch for the season just closing of nearly all kinds of line fish, not that there has been any decrease in the quantity of those fish, but prices have been ruling so low during part of the season that our various fishing industries have not been prosecuted with the same amount of energy that distinguishes our fishermen when prices are better.

With regard to the herring fishery, I am pleased to state that both large and small herring have been very plentiful, but the prices paid by the buyers have been very low, as compared with those of other years.

However, in spite of the small demand and low prices, there has been more caught and the business of barrelling, smoking, and canning of sardines proceeded with the usual sign; for fishermen must work, even should the prices not be as remunerative as they could desire.

The aggregate value of the catch this season, I regret to state, will be somewhat less than in 1894.

DISTRICT No. 2.

For *District No. 2*, which comprises the counties of *Albert, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche*, *Inspector R. A. Chapman* submits a preliminary report which he is quite sure will be verified by statistics, etc., which will accompany his full report at the end of the current year, the aggregate value of fish caught, notwithstanding a falling off in one or two kinds, hereafter noticed, will be larger than last year, and will amount to about three millions of dollars, a very large proportion of which is from the river and coast fisheries, which are becoming of great importance to a large portion of the population. He refers briefly to the catch, etc., of the different kinds of fish most generally taken, in detail as follows:

Shad.

While these fish have been more plentiful than usual in several districts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where they are of poor quality, they will never be caught in the large quantities of by-gone years on their feeding grounds at the head of the Bay of Fundy, when hundreds of boats were then engaged in this fishery, until the destruction of the parent fish on the way to their spawning grounds, which yearly takes place in St. John Harbour, is stopped by a regulation prohibiting their being caught before the 20th of June.

Salmon.

The fishing has not been as good as in 1894 on the Restigouche River, when it was the largest known for many years, but was a fair catch, and the deficiency will be at least partially made up in some other districts. Large numbers of salmon and grilse were reported on the spawning grounds of all the rivers during the past fall, which should give a good catch hereafter.

Trout.

The catch of these fish appears to be increasing each year, large quantities of fine sea trout ascended both branches of the Miramichi River last spring.

Herring.

Spring herring were very plentiful the past season, and good catches of fine fish were made on the Caraquet and Miscou Banks during August and September.

Smelts.

The catch of smelts will exceed that of the previous year by nearly a million pounds, being the largest ever reported. The rivers and bays are full of them this fall, they are apparently more plentiful than ever at this season of the year.

Cod.

The catch was not quite up to the year before owing to rough weather in October, and not to scarcity of fish as they were very plentiful, especially the latter part of the season.

Mackerel.

While large quantities were taken at a few points along the coast, especially off Richibucto, in several districts they were almost a failure, which will make the aggregate slightly under last year's.

Bass.

More of these fish and of larger size were caught than in 1894.

Lobsters.

Some 25 less factories were operated than the previous year, and in some districts the catch was considerably less, so that there will be a falling off in this fishery of probably three or four hundred thousand cans.

Oysters.

A large increase in the quantity of oysters from all the beds will be reported this year, partly, at least, due to fishing through the ice being prohibited, and especially has this result been helped thereby on partly depleted beds.

There is a general gain on nearly all other kinds of fish and fish products.

DISTRICT No. 3.

For *District No. 3*, which comprises the counties of *St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton, and Victoria*, *Inspector H.S. Miles* reports the catch of fish will probably be above the general average, but as very few of the returns of the local fishery officers are in, very little detailed information can be given. Owing to the low price of alewives there was a considerable decrease in the quantity taken.

In *St. John County* the salmon fishery was better than last year, and the same may be said of shad.

Mackerel will show an increase.

In the waters of the *Upper St. John*, brook, river and sea trout were in greater abundance than for several years.

Marked beneficial results are obtained from the artificial breeding of salmon in this district. In October at the fish pond in *Carleton, St. John County*, over 400 salmon were stripped and no fewer than 3,000,000 eggs taken. Citizens generally are awakening to the importance of obtaining these spawn to put in the rivers, lakes and streams, and applications are constantly made for larger quantities than can be obtained.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Inspector E. Hackett sends the following report on the fisheries of the above named province :

The fisheries generally may be considered fairly successful, though in some branches not up to the average of other years.

Spring opened early, and the weather was remarkably fine all through the season. This was a great advantage to fishermen, as they were enabled to pursue their industry without loss of time, and at comparatively small expense for outfit. There is no serious loss of fishing boats, gear and outfit to report, such as occur in seasons when heavy storms devastate the coast.

Herring

Being the first fish to arrive in the spring are gladly welcomed by fishermen. This year large schools struck the coast early and good catches were made at all points. Fishermen had no difficulty in securing an ample supply of bait for the lobster and mackerel fisheries, and were thus in a position to prosecute those industries with great chances of success.

The spring herring being thin and poor, are not cured for export, the whole catch being used as bait, a small percentage only entering into home consumption as food.

Lobster

Fishing and canning commenced early, and the pack was well up to the average of the last five years. The quantity canned shows a slight decrease as compared with last year, but the season's operations are considered satisfactory by both cannery and fishermen.

Notwithstanding the heavy drain on this fishery by the large number of traps used each year, the shortened season and other restrictive regulations appear to so protect the fish, that the coastal waters of this district continue annually to produce about the same supply. This would indicate that while the fishery shows no improvement the protection afforded is sufficient to prevent further deterioration.

Codfish

Were scarce in the early part of the season, but towards the fall became very abundant, and large takes were made. This fishery is not actively prosecuted by island fishermen, but a large number of small vessels from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fish the whole season around the coasts of this province, and make very successful trips.

Mackerel

Were in the gulf early and of a large size. The catch, however, was small, and when the returns are all in this branch will show a decided falling off. Hook-and-line fishing was a complete failure, but those who used nets met with fair success. A considerable diversity of opinion prevails as to the cause of the small catch. Some fishermen contend that mackerel were as plentiful as on former years, but, owing to their large size, did not school up, and were shy of the hook. In proof of this contention, they instance the success of net fishermen, and say if mackerel were so scarce nets would not prove any more successful than the hook and line. Others again say that mackerel were not in the usual abundance, or hook-and-line men would succeed in capturing a fair share, and that the methods of fishing, such as using seines and nets, have driven the fish from their former haunts, and, if persisted in, will eventually destroy the fishery. The nets used, however, were set outside the three-mile limit, and therefore, under existing laws, beyond the control of fishery officers, either in the cruisers or on the land.

Oyster

Fishing was vigorously carried on; and, although the quantity taken was not so large as formerly, the results, owing to the high prices realized, are fairly satisfactory. The oyster fishery in Prince County was not so successful as on former years. This was caused by the falling off at Richmond Bay, the beds there showing signs of depletion. The bays and rivers of Queen's County, on the contrary, show great improvement, and large quantities were taken off beds this season that a few years ago were considered absolutely unproductive. This shows the great recuperative power of the beds when properly protected. The restrictions placed on mud-digging, the returning of the small oysters to the water alive, and the proper enforcement of the close season, largely tend to improve the fishing. A great many are of opinion that the close season should extend from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October in each year, instead of from the 1st day of June to the 15th day of September, as at present. This would leave the beds undisturbed in the spring, and materially shorten the season, thus giving greater protection to the fishery.

The run of salmon in the breeding streams this fall has been the heaviest for many years, the rivers actually teeming with fish making their way to the headwaters to spawn.

The great abundance of fish had the effect of stimulating the poachers, and the guardians required to be on duty day and night to properly protect the streams. Smelt fishing was actively pursued and large quantities were taken during the season and exported to United States markets.

This is a comparatively new industry here, and affords employment during the winter months to young men who formerly had to seek work abroad. The minor fisheries such as hake, haddock, &c., will result about the same as last season. Trout fishing was carried on during the season, but with moderate success. The streams being low, trout did not remain long and sportsmen were generally disappointed when visiting the rivers.

Altogether the season may be classed as an average one. The different branches of the fisheries with the exception of mackerel, are well up to the standard of former years. Local fishermen, however, largely depend on mackerel, and the falling off in the catch is severely felt at many points.

QUEBEC.

Commander W. Wakehan, who has charge of the Fisheries Protection Service in the *Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence*, reports as follows:—

There is every indication of a decided falling off in the yield of the fisheries.

Those directly interested in the output of the product incline to the opinion that a decrease of about one-third in the catch may be expected.

The total value in 1894 was \$1,971,199.77.

Cod.

Although the season opened early the fish were not plentiful and up to the 15th August, the close of the summer fishery there was at all times a noticeable shortage in the usual volume of fish.

Rough weather prevailed during the summer season, rather of a constant roughness than marked by any severe gales, though sufficiently deterrent to keep the boats on shore for a week at a time.

Generally speaking, fish were not so scarce on the Little north as on the south shore especially from Natashquan west. Nevertheless the catch will not equal that of the previous year.

Indications point to an abundant take on the Canadian Labrador.

Salmon.

The salmon net fishery will likewise prove disappointing from the same cause that militated against the cod fishery.

As the principal salmon catch is made in June the intervention of stormy weather must necessarily affect the result and any decrease in their fishery can thus be readily accounted for outside any supposed scarcity of fish.

Salmon were reported as abundant in the rivers and the anglers meet with excellent success.

Lobsters.

It is expected that a slight falling off will be noticeable in the lobster fishery. The first run was both early and good, but their condition was not maintained and long before the expiry of the open season, many of the canneries had ceased operations.

This fishery, however, has been overdone, and it is only by greatly increasing the number of traps used that it can be kept up to its present condition.

Mackerel.

The returns of this fishery will also show a falling off. In the gulf division these fish were taken only at Magdalen Islands, but not in such abundance as during the previous season. In this locality they were more abundant during the summer.

The opinion prevails among the shore fishermen that the immense fleets of gill nets which practically encircle the islands have the effect of walling the fish off.

Young mackerel in great abundance are reported in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence as far up as Rimouski, from August to October, which, it is thought, indicates excellent fishing in a year or two.

Herring

Proved as abundant as usual and indications point to an increased catch.

Smelt

This fishery will show a considerable increase.

Seals.

This spring seal hunt proved a failure, and there is a gradual decrease noticeable in the number of vessels engaged in the industry.

The supply of bait fishes was about as usual.

The regulations were everywhere well observed.

While in some quarters the failure of the cod fishery will be considerably felt, there will be no distress which cannot be provided for by the community.

MANITOBA.

R. La Touche Tupper, inspector of the above province, sends the following report:—

Last season was not a good year or a prosperous one for the fishermen for many reasons.

The depression in the western states, which is our principal market, prevented the purchase of fish there, and consequently prices were poor. Added to this cause, which was felt by the fishermen of all classes, the lakes froze up very brokenly, making it almost impossible to run the nets under the ice, thus hindering the winter fishermen in their work, and causing them loss. I am glad to be able to report that although the commercial fishing is carried on principally at Horse Island, in the extreme north end of Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 300 miles, yet another year has passed without any wreck of boats or loss of life in the prosecution of the fisheries. The new range light, placed by your department at the mouth of the Red River, has been of the greatest benefit to steamers and also to the sail-boats, and satisfaction at the action of the department is expressed by the owners. A light is badly needed at Gull Harbour, and as it would be on dry land, and only a beacon, the cost would be very little—say \$50 to \$75 for frame and light, and for the four months it would be necessary, \$25 per month for lighting and the cost of oil. With this light, steamers could travel night and day, instead of having to lay up if near these points at night.

COMMERCIAL FISHING.

The commercial companies fishing in the northern end of the lake have had a very satisfactory catch this summer. I visited them in June and inspected all their freezers and the manner of work done. I found the utmost cleanliness prevailing, all offal carefully kept from the lake water as far as possible, in fact it was all removed except the washing of the decks of the tugs and boats after a catch, when the slime, blood, etc., has to be washed overboard. In the case of the companies whose plant is in the harbour of Selkirk Island I do not think this matters, as none of this stuff goes out of the harbour, but is taken there by millions of young fry of the spring spawning fishes, so that none gets into the whitefish grounds farther out in the lakes. It was different with the plant of Robinson Fish Company which was on the Saskatchewan River. Here all the washing of the boats and from the cleaning of the fish went into the river and was carried miles out by the big stream, although all the offal possible to be kept was kept ashore. There is always a temptation to dump offal in a running stream as it is carried out of sight and the offender cannot easily be caught, so I am glad to see that the Robinson Company is moving their buildings out to Pony Island alongside Selkirk Island and I would respectfully recommend that no permit be given to clean and dress fish in the river again. If but for spawning purposes alone the river should be kept perfectly clean and pure.

A NEW METHOD OF SHIPPING WHITEFISH.

During the holding of the World's Fair at Chicago, I was asked by Commander Wakeham to forward specimens of fish fresh packed in ice, for exhibition if it could be done.

The Manitoba Fish Company through Mr. Overton brought in from Selkirk Island splendid specimens of lake trout, whitefish, etc., unfrozen. These were forwarded simply packed in ice and were pronounced by Commander Wakeham and others to be in perfect condition on arrival at Chicago. Last season a demand arose in the United States for similar fish, that is, for fresh fish which has not been frozen; of course these fish were for immediate use and do not, except to a very small, if any extent, interfere with the sale of frozen fish as the market for each is at a different time of the year. These fresh fish were packed in broken ice at Selkirk

Island, brought in in the cold storage hold of the steamer, teamed over to East Selkirk a distance of four miles, from there they went to market in refrigerator cars and in every instance arrived in perfect condition.

The two companies who had engaged in this new method of shipping fish wished to fill some orders they had received about the first of September. I was unable to allow them to do so and they had not time to appeal to Ottawa, so the tugs were laid up and the commercial fishing ceased, however the domestic fishermen who had licenses caught and sold to the companies nearly all they had orders for. This was a great boon to the domestic fishermen who are all residents on the lake, many with families and when they had just suffered a bad year.

Preparations for shipping largely in this manner are being made and as it requires a greater outlay and gives more employment here, it will tend to the increased prosperity of the fishermen on the lake. The returning prosperity across the border and the consequent assurance of a market has stimulated the fishermen here, and I believe I am safe in saying that seventy-five thousand dollars will be expended this winter in improved freezers, steamers, and methods of handling fish.

Sturgeon

A good deal of time and money was spent looking for sturgeon fishing grounds and finding out the best method of taking out the fish. Some of the cotton nets used in Delaware Bay and other points on the Atlantic coast were tried and found useless here. It seems the gill net of linen and the pound net must be used. As this fish will be sought for next year regulations regarding them should be made or considered before next season's fishing opens—also regulations regarding taking of sturgeon in Playgreen Lake and Cedar Lake.

