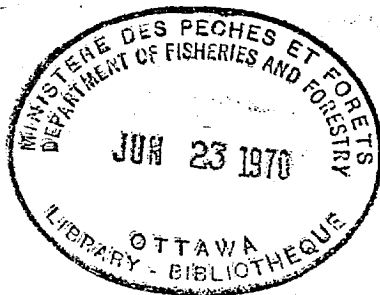


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DOMINION OF CANADA

SIXTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of Marine and Fisheries

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FOR THE YEAR

1926-27



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1927

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief  
of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant;

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

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, August, 1927.

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## DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department, which is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927.

The report deals with the following subjects:—

- Review of the Fisheries of 1926.
- Operation of the Fish Inspection Act.
- The Inspection of Canneries and Canned Fish.
- Fisheries Intelligence Service.
- Fishing Bounty.
- Fish Culture.
- North American Committee on Fisheries Investigation.
- International Fisheries Commission.
- Marine Biological Board.
- Oyster and Scallop Investigations.

Appendices to the report include the following:—

- Report of Inspectors of Fisheries.
- Report on Activities of Marine Biological Board.
- Report on Oyster and Scallop Investigations.
- Fishways and Removal of Obstructions.
- Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
- Entries of United States Fishing Vessels.
- Summary of Licenses Issued.

### REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1926

The production of fish and fish products during the year under review was considerably greater than during 1925, while the marketed value was greater by some \$8,418,502, the value being \$56,360,633. The latter value has only been exceeded twice in the history of the industry, and then during the war years when prices were much higher than at present.

The following table shows the marketed value by provinces, as compared with the years 1925 and 1924:—

	1926	1925	1924
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	12,505,922	10,213,687	8,777,251
New Brunswick.....	5,325,478	4,798,589	5,383,286
Prince Edward Island.....	1,358,934	1,598,119	1,201,772
Quebec.....	3,110,964	3,044,919	2,283,314
Ontario.....	3,152,193	3,436,412	3,557,587
Manitoba.....	2,328,803	1,466,939	1,232,563
Saskatchewan.....	444,288	479,645	482,492
Alberta.....	749,026	458,504	339,107
British Columbia.....	27,367,109	22,414,618	21,257,567
Yukon Territory.....	17,866	15,370	18,773
	56,360,633	47,926,802	44,534,235

The province of Nova Scotia shows an increase in value of over two and a quarter million dollars. The fisheries of this province expanded remarkably during the year, due to increased demands, both in Canada and abroad, especially in the fresh fish industry. During the summer months there was an increase in the catch of over 50,000,000 pounds. Fifteen new vessels were built for the industry during the year.

There were increases in the catch of haddock, pollock, herring, sardines, alewives, smelts and tom cod in the province of New Brunswick, which accounts for the increase in value.

The province of Prince Edward Island recorded a decrease in the value of the fisheries. This was due to lower catches of cod, smelts and lobsters, three of the chief fisheries of the province.

In the province of Quebec the value and production was about the same as in the previous year. Smaller catches of cod and mackerel were offset by slightly higher catches of herring, salmon and lobsters.

The province of Ontario shows a drop in the value with decreases in the production of whitefish, pickerel and pike.

There was a splendid increase in production in the province of Manitoba, practically all kinds of fish being taken in larger quantities. Saskatchewan reports a slight decrease, while in Alberta the production and value were higher.

In the Pacific Division, which comprises the province of British Columbia, there was an increase in the production of salmon, which mainly accounts for an increase of nearly five million dollars in the value of the fisheries of that division.

#### ATLANTIC COAST

*Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.*—The catch of these kinds was 3,425,544 cwts. This is an increase over the catch of 1925 of 553,213 cwts. Each kind shows an increase in the province of Nova Scotia, with cod showing an increase of over 450,000 cwts. The catches of haddock and pollock were greater in New Brunswick, while there were decreases recorded in the other two varieties. Prince Edward Island and Quebec showed decreases in the catch of both cod and hake. Of the total catch there were 439,281 cwts. used fresh (including fresh fillets). This is an increase of 127,923 cwts. over the quantity sold in the same manner in the previous year. There were 151,357 cwts. of smoked (including smoked fillets) prepared, as compared with 103,116 cwts. in 1925.

The Lunenburg banking fleet landed some 372,000 qts. of cod. The fleet during 1926 comprised 92 vessels, which was 12 more than in 1925. The price received for their product was considerably less than for the 1925 catch.

Eleven steam trawlers operated out of Nova Scotian ports during the year.

*Mackerel, Herring and Sardines.*—There were 1,531,399 cwts. of these fish landed, compared with 1,428,155 cwts. during 1925, or an increase of 103,244 cwts.

The catch of herring in Nova Scotia was some 58,000 cwts. greater than the year before. The catch was about the same in Prince Edward Island, while in New Brunswick and Quebec there were increases of 50,000 cwts. and 39,000 cwts. respectively. The quantity of herring smoked was 133,163 cwts., which was an increase of 43,219 cwts.

The catch of mackerel was only 115,487 cwts., compared with 187,661 in 1925. Owing to the condition of the American market, which was practically glutted with these fish, the demand for mackerel was small and, therefore, the fishery was prosecuted only in an indifferent manner.

There were 173,166 barrels of sardines taken, compared with 158,533 barrels during the previous year. These fish were very plentiful but the demand, which

comes mainly from the American canneries, was very limited. Consequently not nearly as many were taken as might have been. The pack of these fish locally was the largest in the history of the industry.

*Other Sea Fish.*—The catch of halibut was 24,823 cwts., which is an increase of 3,000 cwts. over the previous year. There were 12,935 cwts. of swordfish taken, which is nearly three times the quantity taken in 1925. The catch of tom cod was 20,239 cwts. and of flounders 15,798 cwts., both an increase over the previous year.

*Shellfish.*—There were 339,583 cwts. of lobsters taken, which is a slight decrease of 1,255 cwts. The catch and its disposal by provinces, as compared with the same period for the year 1925, was as follows:—

	Catch	Marketed Shell	Canned
1926	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cases
Nova Scotia.....	184,316	71,443	56,277
New Brunswick.....	59,611	15,861	24,041
Prince Edward Island.....	66,298	3,153	29,442
Quebec.....	29,358	847	13,759
1925			
Nova Scotia.....	170,698	63,525	53,745
New Brunswick.....	65,894	10,991	27,236
Prince Edward Island.....	78,570	10,272	34,121
Quebec.....	25,676	1,313	12,395

There were 19,898 barrels of oysters taken, compared with 19,960 barrels in 1925.

The quantity of clams and quahaugs dug was 41,417 barrels, which was an increase of 12,958 barrels. Scallops also show an increase, there being some 23,200 barrels taken compared with 17,718 barrels.

*River Spawning Fish.*—There were 52,795 cwts. of salmon taken, which is a slight drop from the previous year.

Some 90,481 cwts. of smelts were taken, compared with 75,457 cwts. in 1925. Of the total catch for 1926 New Brunswick contributed 59,400 cwts., which was an increase of nearly 13,000 cwts.

The catch of alewives again shows a big increase, some 71,479 cwts. being landed while in 1925 there were only 56,781 cwts. The quantity landed in Nova Scotia was less, while in New Brunswick there was a large increase. About half of the catch was salted.

#### INLAND FISHERIES

There was an increase in the catch of whitefish of 3,964 cwts., some 190,644 cwts. being landed. This is the largest catch of whitefish recorded since the year 1919. Manitoba shows an increase of some 16,000 cwts., and is accounted for largely in Lake Winnipeg where the whitefish were more plentiful than for some years. There were 126,086 cwts. of pickerel, 30,385 cwts. of blue pickerel and 72,520 cwts. of pike taken, compared with 86,877 cwts., 34,453 cwts. and 54,217 cwts. respectively during 1925. Ontario showed a decrease in the catch of all three kinds, Manitoba recorded an increased catch of nearly double the quantity of pickerel and pike taken during 1925. The

catch of pickerel and pike in Saskatchewan was slightly greater, while in Alberta it was considerably greater.

From the Great Lakes' waters in Ontario there were taken 44,122 cwts., of fresh water herring or ciscoes. This is a decrease of 1,433 cwts. from the catch of 1925.

The provinces of Manitoba and Alberta showed substantial increases in production, while the catches in Saskatchewan and Ontario fell off somewhat.

#### PACIFIC COAST

The marketed value of the fisheries shows a large increase over that of the previous year amounting to nearly five million dollars. The increase was chiefly due to the larger pack of salmon with an increase in value of nearly four million dollars. The halibut and pilchard fishery were responsible for the remainder of the increase, although the catch of halibut was slightly less than in the previous season.

*Salmon.*—There were 2,125,555 cwts. landed, compared with 1,873,376 cwts. in 1925 or an increase of 252,179 cwts. The number of cases canned was 2,065,185 compared with 1,720,622 in 1925. The total marketed value of the salmon catch was \$18,776,762 compared with \$14,973,885. The latter value was about two million dollars greater than the value in 1924.

The pack this year was a record one and was due to the increased demand for the fall varieties, viz., pinks and chums. The number of cases of sockeye canned was 336,995 which is an average one. The pack of these fish on the Fraser river was larger than usual owing to a late run occurring during the last of September and the first of October. The pack of cohoes was fair while that of pinks was a record one of 772,992 cases. Likewise the pack of chums, 701,971 cases, was a record one.

*Halibut.*—There were 315,095 cwts. of halibut landed, a decrease of 3,145 cwts. from the catch of 1925. The drop was chiefly in the landings made by American vessels.

*Herring.*—The catch was 1,301,269 cwts. which was a decrease of over 100,000 cwts. from the catch of the previous year. There were dry salted 938,647 cwts. this being the second largest pack on record but still some 144,000 cwts. less than the record.

*Pilchards.*—The catch of these fish was more than treble that of 1925, there being some 969,958 cwts. landed. The great bulk was used in the manufacture of meal and oil. There were 7,948 tons of meal produced and 1,898,721 gallons of oil. The greater part of the oil is shipped to the United States and Great Britain, but the meal is sent chiefly to Japan.

*Whales and Seals.*—Two whaling stations were in operation during the year, both on the Queen Charlotte islands. The number of whales taken was 269.

The number of fur seals taken by Indians under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty was 2,824.

#### INSPECTION OF FISH

The inspection of certain kinds of fish, and the packages in which they are marketed, is carried on under authority of the Fish Inspection Act. The Act makes it necessary for packers to have both fish and barrels in accordance with its requirements and empowers Inspectors to examine such whenever and wherever it is necessary and convenient.

On the Atlantic coast during the year there were inspected 44,685 packages of various kinds containing salted herring, mackerel, alewives and salmon.

There were also inspected 68,648 boxes of smoked herring which were prepared for export. In addition to these 56,146 empty barrels were examined and 1,296 empty pails to ascertain whether they were up to the standard required by the Act before they passed into the hands of the packers.

On the Pacific coast the large and very important trade in dry salted herring between British Columbia and China was supervised by the department's inspectors. Provided the container is of standard size and filled to capacity with fish that are properly cured a certificate to that effect is issued by the inspector to the shipper of each shipment and the inspection system is now so satisfactory to shippers that they would not think of making a shipment without the official certificate. During the year under review 190,365 boxes of dry salted herring, each containing four hundred pounds, were inspected.

Under this system of inspection the quality of the cured articles on both coasts is being rapidly improved. The greatest and probably the most important improvement of all is in the quality and strength of the barrels that are now being made all over the Atlantic coast, which alone would seem to justify the institution of our inspection system.

#### INSPECTION OF CANNERIES AND CANNED FISH

The inspection of fish canneries of all kinds throughout Canada, the raw material to be used therein and the process of canning the product and the labelling and marking of the cans was carried on during the year 1925-26 as previously under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. This inspection is carried on by the department's staff of fishery overseers as part of their regular duties. There are between six and seven hundred canneries, large and small, canning fish of various kinds on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. As a result of the inspection that has been conducted for several years there is a marked improvement not only in the conditions under which canning operations are carried on from the sanitary point of view but in the quality of the canned product as well. Defective buildings and equipment are being constantly rectified and improved at the instigation of the inspecting officers.

#### FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Under this service there was carried on during the season of 1926:—

1. The collection of monthly statistics of the sea fisheries, and the compilation of such in a summarized form for publication through the press each month.
2. The publication of a quarterly bulletin containing the statistics in detail. The bulletin is distributed to the trade and all directly concerned. The statistics are practically all collected by the regular fishery officers while performing their other duties as such and at very little additional cost.
3. The collection of information concerning supplies of bait day by day along certain stretches of the coast during the spring and summer months. The information is gathered by the officers of the department, who send it by telegram daily to certain ports where it is posted up for information of masters of fishing vessels and those looking for bait.

#### FISHING BOUNTY

Under the authority of "An act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels," the sum of \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries amongst

fishermen, and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic coast under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1926, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$7.50 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, \$1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.60 each.

There were 11,036 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,979 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid was \$159,768.10 allocated as follows:—

To 582 vessels and their crew . . . . . \$ 46,340 60

To 10,454 boats and their crew . . . . . \$113,427 50

FISHING BOUNTY EXPENDITURE FOR 1926-27

County	Boats	Men	Amount	Vessels	Tons	Avg. Tons	Men	Amount	Total Amount
			\$ cts.					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Nova Scotia</i>									
Annapolis.....	181	286	1,794 50	1	14	14	2	29 00	1,823 50
Antigonish.....	114	164	1,032 40						1,032 40
Cape Breton.....	291	526	3,441 80	29	439	15	118	1,338 00	4,779 80
Cumberland.....	3	4	26 10						26 10
Digby.....	344	562	3,507 60						3,507 60
Guysboro.....	515	826	5,159 50	59	961	16	276	3,039 50	8,199 00
Halifax.....	1,020	1,345	8,580 10	77	1,169	15	324	3,602 50	12,182 60
Inverness.....	250	500	3,061 90	8	107	13	38	394 00	3,455 90
Kings.....	37	60	378 60						378 60
Lunenburg.....	497	580	3,755 50	153	8,060	52	2,056	23,487 30	27,242 80
Pictou.....	20	26	168 40						168 40
Queens.....	174	275	1,714 70	15	262	17	93	964 00	2,678 70
Richmond.....	341	614	3,784 30	9	139	15	34	394 50	4,178 80
Shelburne.....	502	914	5,627 40	18	485	27	145	1,572 50	7,199 90
Victoria.....	257	373	2,348 60	5	73	15	14	179 50	2,528 10
Yarmouth.....	121	280	1,689 70	9	515	57	188	1,935 00	3,624 70
Total.....	4,667	7,335	46,071 10	383	12,224	32	3,288	36,935 80	83,006 90
<i>New Brunswick</i>									
Charlotte.....	269	456	2,840 10						2,840 10
Gloucester.....	277	687	4,167 20	171	2,786	16	759	8,483 40	12,650 60
Kent.....	65	119	732 00	7	76	11	8	136 50	868 50
Northumberland.....									
Restigouche.....	1	3	18 50	3	30	10	9	100 50	119 00
St. John.....	30	38	242 80						242 80
Total.....	642	1,303	8,000 60	181	2,892	16	776	8,720 40	16,721 00
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>									
Kings.....	530	810	5,118 50	1	22	22	1	30 00	5,148 50
Prince.....	500	936	5,986 15	4	55	14	8	119 90	6,106 05
Queens.....	143	303	1,865 00	4	48	12	8	102 00	1,967 00
Total.....	1,173	2,049	12,969 65	9	125	14	17	251 90	13,221 55
<i>Quebec</i>									
Bonaventure.....	596	950	6,043 10	2	23	11	8	83 00	6,126 10
Gaspé.....	2,519	5,028	30,864 15	7	102	74	33	349 50	31,213 65
Saguenay.....	751	1,382	8,509 80						8,509 80
Matane.....	106	153	969 10						969 10
Total.....	3,972	7,513	46,386 15	9	125	14	41	432 50	46,818 65
Grand total..	10,454	18,200	113,427 50	582	15,366	26	4,122	46,340 60	159,768 10

## FISH CULTURE

The more important fresh-water and anadromous food fishes, such as Atlantic salmon in the east, whitefish, salmon trout and pickerel in the interior, and Pacific salmon in the west were given first consideration in the fish cultural operations of the department during the calendar year 1926, but in response to a constantly increasing public demand, greater attention was paid to game fish, and the distribution of game trout was approximately the same as in the previous year which was greater than ever before.