In fact the fishing regulations in Manitoba need revising owing to the many partial changes made in them and the changed condition of fishing on the lakes. The so-called "domestic" license issued to resident fishermen is used really for commercial fishing, and there are no less than seven small freezers now on the lake, owned by fishermen living on the lake, and these are used for storing fish for export. It will be necessary to frame new regulations regarding them.

I have had no returns this year yet from Lake Winnipegosis or Lake Dauphin. From Lake Manitoba two of the guardians report the close season having been well observed—and the winter fishing having commenced a great many settlers are going in about Mossy River in the Lake Dauphin County and I would recommend the appointment of a guardian there. In Southern Manitoba, Mr. Crampton, the guardian, has done good work, but it will be necessary to have one or more guardians there to keep the streams clear.

The law regarding close seasons here has been well observed, with the exception of a very few cases in the Red River last spring and of a few Indians who took whitefish in the close season for their own use.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Inspector F. C. Gilchrist sends the following report of the *North-west Territories*:—

I am of the opinion that when the statistics of the catch of fish in the Territories are made up it will be found that it is somewhat smaller than that of last year. The principal reason for the falling off is the extending of the area over which the regulations are being enforced. There are, it is true, other causes of the decrease, but they are more local in their nature and effects, and will be given notice by the different officers in the final report. Where the decrease follows the carrying out of the fishery regulations it means that to the extent of the greater part of the decrease the fish have been allowed to propagate themselves unmolested for the first time in years.

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

The catch in this section will be somewhat greater than last year, owing largely to the fact that a number of the settlers, principally half-breeds, who had, owing to the drought, very poor or no crops, began to fish in the lakes north of Prince Albert on the 15th of last month for the market. These people are selling their fish to the representative of an eastern firm and intend carrying on the industry most of the winter. Several prosecutions for infractions of the regulations have taken place, but, on the whole, the law has been well observed.

RATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

The catch of fish in this district will, I believe, show a small increase. The law has been fairly well observed.

LAC LA BICHE DISTRICT.

There will be a reduction shown in the catch of this district. The close season was, considering everything, well observed at Lac la Biche, and the lakes in the neighbourhood this past fall, and if it can be kept so the fisheries cannot fail to improve. Lac la Biche, at the present moment, is at a critical stage, for its fish have been largely reduced in numbers, and as there are about 300 resident half-breeds there who live very largely on fish, it is a serious matter to them and to the country.

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

The catch here will show a general falling off, owing to the better enforcement of the close seasons, the only exception being at Pigeon Lake, where the catch has been steadily increasing for the last three years. This is due to the persistent carrying on of, principally, winter fishing by licensed white, half-breed and Indian fishermen; the close seasons being strictly observed.

This district has now an overseer in the person of Mr. W. D. Matheson, of Edmonton.

CALGARY AND BELLY RIVER DISTRICTS.

These districts cover that portion of the Rocky Mountains lying within the territories between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the international boundary line, and the streams running out of them, as far east as the trout go down stream. The fish are almost entirely mountain and river trouts, caught by hook and line, except in the Kootenai, Crow's Nest Pass, and Minnewankan (Devil's) lakes, where there are lake trout, and, in the first mentioned, whitefish (*chipeiformis*) as well. The law is not so well observed here as it should be; but the district is so large and the work so expensive that it is difficult to see how matters can be improved until such time as the financial state of the country admits of the expenditure of larger sums of money in the protection of the fisheries. Still, some good work has been done by guardians, both N. W. Mounted Police and civilian.

LONG LAKE DISTRICT.

There was heavier fishing done in this valuable lake during the past year than heretofore; and its fisheries are in good order.

QU'APPELLE DISTRICT.

In this district, which is more immediately under my own control, the catch will I believe, show an improvement. The guardians at Eagle Quill, Qu' Appelle, and Crooked Lakes have carried out their instructions and, in consequence, there have been very few cases of illegal fishing.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

In the vicinity of Cumberland House the close season this fall was observed, but at a distance from this post it was not. This was due to sickness and death in the family of the guardian there, which prevented his leaving home for any length of time, and the natives took advantage of this by going some miles away and fishing. However, the grounds that had been worked for years were given a rest, and so much at least was gained.

To one acquainted with the immensity of this country it is not easy to explain the difficulties your officers have to contend with in carrying out the law. Take the Cumberland District as an example. All arrangements for the protection of the breeding fish must be made months ahead; and, if anything should, at the last moment occur to upset these plans there is no help for it, for it requires at least two months to set things aright by mail. It is the same way with Lacla Biche District. The protection of the valuable fisheries of these outlying districts is very expensive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Inspector John McNab sends the following report :

After the end of the year, a supplementary report, containing full statistical information, touching quantities and values of products and material, will be submitted.

The season of 1895 has been one of the most successful in the history of the fishing industry in British Columbia.

The output of the salmon canneries will exceed twenty-eight millions of pounds, and the export of salmon, frozen and packed in ice, 1,250,000 lbs., making a grand total of 30,000,000 lbs. This immense catch is independent of local consumption and the very considerable quantity salted and smoked, of which I have not yet the full returns.

The export of halibut, fresh in ice, will reach two million pounds, and it may be safely estimated that at least as many more have been caught in British Columbia waters by United States fishermen.

The Fraser River has fully maintained its reputation as a salmon producer, as a comparison of the pack during the previous seasons will show. The pack of 1889 was the largest up to that date on record.

	Lbs.
In 1889 the pack was.....	14,789,856
1890 do	11,742,600
1891 do	8,527,552
1892 do	3,217,552
1893 do	22,763,380
1894 do	17,451,172
1895 do estimated.....	17,500,000

From the earliest period since which commercial fishing has been followed on the Fraser River, it has been maintained by packers and fishermen that every fourth year was similar in regard to the abundance or scarcity, of salmon, counting from the first year after the one in question, and the theory advanced in support of the contention is the not unreasonable one, that after a large run the spawning ground would be well planted with ova, which would produce mature salmon in four years, thus ensuring a corresponding "run." By referring to the above table it will be seen that the large catch of 1889 was followed four years later by the immense yield of 1893, and that the packs of '90 and '91 were followed four years later by increases of six and nine millions of pounds respectively, besides which the Point Roberts pack must be credited to the Fraser River.

The large increase in the number of salmon caught in the Fraser River in late years is due to ascertainable causes, and in my opinion is to be credited to the hatchery and to the fact that the depredations of the Indians on the spawning grounds, and also their destruction of young salmon in the streams when descending from the lakes, has been kept more under control than formerly.

The catch of salmon on the Skeena River was again unsatisfactory. In all the other northern rivers it was a fair average.

A great deal of activity was manifested during the season in searching for streams and inlets where canneries could be established with a prospect of a sufficient supply of salmon to ensure a successful business, and next season several new canneries will be built as the result.

Forty-seven canneries were operated during the season, thirty on the Fraser, sixteen on the northern coast, and one on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The regulations gave very general satisfaction and were well observed. Most of the violations were of the weekly close time.

APPENDIX No. 8.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF COAST.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, embracing an immense sea-coast line, besides our innumerable lakes and rivers. The eastern sea-coast of the Maritime Provinces, from the Bay of Funday to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles. The coast line of British Columbia alone is given at 7,181 miles, more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland.

While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, cover more than 15,000 square miles, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles, not including the numerous lakes of Manitoba and the Territories, all stocked with excellent kinds of food fish.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

For the past few years, the commercial value of the fisheries of Canada have exceeded \$20,000,000, and for the last available year (1894) were subdivided in the different provinces as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	\$6,547,387
New Brunswick... ..	4,351,526
British Columbia.....	3,950,478
Quebec.....	2,303,386
Ontario.....	1,659,968
Prince Edward Island.....	1,119,738
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	787,087
Total.....	\$20,719,573

The above does not include the large quantity of fish consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia and North-west Territories, estimated at about \$2,000,000.

Between the years 1869 and 1894 inclusive, the five principal commercial fisheries have yielded as follows:

Cod.....	\$99,175,313
Herring.....	48,676,782
Lobsters.....	44,549,002
Salmon.....	38,006,074
Mackerel.....	36,125,437

As the statistical statements for 1895 are not yet available for publication in this report, the following tables will be useful for reference, as to yield and value of the fisheries in each province of the Dominion, or to the amount of capital invested, and the number of persons employed in this industry.

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	1894.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod	Cwt. 938,027	4,225,896 00	4,234,231 00
do tongues and sounds	Brls. 833½	8,335 00	
Salmon, preserved, in cans	Lbs. 23,647,162	2,365,717 30	3,227,439 00
do fresh	" 5,484,653	801,429 80	
do pickled	Brls. 5,629	51,404 00	
do smoked	Lbs. 80,280	8,888 00	
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	" 13,333,693	1,803,256 66	2,370,632 00
do in shell, alive, &c	Tons. 7,565	567,375 00	
Herring, pickled	Brls. 439,238	1,977,336 00	2,565,730 00
do fresh or frozen	Lbs. 16,966,241	404,965 86	
do smoked	" 9,100,980	183,427 60	
Whitefish	" 14,854,170		379,650 46
Mackerel, pickled	Brls. 53,087	731,782 00	908,870 00
do fresh and preserved	Lbs. 1,803,072	177,088 14	
Trout	" 7,182,083	720,906 80	758,147 00
do pickled	Brls. 3,724	37,240 00	
Haddock, dried	Cwt. 137,140	479,987 50	516,547 00
do fresh, preserved, &c	Lbs. 503,490	36,559 20	
Smelts	" 8,087,079		404,882 95
Hake	Cwt. 103,207	263,059 00	304,652 00
do sounds	Lbs. 83,187	41,593 00	
Pollock	Cwt. 88,758		221,894 00
Halibut	Lbs. 3,481,276		254,151 90
Alewives	Brls. 63,470		253,904 00
Pike	Lbs. 3,079,484		81,655 75
Sardines	Brls. 136,828	274,756 00	285,756 00
do preserved	Cans. 220,000	11,000 00	
Pickered	Lbs. 7,610,425		293,266 25
Oysters	Brls. 45,127		182,108 00
Sturgeon	Lbs. 2,182,071		119,055 10
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls. 73,167		226,373 95
Eels, pickled	" 7,978	75,116 00	124,095 00
do fresh	Lbs. 951,350	48,979 32	
Bas	" 1,289,461		93,800 86
Shad	Brls. 9,244		92,432 30
Tom-cod or frost-fish	Lbs. 1,816,320		90,815 50
Clams	"		62,996 25
Squid	Brls. 14,868		59,470 00
Maskinonge	Lbs. 627,457		37,647 42
Mixed fish (British Columbia)	"		24,693 00
Flounders	Lbs. 424,320		20,975 50
Crabs	"		18,000 00
Oulachons	Lbs. 336,700		17,090 00
Winninish	" 100,000		6,000 00
Fur seal skins in British Columbia	No. 94,474		944,740 00
Hair seal skins	" 21,643		25,405 00
Sea otter skins	" 12		1,500 00
Porpoise skins	" 97		388 00
Perch	Lbs. 971,814		28,970 08
Fish oil	Galls. 745,848		298,338 40
Fish used as bait	Brls. 250,984		332,417 00
do manure	" 106,239		53,120 00
Fish guano	Tons. 5,117		71,525 00
Home consumption not included in return			226,208 45
Total			20,719,573 00

STATEMENT of the Production in each Branch of the Fisheries

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		BRITISH
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.
			\$		\$	
1	Cod..... Cwt.	544,520	2,450,342	109,443	492,493	4,243
2	do tongues and sounds..... Brls.	550½	5,505	87	870	
3	Salmon, preserved in cans..... Lbs.	1,522	228	18,200	2,730	23,627,140
4	do fresh..... "	467,496	93,498	2,246,422	449,284	1,970,000
5	do pickled..... Brls.	348	5,568	10	100	4,825
6	do smoked..... Lbs.	5,940	1,188	13,840	2,860	60,500
7	Lobsters, preserved in cans..... Lbs.	6,056,111	847,857	2,935,500	410,970	
8	do in shell, alive, &c..... Lbs.	5,956	446,700	1,608	120,600	
9	Herring, pickled..... Brls.	173,059	778,765	171,614	772,263	510
10	do fresh or frozen..... Lbs.	909,450	21,303	9,265,357	185,307	378,000
11	do smoked..... "	560,825	11,216	8,481,355	169,627	17,600
12	Whitefish..... "	73,000	2,190			
13	Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	27,653	375,706	6,210	86,940	
14	do fresh and preserved..... Lbs.	1,240,610	109,593	543,700	65,244	
15	Trout..... Lbs.	144,810	14,481	185,470	21,695	54,500
16	do pickled..... Brls.					
17	Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	108,513	379,795	25,710	89,983	
18	do fresh, preserved..... Lbs.	388,527	29,059	75,000	7,500	
19	Smelts..... "	430,347	21,517	6,728,000	336,400	52,900
20	Hake..... Cwt.	60,888	152,220	32,776	81,940	
21	do sounds..... Lbs.	40,613	20,306	27,559	13,780	
22	Pollock..... Cwt.	70,043	175,106	18,715	46,787	
23	Halibut..... Lbs.	1,218,959	121,895	237,977	23,798	1,879,500
24	Alewives..... Brls.	20,675	82,700	41,971	167,884	
25	Pike..... Lbs.					
26	Sardines..... Brls.			134,478	267,706	
27	do preserved..... Cans.			220,000	11,000	
28	Pickarel..... Lbs.			157,200	7,860	
29	Oysters..... Brls.	2,512	10,048	16,960	67,840	
30	Sturgeon..... Lbs.					502,106
31	Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	8,493	16,210	1,804	3,837	
32	Eels, pickled..... "	3,669	36,690	3,143	31,430	
33	do fresh..... Lbs.					
34	Bass..... "	6,830	683	404,000	40,400	
35	Shad..... Brls.	1,509	15,090	7,135	71,350	
36	Tom Cod or frost-fish..... Lbs.	55,470	2,773	1,649,500	82,475	
37	Clams..... "		24,993		20,649	
38	Squid..... Brls.	13,063½	52,254	859	3,436	
39	Maskinongé..... Lbs.					
40	Mixed fish (British Columbia).....					
41	Flounders..... Lbs.	160,520	8,025	263,800	12,950	
42	Crabs.....					600,000
43	Oulachons..... Lbs.					336,700
44	Winninich..... "					
45	Fur, seal skins in British Columbia..... No.					94,474
46	Hair, seal skins..... "	564	698	15	15	3,260
47	Sea otter skins..... "					12
48	Porpoise skins..... "					
49	Perch..... Lbs.					
50	Fish oil..... Galls.	322,221	128,888	86,989	34,796	143,000
51	Fish used as bait..... Brls.	79,004	74,447	70,536	105,804	
52	do manure..... "	22,347	11,174	52,545	26,272	
53	do guano..... Tons.	747	18,675	586	14,650	24
54	Home consumption, not included in return.....					
55	Totals.....		6,547,387		4,351,526	
	Grand total.....					

in the different Provinces of Canada during the year 1894.