Satisfactory progress was made in the development of the rearing ponds and brood stock of trout at the St. John hatchery, New Brunswick, which produced over two million, six hundred thousand eggs during the year. With the increased demand for assistance from areas that are beginning to feel the need of restocking, the necessity for increased facilities for retaining and feeding fry so as to afford a longer season for distribution is becoming more apparent every year.

The total distribution from all hatcheries was greater by over fourteen and one-half million than it was in 1925. The distributions of sockeye salmon and whitefish were larger by approximately two and one-half and forty-three million respectively, and the distributions of Atlantic salmon, cisco and pickerel were smaller by approximately three, ten and fifteen and one-half million respectively, than they were in the previous year, with minor variations in the other species.

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, twenty-five lakes received allotments of fry or older fish from other bodies of water. This work was largely confined to the western provinces where there are many districts that are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries. It involved the capture, and transfer in many instances for a considerable distance, of sixty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two fish, comprising nine different species.

The seeding of remote and isolated waters (to which it is not feasible to transfer fry from existing hatcheries) was continued in British Columbia and fifteen million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, five hundred sockeye salmon eggs, collected in the Pemberton district below Hell's Gate, and in the Lakelse district (the Lakelse eggs were replaced from Pemberton) were planted in the one-time spawning beds of such important sockeye areas as Stuart, Francois, Bowron, Quesnel, Shuswap and Anderson lakes in the Upper Fraser above Hell's Gate.

Examinations and inspections were made in the different provinces with a view to locating waters where trout eggs might be obtained for hatchery purposes, and with a view to locating sites where the fish cultural service might be advantageously extended by the construction of new establishments in districts that are difficult to cover from existing hatcheries.

As opportunity offered, the general inspection of waters throughout the country, which was initiated a few years ago, was continued by the officers and employees of the fish cultural and fishery services.

The Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Kettle Valley Railway and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway continued their assistance and co-operation of the previous year by most generously furnishing free transportation for shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. A similar courtesy was recently extended by the Cumber-

land Railway and Coal Company. The extent of this co-operation is indicated by the following summary:—

—	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage baggage car permit			Number Cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.....	25,811	249	13,465	16,000	29,465	1,020	986	2,006	228
C.P.R.....	12,827	96	7,438	6,634	14,072	382	358	740	119
F. & G.L.C. & R. Co. & N.B.C. & R.....	90	2	45	45	90	10	10	20	2
P.G.E.....	694	8	347	347	694	4	4	8	8
E. & N.....	1,024	20	473	419	892	57	61	118	17
D.A.R.....	2,509	23	1,255	991	2,246	138	121	259	23
	42,955	398	23,023	24,436	47,459	1,611	1,540	3,151	397

NOTE.—Number of passages refers to transportation one way. A return trip counts as two passages. Number of permits refers to one way passage for cases or cans, either by permit, special authority or free transportation without a permit form.

The department also participated with assortments of hatchery products and equipment in several exhibits for portraying the natural resources of the country. These exhibits were of considerable educational value and attracted great interest.

The transfer of the hatcheries previously operated by this department, to the province of Ontario, which was referred to in the last report, became effective on June 30, 1926, and the permanent staffs employed therein were retired or superannuated under the provisions of the Superannuation Act of 1924.

Most gratifying reports are received from all districts where fish cultural operations are carried on in a systematic way. The return of sockeye to the Fraser river watershed was the largest for many years and the commercial catch exceeded all expectations. A record was attained in the collection of Fraser river sockeye eggs which was eleven million in excess of that of last year and over sixty-three per cent in excess of the collection of 1922, the corresponding year in the four year cycle that obtains in the Fraser. The run to the Pemberton district was considerably larger than that of 1925, and all previous collections of eggs were exceeded with a take of forty-five million. A most unexpected run made its appearance late in October in Adams river, tributary to Big Shuswap lake, and in Little River which connects Big and Little Shuswap lakes. It was conservatively estimated that at least one-half million sockeye salmon spawned in these streams. The local fishery officers kept all the tributaries to these lakes under close observation during the spawning season and their evidence is to the effect that no sockeye spawned in any of the streams in this district except the two above mentioned. Nothing approximating this run of 1926 has been seen in this region since before the Hell's Gate disaster of 1913. A record collection was also made at Rivers Inlet and the streams at the extreme head of Owikeno lake, in which the runs were almost extinct a few years ago, were abundantly seeded. All previous collections of sockeye eggs were also exceeded at Lakelse lake on the Skeena, and conditions generally at the several hatcheries on Vancouver island were most promising.

Up to June 30, 1926, when eight hatcheries were transferred to the province of Ontario, the department operated thirty-two main hatcheries, six subsidiary hatcheries, four salmon retaining ponds, one eyeing station and several egg collecting stations. The output from these establishments during 1926

was seven hundred and twenty-one million, nine hundred and eighty-two thousand, eight hundred and eight, as shown by species in the following statement:—

STATEMENT, BY SPECIES, OF THE FISH AND FISH EGGS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE HATCHERIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution
<i>Salmo salar</i> —Atlantic salmon.....		440,000	4,797,780	8,494,800	7,909,616	11	21,642,207
<i>Salmo salar sebago</i> —Landlocked salmon.....		25,250		62,035			87,285
<i>Salmo trideus</i> —Rainbow trout.....			342,700	139,917	67,863	763	551,243
<i>Salmo clarkii</i> —Cutthroat trout.....		216,250	655,190	293,750	166,890		1,332,080
<i>Salmo reticularis</i> —Steelhead salmon.....			222,804				222,804
<i>Salmo reticularis kamloops</i> —Kamloops trout.....		1,581,000	351,509				1,932,509
<i>Salmo trutta letenensis</i> —Loch leven trout.....			336,000	210,000		714	546,714
<i>Salmo fario</i> —Brown trout.....				164,295	46,919		211,214
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> —Sockeye salmon.....	1,500	39,423,400	57,305,668		5,029,361	3,854	101,763,783
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> —Spring salmon.....			463,800		221,527		685,327
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> —Coho salmon.....		793,170					793,170
<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> —Pink salmon.....					25		25
<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> —Chum salmon.....						40	40
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> —Speckled trout.....		535,250	417,127	578,500	2,548,226	3,849	4,132,952
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> —Whitefish.....			478,521,750				478,521,750
<i>Cristivomer namaycush</i> —Salmon trout.....			11,183,290	1,580,000	5,399,415		18,162,705
<i>Argyrosomus arctedii</i> —Cisco.....			1,362,000				1,362,000
<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i> —Pickerel.....		1,380,000	88,655,000				90,035,000
	1,500	44,444,320	644,614,618	11,523,297	21,389,842	9,231	721,982,808

Full particulars regarding the extent and scope of this service appear in the Annual Report on Fish Culture for 1926.

#### NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

Meetings have been held as follows: On July 9, 1926, at St. John's, Newfoundland, and on April 28, 1927, at Washington, D.C.

The fisheries statistics of the various countries fishing the banks of the northwestern Atlantic are being correlated, so as to make it possible to follow the full fishery of the banks of that region. Mr. O. E. Sette of the United States Bureau of Fisheries has prepared from all the available statistics a summary of the total annual catches of cod of the region, as taken by Newfoundland, France, Portugal, Canada, and the United States during the past forty years or more. This summary shows that the cod fishery has furnished annually around a billion pounds of fish, ranging from eight hundred and fifty million pounds to one billion three hundred and fifty million pounds. Although there have been considerable fluctuations, these have been upward as much as downward, so that there is no evidence of any definite decline in the fishery or of any depletion of the stock.

The codfish has been a particular object of investigation for this committee. Mr. W. C. Schroeder has been studying the cod of the coast of the United States, and has found that fish living in the summer off cape Cod migrate to the New Jersey coast during the winter and return in the spring. In the winter of 1926 this migration was smaller than in previous winters. In the fall of 1925 and during 1926 smaller fish than previously appeared off cape Cod and predominated in the catches. Correspondingly the fish of the winter of 1926 off the New Jersey coast were reported as smaller than usual. Fish tagged at Mount Desert, Maine, have been found to move chiefly eastward to both coasts of Nova Scotia,

only an occasional one moving westward and reaching as far as cape Cod. Fish tagged on Georges bank in 1926 have yielded only one return so far, and that on the same bank, showing no distant movement whatever.

Mr. G. L. Duff has studied the growth of the cod in Canadian waters, finding in particular that the scales do not grow similarly to the whole fish throughout the year, but grow relatively more rapidly at one time and relatively less rapidly at another. Cod have been tagged, 275 off Halifax, N.S., in 1925, and 3,747 off Shelburne, N.S., in 1926. Of the former lot more were recaptured in the following year than during the year in which they were tagged. They were retaken only along the coast and at no great distance, going more to the southwestward (nearly to Liverpool, N.S.) in the second year. The Shelburne cod showed very little movement, and that chiefly to the eastward, going as far as Liverpool, N.S., during the season, but reaching farther eastward to Halifax during the succeeding winter.

The haddock of the Canadian coast have been under investigation. Dr. Huntsman and Mr. A. W. H. Needler have found that the haddock population of the Bay of Fundy, particularly of the New Brunswick shore, failed to receive any considerable number of young for a series of years, with a resultant decline in the fishery. Then the young came in suddenly and in a year or two the fishery greatly increased and has continued at a high level. Mr. Needler has found that the haddock grows more rapidly in the early years of its life in the warm waters of Passamaquoddy bay, New Brunswick, than in the cold waters on the outer coast of Nova Scotia near Lockeport, but this rapid growth falls off more rapidly in later years in the warm water than in the cold. He has found that the rapid growth of the year is limited to the months from August to October. Two thousand five hundred and forty haddock were tagged near Shelburne, N.S., in 1926. They showed very little movement southwestward along the coast, but considerable movement northeastward, as far as Halifax and Sable Island bank, twice as far as the cod tagged simultaneously with the haddock.

The Canadian investigations of the mackerel have shown that its spawning in the Bay of Fundy is negligible in amount and without success in producing fry, and on the outer coast of Nova Scotia the eggs fail to develop into fry. In the gulf of St. Lawrence, however, spawning is extensive and very successful. Late in the summer the fry are to be found passing out of the gulf around Cape Breton island. The eggs have been found to require warm water for successful development. Dr. P. Cox has been studying the mackerel of the Canadian coast, and finds evidence of differences between those of southwestern Nova Scotia and those of the gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1925 and 1926, two thousand three hundred and eighty-two mackerel were tagged in Canadian waters. The returns from those tagged at Yarmouth show movement northeastward to the Gut of Canso, northward into the Bay of Fundy, and westward to the coast of Maine. Fish tagged at the Magdalen islands in 1925 showed movement to Prince Edward island the same season, and the next year some of them returned to the coast near Halifax and in Massachusetts.

In the United States Mr. O. E. Sette has found that mackerel tagged in 1925 at various points from Buzzards bay, Mass., to Casco bay, Maine, spread in both directions along the coast from the point of tagging, but did not migrate far. The following year those recaptured were taken on the whole to the southwest along the coast from where they had been tagged the previous year, one tagged on the coast of Maine being taken at Fire island, N.Y. Mackerel tagged off Delaware and Maryland in 1926 gave one recapture several months later near cape Cod. Mackerel apparently spawned in the year 1923 have furnished a vast proportion of the commercial catches made on the New England coast in

1926, although the "1921" year class would seem to have contributed fair numbers in the autumn. Extensive spawning was observed in Massachusetts bay in 1926, where very large numbers of the eggs and fry were obtained.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

This commission is entrusted, under the provisions of the North Pacific Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States, with making a thorough investigation into the life history of the Pacific halibut as well as recommendations to the two Governments as to the regulation of the fishery in the North Pacific, including Behring sea, which may seem desirable for the preservation and development of the fishery. The treaty provides for an annual close season of three months—from November 16 in each year to February 15 following, both days inclusive—but upon the recommendation of the commission this close season may be modified or suspended at any time after three such seasons. The treaty became effective on November 1, 1924, and the commission began its work very shortly thereafter. Hence it is expected to submit its first report to the two Governments during the approaching year.

The task with which the commission is charged is one of great magnitude and involves very great and peculiar difficulties. The fishery extends from the coast of Washington, northward and westward to and including Bering sea. The commission has, however, been carrying out the investigation with energy and despatch, and it explains that notwithstanding some serious setbacks the work has so far progressed as anticipated.

Though the investigation must be highly scientific in method, the commission has insisted from the outset that it be carried out along practical lines with close adherence to facts and the avoidance of unsupported theory or speculation. Its aim is to determine beyond any doubt the actual condition of the fishery at present and its trend to such condition from the start, the nature of the remedial measures that should be applied to save the fishery and build it up and the conditions that must be met in applying such measures.

A wealth of statistical information has been gathered. This shows conclusively a general decline in the abundance of fish on all areas but especially on the more southern ones which have been fished for the longest period. For instance, in Hecate strait the average annual catch per skate of gear in 1914 was 165 pounds, while in 1926 it was 47 pounds. Then again, the size of fish taken is declining at an alarming rate. For instance, in 1921 the fish taken in Hecate strait were graded as 9.4 per cent large, 69.2 medium and 21.3 chickens and smaller, while in 1926 6.2 per cent were large, 63 medium, and 30.8 per cent chickens or smaller.

Extensive tagging operations have been conducted to determine the migration and to assist in ascertaining the growth of the fish. Studies have also been made as to races of fish, spawning conditions, sex, time of maturity, etc.

As it was essential that such work should be continued during the winter, including the close season, a suitable vessel was chartered for it. Splendid progress was made under the most trying weather and sea conditions until February 23 when the vessel was totally wrecked, but fortunately all on board were rescued, though the equipment of the scientific staff was lost.

About 7,000 fish were tagged up to the end of the fiscal year. Keeping in view the size and value of these fish, this is a large number. Of these approximately 900 have so far been returned. The commission explains that sufficient information has not yet been obtained to justify conclusions but the returns to date indicate that up to maturity there is practically no migration but that subsequently the fish may become migratory.

Investigations have also been conducted to determine the effects of using coarse and fine gear, i.e., large hooks and coarse lines, or small hooks and fine

lines. The indications are that the latter are more effective but do not, as was quite generally supposed, result in the capture of a much greater percentage of small fish.

The first report of the commission will be awaited with great interest not only by those interested in the two countries, but no doubt by investigators into fish life in all parts of the world.

#### MARINE BIOLOGICAL BOARD

This board operates under the control of the department. It has four stations; two on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific coast. At two of the stations on either coast, located at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C., fundamental researches are carried on, such as investigations into the life-history, growth and food of fishes, faunistic problems, physiological, biochemical and bacteriological work. At the other two located at Halifax, N.S., and Prince Rupert, B.C., the investigations deal with the methods of handling and preserving the products of the commercial fisheries. The Prince Rupert station was formally opened for work in November last.

During the year the board's staff, in addition to carrying on the ordinary work of the stations, again conducted short scientific and practical courses for fishery officers and fish hatchery officers, besides undertaking special investigations at the request of the Department.

The following were members of the board and its various committees during the year 1926:—

Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich, Chairman, Toronto, Ont.

J. J. Cowie, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. Philip Cox, Fredericton, N.B.

Dr. C. J. Connolly, Antigonish, N.S.

Dr. E. E. Prince, Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue, Winnipeg, Man.

Very Rev. Canon Huard, Quebec, P.Q.

Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. W. T. McClement, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. A. H. McKay, Halifax, N.S.

John Dybhavn, Prince Rupert, B.C.

A. Handfield Whitman, Halifax, N.S.

#### MEMBERS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. J. P. McMurrich.

J. J. Cowie.

Dr. W. T. MacClement.

Dr. E. E. Prince.

#### MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. Handfield Whitman, Chairman.

Dr. A. H. McKay.

Dr. C. J. Connolly.

Dr. P. J. Cox.

Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Secretary.

#### PACIFIC SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

John Dybhavn, Chairman.

Dr. A. H. Hutchinson.

Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue.

Dr. W. A. Clemens, Secretary.

## RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Chairman.      Dr. R. E. Foerster, Secretary.  
Dr. W. A. Clemens.                      Dr. A. H. Leim.  
Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue.                  Dr. Philip Cox.

Director Atlantic Coast Stations, Dr. A. G. Huntsman.  
Assistant Director Atlantic Coast Stations, Dr. A. H. Leim.  
Director Nanaimo, B.C., Station and Advisory Director Prince Rupert  
Station, Dr. W. A. Clemens.  
Director Prince Rupert, B.C., Station, Mr. D. B. Finn.

A detailed report on the work of the Board's staff will be found at Appendix No. 2 of this publication.

## SCALLOP AND OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS

During the summer of 1926 the department's naturalist conducted the following investigations:—

- (a) Scallop investigation in Mahone Bay, N.S.
  - (b) Scallop investigation at Ecum Secum, N.S.
  - (c) Oyster investigation in Tracadie Harbour, N.S., Ostrea Lake, N.S., and other localities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
  - (d) Investigation of the effects of the slipper limpet on the oyster.
  - (e) Examination of quahaugs on the north shore of New Brunswick.
- A report on these investigations forms Appendix No. 4 of this report.

I regret to report the loss of life of sixty-five fishermen during the year—sixty-three on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific coast.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. JOHNSTON,  
*Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

APPENDIX No. 1  
REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES

REPORT OF WARD FISHER, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1926

The upward trend in production and value of the fisheries of the province has been marked, largely due to the vigorous and successful efforts to extend the Canadian markets, and to create a demand for improved quality products in the United States. These efforts were largely the result of the Fordney tariff, so-called, on fish and fish products entering the United States, and revealed to a surprising degree the possibilities for expansion of trade by the adoption of methods well known and practised by those engaged in other industries.

It is interesting to note the progress for the four-year period, as follows:—

	Catch	Marketed value fish and fish products
	lb.	\$
1923.....	198,000,000	8,448,385
1924.....	219,000,000	8,777,251
1925.....	247,000,000	10,213,779
1926.....	315,000,000	12,505,922

The history of the industry during the year 1926, was one of the most unusual, unparalled features. Never in the history of the fisheries was there greater interest awakened, greater production achieved, wider markets secured or a brighter outlook for the oldest of the provincial resources.

At the opening of the season the markets were practically bare of supplies, as the catches of the preceding year were hardly sufficient to meet the demands, notwithstanding the catches were 28,000,000 pounds greater than in 1924.

The shortage of supplies for the first three months of 1926, or until the end of the Lenten season, was so pronounced that a large number of orders from outside the province could not be filled. Indeed, this condition has continued to a considerable degree throughout the year. It is probably that this condition cannot be favourably met until operating facilities are greatly increased, and cold storage and processing establishments are enlarged.

The interesting feature in this regard, which speaks volumes for the need of continued enlargement of the markets is that the catches for the summer months of June, July, August, September and October were 52,000,000 pounds greater than the same period of 1925.

As a further evidence of the expanding markets, it should be noted that more than two thousand carloads of fresh and smoked fish products, together with large quantities of less-than-carloads, and by express, were forwarded to the upper provinces and the west as far as British Columbia.

An additional evidence of the growing interest in the fisheries is seen by the number of new and proposed establishments in all parts of the province.

The proposed new cold storage plant for Halifax has become an absolute necessity, and will probably be constructed during the present year.

The value of such establishments has already been referred to. Our inshore and offshore fisheries are of such particular value as to become a necessity. Fishing fleets, operating from ports where such plants exist, follow as a matter of course. Centralization of operations is important, if such fisheries are to survive or revive. Halifax, Canso, Port Hawkesbury, North Sydney, Yarmouth and Lunenburg are cases in point.

Fifteen new vessels were built the past year. In addition to these, a number of vessels employed in fishing, but for several years engaged in freighting, returned to the fleet.

The steam trawler *Willoughby* purchased in England arrived at Halifax November 25, from which port she will operate the present winter. The *Willoughby* is a 138-foot steel vessel, having a registry of 127 tons.

The *Lord Darling*, 100 tons net, which arrived from Grimsby in December, 1925, has been landing its catch at Canso and Port Hawkesbury.

#### YEAR'S REVERSES

While the fisheries were prosecuted with eminent success, there were two outstanding reverses.

The loss of two of the Lunenburg fleet, with all hands, constituted the greatest tragedy in the history of the fleet.

In 1925, when four fishermen of the Lunenburg fleet were lost, the first sea-side memorial service was held. It was a beautiful and most impressive tribute, the sea bearing on its bosom the wreaths and flowers of remembrance, which drifted with the tide, rising and falling in unison with the singing by the choirs massed on the harbour front. It was not anticipated that greater cause for sorrow would come for many years.

The loss of life the past season was well nigh overwhelming, and held in thrall the eight thousand persons in attendance at the public memorial service held on Sunday afternoon, October 3.

The roster of the dead contained the names of 52 fishermen, 25 of whom were lost with the *Sylvia Mosher*, and 23 with the *Sadie Knickle*, when both schooners were wrecked off Sable island in August. The Captains, John D. Mosher and Charles Corkum, were exceptionally fine characters and held in highest esteem. They drew an eager, sturdy and enterprising group of fishermen to man the schooners. The loss, therefore, was the more deeply felt and added to the solemnity of the memorial service.

In the 7th of August gale 11 of the 13 large motor boats owned by the fishermen of New Harbor, Guysboro county, were lost, together with much fishing gear. Along other portions of the coast much damage was done to vessels, boats, establishments and gear.

#### THE PRINCIPAL FISHERIES

The increase in the catch of all varieties of deep sea fish was general, with the exception of mackerel and tuna, which shows a decrease of over 500,000 pounds, and 10,000 pounds respectively. Herring increased by nearly 6,000,000 pounds.

The three outstanding fisheries were the cod, the catch of which was 185,890,000 pounds, having a marketed value of \$4,652,858, the haddock with a catch of 45,830,000 pounds, and marketed value of \$1,671,971, and the lobster fishery with a catch of 18,431,600 pounds, having a value of \$3,386,416.

The haddock fishery is becoming more valuable each year, as the demand for fresh, fresh filleted and smoked is rapidly increasing.

Of the cod catch the Lunenburg Grand Banks fleet landed 342,730 quintals, having an estimated value of \$1,700,000. The total number of vessels in the fleet was 92, an increase of 12 over 1925.

The average catch per vessel was 3,725 quintals, and like the total catch the highest in the history of the industry. The highliner for the season was the schooner *Mayotte*, Captain George Himmelman, with 5,450 quintals. The schooner *Mayotte* was at first mentioned as one of the possible contenders in the fishermen's races off Halifax, but at that time she was getting ready for a trip to Bay of Islands for a cargo of herring. The schooner *Maxwell Corkum*, Captain Leo Corkum, with 5,050 quintals, has the next highest catch.

The prices received for the first two catches this year was \$5.50 per quintal, a few vessels receiving \$6 per quintal. Several cargoes of the summer fish have been sold at \$5.50 per quintal, and it does not look as if the price will go any higher. Last year the fishermen received \$7.25 and \$7.15 for the first two catches, and \$8 for the summer catch.

#### LOBSTER FISHERY

The lobster catch was 18,431,600 pounds, valued at \$3,386,416, and by districts as follows:—

Cape Breton catch, 4,287,400 pounds, valued at \$660,006, an increase of 909,600 pounds, and in value \$140,968.

Eastern Mainland catch, 6,036,700 pounds, an increase in the catch of 944,700 pounds, and in value \$202,293.

Western Mainland catch, 8,107,500 pounds, a decrease in the catch of 492,500 pounds, but an increase of \$28,192 in value, due to better prices.

The following totals show the catch, pack and values, as compared with 1925:—

	Catch Cwts.	1926		Pack
		Marketed value	Cases	Value
		\$		\$
Inverness.....	14,603	205,769	6,358	193,456
Richmond.....	8,338	133,698	2,362	70,024
Cape Breton.....	12,975	196,204	6,315	188,430
Victoria.....	6,958	124,335	3,283	122,865
Halifax.....	8,217	169,953	1,858	58,185
Guysboro.....	17,952	309,473	5,599	176,688
Antigonish.....	9,816	164,096	5,264	161,304
Pictou.....	17,294	258,310	8,617	252,050
Colchester.....	330	5,287	174	5,202
Cumberland.....	6,758	102,874	3,134	91,667
Lunenburg.....	3,313	64,281	479	14,814
Queens.....	4,737	73,456	85	3,060
Shelburne.....	23,289	513,379	4,893	157,573
Yarmouth.....	37,024	761,351	6,866	226,201
Digby.....	11,937	285,626	990	31,631
Annapolis.....	706	16,944		
Kings.....	69	1,380		
	184,316	3,386,416	56,277	1,753,150

	Catch	1925		Pack
		Cwts.	Marketed value	Cases
		\$		\$
Inverness.....	11,156	168,928	5,267	163,175
Richmond.....	6,721	98,540	2,676	77,068
Cape Breton.....	10,875	162,444	4,832	145,424
Victoria.....	5,026	89,126	2,456	86,230
Halifax.....	5,176	92,728	1,134	34,185
Guysboro.....	11,650	184,527	2,794	87,723
Antigonish.....	8,664	134,673	4,297	133,213
Pictou.....	16,840	265,139	8,649	261,485
Colchester.....	638	9,557	319	9,471
Cumberland.....	7,952	121,076	3,773	112,278
Lunenburg.....	2,327	32,182	306	9,580
Queens.....	5,751	77,923		
Shelburne.....	24,811	448,454	6,553	199,270
Yarmouth.....	39,977	836,152	9,420	300,058
Digby.....	11,941	265,514	1,269	40,482
Annapolis.....	1,043	23,500		
Kings.....	150	4,500		
	170,698	3,014,963	53,745	1,659,642

## MACKEREL, HERRING, ETC.

The mackerel fishery was quite generally unprofitable, as the American markets were well supplied and frequently over-supplied, with the large catches of the American fishermen. This was particularly true of the spring catch, which was so heavy as to keep the markets depressed during the fall run. As an instance of the conditions obtaining, it may be noted that of the large catch made at Hubbards early in November, 270 barrels were iced and shipped to Boston. The price offered was only 4 cents per pound, and as this would not pay transportation and duty charges, the shipment was returned to Hubbards, where the mackerel were salted and sold at a fair profit.

The gear largely used in the mackerel fishery, particularly of Cape Breton island, is wholly inadequate. While these fish were in great abundance in the island district, the catch was negligible, as hook and line fishing, largely practised, was futile the past year. Cape Breton pickled mackerel are the best produced and frequently bring a higher price in the American markets than importations from any other country. Notwithstanding the abundance of the American catches, there is a strong demand for the Cape Breton article, which demand cannot be met, owing to the inadequacy of the hook and line fishing method. Antigonish and the adjacent waters of Northumberland strait, teemed with mackerel, large quantities of which could have been taken had the fishermen been equipped with suitable nets. There are hardly 100 first class mackerel gill-nets along that shore.

Similarly, the herring fishery, which offers excellent opportunities for expansion, suffers from lack of proper fishing appliances. While greater attention has been given to this fishery the past year than for a long time, the markets for fresh and smoked herring are rapidly increasing in value.

The swordfish catch increased from 455,100 pounds to 1,293,600 pounds.

This fishery was a great boon to Cape Breton county, where the catch was nearly 800,000 pounds. The Guysboro county catch was over 300,000 pounds. Good prices were received by the fishermen, faring from 12 cents to 24 cents per pound. As a result of the success better equipped boats will be secured, and greater efforts made to exploit this valuable fishery.

Halibut increased from 2,025,000 pounds to 2,372,500 pounds, salmon from 842,200 pounds to 1,342,800 pounds, and flounders, skate and sole from 2,066,300 pounds to 3,526,400 pounds.

#### THE SCALLOP FISHERY

The scallop catch was 39,836 gallons shelled, valued at \$138,472, as compared with 24,808 gallons valued at \$76,025 for 1925. Of this quantity 29,285 gallons were taken in the Bay of Fundy waters, and 9,929 gallons in the Chester-Mahone district.

The Chester, Mahone bay, and adjacent Tancook islands district, was the earliest scallop fishery exploited commercially in the Maritime Provinces. It was not, however, until 1912 the the fishery was of sufficient importance to have a "habitation and a name" in the official statistical reports. In 1912 about 500 gallons, shelled, were reported. The catch gradually increased until more than 10,000 gallons, shelled, were taken. Over-fishing, however, has depleted. Since 1920 the catch has averaged about 6,000 gallons shelled, or 12,000 barrels.

The Bay of Fundy development is noteworthy, the catch increasing from 210 gallons in 1920 to over 29,000 gallons last year.

While it was well known that considerable quantities existed in Digby basin and the Bay of Fundy waters, it was not until 1920 that the fishery was taken seriously. In that year 210 gallons were produced in the basin waters. As this area was limited, and chiefly valuable for operating when weather conditions were not favourable in the outside waters of the Bay, attention was given to the Fundy waters of Digby and Annapolis, with the result that a most remunerative fishery has been established, having at present some twenty-six well equipped boats engaged, of which some fourteen were added the past year. The value of each boat and equipment would average about \$3,000. The total investment is nearly \$100,000 and exceeds in value the former fleet of Digby cod and haddock vessels. Many of the boats are equipped with special hoisting engine and gear, as hauling the rakes and bags from the deep waters of Bay of Fundy is too labourious to be done by hand.

Investigations have been continued along the coast from Digby to Canso. It is quite evident that the Bay of Fundy areas are very prolific, and extend all the way to Yarmouth, with the probability that the nature of the bottom is favourable for a much greater distance eastward.

With the increased production of the past five years, the markets have greatly improved. Large and regular shipments are made as far west as Chicago and Minnesota, arriving in excellent condition.

It is apparent that this fishery is bound to increase in importance, and afford good opportunities for the fishermen along the coast, not only of the mainland, but also Cape Breton, where it is known that scallops exist in good quantities.

#### THE OYSTER FISHERY

The total catch was 2,354 barrels, as compared with 2,644 barrels for the previous year. The opportunities for development are good, but little can be expected under the present unsatisfactory dual control, which is partly federal and partly provincial, resulting in a stalemate so far as any active comprehensive, or constrained efforts for betterment are concerned. A similar condition exists with respect to Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Under proper control, and reasonable cultural assistance, the maritimes could within ten years produce at least 50,000 barrels of prime oysters. The markets are excellent and prices high. A good oyster is worth from \$15 to \$20 per barrel. A million dollar business giving employment to a large number of people should be the objective.