COLUMBIA.		QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.		Number.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
19,092	256,906	1,156,077				23,976	107,892			1
	191	1,910				5	50			2
2,362,714						00	45			3
98,500	790,835	158,167				9 900	1,980			4
38,600	446	7,136								5
4,840										6
	1,168,998	163,660				3,173,084	380,770			7
	1	75								8
3,060	45,377	204,197	3,636	16,362	45,042	202,689				9
11,340	147,340	1,473	6,144,094	184,323	122,000	1,220				10
1,760	41,200	824								11
	130,985	10,479	4,598,972	360,790			10,123,848	506,192		12
	8,983	125,762				10,241	143,374			13
						18,762	2,251			14
5,450	455,992	45,599	6,289,461	628,946	42,850	4,285	9,000	450		15
			3,724	37,240						16
	1,202	4,207				1,715	6,003			17
										18
3,174	202,163	10,108				673,669	33,683			19
						9,633	28,899			20
						15,015	7,507			21
										22
93,975	136,640	13,664				8,200	820			23
						830	3,320			24
	217,195	10,860	677,507	27,100			2,184,782	43,696		25
	2,350	7,050								26
										27
	227,300	11,365	2,863,175	143,159			4,362,750	130,882		28
8,000						24,055	96,220			29
25,105	294,660	17,680	1,157,035	69,422		80	160	228,270	6,848	30
	17,150	51,450	27,426	82,274		1,166	6,996	31,927	72,443	31
										32
	811,000	40,558	140,350	8,421						33
	126,905	7,614	751,726	45,103						34
	500	5,892				10	100			35
	106,500	5,325				4,850	242			36
		7,020					1,734			37
8,600		3,700				20	80			38
	103,625	6,218	523,832	31,430						39
24,693										40
18,000										41
17,090										42
	100,000	6,000								43
944,740										44
2,445	17,774	22,218								45
1,500										46
	97	388				30	30			47
	106,780	3,203	846,600	25,398				18,434	369	48
57,200	181,439	72,576				12,199	4,880			49
	70,206	103,309				31,238	46,857			50
	31,247	15,623				100	50			51
600						3,760	37,600			52
200,000									26,208	53
3,950,479		2,303,387		1,659,968			1,119,738		878,088	54
									20,719,573	55

RECAPITULATION

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

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	Total for Canada.
1870.....	\$ 4,019,425	\$ 1,131,433	No data	\$ 1,161,551	\$ 264,982	No data	No data	\$ 6,577,391
1871.....	5,101,030	1,185,033	do	1,093,612	193,324	do	do	7,573,199
1872.....	6,016,835	1,965,459	do	1,320,189	267,633	do	do	9,570,116
1873.....	6,377,087	2,285,662	207,395	1,391,564	293,691	do	do	10,734,997
1874.....	6,652,362	2,685,794	298,863	1,608,599	446,267	do	do	11,681,886
1875.....	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,194	do	do	10,350,385
1876.....	6,029,050	1,953,389	493,967	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	do	11,117,000
1877.....	5,327,838	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	do	12,005,934
1878.....	6,131,000	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	do	13,295,678
1879.....	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	do	13,529,254
1880.....	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	414,491	713,335	do	14,469,979
1881.....	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	503,903	1,454,321	do	15,871,162
1882.....	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	do	16,824,092
1883.....	7,680,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	1,976,516	1,027,633	1,644,646	do	16,938,192
1884.....	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,085,619	1,694,461	1,133,724	1,338,267	do	17,766,404
1885.....	8,283,922	4,905,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	do	17,722,973
1886.....	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,433,968	1,557,348	do	18,679,288
1887.....	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,510
1889.....	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,635,256
1890.....	6,636,414	2,639,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,069,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,902
1891.....	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,878
1892.....	6,340,724	3,203,322	1,173,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,171
1893.....	6,407,675	3,746,121	1,135,368	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,661
1894.....	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,305,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,573
Totals.....	165,658,341	71,737,732	23,089,129	48,761,627	24,770,660	36,873,553	4,146,927	375,139,892

CAPITAL AND MEN ENGAGED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

The following table shows in detail that last year no less than 70,700 men were engaged in our fishing industry, using nets and other fishing implements aggregating a capital of about *nine and a half million dollars*. About 1,200 schooners and steam tugs valued at \$2,400,000, manned by 9,500 sailors found employment in this industry, besides the 61,200 fishermen using 34,100 boats valued at over one million dollars. Nearly five and a half million fathoms of nets were fished last year.

The lobster plant alone for that year was valued at \$1,254,296. This consisted of 736 canneries fishing 1,000,000 traps. This branch of industry alone gave employment to 12,000 hands.

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

YEARS.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total of Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$			\$	\$	\$
1879.....	1,183	43,873	1,714,917	25,616	854,289	988,698	456,617	4,014,521
1880.....	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881.....	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882.....	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,477	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883.....	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	783,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884.....	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885.....	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886.....	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887.....	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888.....	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889.....	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	20,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890.....	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891.....	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892.....	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893.....	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894.....	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116

RECAPITULATION

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

PROVINCE.	FISHERMEN.		VESSELS.			BOATS.		GILL-NETS AND SEINES.		Value of Pound-nets, Trap-nets, Weirs, &c.	Value of Lobster Plant.	Approximate Value of Freezers, Ice- and Smokehouses and other Fixtures not Itemized.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Vessels.	Boats.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.				
Nova Scotia.....	5,907	19,571	594	26,064	1,321,559	14,324	325,899	2,320,728	606,604	138,838	498,273	470,799	\$ 3,361,972
New Brunswick.....	819	10,831	232	3,381	104,240	6,251	204,283	548,266	423,514	217,497	344,112	387,266	\$ 1,680,912
Prince Edward Island...	151	3,178	26	714	14,400	1,545	49,500	78,315	38,041	6,234	334,471	26,090	\$ 468,736
Quebec.....	409	11,672	68	2,445	60,450	7,081	187,619	253,747	281,651	80,904	77,440	212,747	\$ 904,811
Ontario.....	421	3,734	*75	1,888	216,000	1,187	101,005	1,689,875	261,442	124,375	.....	136,200	\$ 839,022
British Columbia.....	†1,735	10,915	169	5,516	594,880	2,924	125,430	370,290	284,883	.....	.....	979,750	\$ 1,084,943
Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.	83	1,293	*14	1,760	97,500	790	15,463	204,500	25,217	.....	.....	60,550	\$ 198,720
Totals.....	9,525	61,194	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,139	5,465,721	1,921,352	571,848	1,254,296	2,273,402	\$ 9,439,116

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

APPENDIX No. 9.

FISH-CULTURE, 1895.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER AND
GENERAL INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE DOMINION
OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1895.

To the Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report upon the fish-culture operations carried on at the fourteen Government hatcheries, during the year just ended, some reference must be made to the fact that the superintendence of this branch of departmental work has passed from the hands of the official, under whose zeal and skill these operations started and grew to their present extent and importance.

For over a quarter of a century Mr. Samuel Wilmot, lately Superintendent of Fish-culture, has been the leading spirit in that science in the Dominion, and the responsible head of the fish-breeding work carried on by the department from the first inception of its piscicultural operations. Some reference seems called for, when the responsibility passes to other and new hands, and it must be a matter of special satisfaction that the change has been marked by no interruption of the work, and that, instead of a falling off in the results accomplished, the out-put of fry during the season of 1895 has been greater than in any previous season.

In the interesting table, prepared by Mr. Wilmot and published in the last Departmental Report (App. 14, pp. 380-81) it is shown that the number of fry distributed in 1893 was the largest recorded, viz, 258,314,000, and was nearly double that of the preceding year, while there was a slight decrease in 1894. Last season, however, the number surpassed that of 1893 by more than 14 per cent, and exclusive of the out-put of lobster fry at Pictou, N. S., the young fish planted were at least 33 per cent in excess of the out-put in 1894. These highly satisfactory and largely increased results have been attained without materially increasing the current expenditure, and bear witness to the zeal and intelligence of the staff of officers who carry on the fish-culture operations at the several departmental hatcheries. During an official tour which I made in 1893, I inspected, with three exceptions, the whole of the establishments where fish-breeding work is carried on, and last season (1895) I visited the hatcheries at New Westminster in British Columbia, and at Selkirk in Manitoba. The work at many of these hatcheries could be readily extended, while there also exist facilities, in the shape of retaining ponds adjacent to certain hatcheries, for experiments on rearing fry until they are some months old. At present the fry are planted as soon as possible after they emerge from the egg and on account of the vast numbers hatching out simultaneously, the work of distribution has to be accomplished with expedition.

QUANTITIES OF FRY DISTRIBUTED.

The following table shows the numbers planted of various species propagated:—

Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>).....	8,935,600
Sockeye (Pacific) Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>).....	6,390,000
Salmon-trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>).....	5,875,000
Lake Whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeiformis</i>)	104,640,000
Lobsters (<i>Homarus americanus</i>).. . . .	168,200,000
	294,040,600

In order to afford, at a glance, information respecting the actual out-put at each hatchery, the following comparative table has been prepared and indicates in the separate columns not only the quantities of young fish planted in each case; but the number of eggs in an advanced state of incubation transferred from and received by the various hatcheries.

No.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry put out of Hatchery.	Number of advanced Eggs sent to other Hatcheries.	Number of advanced Eggs received from other Hatcheries.	Description of Fish.
1	Fraser River, B.C....	6,390,000	.....	.....	Sockeye salmon.
2	Sydney, N.S.	195,000	.....	200,000	Atlantic salmon.
3	Bedford, N.S.	710,000	.....	800,000	do
	do	105,000	.....	200,000	Great lake trout.
	do	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
4	Dunk River, P.E.I. ....	.....	Not in operation	.....	.....
5	St. John River, N.B.	1,210,000	.....	.....	Atlantic salmon.
	do	450,000	.....	500,000	Great lake trout.
	do	2,400,000	.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
6	Miramichi, N.B.	1,200,000	.....	200,000	Atlantic salmon.
7	Restigouche, Que.	2,885,000	200,000	.....	do
8	Gaspé, Que.	675,000	200,000	.....	do
9	Tadoussac, Que.	2,060,000	.....	.....	do
10	Magog, Que.	1,750,000	.....	2,000,000	Whitefish.
	do	1,600,000	.....	2,000,000	Great lake trout.
11	Newcastle, Ont.	3,000,000	2,000,000	.....	do
	do	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
12	Sandwich, Ont.	73,000,000	14,000,000	.....	do
13	Ottawa, Ont.	2,490,000	.....	3,000,000	do
	do	720,000	.....	1,250,000	Great lake trout.
14	Bay View, N.S.	168,200,000	.....	.....	Lobsters.
15	Selkirk, Man.	19,000,000	.....	.....	Whitefish.
	Totals.....	294,040,000	16,400,000	19,150,000	

TRANSPLANTING LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.

In addition to the work of artificial propagation of fry in 1895, there may be included under fish culture operations the transplanting of parent Black Bass in conjunction with the Crown Lands Department of the province of Ontario. The fish were taken chiefly from Brooks Lake on the height of land between Otter Lake and Lake Rowan, and from waters between Bass Lake and Lake of the Woods, and 1,120 of them were placed in lakes west of Brooks Lake, and in the vicinity of Rat Portage, 1,000 being planted in Otter, Flint, Sturgeon and Whitefish Lakes while 300 were introduced into Rossland and Oster-Sound Lakes. Between two and three hundred fine trout from Nepigon River were successfully transferred to Lake Deception 30 miles west of Rat Portage. Mr. Wm. Margach, an agent of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, ably carried out the work and Overseer C. W. Chadwick was

directed to render such assistance as he was able. Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P., and Mr. H. Armstrong, M.P.P., took an active interest in the scheme, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. offered free transportation and gave assistance of various kinds. It is anticipated that this joint action on the part of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in introducing a valuable and hardy fish into new waters will realize all expectations and it has certainly aroused widespread interest in the district referred to.

Hereto are appended the reports of the officers in charge of the hatcheries in the several provinces of the Dominion. The detailed account of the work in each establishment is fully given, with such particulars of the existing condition of the buildings, and suggestions in the way of improvements or other changes as recommend themselves to the officers reporting.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

I.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 7th December, 1895.

To PROFESSOR E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries for Canada,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of operations in connection with the Fraser River fish hatchery, for the season ending on the 31st December, 1895.

In the month of March, salmon fry in good condition, were distributed from the hatchery as follows:—

On March 3rd, north side Pitt Lake.....	950,000
“ 4th, Stave River.....	800,000
“ 12th, Silver Creek, Pitt Lake	950,000
“ 20th, Harrison River.....	1,250,000
“ 22nd, “ “	1,250,000
“ 25th, “ “	1,190,000

Making a total of six millions three hundred and ninety thousand fry, the proceeds of 6,752,000 eggs placed in the hatchery during the month of October, 1894.

On the 20th of September I sent Thos. McNeish as foreman, with two men and the necessary material, to Morris Creek, Harrison River, to build traps to capture and retain parent salmon, and to make all necessary preparations for collecting and shipping ova to the hatchery, the water being low and the creek somewhat obstructed by debris deposited in its bed during the previous spring freshets, the salmon did not enter the creek in large numbers until the 28th September, on the 3rd of October the first shipment, consisting of 1,358,000 ova was received at the hatchery, followed on the 5th by 2,176,000, on the 8th by 960,000, on the 13th by 1,760,000, and on the 15th by 575,000, making a total of 6,830,000 ova, which fills the house to its utmost capacity.

The weather having been exceptionally favourable, and the salmon plentiful, I was enabled to effect a considerable saving on my estimates of the cost of the service.

In previous years I have reported that inquiries have been made by parties interested in the Alaska and Columbia River salmon fishing, respecting the capacity and general working of the Fraser River establishment, and a very practical proposal has been made for an interchange of salmon fry. Indeed, an arrangement has been suggested with Mr. Crawford, Fishery Commissioner for the state of Washington, U. S., to exchange 1,000,000 Sockeye eggs from Fraser River hatchery, for a like

number of "Chinook" salmon eggs from the state hatchery on the Columbia River. It is apparent that were such an exchange effected yearly, for say four years, it might ensure a continuous yearly run of the large Chinook variety, and if the facilities for securing ova continues as at present, it would not be difficult to lay in, and keep until they are sufficiently developed to transfer, a million eggs yearly, for exchange, in excess of the number which the hatchery would accommodate after they were hatched out.

The value of the Fraser River hatchery as an auxiliary to the natural spawning grounds of the salmon, in increasing the annual "runs," is now almost universally admitted, and in my opinion, demonstrated by the record of the river for the past three seasons.

Although the site of the hatchery is convenient for me, and very accessible, yet as it requires extensive repairs, I beg to suggest that it be removed to Harrison, as a very great advantage would, in my opinion, result from being able, without handling, or transportation to liberate the fry direct from the hatchery into congenial water.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McNAB,
*Inspector of Fisheries and Officer
in charge of the Fraser River Hatchery.*

2.—SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON HATCHERY,

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 12th December, 1895.

PROFESSOR PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations of the fish hatchery under my charge in Cape Breton.

As was the case in 1894, the Sydney Hatchery was supplied in 1895 with a limited quantity of ova from the Miramichi Hatchery. On March 27th, 200,000 ova in a semi-hatched state arrived by rail in charge of Mr. Isaac Sheasgreen. These ova were carefully placed in the several troughs of the hatchery and under the special attention of caretaker Mr. W. J. Dunlop were hatched out. Of the 200,000, about 5,000 were taken from the troughs during the hatching period. In June I personally superintended the distribution of 195,000 fry in the following rivers:

VICTORIA COUNTY, C.B.,

June 10th,—North River, St. Ann's.....	30,000
do Clyburn's River, Ingonish.....	30,000
do North River, Cape North.....	75,000

INVERNESS COUNTY.

June 13th,—Margaree River..... 60,000

I took these fry as far north in the County of Victoria as Ingonish, and Aspy Bay Rivers, I had to engage the services of the steam tug "Merrimac," this being the only way the transfer could be made speedily and satisfactorily.

I regarded the stocking of the three Victoria County rivers, as well as the Margaree River in Inverness, as necessary, owing to heavy commercial drains on

these waters during the salmon fishing season. Considering this fact I would recommend that the Sydney hatchery be supplied with ova to near its full capacity, 800,000, if at all possible. Of course some repairs to troughs, etc. are needed before this quantity of ova could be received, but the cost of operating the hatchery and stocking the rivers with fry would be so slight over what the cost of operation now is, that if the ova could be spared from the New Brunswick hatcheries, it would be greatly to the advantage of the future salmon fishery of this district. The annual report of the fisheries for District No. 1, Cape Breton Island, will contain statistics of this branch of the fishery for the year 1895.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM

Inspector of Fisheries.

3.—BEDFORD HATCHERY—NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD, N. S., 30th July, 1895.

PROFESSOR ED. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at Bedford hatchery for the year 1895.

On the 9th November last, I received 800,000 salmon ova from the Carleton, N.B., retaining pond, and on the 12th March 300,000 semi-hatched whitefish eggs and about 200,000 great lake trout eggs.

About 90 per cent of the salmon, 50 per cent of the great lake trout and all of the whitefish were hatched and distributed into the following named lakes and rivers :

SALMON.

Annapolis River	Annapolis County, N. S.	80,000
Gaspereaux do	King's do	80,000
Lahave do	do do	80,000
Pomquet do	Antigonish do	50,000
Tracadie do	Guysborough do	50,000
French do	Pictou do	80,000
Barneys do	do do	80,000
Pennant do	Halifax do	50,000
Stewiacke do	Colchester do	80,000
Sackville do	Halifax do	40,000
Quoddy do	do do	40,000
		<hr/>
		710,000
		<hr/>

GREAT LAKE TROUT.

Rocky Lake, Halifax County	35,000
Gough or Andersons Lake, Halifax County	35,000
Hublugs Lake, Halifax County	35,000
	<hr/>
	105,000
	<hr/>

WHITEFISH.

Sandy Lake, Halifax County.....	200,000
St. Joseph's Lake, Antigonish County... ..	500,000
Ainsley do Inverness. do C. B..... ..	1,000,000
Milton do Yarmouth do	500,000
Hains & Porters do Digby do	800,000
	3,000,000

The distribution of fry commenced this season on the 29th April and terminated on the 13th June, being about a fortnight earlier than last season.

The salmon and whitefish fry were in excellent condition and were planted without loss; but the great lake trout, on account of the excessive heat in the early part of May, did not do so well, as many died before they were strong enough to be distributed.

The water in the river on which this hatchery is situated sometimes gets very low, and the temperature of the water rises to 70 degrees Fahr. before the fry are strong enough to be put out, making it difficult to hatch lake trout in a satisfactory manner, and I do not think it advisable to continue experimenting with these eggs, especially when it is so seldom that good results attend the experiment.

On the 6th May, I had made all necessary arrangements to convey a quantity of whitefish to Lake Law, Inverness County, but owing to the excessive heat on that day, and the temperature of the water in the hatchery rising to 72 degrees Fahr. I found it necessary to plant them in a lake nearer the hatchery.

I regret that so many applications for fry have been received too late to be filled, some of which were only received after all the fry had been distributed.

The hatching troughs are now undergoing slight repairs and painting and with care will, I hope, last another season.

The interior of the hatchery is being renovated, and the ceiling whitened, and the walls tinted.

The grounds about the premises are in good condition and look very attractive, all of this work is being done without expense, except a trifle for materials. As suggested in my former reports the exterior of the hatchery and out-buildings should be repaired and painted.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

4.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY, N.B.

GRAND FALLS, N.B., 11th December, 1895.

To PROFESSOR PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to the rules of the department, I beg leave to transmit my annual report in connection with the operations carried out at Rapide de Femme fish hatchery, on the St. John River during the present year.

As I have heretofore reported, in the fall of 1894, there were laid down in this hatchery about 1,400,000 salmon eggs, and on the 23rd of last March I received from Newcastle and Sandwich, Ontario, a further supply of fish eggs, consisting of five hundred thousand salmon trout and 3,000,000 whitefish eggs, which more than overstocked the house, but with strict attention and good care we hatched out

a large percentage of young fry last spring, as last winter was favourable and the water good.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHITEFISH.

Planted in Harvey Lake, York County.....	480,000
do Lake George, " "	480,000
do Oromocto Lake " "	240,000
do Lake Yohoe " "	240,000
Put into the pond at the Hatchery	240,000
Planted in Long Lake, Victoria —.....	720,000
	<u>2,400,000</u>

SALMON TROUT.

Planted in Long Lake Victoria County	36,000
do Byram Brook Madawaska County	72,000
do Harvey Lake, York County	48,000
do Long Lake, Victoria County	36,000
do Lakeville Lake, Carleton County	36,000
do Skiff Lake, York County	36,000
do Quaker Brook Pond, Victoria County.	24,000
do Berry Lake, Victoria do	24,000
do Lake George, York do	48,000
do Edmundston Port, Madawaska County	48,000
Gave to applicants for private ponds in Victoria County	24,000
Put out at the hatchery.....	18,000
	<u>450,000</u>

SALMON FRY.

Planted in Loch Alva Inglewood Corporation.....	96,000
do do St. Croix River York County.....	96,000
do do Mispee River St. John do	48,000
do do Loch Lomond St. John do	48,000
do do Salmon River Victoria do	96,000
do do Tobique River do do	96,000
do do Skiff Lake York do	48,000
do do St. John River from Grand Falls downwards	682,600
	<u>1,210,600</u>
Total salmon fry.....	1,210,600
Whitefish.....	2,400,000
Salmon trout	450,000
	<u>4,060,600</u>
Grand total of fish fry distributed present year.....	<u>4,060,600</u>

The above distribution of fish fry was successfully carried out without any appreciable loss of fish, although the distance that some of them were carried was very long. These long carriages very materially retard the distribution of the fry, so much so, that the fry get so old that we cannot keep them in the hatchery sufficiently long to fill all the applications that are sent in.

COLLECTING SALMON EGGS.

On Saturday, 26th October last, we left Grand Falls for Carleton, St. John, next morning (Sunday) we arrived in the city, when we reached Carleton, we found

everything in perfect order about the spawning house; all the necessary arrangements were made for stripping the fish. Mr. O'Brien, the officer in charge of the pond, is indefatigable in his exertions in assisting us with our work. On Monday, the 28th we began to strip the fish, we found the salmon in good condition and quite ready for spawning, on the 1st November I despatched my son with four cases of salmon eggs, about 600,000, for the hatchery in order that they might not be kept out of the water too long. On the 4th I sent three cases of eggs to the hatchery, and on the 7th November I left Carleton for home with the balance of my share of the eggs, making in all about 1,200,000, the remainder being sent to the Bedford and Restigouche hatcheries in charge of Mr. Alexander Mowat, who took part in the operations of stripping the salmon.

The eggs in the hatchery at present are looking well, and I anticipate a good yield of live fish next spring. We have had a good supply of water in the house this fall, and all the appliances in the hatchery are in good order. Some small repairs were made on some of the out-buildings this fall, no other repairs that I am aware of will be required next year.

All of the foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. McCLUSKEY,

Officer in Charge.

5—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY—NEW BRUNSWICK.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY, SOUTH ESK, N.B.,

15th December, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of operations at the Miramichi hatchery for the year 1895.

By referring to the annual report for 1894 it will be seen that the number of ova placed in the hatchery in the autumn of that year was 1,200,000. A transfer of 200,000 of these ova was made to Sydney hatchery in March. These were replaced by 200,000 from Restigouche hatchery, to fill an application made by Messrs. Logie and Phair, of Fredericton. The ova were hatched in a very healthy condition, the loss not being in excess of the usual rate and worthy of mention. Distribution commenced on June 4th and was completed on June 20th—the fry being planted in the following streams, viz. :—

North-west Miramichi River.....	400,000
Main South-west Miramichi.....	150,000
Little South-west Miramichi.....	265,000
Renous River.....	75,000
Sevogle River.....	75,000
Shediac River.....	10,000
Stewart's Brook.....	25,000
	<hr/>
	1,000,000

The above shows the distribution of the native or Miramichi fry. Those received from Restigouche were planted on the following streams :—

North-west Miramichi River at "Camp Adams".....	100,000
Little South-west Miramichi.....	50,000
Main South-west Miramichi.....	50,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	200,000

This shows the total output of fry for the past season to be 1,200,000. The allotment to Shediac River was made to fill the application of T. B. Huntington, Esq., of St. John, N.B. The fry were invariably planted on the best grounds and always in a perfectly healthy condition.

CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

During the month of August all the nets and other appliances used in connection with this branch of the work were repaired and put in readiness, and on September 2nd operations were commenced on the same fishing stands as formerly to procure the supply of parent fish. Owing to the extreme dry hot weather during the first part of September and the consequent lowness of the water, very few fish were taken until the 20th. After that date the fish commenced to enter the rivers in great numbers and our fishermen were very successful. The total number of fish procured by them until October 16th, when the nets were taken up, being 450. These fish were placed in the retaining pond near the hatchery and remained in a healthy condition until spawning season set in. They consisted of 248 females and 202 males. The collection of ova commenced on October 17th and was continued on suitable days until November 14th. The total number of ova obtained and placed in the hatchery in a healthy condition amounted to 1,561,600. It would be advisable to transfer about 400,000 of these eggs to other hatcheries that may not be fully supplied, as there is not space in this house to accommodate such a large number of fry at time of hatching.

In conclusion, I may say that everything in connection with the operation of the house has given perfect satisfaction during the past year. The success that has attended the hatching and distributing of such large numbers of salmon fry during the past few years is very encouraging. The applications for thousands of fry that are received every season from the proprietors of angling reserves show that the benefits to be derived from the planting of artificially-bred fry are being more and more appreciated by these gentlemen. The anglers on the Miramichi and its various branches report splendid sport during the past season, while the catch of fish for commercial purposes by fishermen in the tidal waters has been fully up to the average. Thus the reports that have been received from anglers and fishermen on all parts of our rivers and streams show that the salmon fishery continues in a very prosperous condition.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,
Officer in Charge.

6.—RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, P.Q.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, 7th December, 1895.

Professor E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith my annual report upon the operations of the Restigouche Hatchery during the past year.

As previously reported 3,000,000 of eggs were deposited in the hatchery in the autumn of 1894, from which were hatched 2,885,000, and distributed as per official instructions in the various streams and rivers, viz. :—

April 28, Semi-hatched eggs transported to the Miramichi Hatchery	200,000
June 6, Kedgwick River, 60 miles from the Miramichi Hatchery	600,000
June 12, Main Restigouche above Kedgwick	300,000
do 20, Upsalquitch River above Falls.....	300,000
do 25, Metapedia River.....	600,000
do do From Hatchery to Mouth Kedgwick.....	885,000
Total.....	2,885,000

The new perforated distributing pans were used for conveying and distributing the fry, and gave perfect satisfaction, the entire work being successfully carried out without loss. The re-construction of the retaining pond at Tide Head was begun on the 15th of May, and the two government nets put in fishing order on May the 30th and June 10th, the total catch of fish from these nets as is shown by the record kept in the daily diary was 283 fish, also 31 were purchased of Mr. M. Adams, licensed fisherman, making a total of 317 fish, 32 of these died from the fungoid growth after being deposited in the pond, the scales of the fish having become injured by escaping through the nets lower down. If the fish is at all injured, it is certain to become attacked with the fungoid growth when confined in fresh water which contains such a high percentage of organic matter.

The gathering in of the fish, and collecting of the eggs began on the 17th of October, 246 fish were all that could be found in the pond leaving a balance of 39 fish to be still accounted for. The work of stripping the fish was completed on the 31st of October 1,050,000 eggs being collected were safely transported to the hatchery at Dee Side. In addition to the native eggs collected some 350,000 eggs were brought from the St. John River hatchery, making a grand total of 1,400,000 eggs for this hatchery. All the eggs are in excellent condition at the time of writing, the embryo being well developed leaves no doubt but what 90 per cent of living fish will be turned in the rivers next spring.