The Nova Scotia fishery has excellent possibilities. The two largest yielding districts, the River Dennys basin of Cape Breton island and the Caribou and adjacent districts of Pictou county, offer the best present opportunities. Oysters of fine quality are also taken in the Tracadie district of Antigonish county, and in Ostrea lake, Halifax county.

#### SPORT FISHING

The excellent service of the Fish Culture Branch is again evidenced by the greatly increased catches of salmon and trout. The principal rivers and streams were alive with young salmon and trout—young salmon and grilse having been particularly abundant.

The catch of the anglers in the Mersey was about 1,200 salmon, and on the Medway about 500. On the St. Marys the catch was greatly increased, the run being particularly heavy during June.

On the Margaree sportsmen captured about 500, as compared with 363 the previous year. While the June catch was small, owing to the weather being unusually cool, the run during July and August was good. On the Cheticamp the catch was 100. Since the installation of a fishway at Grand river, salmon are entering Loch Lomond, and a number were taken by anglers for the first time.

There is every prospect that with the continuation of the restocking of our inland waters, the sport fishery will continue to increase in value from year to year.

It should be pointed out that the salmon net fishery of the river estuary and coastal waters depends to a very large degree on the prosperity of the river fishery, and therefore all efforts to restock and protect the river fishery is of prime importance.

The total catch of salmon by anglers and netsmen was 1,342,800 pounds, having a value of \$253,000, as compared with 842,201 pounds for 1925. In 1920 the catch was only 336,100 pounds. The chief catches by the net fishermen were, in Northern Inverness 167,100 pounds, Antigonish 154,000 pounds, Guysboro 201,100 pounds, and Halifax 302,900 pounds. Increased catches were also taken in Queens and Kings.

#### PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The *Arras*, in command of Captain Barkhouse, laid up for annual overhauling and repairs on April 12, and was again in commission on June 22, sailing for the banks as "mother ship" to the Grand Banks fleet on June 28, returning on September 10.

Dr. D. R. Webster, medical officer, reported 176 fishermen of the Lunenburg fleet received medical treatment, as compared with 124 the previous season. This service was much appreciated and assisted greatly not only in relieving disabilities, but in saving much time and expense to the vessels of the fleet.

The medical officer reports:—

"The *Arras* is totally inadequate for the work. Apart from being a small, slow boat, rolling badly, there is absolutely no accommodation for a sick person, one of the officers having to yield his berth. The saloon has to be used for consultation and treatment resulting in upset of the steward's routine and watches aboard the ship."

The *Arleux*, in command of Captain Cousins, sister ship to the *Arras*, was laid up for annual overhauling and repairs on February 2, and was again in commission on March 31. She was kept constantly busy during the year in ice-breaking, assisting vessels caught in the ice or otherwise distressed.

One noteworthy event was the successful trip to Sable island in search of bodies, or wreckage from the Lunenburg fishing vessels *Sadie Knickle* and *Sylvia Mosher*, which were lost with all hands in the severe storm of August 7 and 8.

Both these ships rendered service of highest value.

The following is a report on the work performed by these boats:—

CRUISER "ARRAS"—CAPTAIN C. BARKHOUSE

The *Arras* was in commission on April 1 and at that date was at Mahone bay breaking ice and clearing channel to the town wharves.

April 6. Finished ice work at Mahone bay and Lunenburg.

April 7. Arrived Shelburne to clear ice from wharf.

April 9. Pulled the American fishing schooner *Josephine DeCosta* from shoal in Shelburne harbour to safe berth at wharf.

April 10. Proceeded and towed the schooner *Daniel Getson* out of ice to safe berth in harbour, then proceeded cruising east, arriving at Liverpool same day.

April 12. Received telegram from Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay ship up, blow down boiler and get ready for annual refit.

April 14. The inspectors from Halifax inspected the ship and repairs needed. The crew were given annual leave for fourteen days, part of crew away at one time; the others went on return of first party to ship.

The ship was under her refit until June 19, and on June 22 proceeded to sea, cruising toward Lunenburg, and arrived at Halifax on June 23 to take in supplies for cruise to Grand Banks of Newfoundland with the Canadian fishing fleet.

June 26. Proceeded to sea and arrived at North Sydney June 29 to complete with coal.

June 30. Proceeded towards Newfoundland.

July 2. Arrived at Cape Broyle with the fishing fleet.

From July 3 to August 31 the ship was in close touch with the fishing fleet, giving medical attention and treatment to all sick men and taking hospital cases to the hospital at St. Johns. During the season one hundred and eighty-five sick fishermen were given medical treatment.

September 1. All fishing vessels were leaving for home and western banks. We then proceeded towards cape Race to calibrate the Direction Finding Station.

September 4. We finished calibrating station and proceeded to sea cruising towards the western banks and Cape Breton waters.

September 7. Arrived North Sydney for coal and proceeded same day for south coast Cape Breton to watch American swordfishing vessels.

September 9. The swordfishing fleet leaving for western coast we proceeded west, calling at Halifax, Lunenburg, and Liverpool, returning to Halifax on September 11.

The ship then cruised on western station until 20th, when we received orders to proceed to Bridgewater. We remained at Bridgewater from September 21 until the 24th.

September 27. Arrived Liverpool to blow down and examine boiler for cleaning.

October 2. Proceeded to sea on patrol duty and at Lunenburg October 3 to attend the memorial service to fishermen lost during the storm off Seal island.

October 4. We proceeded to sea on patrol duty cruising towards Northumberland strait and Prince Edward Island waters calling at Halifax, Liscomb, Port Hawkesbury and arrived at Pictou, October 7.

October 8. We proceeded to assist the Inspector of Fisheries in stopping illegal lobster fishing at Pictou island and adjacent waters.

October 11. Embarked Mr. Sutherland, Inspector of Fisheries, and proceeded towards Pugwash and adjacent waters to clear up illegal lobster fishing.

October 12. Stopped and seized one motor boat and sent her in to Pugwash then proceeded towards Souris, Prince Edward island.

October 14. Arrived Halifax to attend the fishing schooner races.

October 16. Embarked Mr. A. Johnston, the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to attend the schooner race.

October 18. Embarked the Bermuda football team to attend the schooner races.

October 22. Proceeded to sea on patrol duty cruising west calling at Lunenburg, LaHave, and Liverpool.

October 27. Found the American four mast schooner *H. Glass* anchored in dangerous position off Petite river and towed her to safe anchorage at Lunenburg.

October 29. Proceeded to sea cruising east, calling at Halifax, White Head, Louisburg, and arrived North Sydney, November 3 for coal.

November 4. Proceeded to sea cruising west, calling at St. Peters and arrived Halifax November 6. We proceeded same day cruising west, calling at Lunenburg, LaHave, and arrived at Liverpool. We then proceeded towards Halifax to calibrate Chebucto Head Direction Finding station.

November 11 and 12. Calibrated Direction Finding station and arrived Lunenburg. We then proceeded west, calling at LaHave and arrived Liverpool, November 13.

November 15. Proceeded to sea calling at Halifax, Sheet harbour, Port Hawkesbury, and arrived at Pictou, November 19.

November 20. Proceeded to sea calling at Port Hawkesbury and arrived North Sydney, November 22, for coal.

November 23. We proceeded to sea cruising west, calling at Port Bevis, St. Peters, Canso, and arrived Halifax, November 26.

November 29. We proceeded to sea cruising west, and took up our cruising station between Mahone bay and Shelburne.

December 8. Pulled the fishing schooner *R. L. McKenzie* off rocks at Lockeport.

December 10. Pulled the fishing schooner *Kathlean Creaser* off mud bank at Riverport.

We then proceeded on our station breaking ice, assisting fishing vessels, attending to small buoys and watching conditions on coast until February 2, when we received orders to proceed to Yarmouth and lay up for our annual refit.

February 3. Proceeded west calling at Liverpool and Shelburne. Arrived at Bakers wharf, Yarmouth, on February 7.

February 17. Inspectors from Halifax, inspected ship going over defects and starting work on ship.

The crew were given fourteen days annual leave.

The Lunenburg Grand Bank fishing fleet consisted of seventy-two sail; French fishing vessels, fifty-six sail; Newfoundland fleet twenty-one sail, and Portuguese fleet, twenty sail.

The Lunenburg vessels had a large catch of fish and plenty of squid bait on banks. Only two caplin baitings were taken the first part of season. From July 10 to the end of August, the Banks were covered with squid. The best

fishing was done forty to fifty miles east from the Virgin rocks. The French fleet all filled up and left the Banks, August 26. Newfoundland and Portuguese fleets left Banks all well filled on August 20.

On Middle bank, Quero bank, and St. Pierre banks we had forty-one French beam trawlers, also ten Canadian beam trawlers and eight United States beam trawlers.

During the year we had fifty-three American fishing vessels on the stations we were working on, these we boarded and examined fifty-seven times.

We had very few complaints about illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels and not one complaint of interference by French beam trawlers on the Grand banks of Newfoundland.

During the year we gave assistance to thirty-one vessels, broke ice and cleared harbours and channels in Mahone, Riverport, Bridgewater, Lockeport, and Shelburne.

During the year we steamed eleven thousand, one hundred and fifty-one miles and consumed nine hundred and thirty tons of coal.

CRUISER "ARLEUX"—CAPTAIN H. P. COUSINS

- March 30. The Lunenburg foundry finished repairs to ship.  
 March 31. Ship proceeded to sea arriving at Halifax for coal and supplies.  
 April 7. Cruising westward towards Lunenburg and Shelburne on patrol work.  
 April 8. Arrived at Shelburne, boarded several United States fishing vessels.  
 April 9. Proceeded towards Mahone bay and Indian point to break ice.  
 April 10. Breaking ice at Mahone bay and Indian point and proceeded to Lunenburg.  
 April 11. Breaking ice in LaHave river and assisting steamer *Urter* through ice to Bridgewater.  
 April 12. Breaking ice in LaHave river and Riverport.  
 April 13. Breaking ice and assisting fishing vessels to wharf at Riverport, breaking ice off shipyard Dayspring.  
 April 14. Breaking ice in LaHave river and releasing fishing vessels from ice.  
 April 15. Assisting vessels through ice in LaHave river.  
 April 16. Breaking ice in LaHave river and assisting fishing vessels through ice.  
 April 17. Pulled new fishing vessel *Pan American* afloat which was broken down on launch ways.  
 April 18. Proceeded to Halifax for supplies.  
 April 19. Proceeded towards Country Harbour to break ice.  
 April 20 to 23rd. Breaking ice in Country Harbour and proceeded to Guysboro.  
 April 24. Breaking ice at Guysboro and proceeded to Canso.  
 April 26. Pulled off the American fishing vessel *Columbia* ashore at Canso.  
 April 28. Cruising westward.  
 April 29. Arrived at Halifax for coal and supplies.  
 May 1. Proceeded towards Canso to assist stranded fishing vessel *Haligonian*.  
 May 2. Arrived at Canso.  
 May 4. Pulled stranded schooner *Haligonian* off Canso ledges.  
 May 8. Breaking ice and releasing vessels at St. Peters canal.  
 May 12. Cruising westward towards Halifax.

- May 13. Arrived at Halifax.
- May 15. Cruising westward towards Lunenburg.
- May 20. Proceeded to LaHave river to assist schooner *Minas Prince*.
- May 21. Arrived at Lunenburg.
- May 25. Several United States seiners arrived in port, first to arrive on coast
- May 26. United States seiners arriving in port, no mackerel reported.
- May 29. Cruising off Sambro with thirty United States seiners, no mackerel sighted.
- May 30. Cruising off Sambro with thirty-seven seiners in sight.
- May 31. At Halifax for supplies, seiners in port.
- June 4. Cruising off Sambro with seining fleet.
- June 6. At Halifax, seiners in port.
- June 11. Cruising towards Canso with seining fleet, some mackerel taken. Local fishermen in Chedabucto Bay taking good hauls of mackerel from nets.
- June 13. Cruising off White point with seiners.
- June 16. Cruising towards Louisburg, seiners working west. Local fishermen taking few mackerel from nets.
- June 18. Cruising westward, United States seiners leaving coast for home, several seiners taking good catches of mackerel.
- June 20. Arrived at Halifax.
- June 28. Cruising westward towards Bridgewater and Liverpool on patrol work. Boats landing good fares of fish at Liverpool.
- July 5. Arrived at Halifax.
- July 9. Cruising westward towards Lunenburg and Shelburne, quite large quantities of herring taken at Shelburne. No American fishing vessels in port.
- July 15. Cruising eastward towards Liverpool and Lunenburg, large quantities of herring taken at Liverpool. No American fishing vessels in port.
- July 18. Arrived at Halifax for coal.
- July 23. Proceeded on patrol towards Lunenburg.
- July 26. Searching for illegal lobster fishing in Mahone Bay.
- July 27. Cruising westward towards Liverpool and Shelburne, herring being taken in large quantities at Liverpool and Shelburne. No American fishing vessels in vicinity.
- August 2. Cruising eastward towards Liverpool and Lunenburg.
- August 5. Arrived at Halifax for coal and supplies.
- August 9. Proceeded cruising eastward towards Canso.
- August 11. Cruising in Northumberland Straits to prevent illegal lobster fishing.
- August 19. Cruising towards Pictou and Canso.
- August 21. Cruising westward, sighted large fleet of local swordfishermen between Canso and Country Harbour, boats taking few swordfish. Several American swordfishermen off shore working westward.
- August 22. Arrived at Halifax.
- August 25. Proceeded cruising towards Sable Island in search of LaHave fishing vessel *Sadie Knickle* missing since the gale of August 7.
- August 26. At Sable Island. Landed on island and took up search for wreckage. Found on N.W. bar water tank and barrel of flour washed ashore from schooner *Sadie Knickle*, which proved that schooner had floundered near Sable Island.
- August 27. Continued search for more wreckage, cruising around N.W. bar and discovered two masts partly above water badly burned, supposed to be the American fishing vessel *Falmouth* burned near Sable Island in month of June.
- August 28. Arrived at Halifax, cleaning ship's boiler.

September 3. Cruising westward on patrol.

September 9. At Liverpool. Proceeded towards LaHave banks with party from Government Motion Picture Bureau on board taking moving pictures of vessels and dories fishing on bank.

September 10. Arrived at Halifax.

September 13. Proceeded towards St. Margarets bay, conveyed seized Italian steamer *Dori* which smuggled immigrants at Mill cove. Arrived with steamer at Halifax.

September 14. Ship hauled on marine railway at Dartmouth for underwater repairs and new bow plates for ice breaking.

October 1. Proceeded westward towards Chester and Lunenburg on patrol work.

October 3. At Lunenburg, attending memorial service for the men lost from the Lunenburg fishing fleet during the season of 1926.

October 4. Proceeded westward towards Liverpool. Fair quantities of mackerel taken in traps, no American seiners on coast.

October 6. Cruising eastward towards Halifax.

October 16 to 19. Attending schooner races *Bluenose* and *Haligonian* with press representatives on board.

October 22. Cruising westward in search of illegal lobster fishing.

October 26. Arrived at Shelburne, boarded several American fishing vessels.

October 27. Cruising towards Yarmouth.

October 29. Cruising up Bay of Fundy towards Digby, passed large fleet of scallop fishing boats. Fishermen report good scallop fishing, a number of boats being added to the scallop fleet during the year.

November 2. Proceeded to St. John, N.B. Fishermen report taking good catches of fish during season.

November 5. Proceeded towards Digby.

November 6. Cruising Bay of Fundy towards Yarmouth. Fishermen in Bay of Fundy report making good catches of fish during season. Boarded several American fishing vessels at Yarmouth.

November 15. Rechecking Yarmouth D.F. Station.

November 16. Rechecking wireless station.

November 18. Arrived at Liverpool, cruising towards Halifax.

November 19. Arrived at Halifax for coal and supplies.

November 26. Cruising westward on patrol work.

December 3. Arrived at Halifax for coal and supplies.

December 9. Proceeded cruising towards Canso.

December 10. Arrived at Canso to protect the winter fishing fleet.

December 14. Cruising in Chedabucto Bay with Canso fishing fleet.

December 17. Proceeded to Gut of Canso, pulled off stranded schooner *Lady Hill* ashore east side of Gut of Canso. Took schooner in tow to safe harbour Port Hawkesbury.

December 18 to January 21, 1927. Patrolling off Chedabucto Bay and White Point protecting fishing fleet and assisting motor fishing boats with engine trouble.

January 21. Fishing over at Canso, fish passing westward. Canso fishing fleet had a successful season for haddocking the best in several years. Owing to the mild weather the fishing fleet fished until January 21, 1927, the latest the fish have remained on the coast for several years.

January 23. Ship proceeded towards Halifax.

February 5. *Arleux* relieved C.G.S. *Arras* at Liverpool and took up ice patrol duties breaking ice in harbours along the coast and releasing fishing ves-

sels from ice to prepare for their first trip to the fishing banks. The following harbours were broken open and vessels released:—

Harbours broken open—Riverport, LaHave, Mahone Bay, Indian Point, Shelburne, Sheet Harbour, Country Harbour and Boylston.

Vessels released and assisted through ice—*Arucante*, *Pulitana*, *Mary Pauline*, *D. D. MacKenzie*, *Delawana II*, *Marshal Frank*, *Autagua*, *R. M. Symons*, *Clara Creaser*, *Agnes J. Myra* and several other fishing vessels relieved from ice. Assisted pulp steamer *Adolf Bratt* to wharf through ice at Sheet Harbour and assisted steamer out of harbour.

The *Arleux* was successful in keeping the harbours open on the coast and giving assistance to the fishing fleet during the winter.

March 29. Reported all harbours open. The *Arleux* takes up her usual fishery patrol duties.

#### FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

The patrol boat *Mildred McColl*, in command of Captain Williams, went into commission on April 15. During the season a 50 horse-power Bergsund crude oil engine was installed to replace the worn out Sterling engine. Also a 4 horse-power hoisting engine was installed for the purpose of adequately fitting her out for scallop investigation in the work in which she was engaged with Mr. Andrew Halkett, the naturalist of the Department, in investigating scallop conditions along the eastern shore. The larger part of the work was in lobster and scallop protection service.

This boat is now admirably outfitted for any duty that may arise.

Patrol boat *F. P. I.*, commanded by Captain Baker, went in commission June 15, and laid up December 21. While this boat gave every satisfaction during the season, the district from Minas Basin including the Bay of Fundy shore, around to Lockeport, Shelburne county, is too great to be patrolled in any adequate manner. A substantial boat is required for the Bay of Fundy district to Brier Island, including St. Mary's Bay, particularly since the development of the scallop fishery of the district, as under present conditions it takes a month to make a single patrol over the district.

The Inspectors and Overseers have quite satisfactorily dealt with the rapidly increasing volume of work due to the greatly increased interest in the fisheries. The Fish Culture Branch, the Experimental Station and the Pickled Fish Officers have assisted in our work very materially. In particular, Mr. Andrew Halkett, the naturalist of the Department, has been performing service of greatest value. Indeed, during the past five years Mr. Halkett's investigations and studies of our shell fisheries have been of highest importance. The value of his work among the fishermen is evidenced by the increasing sympathy and assistance given him by the fishermen where his investigations are carried on.

REPORT OF J. F. CALDER, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, DISTRICT  
NO. 1, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1926

District No. 1 comprises the counties of Charlotte, St. John, Albert and the Bay of Fundy watershed of Westmoreland county.

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

		Value.....\$	
Cod.....	40,544 cwts.		86,345
Haddock.....	33,042 "		72,680
Hake.....	38,652 "		33,521
Pollock.....	38,271 "		47,185
Halibut.....	140 "		2,413
Flounders.....	1,807 "		5,818
Skate.....	181 "		480
Herring.....	228,611 "		327,439
Sardines.....	171,637 bbls.		1,172,490
Smelts.....	312 cwt.		4,063
Alewives.....	34,400 "		86,027
Salmon.....	3,810 "		74,275
Shad.....	3,384 "		35,425
Cockles.....	76 "		418
Dulse.....	5,186 "		13,780
Lobsters.....	6,130 "		213,808
Scallops.....	245 "		1,084
Winkles.....	1,409 "		3,903
Clams.....	17,833 bbls.		75,718

The total value of the catch marketed is \$2,296,541 against \$1,859,003 for the previous year.

#### COD

A large increase is to be noted in the catch of cod as compared with that of the previous year—40,544 cwts. against 19,370 cwts. for 1925.

#### HADDOCK

Haddock were plentiful, especially during the latter part of November and the month of December. The total catch was 33,042 cwts, as compared with 16,539 cwts. for the previous year.

#### HAKE

There was a large falling off in the catch of hake as compared with the previous year. The yield for the present year was 38,652 cwts. while 59,643 cwts. were taken in 1925. The shortage in the catch was not entirely due to scarcity of the fish; a considerable portion of it is due to the very poor prices being paid for the fish. If, at least, fair prices had been offered, the catch would have been much greater.

#### POLLOCK

A satisfactory increase is again to be noticed in the catch of pollock as compared with the previous year. Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-one cwts. were taken this year as compared with 28,804 cwts. in 1925, and 8,391 cwts. in 1924. Of course, this catch is very much less than that of a number of years previous to 1924. At the same time, it is reassuring to know that the catch for the past two years is on the increase.

#### HERRING

A considerable increase is to be noted in the catch of herring as compared with the previous year—228,611 cwts. were taken this year, while 171,814 cwts. were taken in 1925. The greater portion of these fish are put up as smoked

herring, which is largely confined to the island of Grand Manan. Again there was an abundance of these fish, and one of the largest packs of smoked herring ever made was put up. At the same time, a very much larger quantity would have been put up if there had been a market for the product. The demand for smoked herring, at the present time, is poor and the price is low. The quality of the fish is very fine and a large pack was made; at the same time, unless there is a marked improvement in the market conditions, very little, if any, money will be made from this very important branch of our fisheries.

## SARDINES

There was a slight increase in the catch of sardine herring—171,637 barrels were taken this year as compared with 158,259 barrels for the previous year. Sardine herring were again very plentiful, with a very limited demand. The American canneries took only limited quantities, while they were in operation. Most of them did not open until quite late in the season and closed down by the middle of October. Owing to the abundance of these fish, the limited demand for them, the large quantities which went unsold and the evident, organized attempt of the canners to break the "Sale for Export" price condition in the license for the weirs, as well as the disposition on the part of many of the licensees to become a party to such infraction, the task of enforcing the arrangement became unbearable. A considerable number of the licenses were suspended for alleged violation of the sale condition. Inquiries under oath were held in each case. A number of convictions were obtained and the licenses cancelled. Others were found to be innocent and other dismissed for lack of evidence. Owing to the almost insurmountable obstacles in connection with the enforcement of this condition, and the lack of co-operation of a large number of the licensees, to say nothing of the all too-evident disposition on the part of some to break the condition, the situation became extremely unsatisfactory; it appeared to have reached the stage when only the men who would violate the sale condition, were selling their catches. But, right here, I want to pay tribute to the large number of upright, honest fishermen who stood honourably by the arrangement, which, as you are aware, was adopted at the solicitation of all the fishermen. These men lost the opportunities to sell their catches, while their unprincipled neighbours were disposing of theirs. In view of all this, it was finally deemed necessary by the Department, and wisely, I think, under the circumstances, to rescind the sale condition. At the same time, there is no question but this arrangement put several hundred thousand dollars in the pockets of our fishermen during the three years it was in operation; the fact that the canners were so persistent and resourceful in their efforts to defeat the measure, is sufficient proof of such statement. Next year, the fishermen will have to fight their own battles in this regard. The outcome will be closely followed. I sincerely hope that the canning combine pay our people a fair price for their fish. However, if they do not, I shall recommend an amendment to the Fisheries Act requiring all boats, engaged in buying herring from the weirs, to take out a license under certain conditions, with the license to be forfeited in case of any of the conditions being violated, This will place the restrictions on the foreign buyer and not on the weir-owner, as was the case with the arrangement which has been done away with.

I am pleased to be able to report that the local sardine pack was the largest in the history of the industry. I am reliably informed that the pack next year is to be even greater than it was during the present year.

## MARINE AND FISHERIES

## SALMON

Again there was a considerable increase in the salmon catch; 3,810 cwts. were taken against 3,193 cwts. in 1925, and 2,793 cwts. in 1924. It is gratifying to know that the salmon fishery is more than holding its own.

## CLAMS

An average quantity of clams—17,833 barrels—were taken during the present year. The yield for 1925 was 11,507 barrels, while 23,907 barrels were taken in 1924. As stated in previous reports, the quantity of clams taken really depends on the demand for them and the prices being paid. It seems that there is never any difficulty about procuring the quantity the trade requires.

## SHAD

There was a slight falling off in the quantity of shad taken—3,384 cwts. against 3,797 cwts.—for the previous year. However, shad sold at a good price and the fishermen did well for the short time they were engaged. There was no run of fall shad.

## ALEWIVES

The Alewife catch was practically double that of the previous year—34,400 cwts. were taken against 17,800 cwts. for the previous year. A ready market, with a fair price, obtained for this product.

## LOBSTERS

There was a slight increase in the quantity of lobsters taken; 6,130 cwts. were taken this year as compared with 5,691 cwts. for the previous year. Good prices were paid for lobsters. The value of the catch marketed being \$213,808.

There is not much to note with regard to other minor branches of the industry.

I regret to report that the concerns engaged during the past few years in procuring the essence of pearl from herring scales were not in operation during the present year.

A better feeling is prevailing in the industry. It looks as if it is in for considerable improvement in the very near future. We have an abundance of the very best deep-sea fish to be found anywhere in the world, but market conditions have been deplorable during the past few years. All our fishermen need is the opportunity to sell their catch at a fair price.

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REPORT OF A. L. BARRY, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1926

This district covers that part of New Brunswick bordering on the bay Chaleur, gulf of St. Lawrence, and Northumberland strait, and including the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, tidal waters of Northumberland, Kent, and the strait side of Westmorland county.

The total marketed value of the fisheries of this district for 1926 was \$2,998,007 compared with \$2,905,351 of the previous year, an increase of \$92,656. The following table shows the comparison between the catch and value of the fisheries for the years 1925 and 1926:—

	1926		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
Lobsters.....	53,481 cwt.	921,856	60,193 cwt.	874,569
Smelts.....	59,088 "	846,850	46,326 "	711,031
Salmon.....	20,779 "	320,322	26,334 "	357,421
Cod.....	160,890 "	386,273	186,174 "	472,388
Oysters.....	12,383 bbls.	92,535	12,038 bbls.	88,693
Tomcods.....	17,079 cwt.	61,242	13,056 cwt.	38,717
Herring.....	194,290 "	201,756	200,892 "	197,868
Clams and quahaugs.....	9,445 bbls.	35,644	7,989 bbls.	25,614
Mackerel.....	19,088 cwt.	65,188	16,707 cwt.	63,952
Alewives.....	17,717 "	28,426	16,395 "	24,323
Hake and cusk.....	5,166 "	11,583	7,249 "	12,544
Haddock.....	1,996 "	3,800	1,647 "	3,014
Shad.....	1,313 "	9,071	2,025 "	18,197
Flounders.....	50 "	50	231 "	704
Scallops.....	315 bbls.	3,678	11 bbls.	88
Mixed fish.....	51 cwt.	51	45 cwt.	45
Trout.....	137 "	2,040	161 "	2,256
Bass.....	426 "	6,590	477 "	6,820
Eels.....	119 "	894	406 "	2,750

## LOBSTERS

There was a decrease of 6,712 cwts. with an increase in value of \$47,287. The decrease was general, all along the coast. Over-fishing, due to fishing out of season, must be ascribed as the main reason for the decrease, that is going on year after year. The taking of berried lobsters in certain parts of the district, a matter which is very hard to check, is also a reason for the falling off of the catch.

## SMELTS

There was an increase of about 13,000 cwts. with an increase of \$135,819 in value. In some parts of the district, notably at Baie Verte and Bathurst, the catch of smelts was the best for a number of years. It fell away considerably in the Miramichi district and the fishermen were particularly hard hit by the fact that very few smelts were taken in the river at the beginning of the season. There appears to be no apparent reason for this. A great loss was sustained in the Miramichi river early in the season when 140 nets were carried out by the ice. This represents a loss of approximately \$15,000. Since the introduction of the box net at Buctouche, the taking of smelts by spearing is gradually disappearing and only a few spearing shanties are now in operation. The quality of the smelts is thereby improved. There is a tendency among the fishermen to do away with the smelt gill-net fishing for a number of reasons. First, they receive only a small price for real high quality smelts. Secondly, the gulls

destroy a large quantity by diving down and digging them out of the nets. Thirdly, the better class of fishermen realize that the use of the gill-net paves the way for illegal fishing by bag-nets. Last fall the fishermen of Richibucto and vicinity held a meeting and voted unanimously to have the gill-net fishing discontinued. The year before the fishermen at Buctouche river asked and obtained the same restriction and it is hoped this coming year to extend the restriction further south.

#### SALMON

There was a decrease of nearly 6,000 cwt. and a decrease of \$37,099 in value. There is always a good demand for these fish and the large number of refrigerating plants along the shore makes it possible to take care of a large catch. The catch of the drift-net fishermen this year, for the Northumberland straits, opposite the Miramichi, was considerably less than any year since 1921, only 2,817 cwts. being taken by 56 boats, some of which did not pay the operating expenses.

#### COD

The catch of cod decreased 25,334 cwts., with a corresponding decrease in value of about \$86,000. The price of dried cod brought only \$6 per quintal compared with \$8 for the year before. Continuous windy weather throughout the fall probably accounts for the decrease in catch.

#### OYSTERS

There was a slight increase in the catch of oysters for 1926, being 345 barrels more than the previous year. There was an increase in the value of \$3,842. There is always an excellent market for this fishery and if some steps could be taken to improve the standard, and if they were put up in standard containers subject to inspection, there is no doubt that some dealers would take up the matter of cultivating oyster beds.

#### TOMCODS

There is an increase of 4,023 cwts. in the catch of tomcods, and an increase in value of \$22,525. There seems to be no decrease in the run of these fish, which are quite plentiful all over the district.

#### HERRING

Herring decreased in catch 6,602 cwts., but increased in value \$3,904. The rough weather in early fall interfered greatly with the catching of these fish.

#### MACKEREL

Mackerel showed small increases in catch and in value. There seems to be no great demand for this fish, which if a better market obtained could be taken in large quantities along the coast.

#### ALEWIVES

The catch and value of alewives increased over 1925. Practically all of these fish are shipped in a pickled condition.

#### SCALLOPS

While this fishery is not much developed in this district yet the number of licenses issued is increasing year by year; 315 gallons of shelled scallops were sold by the bay Chaleur fishermen last year, a considerable increase over the

previous year. There is no doubt there are extensive beds in bay Chaleur which only need experienced fishermen to make them yield a good return.

## CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS

There was an increase in both catch and value of this fishery. One of the larger clam canners in the southern part of the district is making extensive improvements to the plant so it is anticipated that the pack will be much larger next year.