While the men were engaged removing and storing the wicker work inclosing the pond, quite a large hole was discovered in one end, three feet under water, being cut through by the rats. This will account for the shortage in the number of fish which ought to have been collected from the pond, and which no doubt made their escape through the vacancy. It is the first accident of such a nature we have had to contend against.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As so much direct evidence of the utility of the artificial hatching of salmon has been previously shown, it will not be necessary to furnish any further proof along those lines. The immense numbers of fish in the rivers are the best evidence of the work being done.

While both the angling in the rivers, and netting in the bay was not equal to former good years, the guardians, lumbermen and scowmen, who traversed the rivers, say, in all their experience, they never saw the salmon so plentiful as they were in all the rivers this autumn. One man stated that he saw at least 20,000 fish on the shallow bars between Tide Head and the mouth of Kedgwick in October spawning; another party estimated the number at 100,000, and so on.

The cause of the decreased catch in the estuary among the netters, was owing to the snow freshet being over before the fish ascended the river, and the intense heat created the much dreaded green plant, which is of a slimy nature, and will fill a stand of nets in a few nights, once this forms the fish will not go near the nets, consequently many of the nets were taken out last season before half the run of fish had passed into the river.

The anglers were also much affected in their sport by the very dry weather and high temperature of the water, the fish became sluggish and most difficult to induce to rise to the fly. Some good scores however were made. Mr. Stancliffe, lessee of the Upsalquitch River killed 47 fish in four days. Another party on the same river in two weeks took upwards of 90 salmon, some fish weighing as high as 25 pounds. No such large fish inhabited this river in former years, and no doubt the great increase of fish both as regards size and numbers is due to the stocking with fry from the hatchery.

Mr. A. Rogers and son in about 20 days at Kedgwick took some 200 salmon. Another party at the same place in two weeks caught 100 fish, and many of the club members took from 5 to 8 fish per day, in some of the choice pools where the salmon had congregated. The *Metapedia* was well up to its old standard, in fact the guardians and inhabitants say there were more salmon in it this season than for many years previous, and individual club members took as high as 7 and 8 fish in a day. Still with all this the anglers were not altogether satisfied.

While the unfavourable weather to the netters and anglers permitted thousands upon thousands of salmon to reach their spawning grounds, it was also fatal to the crop of young fish bred in 1893 and 1894. As the great drought caused the rivers to fall so low, many of the creeks, inlets, and basins, went dry, so that thousands upon thousands of the one and two year old fish perished, which is sure to have a telling effect upon the runs of salmon in these rivers during 1897 and 1898.

In obedience to official instructions, I left here on the 26th of October to render assistance at the Carleton Pond, St. John, where some four hundred and twenty-five or thirty fish were manipulated and about 2,000,000 of eggs collected, which were divided among the hatcheries. We handled fish at the Carleton Pond weighing 25 and 30 pounds, which are no doubt of the *Restigouche* variety.

All of the above is most respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MOWAT.

7.—GASPÉ HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPÉ BASIN, December 21, 1895.

Prof. EDWARD E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report, on operations at the Gaspé Fish Hatchery, for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

As previously reported the number of salmon ova gathered in the autumn of 1894 was 700,000. These ova remained in a healthy condition during the time of hatching—a loss of only 25,000 having occurred during the winter months. The fry were carefully and successfully distributed in the same rivers, as in former years, viz:—

St. John River.	165,000
York River.....	160,000
Dartmouth River	350,000
Total	<u>675,000</u>

Distribution commenced on June 6th and was completed on June 29th. The fry were planted on the different grounds in a very healthy condition and were invariably planted as far up the rivers as possible. The fry are conveyed from the hatchery by means of canoes, and on account of slow means of transport, a much longer time is taken than at the hatcheries, where other means of conveyance are practicable.

CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

It was suggested by myself during the past winter, that an improvement could be made upon the present method of obtaining parent fish here and considerable correspondence was had upon the subject, but after consideration, the department decided to proceed with the work as in former years. Having received instructions to that effect, operations were commenced as early in the season, as the condition of the rivers would permit. The trapnet at the tide-head on the Dartmouth River was put in fishing order on May 24th, and on the following day the first fish were taken. This net was operated by our own employees until August 19th, and the total number of fish taken therein was 104. In addition to these, 42 were purchased from one of the licensed net fishermen, making the total number placed in the retaining pond 146. These fish remained in a very healthy condition during the time of their confinement in the pond, it being necessary to liberate only three before the time of spawning. Although the number of fish procured was not as large as we had hoped for, it was very satisfactory, in comparison with the average catch in the different stands along this bay during the past season. The extremely dry weather during the first part of summer and the consequent lowness of the water in the rivers where our nets were situated, may partly account for the reason that the fish did not enter them at an earlier date.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

On October 10th the fish were removed from the large retaining pond, by means of a seine and placed in cribs, from which they are easily taken as the work of spawning proceeds. It was found that the total number of fish in the pond con-

sisted of 73 females and 70 males. From this number of females the amount of 800,000 ova was procured on the following dates :—

October	11th,	stripped	11 fish.	.....	130,000
"	12th,	"	6 "	.....	66,000
"	15th,	"	16 "	.....	175,000
"	19th,	"	10 "	.....	98,000
"	23rd,	"	7 "	.....	72,000
"	26th,	"	6 "	.....	70,000
November	2nd,	"	7 "	.....	81,000
"	7th,	"	10 "	.....	108,000
Totals...				73 fish.	<u>800,000</u>

This shows that the general average to each fish was a trifle under 10,960. This number of ova placed in the hatching troughs were in a healthy condition. The parent fish were liberated in the Dartmouth River a short time after manipulation. Everything was put in as good working condition as possible during November, and on the 20th of that month I placed the hatchery under the charge of the assistant, and in accordance with the instructions received from the department proceeded to Miramichi.

In conclusion I may say that although the catch of salmon in the immediate vicinity of the hatchery was not very large during the past season, still the general catch reported from all the bays and rivers was considerably above the average. The anglers on the St. John, York and Dartmouth Rivers report good sport, and especially on the latter stream, which is rented by the Messrs. Tappin, of New York, a great improvement was noticeable. These gentlemen, during their short stay on the river, captured over twice the number of fish taken any former year.

During the summer season a great many of the tourists, who annually visit Gaspé to enjoy the splendid scenery and other natural advantages, as well as many of the residents, visited the hatchery and retaining pond and expressed themselves highly interested in this artificial fish-culture work, and well pleased with the manner it is being carried on at this hatchery.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SHEASGREEN,
Gaspé Hatchery.

8.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

TADOUSSAC, 9th September, 1895.

Professor E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my tenth annual report of the operations at the Tadoussac hatchery for the year 1895.

From the 2,295,000 salmon eggs collected during October and November, 1894, a total of 2,060,000 fry were turned out during the month of June, 1895, in the following rivers and lakes :—

Ste. Marguerite River, North-east Branch.....	400,000
Ste. Marguerite River, North-west Branch by La Descente des Fermes, 40 miles up.....	150,000
Baude River.....	300,000
Chisholm River.....	200,000
A Mars do	200,000
Ha Ha do	200,000
St. John do	200,000
Little Saguenay River by Long Lake.....	200,000
Mowat's lakes.....	200,000
Hatchery lake	10,000
Total.....	<u>2,060,000</u>

The distribution of salmon fry was performed with success in the upper Saguenay River with the assistance of the tug boat "Forest," belonging to A. Sturton, Esq., of Chicoutimi. From the beginning of the distribution the tug boat "Forest" has been at my disposal night and day, thus saving much time and allowing the distribution to be done in the proper way. For the first time we have planted salmon fry in the north-west branch of the Ste. Marguerite River by La Descente des Fermes 40 miles up the river. It is my intention to plant some in the same north-west branch of the River Ste. Marguerite again, reaching the river by Le Tableau. In the north-west branch of the Ste. Marguerite River the salmon go up 70 miles. That branch belongs to a New York club.

A total of 522 salmon were captured during the fishing season. Of these 122 were liberated from the nets, being small-sized fish, and a certain number of damaged or bruised ones exposed to die were given to employees of the hatchery; leaving 400 salmon for the use of the hatchery. These were kept, until ready to spawn, in the retaining pond, into which the tide water flows through an iron grating from the Saguenay River. As usual, these parent salmon were captured by means of two nets, set and attended by employees under departmental control, during the three months of the salmon fishing season. Of these 400 parent salmon, 240 were females and 160 were males. The work of spawning commenced on the 21st of October, and ended on the 9th of November. On the 12th of November, the wire net closing the retaining pond was taken up, and the parent salmon were liberated to return to the river. During the period of confinement of the parent salmon in the pond, from May to November, there was no loss at all of fish. The boatmen carrying the salmon sound fish. The number of salmon eggs collected from the 240 large female fish was 2,700,000 giving an average of a little over 11,000 for each female. Up to this date a small percentage of bad eggs have been picked out, and the eggs on the trays are progressing favourably. The hatchery is in good working order. I do not see

any necessity for repairs for the next season, except the usual ones, such as the painting of the troughs, and the varnishing of the trays. As reported in previous letters, we require more large cans for the distribution, and, for reasons already given, I would suggest to have them made of strong double tin, instead of galvanized iron. The large wooden tanks, erected last summer around the spawning building, and holding 200 salmon, have been well appreciated during the spawning time, and, as we have often trouble with the ice in the pond, I would suggest to have another large tank made next summer, and divided with compartments, to hold the whole stock of parent salmon by the beginning of the spawning time. The stream coming from the lake, and the water coming through the hatchery by the iron tube, is sufficient to furnish the water required for the tanks in and around the spawning building,

The old building and the wharf close to the salmon pond are in a dilapidated state, and present an unfavourable appearance from the boat-landing to the many tourists visiting the salmon pond and the hatchery. I would not suggest any repairs to the old wharf made on slabs, as it would be too expensive. The best and the cheapest would be to have the old hatchery pulled down, the slabs forming a part of the wharf taken away, and the dam of the pond continued to the rock below the main road; thus enlarging the salmon pond, and giving a fine view from the line boats.

The catch of salmon by the anglers has not been quite as large as last year, on account of the continuous dry summer, but, on reports of the guardians, the salmon rivers have never been so well stocked with parent salmon. As the weather has been so rough in the fishing season, and the nets so often destroyed, the salmon, escaping the nets along the coast, have entered the rivers in much larger numbers than usual. A good evidence of the work of the Tadoussac Hatchery is the fine catch of salmon year after year by the net fishermen; the great ease with which the supply of parent salmon can be procured for this hatchery; the abundance of parent salmon, and smolts in the rivers; and the eagerness of the anglers to get salmon fry planted on their rivers. Not many years ago a gentleman from Boston, Mr. Brackett, the lessee of a part of the north-east branch of the Ste. Marguerite River, passed two months on the two branches of that river without taking a single salmon. This gentleman comes every year, and now, on a small extent of the river, he never goes out without hooking some fish. The New York Club of the north-west branch are perfectly satisfied with their river. It is needless to speak of the small river A Mars, where a good supply of salmon fry has been planted every year. The proprietors get as many salmon as they wish. For all the other rivers the reports are satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER.

9.—MAGOG HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MAGOG, 10th December, 1895.

Professor PRINCE,

Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report of the Magog Fish Hatchery for the past year.

On the 12th March, 1895, 2,000,000 whitefish eggs were received from Sandwich and 2,000,000 salmon-trout eggs were received from Newcastle in good condition.

The small fry from the hatching of the above named eggs were successfully planted in the following named waters to wit:—

	S. Trout.	W. Fish.
Massawippi Lake.....	250,000	250,000
Megantic "	150,000	150,000
Oxford "	250,000	250,000
Brome "	100,000	150,000
Key Pond.....	150,000	150,000
Memphremagog Lake	700,000	800,000
Total.....	1,600,000	1,750,000

From information which I have received from fishermen and others I find that there is a notable increase in salmon-trout and whitefish in the various sheets of water wherein they have been deposited. The whitefish are increasing very rapidly. Large numbers of them appeared on the shoals during the close season. I am informed that the work of poachers during the spawning season has been less destructive than usual.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. MOORE,
Officer in charge.

10.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

NEWCASTLE, 27th December, 1895.

Professor PRINCE,

Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my report upon the operations at this hatchery during the past year.

As stated in a former report the number of salmon-trout ova laid down in the troughs of this hatchery was 6,000,000, and I subsequently received from the Sandwich Hatchery about 3,000,000 whitefish ova making a total stock of 9,000,000 ova.

In March last I received instructions from the department to convey to the Maritime Provinces the following quantities of salmon-trout eggs:

Magog Hatchery, Que.,.....	1,000,000
Grand Falls Hatchery, N.B.,.....	500,000
Bedford Hatchery, N.S.....	500,000

This was successfully done. This reduced my stock of salmon-trout ova to 4,000,000. A fair measure of success attended the hatching of these young fish and at

the proper season they were distributed amongst the several waters as per following schedule:—

SALMON-TROUT.

Georgian Bay, Wiarton.....	200,000
do do Collingwood.....	100,000
do do Midland.....	100,000
Lake Huron, Southampton.....	100,000
do do Kincardine.....	100,000
Lake Simcoe, Barrie.....	100,000
do Couchiching, Orillia.....	100,000
Lake Erie, Port Dover.....	100,000
do do Port Stanley.....	100,000
Lake Rosseau, Sans Souci.....	100,000
Rock Lake, Verona.....	100,000
States do Sydenham.....	100,000
Brady's do Minden.....	100,000
Bay of Quinté, Belleville.....	100,000
Lake Ontario, Hamilton.....	100,000
do do Toronto.....	200,000
do do Cobourg.....	200,000
do do Picton.....	100,000
do do Consecon.....	100,000
do do Newcastle.....	800,000
Total salmon-trout.....	<u>3,000,000</u>

WHITEFISH

Lake Ontario, Hamilton.....	300,000
do do Toronto.....	300,000
do do Cobourg.....	300,000
do do Picton.....	300,000
do do Consecon.....	300,000
Bay of Quinté, Belleville.....	300,000
Lake Simcoe, Barrie.....	300,000
do Couchiching, Orillia.....	300,000
do Rosseau, Sans Souci.....	300,000
do Gillies, Lanark.....	300,000
Total whitefish.....	<u>3,000,000</u>
Grand totals salmon-trout.....	3,000,000
White fish.....	3,000,000
Semi hatched ova.....	<u>2,000,000</u>
	<u>8,000,000</u>

The work of distributing this large number of young fish was almost wholly done by myself or under my personal supervision and notwithstanding the remote points to which many of the shipments were made, but little loss was met with and they were deposited in the several waters in a healthy condition. Great care was taken in the selection of the parts of those waters in which the young fish were deposited and wherever possible the usual spawning grounds of the parent fish of the different families were reached in order that the artificially hatched progeny might secure the same natural food as would be obtained by those hatched under natural conditions.