## GENERAL

The decreased catch of lobsters for the year 1926 has caused many fishermen and dealers to realize that unless more drastic steps are taken for the protection of this fishery, many canneries will be forced out of business. What seems to be a turn for the better was indicated recently at a meeting of the lobster packers held at Moncton, when in conjunction with the fishery officers the packers agreed to work hand in hand with the department for better protection. Better results are looked for in 1927. A new method of checking up the lobster pounds was instituted last year, namely, weighing the lobsters left in pounds at the close of the fishing season. This has already shown good results and will be continued next year.

The coast has been visited by a number of severe storms during the year with considerable damage to lobster rigging and fishing vessels. One vessel was lost off Miscou island, value \$500 and another damaged to the same extent. Damage to the extent of \$1,000 was also caused to fishing staging and gear. Generally speaking there has been an improvement in the equipment of lobster canneries, more packers having installed the steam retort.

A regrettable incident occurred in October in Kent county when a guardian lost his life, apparently through foul play, by whom has not yet been determined. This guardian was engaged in the protection of the smelt fishery by night when he lost his life and the result has been to cause many fishermen to realize that continued violations of the law may eventually lead to something more serious. It would seem that a system of patrol by two or more guardians at seasons of the year when much illegal fishing is done would be necessary. One other fisherman lost his life while repairing a small schooner, the prop falling from under the boat which fell on him with fatal results.

Prosecutions numbered the same as last year, namely seventeen. The offences were as follows: Canning without a license, four; Fishing for lobsters out of season, three; fishing without a license, three; having illegally caught fish in possession, two; selling undersized fish, two; fishing salmon with an illegal mesh, one; dragging for oysters in a motor boat, two.

Confiscations dropped from 111 to 54. This was due largely to a part of the Miramichi Salmon waters being put under the district of Inspector Harrison.

There has been a continuous demand from the fishermen of the Miramichi to have more vigorous action toward the destruction of seals in the Miramichi Bay. To this end the fishermen have asked that the fee on salmon nets be brought back on the Miramichi waters and the amount realized from this fishery to be used for the destruction of seals. This request has been granted by the Department and it is expected to have between \$800 and \$1,000 available for this work this year.

REPORT OF H. E. HARRISON, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
DISTRICT No. 3, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1926

District No. 3 comprises the counties of King's, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska.

The spring of 1926 opened up just a month later than that of 1925. In the former year the first steamboat left St. John for Fredericton on the 4th of April, whereas the St. John river ice made its final move on the first day of May, 1926, and numerous may poles were erected on it as it made its way towards the Bay of Fundy. Likewise the earliest spring fishing, that of alewives, was delayed. On the 18th of April, 1925, the first fresh and fresh-smoked alewives were brought to the Fredericton market. In 1926 the first of this fish reached here the 8th of May, and both lots came from the Oromocto river, a tributary of the St. John a short distance below Fredericton. The Oromocto river opens up earlier than the St. John because of a strong current cutting the ice out before the spring freshet attains much height. Consequently about the first alewives taken in my district are taken from this river some eighty odd miles from the Bay of Fundy, and the late and cold spring affected the earlier runs of fish, such as the alewives and shad, but while the spring was late, and the weather kept cold and disagreeable for a considerable time after the ice moved out, the fishermen on the whole had a fairly successful season, a notable exception being the shad fishery, offset to some extent by the very good bass fishery.

The following figures in order of statistical record will give you at a glance the quantities and value of the different kinds of fish taken during the years 1925 and 1926.

## ALEWIVES

Year	Cwt.	Value
1925.....	684	\$2,052 00
1926.....	758	2,274 00

I think that there is no question but that the quantity of alewives taken could be greatly increased if there were a market sufficiently remunerative to induce the farmer-fishermen to fit out and operate, but this fish deteriorates in quality apparently quite quickly after entering the rivers and buyers for export do not care to handle many. Consequently the demand is not sufficient to encourage the fishery and the local trade in what the fishermen can handle in fresh, smoked and pickled condition is about the limit of the market. The alewife fishery was once a prolific source of revenue for many farmer-fishermen during the early spring weeks before farming was begun. This fish was reported to be very plentiful in the spring of 1926, and after the fishermen had ceased operating, because of farming operations coming on, there was some demand from the St. John market, but the nets had been taken up and put away and further operation was not carried on.

## BASS

Year	Cwt.	Value
1925.....	7	\$ 105 00
1926.....	212	3,816 00

Bass is the mystery fish of this district. The figures above will indicate about what happens every twelve or thirteen years. The last fairly respectable catch was in 1914, and in the interval very few bass are taken. Practically the whole catch comes from the Belleisle bay, an indenture about ten miles deep inland from the St. John river. Few other fish are ever taken in that water. This is wholly a winter fishery, and would be of considerable value to the farmers

along that water if the fishery would only hold out from year to year. It would be interesting to learn why bass come to this water in numbers only at long intervals.

EELS			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925.....		60	\$1,020 00
1926.....		30	114 00

While the quantity of eels taken in 1926 was reported as 50 per cent less than the quantity taken in 1925 the price per cwt. went to pieces completely. In 1925 Overseer Bell quoted the price as \$17 per cwt., while the price quoted in 1926 is only \$3 per cwt. One might wonder why the fishermen bother with this fishery when the price is so low, but it is the practice for the fishermen to catch and hold eels in floating crates until the weather becomes cold in the autumn, so that there will not be so much need for ice to preserve the fish in transit. Consequently it is more or less a future market, and the market may be bad when time to ship comes, and this appears to have been the case in 1926.

MULLETS			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925.....		342	\$1,026 00
1926.....		224	672 00

Mullet appear to have been taken in smaller quantities than in 1925. This is a sort of side-line, the fish being taken mostly in alewives and pickerel nets while fishing for the latter. Some are taken otherwise for eel bait, which I think mullet is more suitable for than anything else.

PERCH			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925.....		Nil	Nil
1926.....		15	\$45 00

A few perch are taken in the pickerel nets in the early spring, autumn and winter, also some in the alewife nets in the spring, and a fairly ready sale is found amongst the Jewish people, mostly. This fish is considered very good for table use, taken when the water is cold.

PICKEREL			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925.....		392	\$3,920 00
1926.....		368	4,416 00

While the catch of pickerel dropped off a few cwt. in 1926, the price quoted is \$2 per cwt. better than in 1925, and the total makes a considerable distribution of cash amongst the people who take this fish. Most of them are taken when the weather and water is cold, and the work is rather unpleasant, but is carried on when other work is not pressing, and it adds a little money to the purses of the farmers who do not leave their homes for lumber or other work, and when perch are taken at the same time, it helps at a time when the average farmer has little other revenue coming in. A considerable quantity of pickerel find a fairly ready sale amongst the Jewish population and some are exported.

SALMON			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925.....		546	\$13,650 00
1926.....		552	13,800 00

Taking into account the fact that my district was enlarged in 1926 it will be observed that the total commercial salmon fishery was practically the same as in 1925. However leaving out the added district there was a small decrease, as

the added district did not add very much to the catch in 1926, and the decrease for the older district was 14 cwts. While 14 cwts. is not very much on the total, either gained or lost, I should prefer to have it on the other side of the score. The 20 cwts. credited to the non-tidal water of the Miramichi river, Northumberland county (the addition to my district in 1926), is the legal catch, and what is considered the maximum illegal catch, and Overseer Parks does not deny that some were taken illegally, but the quantity was a mere trifle compared with what it has been in past years. An analysis of conditions in my former district shows that in 1926 there was a slight falling off in Kings and Queens counties; a very considerable falling off in Sunbury county; a fair per cent of gain in York county; a slight fall in Carleton county, with a few more fish taken in Victoria county, the losses in four counties being 40 cwt. and the gains in two counties 26 cwt. A small gain or loss, and sometimes a large gain or loss, may easily be accounted for because of water conditions; if the up or down does not carry over too long a period continuously, for instance, on the lower St. John river, Kings county particularly, the nets do not get good catches of salmon in the early season as this fish seems to travel up river fairly fast and keeps well out in the river and the nets do not take many, then, should the river go low, and stay so for a good portion of the fishing season salmon again keep off shore and miss the nets in this region. Queens county has never, with the water at any stage, shown a production of salmon of consequence.

The elevation of the river in Sunbury county in the fishing season shows the same effect as it does in Kings, apparently the fish following the deeper water during the high and low periods, and when the water is of medium height it appears that they follow closer to the shores. I suppose that the same applies to Queens county, but there does not appear to be any, or many, even fair fishing stands at any stage of water in that county. A decrease of 17 cwt. in 1926 in Sunbury county is a very heavy falling off in that comparatively short area of water, and were it not for favourable returns in other areas I would think that it might begin to look serious. However in 1923 the catch was light, while 1924 and 1925 were very good. York county shows a very fair per cent increase while the catch in Carleton county shows a small decrease, although very good, taking into consideration the fact that this is non-tidal water with only thirty days fishing on an average, with varying conditions of water. The catch in Victoria county is of no or little importance any year, but 1926 was better than the previous year. The months of June and July were better periods than the month of August in the non-tidal district. The first fresh-run salmon that I have record of being taken was in the first week of June, 1926, while in 1925 there was a good run of fish before the 20th of May. There was a fair percentage of large salmon, from fifteen to twenty-five pounds each, last season. On the non-tidal portion of the Southwest Miramichi river in Northumberland county (the first year that it has been part of my district) the legal catch in the commercial fishery was very discouraging to the fishermen considering the number of permits issued, and I have very good evidence that the illegal catch was quite as discouraging. With the area of water and conditions which have existed for longer than I can remember, and the comparatively long stretches of water each fishery guardian has to patrol, and some of the guardians not the most efficient, it is quite impossible to prevent some illegal work. I should like to make it plain that to Overseer Parks is due most of the credit for the fairly satisfactory conditions there in 1926. From information I have been able to gather the quantity of salmon, mature fish, in the Miramichi river in 1926 was comparatively small, at least that is the testimony of the commercial fishermen on the non-tidal water, and part of the tidal water netters whom I met, and the testimony of the anglers without exception, and the grilse were, on the average, very small, a large percentage of them

weighing from less than three pounds to about four and one-half pounds. A very large quantity of these small fish were brought into the central part of the province for sale by truck or auto, and a quantity were seized and confiscated because of being under the three pound limit, and I was advised by several of the hawkers that they could have bought many smaller fish offered by the fishermen but refused to do so when they found that they would not be allowed to sell, or have them in their possession, if apprehended by a fishery officer, and in addition the undersized, and probably the whole load, would be seized together with the conveyance, with a prosecution following. I have as good evidence as it is possible to get that the illegal size fish were not taken in the non-tidal water district. Possibly there is a reason for the excessive number of very small fish (grilse) running in the Miramichi river and the reported scarcity of salmon (mature fish). I am not prepared to offer a reason.

Year	SHAD	Cwt.	Value
1925.....		1,902	\$11,412 00
1926.....		720	4,320 00

I now come to a matter that may cause some questionings. The excessive falling off in the catch of shad does not look good, and I am not sure that it can be explained satisfactorily. A drop of 1,182 cwt. in one year is difficult to explain. The subdistrict officers have explanations, and they pretty well agree as to the cause of the light catch of shad in 1926, and while the reduced catch may look serious at the present time, and may need correcting in some way in the future, there appears to be nothing to do but wait for further evidence, and that can only be had through further experience. What is to me a somewhat relieving feature is the information that the catch of shad in St. John harbour was heavy in 1926. Overseer Bell reports that shad had reached his district by the 10th of May, 1925, while the first that he knows of being taken in 1926 was on May 31, about three weeks later, and at that time he states shad were selling in the St. John market for fifteen cents per fish. Therefore his version of the greatly reduced catch in 1926, amounting to 965 cwt. in his district alone, is because of the backward spring, continued high water and a poor market, and shad arriving only about June first, the fishermen had not more than twelve nights to operate. In 1925 there was a special opening of the shad fishing season on May 9, which gave the fishermen a long season, with a consequent comparatively heavy catch. In Sunbury and York counties this fish was still later reaching the fishing areas, and a still shorter season to operate, and the fishermen reported the water too high. The reduced catch in these two counties amounted to 148 cwt. or from 180 cwt. in 1925 to 32 cwt. in 1926. Shad is not fished for in Carleton county water, with the exception of one operator some seasons, and only a small quantity is taken in the salmon nets, set for salmon only. The very late run affected the catch in Victoria county to a greater degree than in the lower water, and the catch fell from 74 cwt. in 1925 to 5 cwt. in 1926, the legal fishing season closing before the only three fishermen in that county had time to operate with any success. The officers and the fishermen without exception state that there appeared to be plenty of shad in the rivers, but because of conditions noted they were unable to get them in their nets. I only hope that the versions are true, and I have no reason to question the statements of all these men. Considerable quantities of shad are brought into the central part, and may be the southern part of the province from the Miramichi river district for sale, and this, no doubt, helps to lower the price to be obtained by the St. John harbour and river fishermen, and the consumers no doubt appreciate that phase. I would be sorry to see the time when it would be considered necessary to again wholly restrict the fishermen

of this district from taking some shad each year, and I trust that conditions are not again leading up to that. Rather than see that I would strongly advise, if necessary, the reducing of the netting privilege now allowed, which could be done in Kings and Queens counties, where two nets are used by many families, and allow only one net per family, but I trust that this will not be necessary. No shad are taken in the non-tidal parts of the Miramichi waters.

STURGEON			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925	.....	42	\$1,050 00
1926	.....	57	1,425 00

The catch of sturgeon was about normal, but a little better than the 1925 catch, with the per cwt. value the same as the previous year; while about 100 pounds of caviar were sold, at a comparatively low price per pound.

The total weight and value of the commercial fisheries of this district during the years 1925 and 1926 are as follows:—

Year		Cwt.	Value
1925	.....	3,975	\$34,235 00
1926	.....	2,936	30,930 00

a decrease of 1,039 cwt. and \$3,305 in 1926.

MATERIALS			
Year			Value
1925	.....		\$14,425 00
1926	.....		15,185 00

The total weight and value of the domestic fisheries in this district for the years 1925 and 1926 are estimated as follows:—

DOMESTIC FISHERIES			
Year		Cwt.	Value
1925	.....	454	\$ 8,780 00
1926	.....	648	13,120 00

The very substantial increase in 1926, of 194 cwt. and \$4,340, which includes the non-tidal waters of the Miramichi river in Northumberland county for the first time, is satisfactory, while the rods and lines and canoes used by anglers in 1925, exclusive of the added territory, were valued at \$16,560, with the added territory in 1926 the same was valued at \$17,332.

The trout fishery seems to have been about an average on the whole. The ordinary brook trout is reported to have been rather scarce, but that apparent condition may have been due to the cold, backward spring, and high water continuing a considerable period in the early summer. Sea trout were said to be much more plentiful in the non-tidal district of the Miramichi river. It appears to me that I can observe a considerable change in the sentiments of the average angler, particularly in the counties of York and Carleton, regarding trout fishing. Formerly practically all anglers were quite enthusiastic if they could be assured of fairly good trout fishing within a reasonable distance of their homes, and if they could have good sea trout fishing they were more than pleased, but now, and this refers more particularly to the residents of the cities, towns and villages, they want nothing less than good salmon angling, and are not satisfied with good grisle fishing even, but there are a great many persons who cannot afford the time to go after salmon and spend two or three days or more and outfit with expensive rods and lines, etc., and probably have to employ a guide, and such people, if they fish at all, must depend upon the trout streams for their angling pleasure. Consequently it is encouraging to them to know that the department is using much effort to keep the streams and lakes supplied with trout.

It is with considerable satisfaction that I am able to report a fairly successful salmon angling season, generally speaking. This sport on the St. John river was not better than ordinarily is the case, but this river has not yet proven itself a reliable angling water. Under exactly right conditions it is possible to take a great many salmon with the fly from this water. This happened in 1923, when it appeared possible to take salmon with a fly at many places between Fredericton and Grand Falls, and take many of them, but it never was so before nor since, in my experience. The non-tidal portion of this river is fairly large, and while there are many pools, and other likely places, where it might appear that salmon do, or would, stop for rest and cool water, the fact remains that salmon do not, generally speaking, rise well to a fly. The river never gets so low but that salmon can pass along up at any stage of water without any trouble, and I think they move along faster towards the upper, or breeding waters, than they do in some other and smaller rivers. The 1923 season referred to was exceptional in that there was a very heavy freshet the latter part of June and early July and the water was not at all normal. Every evidence shows that there were lots of salmon passed up the St. John river in the 1926 fishing season. Coming to the Tobique river, and the angling interests there, there is a better story to tell. It is the united judgment of the Tobique Salmon Club, the Ogilvy Brothers, and the Messrs Frasers, besides the owners of private angling pools, that such salmon angling has not been enjoyed on that water in the history of modern angling. The Tobique Salmon Club has been established there about thirty-five years, and to their credit be it said they have practically made good angling there by the employment of a large force of guardians and strict enforcement of the law. Their report is that 1926 was the best season, by long odds, in their experience. To me there is only one cause for this condition, and that is nature was kind. So far as assisting the salmon up the St. John river, to reach the Tobique, the assistance of your officers and guardians was not greater than it has been for a number of years, i.e., since the service was taken out of the slough it was in previous to 1918. Your officers and guardians did not work harder in 1926 than they have been doing for some years. As has previously been stated, the Tobique Club angling is confined practically to the months of June and July, after which their camps are closed, which makes a short season, and they need a good run of salmon during the months of May and June, which we evidently had in 1926, and providence is to be credited with that, and the apparent satisfactory conditions after salmon reached that water. Outside of some privately controlled and expensively and strictly protected water. I do not think it possible to give a river the size of the St. John better protection than this river is getting in recent years without considerable enlargement of the protective force, and at an expenditure that might seem unwise. The illegally killed salmon on the St. John river in recent years is, in my opinion, negligible.

Coming to the Southwest Miramichi river and tributaries I have a different but fairly favourable story to tell regarding matters in connection with the non-tidal portions. Generally speaking conditions in this area have been anything but good. Only one year that I can recall, and that was 1923, when conditions were alike on the St. John and Miramichi rivers because of a large freshet in late June and early July, have salmon anglers generally on the upper waters had a fair show, not because there were not considerable quantities of salmon and grilse in that water and trying to reach the upper water, but other interests prevented. Conditions have been too well known to require lengthly comment, and this water, as well as Overseer Parks and his fishery guardians, having been added to my district in 1926, it was up to me to try to show that something better was to be had, and I am very pleased to be able to say that there was an apparent improvement, and the Protective Associations and anglers generally in the upper Northumberland, York and Carleton county districts have not been reluctant in expressing their appreciation of conditions in 1926. As previously

written into this report, the quantity of grilse, with the individual fish being rather small, reaching the upper waters appeared to be excessive as compared with the quantity of mature fish, but it was a fact for which I am unable to account. I shall say this, and aware of what I am saying, that the mature fish were not unduly sorted out by the nets in the non-tidal water, and it would appear to me that the trap-nets in the tidal water were not responsible for the scarcity of large fish in the upper waters, and I can only think that there must have been a comparatively small run of large fish in that water in 1926. I am advised by Mr. William Griffin, the President of the New Brunswick Guides' Association, who has fishing lodges on the Miramichi river, in York county, that while his guests—foreign anglers—got comparatively few salmon they had all the grilse fishing they wished, with most satisfactory results, and the Carleton Branch of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association expressed appreciation regarding the angling in Carleton county in 1926. If this result was attained by consistent and hard work I wish to say that my part in it was small. I advised and urged for better protection in this new part of my district, and gave otherwise what little attention I could spare from my office to the work there. While we had one extra fishery guardian in that area I do not know that we had a better class of men than were there other seasons. Consequently I have got it down now to where the real effective work was done, and that is to Overseer Parks' hard work; not only to his personal patrol, but to his insistence that his fishery guardians give proper attention to their work so far as it was in his power to do so. The result was not attained by any special act of Providence, so far as favourable water conditions were concerned, as the river was low much of the season without any freshet during the season until October, which was too late to affect angling. Much illegal work was attempted, but it was checked quickly, and comparatively few fish were illegally taken, and I may add the legal catch, with 49 permits issued on the sixty miles of water, was disappointingly small to the gill-net fishermen. The gill-nets on the non-tidal water of the Miramichi river, if controlled as the law requires, will never greatly affect the quantity of salmon and grilse reaching the upper or angling and spawning areas, and only a poor run of fish, or unnatural nature conditions, or ineffective protection, will prevent a large number of salmon or grilse, or both, reaching the upper waters.

#### FISHWAYS

The fishways in this district are reported to be in satisfactory condition, but several of them are of none or little value.

#### PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions during the year numbered twenty-eight, as follows: 14 for illegal fishing with nets of various kinds, 4 for handling (having for sale) salmon illegally killed, 2 for killing fish with explosives, 1 for fishing salmon with spear and torch, 1 for assault and 6 for water pollution.

Fines to the amount of \$885 were imposed by civil magistrates. Fines to the amount of \$205, part of which were imposed previous to 1926, were paid, and fines to the amount of \$560 were suspended for the present, and two cases where fines of \$100 and \$50 were imposed are being appealed.

#### CONFISCATIONS

Fifty-one seizures and confiscations were made, and included in the materials are one Ford truck, two Ford automobiles, and over thirteen hundred pounds of salmon, the balance being illegal gear such as twine nets, wire netting for salmon traps, old boats and spears and torches, the whole having an approximate value of \$1,000.

Sales to the value of \$209.45 were made, much gear destroyed, being of no value for sale, or inadvisable to sell it in the district where seized, and a small amount still held for sale when it is possible to dispose of it.

The total amount of revenue collected and credited to the Receiver General during the year was \$844.45.

REPORT OF S. T. GALLANT, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, PROVINCE  
OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND MAGDALEN  
ISLANDS FOR 1926

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward island for the year 1926 was \$1,358,934, a decrease in that of 1925 of \$239,185.

The following table is interesting as showing the comparison of the catch and value of the year 1926, and that of the preceding year:—

	1925		1926	
	Quantity Caught	Value Marketed	Quantity Caught	Value Marketed
		\$		\$
Cod..... cwt.	61,483	150,135	49,823	116,616
Haddock.....	968	1,652	1,472	3,065
Hake and Cusk..... "	14,939	22,981	13,893	20,881
Mackerel..... "	6,220	23,246	6,054	20,653
Herring..... "	64,942	83,703	63,930	89,915
Halibut..... "	21	210		
Alewives..... brls.	84	225	360	720
Salmon..... cwt.	90	1,800	164	4,015
Smelts..... "	17,595	142,496	15,390	98,670
Trout..... "	107	1,328	111	1,332
Albacore..... "	975	4,875		
Caplin..... brls.	138	552	157	628
Eels..... cwt.	320	3,311	192	2,162
Tom Cod..... "	2,555	6,336	2,331	4,664
Clams and Quahaugs..... brls.	1,560	9,758	867	4,533
Oysters..... "	5,278	52,780	5,161	61,898
Tongues and Sounds..... cwt.	48	960		
Cod Liver Oil Medicinal..... gal.	25	50	30	45
Cod Oil..... "	7,030	2,109	5,730	1,719
Fish Oil, other than Cod Oil..... "	1,800	900		
Lobsters..... cwt.	78,570	1,088,712	66,298	926,718

#### COD

West Prince county shows an increased catch over that of last year of 3,120 cwt.; East Prince county, an increase of 172 cwt.; Queens county a decrease of 9,171 cwt., and Kings county a decrease of 5,781 cwt. The decrease may be attributed to the rough weather prevailing during the entire season. The dog-fish nuisance is also responsible for the large decrease in Kings county.

#### HAKE AND CUSK

West Prince county shows an increase over that of last year of 2,758 cwt.; Queens county a decrease of 1,295 cwt.; and Kings county, a decrease of 2,599 cwt.

#### HERRING

West Prince county shows a decrease of 315 cwt.; East Prince county, an increase of 15 cwt., Queens county an increase of 1,329 cwt., and Kings county a decrease of 3,941 cwt.

## MACKEREL

On account of the small prices offered for fresh mackerel this fishery was not carried on to any extent. There is a decrease in the total catch of 166 cwt.

## SALMON

This fishery was carried on at St. Peters and a beginning was made on a small scale at Winter River, a tributary of Tracadie bay. This fishery will be further developed in the near future, especially in Richmond and Alberton bays. There was an increase in the total catch of 74 cwt.

## SMELTS

The season opened for gill-net fishing on October 15 and good catches followed throughout the season. Bag-net fishing opened on December 1, but on account of mild weather this method of fishing was delayed until the last of December when the ice made. Bag-net fishing has not been so successful as last year.

## LOBSTERS

Due to unfavourable weather at the beginning of the season the catch on the north shore was a disappointment to both fishermen and packers; on the south shore, however, that is, from Souris to Victoria, the catch was about normal.

The lobster fishery is by far the most important in this Province, affording an annual revenue of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000, and every protection possible should be given it in order to assure a successful future. In the last few years what are known as jumbo lobsters, that is, lobsters from five to twelve pounds in weight, have been taken in large numbers, and as these are largely the reproducing factors in the industry, it is to be feared that this practice if allowed to continue, will have a disastrous effect on the industry. Also, a very large number of immature lobsters measuring in length from three and one-half to six inches are being taken by the fishermen. Although both fishermen and packers make a profit for the time being on these lobsters they will undoubtedly lose out in the end, for it will be impossible to expect an increased catch if this practice is continued.

A lobster six inches long, and four years old, after being boiled weighs four ounces, while a lobster five inches long, and three years old, after being boiled, weighs about two ounces. It would appear, then, that these small lobsters will about double their weight in one year's growth. I am of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the Maritime Provinces to agree in establishing at least a six-inch limit. Jumbo lobsters weighing over four pounds cannot be sold alive; consequently they are boiled and have to be cut up to be packed in the can. The meat is of an inferior quality and this means the placing on the market of very undesirable product.

In West Prince county the decrease was 4,178 cwt.; in East Prince, a decrease of 1,276 cwt.; in Queens county a decrease of 3,423 cwt.; and in Kings county a decrease of 3,395 cwt.

## OYSTERS

There is a small decrease in the total catch of 117 barrels, but an increase in the market value.

The buyers are taking special care to select oysters to meet the demands of the markets, good prices were maintained throughout the season, and it appears that the markets could have absorbed a much larger quantity of these

shell-fish. East River and tributaries, West River and tributaries, Seal and Vernon Rivers, are well stocked with small oysters and we are now assured of an annual yield of about 5,000 or 6,000 barrels from these areas. It is pleasing to note that a small beginning has been made to fish oysters in the Richmond Bay area, some 14 barrels having been taken.

There are unlimited possibilities for the oyster industry in this province if the proper methods of oyster culture were adopted. A thorough survey should be made of all the areas in the different rivers of this province and oyster culture should be undertaken under scientific instruction. If this were done it is probable that the export could be increased from 5,000 to 40,000 or 50,000 barrels per season. From observations of some of these areas last summer it was ascertained that oyster fry will not survive on silted bottoms, so that a system of cleaning the oyster areas should be undertaken as soon as possible. This work should be carried on in the month of June as oysters spawn on or about the middle of July.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

Some attempts were made at illegal lobster fishing, but there was a strong fleet of patrol boats on duty which were fairly successful in preventing fishing being carried on to any extent. This system of protection has proved the most effective in recent years.

Total Number of Confiscations for violations of the Fishery Regulations during the year 1926, covering 67 seizures.....	32
Total Number of Prosecutions.....	14

REMARKS

The fishways built in 1925 at Laird's Milldam, Campbell's Milldam, Dixon's Milldam, and at Vernon river, are proving a success and should improve trout fishing in these streams. It is to be hoped that several fishways will be built in other dams throughout the province as trout fishing is carried on very extensively both by our residents and tourists, the latter increasing in number from year to year. As trout are our only sport fish during the summer months, everything possible should be done for their propagation.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the Magdalen islands for the year 1926 is \$623,175, a decrease in that of last year of \$82,637.

The following table gives a comparison of the catch and value of 1926 and that of 1925:—

Kinds of Fish	1925		1926	
	Quantity caught	Value marketed	Quantity caught	Value marketed
Cod.....	cwt. 70,020	\$ 171,380	38,892	\$ 87,010
Herring.....	" 153,780	90,106	126,620	84,552
Mackerel.....	" 41,105	109,894	17,595	64,823
Smelts.....	" 40	120	50	250
Eels.....	" 20	140	30	240
Clams and Quahaugs.....	brls. 2,700	16,300	1,975	11,500
Lobsters.....	cwt. 21,601	311,038	25,375	375,743
Squid.....	brls. 75	750	25	250
Tongues and Sounds.....	cwt. 25	175	40	280
Cod Oil.....	gal. 8,781	3,410	6,700	3,850
Seal Oil.....	" 2,604	1,354	3,500	1,750
Marine Animals, Seal.....	912	1,185	1,200	2,400
Fish skins.....	cwt. ....	.....	200	500
Fish bones.....	" ....	.....	300	75

## COD

The demand for cod was poor, consequently this fishery was not carried on to the same extent as last year. Good catches were made during the month of June, but in the months of July and August one hundred and sixty fishermen left the Islands to hire with the Wayagamack Pulp Company, of Anticosti; consequently, a decreased catch of 31,128 cwt. is the result.

## HERRING

Due to ice conditions herring fishing did not begin before the 15th of May, and at this late period the usual number of vessels did not call for supplies.

There was a decrease of 27,160 cwt. A large quantity of the catch was smoked and as the Magdalen islands are noted for putting up a superior quality of this fish, the demand was good and good prices were realized.

## MACKEREL

There is a decrease in the catch of 23,510 cwt. Much better prices were obtained for mackerel this season as the fish were of a superior quality. The catch was small and special care was taken in the curing process.

## LOBSTERS

There is an increase in the catch of 4,774 cwt. notwithstanding the fact that ice conditions delayed fishing operations some seven or eight days later than last year. Complaints have been made to the fishery overseers of the destruction of lobster gear by the fishermen themselves. In the last two or three years fishermen have set in fifteen or twenty trap lines without anchors, and when these traps were being overhauled they very often drifted across another man's line; in turn, when this man had occasion to haul his gear and found a line of traps over his he had to cut the traps in order to free his own gear. It is evident then that this practice is becoming a real nuisance.

It might be advisable to have a change made in the Regulations to the effect that lobster lines should be anchored at each end.

## REMARKS

Navigation with the Magdalen islands opened on May 3, the steamer ss. *Lovatt* making her first trip there on that date. This boat is giving entire satisfaction so far as passenger and freight service are concerned, and the captain and crew are very obliging and most attentive to their duties.

REPORT OF J. B. SKAPTASON, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, FOR 1926

The year 1926 has been a banner one both as to catch and prices obtained, surpassing the previous year by more than eleven million pounds of all fish with an increase of \$872,193 in market value.