In regard to the distribution of the products of our several hatcheries at this tender age, and while the young fish are still not more than one and a half inches in length and so liable to be destroyed by almost every other fish inhabiting our waters, I have come to the conclusion that perhaps this system has not produced in the past the best possible results.

A great deal can be said pro and con on this point, but I am of the opinion that the weight of the argument appears strongly in favour of the retaining our product within our control in ponds, or other appliances, until they have attained such a size before being planted as would enable them to escape or at least cope with a larger number of their natural enemies.

I regret to be obliged to admit that the results of our operations in fish culture for twenty-five years past have been less favourable than was anticipated or, I may add, than we have had reasonable right to expect, and hence the conclusion that in some manner our system may be at fault. The fact that ova can be artificially taken, vitalized and hatched, and the young fish brought to the age of six weeks and finally turned into our waters in a perfectly healthy state cannot be gainsaid. That has been fully demonstrated in all of our hatcheries, but the question arises, what becomes of all these millions of fry after they are deposited?

The statement frequently made that these "hatchings" are weak and unnatural and resemble hot house plants, is not worthy of any consideration. The contrary is apparent to any one who has seen artificially hatched fish when being planted in the waters at that age.

The term "artificial" as applied to our system of fish culture is misleading and does not properly apply. "Protective fish culture" would be the better term. The mode of gathering and vitalizing the ova may be said to be somewhat artificial in its nature, but it is so only so far as compelling the parent fish to deposit their milt and ova in vessels provided for the purpose, instead of spreading them over their natural spawning areas. The process subsequently and up to the hatching and final planting of the young fish is quite natural, in fact the whole process is nature's, except in so far that we economize the deposit of milt and ova and protect the egg from its natural enemies until the young fish bursts from the shell and afterwards while they are yet in the "hatching" stage. They hatch at the same time as eggs deposited by the mother fish upon the natural bottom, and when they are finally disposed of cannot differ from the latter and why their chances of living and coming to maturity are not equally as good as those that have never been within the troughs of a hatchery, is not easy to see.

So far, then, as this system has carried us in the past, it can scarcely be improved upon, but I am of the opinion that we cease our work at too early a stage, and that instead of disposing of the fry in June, as we do, when about six weeks old and not more than one and a half inches in length, they should be kept within certain limits and in suitable waters, and fed until they arrive at the age of seven or eight, or possibly twelve months, when they would be from four to eight inches in length. This simply means continuing our protection over them for a longer period than heretofore, giving them safety from the predacious fishes of the natural waters, and securing to them an abundance of food. Can it be reasonably doubted that under such circumstances, a very much larger percentage of our product would attain full growth and become marketable fish, than under the present system.

In my experience of nearly twenty-five years in fish culture, I have obtained such evidence as convinces me that it is not only feasible, but not difficult of accomplishment. I have seen in private ponds and tanks, salmon-trout confined until fifteen months old, when they were from six to eight inches in length, strong and vigorous to a wonderful degree, and I am satisfied that small difficulty would be met with in carrying all our stock over to that age.

During my management of the Bedford Hatchery, I experimented as far as it was possible for me to do so on this point, and I found that the young of the sea salmon could be kept, not only for twelve months, but for three years, and at the latter age they had attained a length of over two feet. Some of these fish may still survive in the waters in which they were planted, unless they have all been

caught. What can be done with a fish not native to fresh waters, and which only enter those waters for the purpose of depositing its ova, leads to the conclusion that no difficulty would be met with in endeavouring to apply that plan to the young salmon-trout, which is purely a fresh water fish.

The cost of this extension of the work of fish culture, would add considerably to the yearly expenditure at our several hatcheries; but any additional sum so expended, would produce, no doubt, much greater returns from the original or present annual outlay.

I have taken this opportunity of laying before you my views on this subject, and trust that the department may consider their adoption.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

This branch of the work was, as in past years, undertaken in Colpoy's Bay, near the town of Wiarton. The necessary preparations were made and the nets set about the 15th of October, when the fish began to enter the bay. The appliances used for the capture of the fish were two large stake or pound nets, and these were set upon the same grounds as in former years. Heretofore these nets sufficed to secure an abundance of spawning fish, but this season a full supply was not obtained. This may have been through a scarcity of fish, the usual number not entering the bay, or from the fact that certain parties were permitted to set trout gill nets in the immediate vicinity of the selected fishing grounds. These gill nets, being set below or between the pound nets and the open lake, would tend to divert the fish from their usual course along the shore and drive them out into the deeper waters of the bay, and thus they would pass beyond the departmental nets. The catch of fish by the fishermen operating on the shores of Georgian Bay, this season was quite up to the usual quantity and I know of no reason why the usual number did not enter Colpoy's Bay and approach the usual spawning grounds upon which the pound nets were set. The reduction in our catch was due almost certainly to the presence of such gill nets immediately below our fishing station. I understand that licenses granted to fishermen on the shores of the Georgian Bay give the individual great freedom where to set his nets, subject of course to the reservation for Indians. This is a disadvantage to the nets set under the orders of the department for the purposes of fish culture and there appears to be nothing to prevent these nets being quite surrounded by the fishermen's gill nets.

The setting of these nets and the labour attending them during the season necessitates a large outlay, and in order that this outlay may produce the largest possible results, and no disappointment be met with in regard to the number of fish secured, I consider it advisable that they should be protected from any encroachment, and to this end I would respectfully suggest that no licenses be granted to set gill nets in any part of Colpoy's Bay, and that the whole of these waters be reserved for the exclusive purposes of fish culture.

As before stated, in the past, but two nets have been used in securing a supply of parent fish. These have been set on the west shore of the bay, and owing to the difficulty of finding bottom, into which the stakes can be driven, they are placed quite adjacent to each other, and while they have been sufficient for the purpose, I consider it would be advisable to set a third net on the opposite shore of the bay. With but two nets in use, in order to secure a full supply, we have been obliged to continue operations up to the last week in November, at that late season, in that locality, the weather becomes rough and unfavourable for the work. High winds, snow, and heavy frosts set in, and the work is prosecuted under great difficulties, and much time is lost and cost incurred in taking up the nets and drying them and removing the stakes. With three nets in use, the required number of fish would be secured earlier in the season, and the whole work completed fully ten days earlier, and thus a considerable saving would be effected.

During the past season fishing was continued up to the last day of November, and as very rough weather prevailed for some time after that date, I was unable to store the several appliances for several days, and did not leave Wiarton until the

7th of December. Some difficulty has been met with during the last two seasons in securing suitable stakes or poles upon which to set the pound nets, and with your consent, I propose ordering them during the winter months, when there will be no difficulty in getting into the swamps and hauling them out. By this means much straighter and better poles can be secured, and probably at a cheaper rate. For this purpose I will require authority to expend such sums as may be required, at this season instead of waiting until next autumn, the particulars of which I will inform you at a later date.

The total quantity of ova secured this fall was 6,000,000, of which 1,000,000 was delivered to Mr. Walker for the Ottawa hatchery, leaving a balance of 5,000,000, which were deposited in the troughs of this hatchery. At present they are apparently in a healthy condition, and in many of them, owing to the warm weather that has prevailed during the greater part of the fall the embryo can be easily discerned by the naked eye.

Having understood that there may be some decided change in reference to this hatchery, I presume it will be unnecessary for me to detail the nature of the repairs required upon this building. It is not my privilege to remark upon the action which may be taken in this matter, but I may be permitted to say, I trust that such action may with advantage be taken at the earliest possible date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT,
Officer in Charge of Newcastle Hatchery.

11.—SANDWICH HATCHERY, ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1895.

PROF. E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As per instructions, I have the honour to submit my annual report of operations at the Sandwich Fish Hatchery, for the year 1895:—

There were turned out 73,000,000 young whitefish and 14,000,000 semi-hatched eggs, which were disposed of as follows:—

EYED EGGS.

Ottawa, Ont.....	3,000,000
Newcastle, Ont.....	3,000,000
Magog, Que. ...	2,000,000
Bedford, N.S.....	3,000,000
St. John, N.B.....	3,000,000
Total.....	<u>14,000,000</u>

YOUNG FRY.

Point Edward, Lake Huron.....	3,000,000
Mitchell's Bay, Lake St. Clair.....	3,000,000
Peache Island, " ".....	3,000,000
Belle Isle, Detroit River....	3,000,000
Fighting Island, Detroit River.....	5,000,000
Bay below Fighting Island.....	5,000,000
Stony Island, Detroit River.....	3,000,000
Bois Blane Island.....	5,000,000
In Lake Erie below Bois Blanc.....	5,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.....	5,000,000
Barr Point, " ".....	5,000,000
Colchester, " ".....	3,000,000
Kingsville, " ".....	1,000,000
Leamington, " ".....	1,000,000
Rondeau, " ".....	1,000,000
Port Stanley, " ".....	1,000,000
Niagara, Lake Ontario.....	1,000,000
Toronto, " ".....	1,000,000
Hamilton, " ".....	1,000,000
In river at Hatchery.....	18,000,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	73,000,000
	<hr/>

Total eyed eggs and young fry turned out for the year 1895, 88,000,000. The work of distributing these young fry at the above named points, in a good healthy condition, was successfully accomplished.

THE CATCH OF WHITEFISH IN THE DETROIT RIVER.

We did not catch as many fish last fall as the year previous, for the reason that we were too late in starting to catch the "first run," the fish having entered the river earlier this year. It was very windy weather in the fore part of October, the result being that the fish in large quantities run to the head of the river and Lake St. Clair. To bear out this assertion, I was reliably informed at the time that whitefish were caught in abundance at Belle Isle and in the above named Lake early in October. The following statement shows the number of whitefish caught, liberated, sold, salted and lost:—

The total catch of fish, was as follows,—

Liberated.....	3,790
Sold.....	4,690
Salted.....	60
Lost.....	40
	<hr/>
Total.....	8,580

From the above named catch we secured 100,000,000 eggs which are in the jars at the hatchery and at this time of writing are in a fine and healthy condition. The prospects for a large hatching of fry is therefore very good.

THE FISHING SHANTIES.

As mentioned in last year's report, I would again urgently recommend that the fishing shanties be built on floats, the estimated cost and other information in regard to same may be found on page 29 of report of 1894.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The artificial system is becoming more popular and highly spoken of by fishermen generally who are every year realizing more fully the usefulness and manifold benefits of the establishment. Evidences of the good work that is being accomplished by the maintainance of this institution are becoming more apparent and convincing every year. From reports received from various sources it is proven most conclusively that whitefish are slowly but surely multiplying, while herring, sturgeon and other coarse fish are becoming a thing of the past in the Detroit River.

WILLIAM PARKER,
Officer in Charge.

12.—OTTAWA HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, 9th December, 1895.

To PROF. E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa Hatchery for the year 1895.

On the 20th November, 1894, 1,250,000 salmon trout eggs were received from the Newcastle Hatchery, and on the 8th January, 1895, there were also received 3,000,000 of whitefish eggs. All the eggs from both places were received in good condition.

The young fry came outstrong and healthy in April and May following and were deposited in the waters named below.

Last year, Mr. James Robertson an employee in the Fisheries Department was entrusted with the charge and care of distributing the young fry, and having done the work for the past two years, he had considerable success in making the distribution.

But this year, the work of distributing the fry having been entrusted to another person who had not sufficient practical experience for this kind of work, we have not been as successful in the distribution as in past years.

The fry have been planted in the different waters as follows:—

WHITEFISH.

Sharbot Lake	300,000
Bay of Quinté.....	540,000
Lancaster Lake	180,000
Summerstown	180,000
Ste. Agathe	240,000
Upper Rideau Lake.....	300,000
Lower "	300,000
Dea's Lake	90,000
Meaches.....	360,000
	<hr/>
	2,490,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

SALMON-TROUT.

Charleston Lake.....	260,000
Otter “	90,000
Beaver “	160,000
Dea’s “	80,000
Green Island “	80,000
Burnt Mountain Lake.....	50,000
	<hr/>
	720,000
	<hr/>

On the 27th November last there were received from the Newcastle Hatchery 1,000,000 salmon-trout eggs which were carefully laid down in the hatching troughs, and are now doing well.

The hatchery having been repaired and all repainted last winter, everything is in perfect order.

From 21st January last we have received 15,000 visitors at the fisheries exhibit and at the hatchery.

I remain, sir,
Your humble servant,

JOHN WALKER,
Officer in charge of the Ottawa Hatchery.

13.—SELKIRK HATCHERY—MANITOBA.

To PROFESSOR PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my third annual report of the work at this hatchery.

Of the 25,000,000 eggs laid down in the fall of last year, not over 19,000,000 were successfully hatched. The fry commenced coming out about the 15th March. The ice ran out of the river on the 12th of April. There was no rise of water this year and consequently there was not much sediment coming down but on the 15th the water became too muddy and we turned the pump on the well, this raised the temperature of the water from 37° in the river to 46° the temperature of the well. The fry commenced coming out by the thousand. On the 15th I planted ten cans of fry in the slough near the Manitoba Company's freezers, where they did so well last year. On the 19th my tank room was over crowded, and I released several millions at the hatchery on April the 21st, the last of the fry hatched out and on the 22nd I took out to Nettly Creek seven cans of fry and planted them; this creek is fed principally by springs and running through Nettly Lake enters Lake Winnipeg. I heard good report of that fry during the summer.

The balance of the fry was placed in the Red River on the 23rd and we proceeded to clean up the hatchery and machinery. We found the boiler very dirty, both heads badly scaled and nearly six inches of loose scale and mud over the bottom sheets and this although we “blew off” regularly during the winter. Again I beg to draw your attention to the need of an auxiliary boiler. On May 2nd the boiler was inspected by Dominion Inspector Robertson. The tank gave us a lot of trouble by leaking—and as it is directly over the boiler the dripping has ruined the brick work about the boiler. This should be taken down and replaced during the coming summer.

COLLECTING OVA, 1895.

I left on Sept. 10th for Grand Marais where I decided again to take ova, although it had not been satisfactory the two previous years. As I was asked to keep down expenditure as low as possible, I did not like going a greater distance than I could help, so decided to try Grand Marais another year. I left five days earlier as I determined to cut my own net stakes. On the 15th the stakes were driven for the first net. I was disappointed in not getting a second net from officer Chadwick of Rat Portage which had been ordered to be sent me—but unfortunately had been sold. I had then to take the only net I could get here, which was old and unable to stand the severe storms we experienced.

On the 18th, we had both nets set and fishing, on the 25th the fish were coming in nicely, but on the 26th it blew a gale from the north-west which piled the water over our nets taking out some stakes and releasing our fish, the fish had been coming in fully as plentifully as last year. On the 31st we again lifted and found the whitefish coming in. On the 1st of October there was another heavy blow which caused us a loss again, and it was necessary to drive three new stakes. On the 7th there was a gale and heavy snow, on the 8th we lifted and found there was not a large increase, on the 14th of October we lifted again and got 18 ripe fish, on the 16th 56 fish spawned. There had been so much storm and our nets had been so damaged and cleaned out of fish that on the 17th we lifted again and only got twelve quarts of eggs.

First spawn 1893.....	Oct. 10th
do 1894.....	do 17th
do 1895.....	do 14th

Seeing that the prospect was now very slim of getting a full complement of eggs our only chance, as Mr. Gignac and Mr. Overton decided with me, to fill the hatchery, was to try Black River. It was too late to set a pound net even if I had one, so I hurried in to Selkirk and got three gangs of whitefish gill nets from the Manitoba Fish Company, Mr. Overton himself coming with me. We got to Grand Marais that evening on the tug "Miles" at 6 p.m. At 4 a.m., the 18th, it commenced blowing a full gale—the heaviest for years—and although in harbour we rode all day with double anchor and could not make shore three hundred yards away. On the 19th we left before daylight, the storm having moderated at 4 a.m., after blowing 24 hours, and when off Elk Island our engine broke down and there was nothing to do but to go back to Selkirk for another tug, we managed to patch up the machinery to work us back slowly. On Sunday the 20th, I started with the tug "Fisherman." Ice forming then in slough—got to Grand Marais and took on Gignac and men and two tents. It snowed heavily and it was 3 a.m., the 21st, before we could see to leave the harbour. Before entering Black River we set a gang of the nets in a rising wind—went in to the river, and camped in the snow. Gignac and one man started with a day's provisions to Cludian Camp at Mink Point, eight miles away—on foot—to see if they were likely to have their nets out, and if there were fish there. The 22nd was again a gale and we could not set—it snowed and froze hard—Gignac came back and reported that Indians had been getting spawning fish, but could not get to their nets. We tried to go out with tug to set, but she could not stand the sea. In the evening we got out to the mouth of the river and set the other two gangs of nets. On the 23rd we lifted the nets and got only 5 or 6 spent males and one spent female. We sent our sail boat to Mink Point and moved our nets off the mouth of the river inland—that night the river froze over—on the 24th, at 5.30 a.m., we started the tug to break the ice out of the river—we had suffered in the tents for four days now, with insufficient clothing, and wet, but there was no complaint if we could only get eggs. In all our nets we only got eleven female fish and they were nearly all spent, we had to hurry up to get out of the river as it was becoming too heavily coated with ice for the tug to break up, and it was plain the fish had spawned and left the shore.

There was only one thing to be done—to give up operations and save useless expense for the season.

We had collected 4,260,000 eggs, and they are now in the hatchery, the water in the river is exceptionally clear this year, and the temperature being low when the eggs arrived, they have kept beautifully clean, not a sign of fungus showing.

The hatchery during 1895 has again been visited by great numbers from all parts, and great interest manifested in the work. I have many letters from every part of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, asking for fry, and wanting lakes and streams stocked. The stocking of these lakes and streams is a question which I respectfully hope may soon be taken up by the department.

I find in a letter to my predecessor that the department had decided that the spawning season for whitefish in Lake Winnipeg was the same as in Lake Erie, and that November was the proper month for the close season. There had then of course been no test of the spawning season, such as the collecting of eggs for a hatchery affords. From the experience gained in the three years the hatchery here has been in operation, it is proved that in the southern portion of the lake, 90 per cent, of the whitefish spawn between the 15th of October and the 5th of November, and from all I can gather in the north end of the lake, it will be about 10 days earlier, so that I fully believe October should be the month reserved for whitefish as a close season.

I would respectfully recommend that the Grand Marais fishing station be abandoned, and that next season the ova be taken at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan (or Dauphin) River, by augmenting my supply of trays, I think there will be no difficulty of going there, and in one trip of a steamer taking all the ova required, there can be no risk from storm there, and never a lack of parent fish, and the cost will not be much more than it has been at Grand Marais.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD LATOUCHE TUPPER.

14.—BAY VIEW HATCHERY—NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD, N.S., 26th July, 1895.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report of the work at Bay View Lobster Hatchery, I am pleased to state that the season's operations have been most successful, both in collecting ova and distributing a large quantity of fry in perfect condition and without loss.

The total number of young lobsters hatched, and distributed by steamer between Big Island, Merigomish and Tony River, and around Pictou Island was 165,000,000.

On the 15th May, the first eggs were collected from the factory of Messrs. Burnham & Morrill, Co., Bay View, and on the 23rd, having received information that the spawn school of lobsters had struck in at Pictou Island, I employed the steamer "Caberfeidh" and retained her 14 days collecting ova until the jars were all filled.

On the 22nd June, I commenced to distribute fry by steamer and continued the work every day, Sunday excepted, until the 28th, when nearly all the eggs were hatched and the fry distributed, and by the 4th July, the jars were all cleaned out and the few remaining fry distributed in a small boat by the employes of the hatchery.

I inclose herewith a statement showing the number of eggs collected each day, together with the names of places and owners of factories where taken from.

The hatchery is in good working order, having made improvements in the suction pipe which now gives perfect satisfaction.

The new pier which was built at the end of the wharf last season resisted the ice shoves during the winter and, no doubt, will stand a long time.

It will be necessary to construct two more piers inside to prevent the ice from carrying away the inside parts during the coming winter. The cost will likely be about \$150 each.

In 1892 I obtained from the factory adjacent to the hatchery some 65,000,000 eggs, but this season only 17,700,000 could be secured there. This decrease I account for by the ground then fished for, this factory being now occupied by fishermen who carry the lobsters to other factories, thus necessitating the employing of a steamer to collect the eggs from those factories at a distance.

During the early part of the fishing season lobsters were plentiful and in excellent condition, but towards the latter part of June they were scarce, and some of the factories closed for want of fish.

The season is certainly getting shorter every year, and only a few keep on packing to the end of the legal season (15th July).

It is the opinion of nearly all the packers and fishermen, on the grounds from which I collect eggs, that all fishing should terminate on July 1st each year.

It is admitted by all packers and most intelligent fishermen, that good results from the Bay View Hatchery are now being seen, and at a later date I hope to forward you some testimonial letters corroborating this statement.

I submit a table of the quantities of eggs collected at the different places.

STATEMENT showing the number of eggs collected each day, together with the names of places and owners of factories where taken from.

Date.	Bay View— Burnham & Mor- rill Co.	Bay View— John Logan.	Cariboo Island— Thos. Tanner.	Gull Rock— Robert Olliver.	Pictou Island, West end— McClure Bros.	Pictou Island, North side— McClure Bros.	Pictou Island, North side— D. McKenzie.	Pictou Island, East end— Jas. Hogg.	Total.
May 15.....	1,000,000								
do 16.....	1,000,000								1,000,000
do 17.....	1,000,000								1,000,000
do 18.....	1,000,000								1,000,000
do 20.....	1,500,000								1,500,000
do 21.....	1,500,000								1,500,000
do 22.....	1,500,000								1,500,000
do 23.....	1,000,000								1,500,000
do 24.....	1,500,000			2,000,000	8,000,000				11,000,000
do 25.....	1,000,000		2,000,000	3,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000			15,000,000
do 27.....	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000			17,000,000
do 28.....	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		15,500,000
do 29.....	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000		12,000,000
do 30.....	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000			14,200,000
do 31.....	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000			11,500,000
June 1.....	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	10,000,000
do 3.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		10,000,000
do 4.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		7,000,000
do 5.....	500,000	500,000		1,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	12,000,000
do 7.....	500,000	200,000	300,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	8,500,000
do 10.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	6,000,000
do 11.....	500,000	500,000		1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	9,000,000
	17,700,000								1,000,000
									Grand Total
									168,200,000

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

APPENDIX No. 10.

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

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1895.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on oyster culture for the season of 1895.

On the opening of navigation I left Ottawa and proceeded to Tracadie, N.S., to complete my work which was left unfinished on the close of navigation the season before.

TRACADIE, N.S.

On the arrival of the steamer from her winter quarters, I commenced removing some of the stones and weeds from the inside edges of the bed, and dredged over the area generally, and found that after a little labour, the ground was in good condition for the shells to be laid upon, and adapted for making an excellent foundation for an oyster bed. The oyster fishermen of the West Arm Tracadie Harbour were saving the shells for this purpose, but owing to the short time which they fished, I was unable to lay the quantity desired, but hope to complete the bed during the following spring. After these shells had been laid upon the beds, I received some young oysters for planting, from Buctouche, N.B. The warm weather setting in so quickly I was unable to lay the quantity desired, and had to postpone laying the oysters until the following season. Unfortunately, two schooners arrived with their cargoes in very bad condition, and very few oysters were saved, although every effort was made. These two cargoes of oysters were laid at low water mark, the live oysters were separated from the dead ones, they were again placed at low water mark and reculled before being laid upon the oyster beds. The result being that only twenty-five barrels of oysters were saved from the above cargoes, the remaining shells, amounting to one hundred and thirty-eight barrels, were separated before being placed upon the bed. The number of oysters planted in Tracadie during this spring was one hundred and sixty-eight and a half barrels, and three hundred and sixty-two and a half barrels of shells.

At the close of the season I again visited Tracadie, and found the oysters were alive and showed signs of growing.

SHEDIAC, N.B.

On the completion of my work in Tracadie, I proceeded to Shediac and examined the beds, three in number, which have already been planted, and am pleased to report the oysters are growing very fast and full of life, and on several of the oysters and shells there were traces of last year's spat, the ground was looking very clean and healthy on bed No. 3. On one portion of this bed, oysters were planted from Curtain Island, P.E.I. These oysters I find have grown very much more than those which were obtained from Buctouche or Cocagne, although the latter are in splendid condition.

On bed No. 2 the oysters were looking healthy and were growing nicely, but the bed required a little cleaning, and some of the oysters required separating. Young oysters were to be found on this bed also.

On bed No. 1, which was planted the year before, I found the samples of oysters considerably larger, and spat is to be found of all sizes on this bed. The oysters are in a very healthy condition and their growth appears to be very rapid. Some of the oysters on this bed are now quite large and fit for market.

Some little time was devoted to cleaning beds Nos. 1 and 2 which were the first to be cleaned and required a little attention. My time was also devoted to separating some of the oysters, for when these oysters were first planted it was impossible to separate some of them, without killing them on account of their being too small and fragile. To attempt to separate them then, meant death to the young oyster, these have now grown larger and stronger and are more easily separated. Several brood oysters were also detached from shells, stones &c., as these oysters if separated from clusters, shells, stones or anything they are adhering to, generally develop into a much finer shaped oyster than they otherwise would do, if neglected and allowed to grow in clusters.

Spat was found on some of the brushwood which was planted for that purpose, although not in such quantities as one would have liked, but no sooner were these bushes placed in the water than they were literally covered with the floating eelgrass which was carried by the current and adhered to the twigs and bushes making it almost impossible for the spat to find a resting place upon them. On nearly every stone I removed a number of which were used as sinkers for the brushes I found oyster spat attached. In almost every haul of the dredge young oyster brood is brought to the surface.

Since these beds have been cleaned and restocked with oysters, the spat is to be found upon the areas already cleaned, it has also drifted and settled in several different places. Young oyster brood was found at the foot of the new breakwater at Pointe du Chêne which was only completed during the fall of 1894. They were found in a brook about a quarter of a mile from Pointe du Chêne wharf where the train passes over, I visited the place and found young oysters were growing all around. Persons informed me they never knew of an oyster to have grown there before, no large oysters or oyster shells are to be found in this locality which is also another proof. Young oysters were also to be found around the ballast block which lies just to the westward of the wharf. There is also a ridge or flat running out from Indian Island, which is very shallow and a large portion of this area is covered with small mussels, and lies between two of the beds planted, this area I examined at low water, and found several small oysters growing in from four to eighteen inches of water, I picked up over three hundred in a very short time, not more than an inch in length, this spat has been carried there during the summer of 1895 as the ice rests on these flats and kills them during the winter.

I have examined some of the old and smaller beds which were inclosed in the area, they have not been fished or worked upon since the area has been reserved, large oysters were found averaging from twenty to forty in a dredge, also oysters of different year's growth from the very smallest upward, but I see these beds are being gradually overrun with weed; had the whole of Shediac Bay been a firm clean bottom, oysters would be found in every direction, as in most places where the bottom is clean the spat has fallen.

The more I see of these grounds and the growth of the oyster, satisfies me that oysters can be very successfully cultivated if given the necessary care and attention.

Since the examination of the above, several places have been inspected with a view of ascertaining the nature and the locality of different oyster areas.

MURRAY HARBOUR, P.E.I.

On examining the area in the above harbour a large piece of ground was found, covered with weed having a firm bottom which originally was an extensive oyster bed situated at the northern part of Reynold's West Island. This area could be cleaned and prepared for planting oysters upon, although at present the weed is so thick that it is almost impossible to run the steamboat through it, the weed getting completely twisted round the steamboat's propeller. This weed can be removed by

the instruments used with the aid of the steamer, and as yet I have not seen the weed reappear where it has once been thoroughly cleaned.

This area has not been measured, but a large bed could be made here, with a good depth of water upon it, and if oysters were planted would not be damaged by the ice in winter.

A second area was found which would also require cleaning in the same way as the above, situated at Log Shore, this is a firm strip of ground running from Log and Rocky Point into Log Cove, at one portion of this area some large stones were found near the shore but do not appear to run off very far, I was informed that this is the only place where oysters are found in the river; at low water I found a few scattered about, lying at a depth of from six inches to three feet water; no trace of a bed was found here, although it might have been covered up with eel grass or seaweed.

The other areas visited were French Marsh Point, Poverty Creek, Fairchild's Point, Mink River, Murray River bridge (above and below) Penny's Point and Dean's Point, and was informed the whole area of Murray River was of pretty much the same kind of soil, but none of the above places were found of any importance and in no way were they suitable for cultivating purposes, and have either grown up to the surface of the water, or are used by the farmers as mud digging areas.

The mud diggers have been working in the following places in this locality, viz., Fox River, disjointed oyster beds, in some places very shallow, with several mud-digger cuts.

Greek River, the bottom is soft, the beds are dead, being covered up with mud, and farmers obtain mud from here, and it is of no use for culture.

SOURIS.

I visited a portion of the West River, situated at Souris East, in front of the property of Mr. William McLean. This river is very narrow, the bottom was covered with weed and a slight coat of mud, the bottom underneath consisting of sand and clam shells; on each side of the channel very soft mud was found, the depth of water varying from two to seven feet; it would be a difficult matter to clean this area, and would not recommend any further steps be taken.

Afterwards I proceeded to South Lake, Bothwell, there appeared to be a very firm sandy bottom, quantities of soft shelled clams were to be found here, weeds were growing on the outside edges of the channel, the depth of channel was from four to seven feet. This area inspected covered about three-quarters of a mile, and any person wishing to take this area, could easily clean and prepare it for cultivation.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND VICINITY.

During my stay here I visited all the oyster areas of any importance commencing at the West River, accompanied by Mr. Alexander Shaw, fishery guardian of St. Catherines, who pointed out the different areas which existed in his district. After an examination of the river I suggested to the department that certain areas should be reserved for oyster fishing, while other areas should be set apart for mud digging purposes, there are also certain areas which might be licensed to individuals for private culture, if any person felt so disposed. The river was examined from Mayby's Creek down to the mouth, including Clyde River, Long Creek, Mill Creek, Goose Creek and McMillan's Creek.

Hillsborough or East River was next examined, and suitable areas were reported to the department, for both the fishermen to obtain oysters from, and the farmer to obtain the mud from unused and extinct beds. The river was examined from Hayden's wharf down to the mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles. Glenfinnan Creek, Johnson's River, and Fullerton's Creek were also examined, which are smaller streams emptying themselves into the East River. Most of the oysters in this river are to be found on the south side, and quantities of them, both in East and West River are to be found upon the flats, which consist of mud covered with eel grass, and in some cases just the mud alone.

In Fullerton's Creek there are areas in which oysters are obtained, and at other places mud diggers have also been at work, although it does not interfere with the fishing. While here I visited the areas which were licensed to Messrs. Boyer, Boyer and Hamm, and Duffy, these men I found were conforming with the regulations under which they took the licenses, and are improving the areas, and in each case they had increased their stock by transplanting young oysters upon their grounds.

NORTH OR YORK RIVER.

In the upper part of North River there is nothing but mussel beds, but lower down the river there appears to be some oyster beds which have been very much cut up by the mud digger abreast of Scott's Island. I also visited Forkey Creek, there appears to be nothing but a shallow mud and a sandy bottom and totally unfit for oyster culture. Fishing for oysters, from Forkey Creek down to the bridge in North River has been prohibited by Order in Council, and upon examining this area from Scott's Island down to the bridge, I find that the oysters have increased in numbers and size, the oysters have grown very fast and are looking well, the bottom of the river, owing to the strong current, is very clean, and I find by reserving this area from the public has had the desired effect, the oysters found there are of a much larger size than other places which were examined, also large quantities of young oysters are to be found, and I have not the slightest doubt that if other areas were closed for certain periods, it would have the same effect, as this area has proved an excellent test case.

In Ellen's Creek oysters were found from the upper to the lower part of the creek in the channel, those found in the lower part of the creek are much better in size and quality than those at the upper part. Mr. C. A. Hyndman has an area at the lower portion, but did not know exactly the situation of it, as the beacons which bounded his area had been carried away by bad weather. No mud digging should be allowed in this creek.

From the bridge down to the mouth of the river no oyster fishing is carried on, but mud diggers are in the habit of digging mud from extinct beds which are found in this locality.

In Pownall Bay around Little Island there are some extensive flats covering over one hundred acres which dry at low water, large quantities of oysters are obtained from these flats by picking when the tide is out. Oysters are also found in Mill Creek which is to the westward and inside these flats, but oysters taken from the streams do not appear of so good a quality as those taken from the flats.

Mud digging is carried on at the lower part of the creek and these areas should be kept separate to preserve what has not already been destroyed. Men were picking oysters while I was there and found they obtained a very good sample.

At Squaw Point, situated to the westward of Pownall Point, oysters are found upon the flats, no oyster fishing is done in the channel, and oysters are picked up by hand. In the channel there are old dead beds where the mud diggers work and do not interfere with the fishermen in this locality.

In Cherry Valley River, to the eastward of Pownall, oysters are chiefly picked up on the flats, there are a few oysters in the river, and no mud digging is done here. The oysters appear to be of a rougher sample than at Pownall and are not so plentiful in this river.

In Orwell River, oysters are found at the upper part of river where a bed is to be found about half a mile in length in the channel, these oysters are found in clusters, their shape being very narrow and long. Below this area no oysters are found, mud diggers work on the flats but do not interfere with the fishermen.

In Vernon River no oyster fishing is carried on above Vernon River bridge, mud diggers are to be found working there during the winter months above bridge, oyster fishing is carried on from the bridge down to Seal River. Mud diggers have been working about half way down the river and the fishermen can see the beds are being destroyed and desired it should be stopped, no mud digging should be allowed here; at the mouth of this river which connects with Orwell River and Seal River there is a larger area where mud diggers can work.

Seal River turns off to the west just after entering Vernon River, and oysters are found nearly up to the bridge about a mile and a half from the entrance, the oysters at the lower part of the river are much better than those at the head of the river, the oysters in these three rivers are all found in clusters. Areas for mud digging can be found at the mouths of these three rivers.

Pinette River is divided into two channels, one running in a northerly direction, the other in a southeastwardly direction, and are crossed by two bridges. Below the bridges no oyster fishing is carried on, the water being deep and the flats consist of soft mud. Above the bridges in both arms oysters are found in small quantities, the beds are small and detached, last year these beds were fished to excess, leaving very little stock on the grounds for this year's fishing. The oysters are of good quality and large in size. Very little mud digging is carried on here.

SOUTH WEST RIVER, NEW LONDON.

When inspecting South-west River I also visited the several creeks adjoining, viz., Tupland's Creek, Colwell's Creek, Eel Creek, Harding's Creek and Long River. Some of the oysters found here are very large, varying in size from small ones to others measuring ten and eleven inches in length. The flavour is good and the oysters will obtain a good price in the market. There are also suitable areas which might be reserved for the mud-digger to work upon, being extinct beds. No oyster fishing is carried on below Clifton bridge, the beds being all dead ones, but they are utilized by the farmer.

SUMMERSIDE.

Bedique Bay, including Dunk River and Wilmot Creek was also inspected. Most of this area appears to have been covered over with eel grass and silt, mud diggers have also destroyed extensive areas of oyster ground, and the only available place where the ground is firm, and is not so cut up with mud diggers is situated off the north shore, towards Wilmot Creek, the oysters are of an excellent quality which are taken from these waters. Very few oysters are taken from Dunk River as the grounds are gradually becoming silted up, and very little fishing is carried on in this bay. This bay has been previously reported upon in one of my other reports.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

The lower part of the flats examined extends from Bear River up to Goat Island, a distance of about seven miles and a half. Below Deep Brook station the bottom is very level and clean, is composed of hard sand and firm mud, and runs out from the shore for over a mile, gradually deepening from the low water mark to eight or ten feet before the channel is reached; oysters would not be affected by the ice. A very large area is also situated near Goat Island, these areas are out of the strength of the swift current which runs here, although the tide is quite strong enough to keep the grounds clean.

Another area which I think would be suitable is situated about two miles above Annapolis, on the south side of the channel, in the bight of the bend of the river, between two fish weirs. Shells could be obtained from Goat Island to form these beds, and would also act as spat collectors, and I do not see why oysters could not be successfully cultivated here.

MINAS BASIN.

Some six or seven years ago, two or three gentlemen planted some fifteen barrels of oysters in the channel below Kingsport, in hopes that spat would be scattered over the basin, and a supply of oysters would be found in these waters. The oysters were planted about a mile from the shore, at a depth of about thirty feet at low water; there is a rise and fall of tide of about forty or fifty feet, which places the oysters at times in very deep water.

I visited this area last fall under instructions. The bottom of the area dredged upon consists of a solid bed of mussels, covered with a spongy kind of weed or fungus;

scallops were also found; a few stones, and some small star-fish. The oysters found were few and stunted in their growth, which I attribute to being taken from shallow beds and transplanted in very deep water; and the ground being in no way suitable for their reception, the mussels starving the oysters thus planted. Owing to the state of the weather, I was unable to find any suitable ground for planting during my short stay.

GREAT SHEMOGUE, N. B.

Inside the bar this harbour is divided into two arms or small rivers, one coming from a westerly direction called Arvard's River, and the other from a south-westerly called Fox River. The channels of these rivers are narrow and intricate; an immense expanse of water is seen at high tide, but at low tide the flats are all uncovered showing the formation of the channel. The water in these channels at low tide varies from one to twenty feet deep. Oyster beds are more numerous in the west channel than in the south channel, they consist of continuous disjointed patches, and upon each of these beds there appeared to be quite a number of small oyster brood, the large ones are very scarce, but what are there, are very fine indeed. The beds appear to be fished out. These oysters have a great reputation as being one of the finest oysters in the province. I did not visit Little Shemogue owing to the entrance being so shallow, and a heavy swell rolling in from sea upon the bar, but was informed the beds were smaller in size, a larger number of oysters were taken from them, and the quality of the oyster about the same as at Great Shemogue.

WALLACE, N. S.

The highest point where oysters are found is at the railway bridge about four and a quarter miles above Wallace and worked my way down the river to the foot bridge about two and a quarter miles below. Oysters are found to be scattered on disjointed beds nearly the whole length of the channel, where oysters are not found the bottom consists of very soft mud. The water at the upper part of the river is nearly fresh and the oysters are not so good as those taken from lower down the river, the ones taken from the upper part of the river are long and narrow, but full of fish, the bed from which they are taken consists of shells and mud; lower down the oysters were of more regular shape and of better quality and flavour, the bottom consisting of shells being firmer and clean. I was informed that only a few boats fish on this part of the river, unless the weather is too bad to fish on the lower part of the river, then they come above the foot bridge which is more sheltered, being narrower, winding in its course, and the sides are mostly wooded.

From the footbridge for nearly a mile down to the lower part and south side of Goose Island or just below it, oysters are found in very fair quantities in the channel and on the sides or banks, they are looking very healthy, of good shape, size and flavour, the ground consisting of shells which covers quite a large area; in this vicinity most of the oysters are caught by the Wallace fishermen. Below this area no oysters are found in the river.

In the North Channel or Wallace Bay oysters are becoming very scarce, and the beds are very scattered, but what are caught are very fine, large and full of fish, the silt settling upon the beds is gradually covering them up, the channel which is very intricate, is also becoming blocked up on account of a dam being built across the channel which forms a solid bridge, the tide rises and falls here, but there is not sufficient current to remove the sediment from the bottom which is carried up and settles on the flowing tide. There appears to be very little suitable ground for the spat to fall upon and thrive in this locality.

Below Goose Island on the north side of the channel and south of Oyster Island dead oyster beds are found, the bottom is firm, it is not very dirty and covers quite an area of ground, mud digging is carried on at the lower end of this locality during the winter months, but not to any great extent. It is a considerable distance from the live beds, but an area like this could be revived by giving it the necessary attention, or might be leased to persons wishing to take up an area.

In Lazy Bay on the south side of Wallace River just below Wallace there is a narrow winding channel, but no live beds were found, beds originally existed here, they have been covered up with eozé and sediment, with eelgrass growing over them.

In Fox harbour at the upper part, oysters were found in small quantities, the bottom being composed of shells, stones and fine gravel, this kind of bottom was found for almost a mile, oysters were only found on the upper part. One or two extinct beds were found at the lower part of the harbour, these were in a very dirty condition and of no importance.

TATAMAGOUCHE.

The only place where oysters are found is situated in the basin at the head of Tatamagouche Bay on the west side. This area is comprised of several narrow streams or channels which are visible at low water, but at high tide a large extent of water is seen, which covers extensive mud flats, and are protected from the outside by spits or bars running out from both shores, leaving a very narrow channel to enter the basin, making the place almost landlocked. The bars on the north side are situated in Cumberland County are called Ship yard bars which run off from Shipyard or Waugh's Island, and the bar on the south side in Colchester County is called Thrumcap bar. There are also some small bars or ledges inside these bars which dry at low water. These bars are covered on the top with small mussels which are said to keep the bars from washing away, it is on these bars, among the mussels that most of the oyster spat rests. The bars are natural spat collectors, and are literally covered with young oysters every fall, and unless they are picked from these ledges, they are killed by the severity of the winter, as the ice rests upon them and the frost kills them. I am informed that in the spring months after the opening of navigation, scarcely an oyster is to be found until after the spatting season is over, when these beds or ridges glisten and sparkle like sheets of gold, the sun shining down on the semi-transparent shells of the oyster spat.

The streams before referred to are nearly all taken up by leaseholders, very few oysters were in these streams until they were transplanted from the bars by the leaseholders. These men are interesting themselves in this industry and I have every reason to believe they will become successful. Mud digging is generally carried on off Blockhouse Point on the east side of Tatamagouche Bay, and to the south of the bar leading to Tatamagouche River, where extensive oyster beds originally existed, but are now covered over with mud and eelgrass. Oyster mud is to be found here to last for ages, as the quantity taken is very small.

In Barachois harbour a little mud digging is carried on, and scarcely an oyster is to be found, as nearly all the beds are extinct, no oyster fishing is carried on here.

Several other places are to be visited on the coast where oysters are found, but owing to the lateness of the season and the weather becoming so unsettled, I was obliged to postpone my inspection until another season.

GENERAL REMARKS.

While visiting the above places and making this inspection I was constantly thrown in contact with the fishermen, and among other questions asked, I enquired what effect the prohibiting of fishing oysters through the ice had upon the beds, and was pleased to hear that small oysters were much more numerous than they originally were, and they consider it was one of the best regulations that was ever made for the benefit of the oyster fishermen.

The oyster fishing areas throughout the provinces are now overfished and it is a very difficult matter to preserve a public fishery from this evil, unless some areas are set apart from the public for a certain length of time. North River near Charlottetown, P.E.I., for instance is a good example, and I am strongly of opinion that if other areas were reserved, by not allowing the public to fish upon them for one or two seasons, the oysters on these beds would improve in size and numbers.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP, *Oyster Expert.*

NOTE:—A brief account of the peculiar features in the Breeding of Oysters by Professor Prince is included in the Special Appended Reports.