	Quantity	Value to Fishermen	Value as Marketed	Number Men Employed
	Cwt.	\$	\$	
1923.....	154,090	739,321	1,020,595	2,526
1924.....	177,898	886,410	1,232,563	2,828
1925.....	190,240	1,061,331	1,466,939	3,390
1926.....	305,830	1,744,642	2,328,803	3,809

This is very definite increase, and out of all proportion to the increased number of operators. The increase in production is spread pretty well over the entire province, and in nearly all the principal varieties of fish, goldeyes, perch, pickerel, pike, trout, tullibee and whitefish, show a relatively heavy increase, while only in two varieties, catfish and sturgeon is there an appreciable decrease.

## MARKETS

Market conditions have been good for the whole of the production.

The following are comparative prices as marketed of the more important varieties for the last four years:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Catfish.....	10.0	11.1	10.6	11.3
Goldeyes, fresh.....	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0
Perch.....	5.1	7.2	11.2	13.4
Pickerel.....	7.1	8.5	11.5	10.3
Pike.....	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0
Sturgeon.....	47.3	50.0	40.9	51.6
Trout.....	7.5	10.0	9.0	11.1
Tullibee.....	5.2	3.6	4.2	5.9
Whitefish.....	7.2	9.5	9.5	9.0
For total catch.....	6.6	6.9	7.7	7.6

*The sub-district of The Pas.*—Comprising all waters north of and including the Big Saskatchewan River, but not the northern part of Lake Winnipeg, has enjoyed a good season in all varieties of scale fish. Sturgeon however was a very decided disappointment both in the Nelson River and the Big Saskatchewan waters. In the former, where the Armstrong Independent Company operate exclusively between Cross Lake and Kettle Rapids, the following shows the annual decrease for three years:—

1924	1925	1926
85,000 Lbs.	65,000 Lbs.	45,000 Lbs.

In 1924 fishing was stopped early in August because the company's allotment of the 100,000 pound limit for the river had been taken. These years show practically a relative falling off in sturgeon production in the waters of the Big Saskatchewan. There was practically no commercial sturgeon fishing carried on in the Churchill during the winter of 1926. Three licenses were issued for the vicinity of Pelican narrows. These three between them barely had a one man outfit of nets, and only 2,100 pounds of sturgeon were brought out.

The winter operations for small fish was fairly successful, and in view of the fact that the majority of the operators are not entirely fishermen but divide their time between fishing and trapping, the season may be considered a fruit-

ful one. As the statistics give the returns for The Pas under one heading only, it may be of interest to show here the distribution by lakes:—

Lakes	Number of men	Whites	Pickrel	Trout	Pike	Tullibee
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Moose.....	12	1,292	381	55	97	10
Pelican.....	5	913	6			
Egg.....	5	796			6	
Cormorant.....	7	328	271	19	104	52
Sturgeon.....	1	20	36	2		
Beaver.....	3	704	28	103	3	
Lost.....	1	9	56		35	12
Trout.....	2	170	30		25	
Herb.....	9	377	453		44	
Clearwater.....	9	406		134		
Running.....	8	226	56	77	113	
Athapapuskow.....	2	40	3	9		
Reed.....	1	47	6	18		

A great deal of interest is evidenced by fishermen in the opening up of new fishing waters with the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Judging by the inquiries coming into this office a considerable influx may be expected to these northern waters, as well as to the bay itself.

*Lake Winnipegosis.*—The catch in this lake shows a very definite improvement, both summer and winter, and while there is some increase in number of men fishing, the individual catch was much greater for 1926 than 1925.

	1924		1925		1926	
	White	Pick	White	Pick	White	Pick
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Summer.....	1,316	6,323	926	5,084	1,458	10,556
Winter.....	6,908	8,872	5,289	8,464	6,879	14,673
Total.....	8,224	15,195	6,215	13,548	8,337	25,229

*Lake Manitoba.*—This lake had possibly the best year in its commercial fishing history, the total catch exceeded the previous year by nearly three and one-half million pounds, the average price obtained was slightly higher and the catch per man exceeded any previous year.

	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Number of fishermen.....	626	779	905	1,128
Total production.....	25,655	48,658	51,587	85,256
Catch per man.....	41	62	57	76

The increase over the previous year is spread fairly well over all varieties of fish produced, pickerel showing an increase of over one million pounds, tullibee approximately the same, pike three-quarters of a million, and perch three hundred and eighty thousand pounds.

This lake is served by railways on both sides to its very northern limits, for that reason it lends itself particularly well to the fresh fish industry, which is becoming ever more popular. Prices obtained by this method of marketing are much higher, and cost of freighting and other operations less. This naturally attracts an ever increasing number of fishermen to the lake. The congestion of nets has become quite a problem as well as a source of danger to the future of the lake, even if such is not evidenced by the above quoted figures.

*Lake Winnipeg.*—This lake has more than kept pace with the other waters of the province in increased production. Only sturgeon and catfish show a decrease. All other varieties show a very large increase, with only a small increased number of fishermen operating. The total increase of all fish for 1926 as against 1925 are shown by the following figures:—

	1925	1926
	Cwt.	Cwt.
All fish.....	84,763	141,726
Winter and summer operators.....	1,791	1,828

The summer whitefish catch was the best in years. The limit of 3,000,000 pounds was slightly overtaken and all nets lifted a week before the season closed. The following are comparative figures for six summer whitefish seasons:—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
29,271	24,724	14,554	12,311	20,185	30,041

It will be noted that the statistical returns show the quantity of whitefish as 33,115 cwts. The difference is accounted for by whitefish taken during the fall pickerel operations. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the whitefish situation during last summer's operations was the generally equal distribution of the fish all over the northern areas of the lake, even to the south of Swampy Island.

The pickerel catch during fall and late summer fishing was also very good, the best in years, as indicated by an increase as follows:—

	Cwt.
1925.....	10,626
1926.....	22,860

The greatest increase of all is in the tullibee catch, the run came on fully two weeks earlier than usual, with the result that very large quantities of this fish were taken during the latter part of the pickerel fishing. The figures for the two years are as follow:—

	Cwt.
1925.....	3,404
1926.....	16,620

The winter season also shows marked improvement in all the above mentioned varieties.

It is regretted the same encouraging report cannot be submitted regarding the sturgeon fishing situation on Lake Winnipeg, that has characterized this report on all other varieties of fish. Taking the figures of sturgeon production for the last three years as a basis, there seems reason to fear that here also

this valuable fish may be facing the fate it has so generally met with elsewhere. The following are figures for three years:—

	Cwt.
1924.....	886
1925.....	697
1926.....	309

I believe the time has come when serious consideration should be given the necessity of closing the lake for sturgeon fishing during a period of years.

During the year there were 42 prosecutions in the district for the following violations of the Fisheries Act and Regulations:—

For fishing without a license.....	10
For fishing without a permit.....	2
For refusing to place identification on nets.....	1
For obstructing streams.....	1
For using illegal mesh.....	9
For using excessive fishing gear.....	1
For possession in close season.....	6
For fishing in close season.....	4
For operating a fish trap.....	2
For spearing fish.....	2
For fishing in closed area near St. Andrews Locks.....	4

42

There were also 163 confiscations during the year.

Wm. A. Found, Director of Fisheries, visited the district early in April with a view to holding conferences with fishermen and dealers. Well attended meetings were held at Selkirk, Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. The Fishery Regulations were thoroughly reviewed at these meetings and many valuable suggestions made for amendments which are now under consideration.

#### REPORT OF G. C. MACDONALD, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, FOR 1926

During the year there has been a total commercial production of fish in the Province of Saskatchewan of 56,715 cwts. This is a decrease from the previous year of 5,076 cwts. Whitefish decreased 7,311 cwts., and Trout 40 cwts., Pickerel increased 22 cwts., Pike 201 cwts., Tullibee 1,460 cwts., Sturgeon 15 cwts., and the coarser species 397 cwts.

#### WINTER SEASON

During the winter commercial fishing season the production was 52,424 cwts. This is a decrease of 4,983 cwts. There was a decrease of 6,868 cwts. of whitefish; 101 cwts. of trout; 101 cwts. of pickerel; while the following increases were recorded in the coarser species—Tullibee 1,317 cwts.; Pike 174 cwts.; Mulletts 343 cwts. and mixed fish 73 cwts.

The decrease in the production of whitefish has been general on all waters except Jackfish Lake, Ile a la Crosse Lake, Okemasis Lake and in the Montreal Lake District. Peter Pond Lake shows a decrease of 5,278 cwts. This was chiefly due to only one company operating during the season and also owing to operations ceasing early in January. Dore Lake shows a decrease of 952 cwts., and Lac Des Isles and Pierce Lake 105 cwts., Makwa and Worthington Lakes 623 cwts., Waterhen Lake 271 cwts., Turtle Lake 894 cwts., Green Lake 191 cwts., Long Lake 124 cwts., and Jackfish Lake 350 cwts. Ile a la Crosse Lake shows an increase of 1,143 cwts. of whitefish; Okemasis Lake 161 cwts., and Montreal Lake District 76 cwts; Lac la Ronge 506 cwts. The decrease in the production of whitefish is attributable to the changeable weather conditions

during January and February when the fishermen had to be continually changing their fishing grounds from deep to shallower waters and in some instances nets were too deep to be operated successively in the shallow waters, and some nets were destroyed by the cork lines freezing to the ice. At certain periods of mild weather, fish could not be properly packed and for days at a time nets were kept out of the water. On some lakes fishing conditions were not of the best during December owing to the heavy fall of snow before the ice was properly formed, resulting in the ice cracking and causing a deep slush on the ice. In districts such as Ile a la Crosse, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge where increases are shown, this is due partly to an increase in the number of fishermen operating and partly to the fact that no slush had to be contended with. Of the coarser species of fish there is an increase of 1,317 cwts. of tullibee. Of this amount Peter Pond Lake accounts for 638 cwts., Minitikiwan Lake 388 cwts., and Dog Lake in the Okemasis Lake district 11 cwts. The further increase of 1,581 cwts. of the coarser species, consisting mainly of Pike, is reported due to the shallow water fishing carried on.

There were 1,319 cwts. of fish shipped in a green state during the winter season.

#### SUMMER SEASON

During the summer commercial fishing season the production was 4,291 cwts. This is a decrease of 93 cwts. from the previous year. Approximately the same number of men operated as in the previous season. The summer limit of 200,000 pounds was reached on Long Lake on July 10th. The limits at Turtle and Makwa Lakes were not reached at the close of the season and very little fishing was carried on at these lakes during July and August owing to the declining market. Jackfish Lake shows a small increase and Okemasis Lake a corresponding decrease.

#### MARKETS

The total market value of the year's commercial production was \$444,288. This is a decrease from the previous year of \$50,594, and is chiefly accounted for by the smaller production. The price obtained for whitefish was practically the same as the previous year. Trout increased approximately one cent a pound in value, and the coarser species, such as pike, pickerel and tullibee, were about the same as last year.

During the summer season the opening markets were quite favourable, but during the latter part of June prices declined to such an extent that fishermen operating on lakes situated distances from the railroad were compelled to cease operations.

Prices obtained during the winter were fairly steady and shipments were not held up for any considerable time and practically no fish were stored during the spring.

All fish shipped from the lakes tributary to Prince Albert and Big River are packed in regulation fish boxes. A large amount of fish are still shipped in sacks, from the Battleford district, which command a smaller price on the market.

#### CONDITION OF THE FISHERIES

The general condition of the fisheries throughout the Province might be considered as favourable. Very few new lakes have been opened up, due probably to the cost of construction of roads leading to them. Operations have increased on such lakes as Ile a la Crosse and Lac la Ronge, both showing an

increase in production. Dore Lake, which has been a heavy producing lake for years, shows a slight decrease in the catch of whitefish, while other species have increased some.

Long Lake, on which there is both a summer and a winter limit, produced about the same amount as last year. The summer limit was reached on July 4th, while the winter limit was not reached at the close of the winter season, being some 100 cwts. short.

Turtle Lake on which there is both a summer and a winter limit, neither of which were reached, is no doubt declining and is largely due to the great amount of net fishing carried on under Indian and Halfbreed Permits, of which there were 76 issued during the year. An effort should be made to replenish this lake the coming season, and to close the spawning grounds from all net fishing, as recommended.

Lakes such as Red Deer, Little Trout and Crean have fallen off, more or less, during the year. Montreal Lake, which was fished during December, for the first time in years, was a failure. This was largely due to the fact that while this lake is large, it is very shallow and whitefish do not inhabit it during the winter season.

Jackfish Lake shows an increase in production with a slight decrease in the number of men operating.

In the Waterhen Lake District, Waterhen Lake itself shows a marked increase, while other smaller lakes such as Flotten Lake, have decreased considerably, due largely to the fact that fewer men operated.

#### LICENSES

There were 856 Commercial and Fishermen Licenses issued during the year. This is an increase of 62 over the previous year, due to some extent to the adverse crop conditions in the Province during the fall of the year.

#### EQUIPMENT

The total value of all equipment used during the year in connection with the Commercial Fisheries was \$95,694, an increase over the previous year of \$12,967. There is an increase shown of 774 gill-nets valued at \$9,474 due largely to the increase in fishermen and as well to the increased number of Commercial Fishery Licenses issued. There is also an increase of 25 hoop-nets valued at \$500, all on the Saskatchewan River. There is an increase of three smoke houses valued at \$3,750—reports show that eight new smoke houses were constructed on Peter Pond Lake, valued at \$4,400, while two on Makwa, two on Turtle and one on Okemasis Lakes were not used during the year. There is also an increase shown of four gasoline boats and an increase in value of \$300. One of these was on Des Isles Lake, one on Jackfish Lake, one on Dore Lake and one on Long Lake, while there was a decrease of one on Makwa Lake. There is a decrease of one pier, four icehouses, sixteen row boats and 49 lines.

#### DOMESTIC FISHING

There has been a total catch during the year under Domestic net fishing of 15,329 cwts. of fish. This is a decrease of 254 cwts. from the previous year. There has been an increase shown of 377 cwts. of whitefish and 522 cwts. of tullibee and a decrease of 5 cwts. of trout, 171 cwts. of pickerel, 598 cwts. of pike, 179 cwts. of mullets, 258 cwts. of mixed fish, 24 cwts. of goldeyes and 18 cwts. of sturgeon.

The average catch per fishermen was 1,611 pounds, as compared with 1,604 the previous year, and 1,571 during 1924.

There were 952 Domestic Licenses issued, a decrease of 8 from 1925.

## ANGLING

There is an estimated total catch of fish by anglers during the year of 26,915 cwts. This is an increase over the previous year of 2,587 cwts. Of this increase pickerel shows 1,287 cwts., pike 875 cwts., perch 101 cwts., goldeyes 132 cwts., trout 5 cwts., and mixed fish 187 cwts. The principal increases in pickerel were in the districts of Wakaw and Long Lake; pike in Red Deer Lake and Wakaw Lake districts, Long Lake district, Devil's Lake district, and in the Qu'Appelle Lakes, perch in Jackfish and Long Lake districts, and goldeyes in the Saskatchewan Rivers.

The average catch per angler during the year was 60 pounds as compared with 62 pounds during the previous year and 63 pounds during 1924.

There has been a gradual restriction of the use of nets in all the smaller lakes as they become more accessible to the angler due to better roads being constructed to them.

There is an estimated number of anglers shown as 44,914. This is an increase of 5,232 over the previous year and is not confined to any particular district, but appears to be general throughout the province. The average angler, who at one time fished for all the fish he could catch, is gradually becoming a sportsman. This is seen in the better quality of rods, and better and lighter tackle being used.

During the year 286 special angling permits were issued to non-residents. This shows a decrease of 207 from the previous year, but is to be almost fully accounted for by the increase in the number of angling permits issued by the Forestry Branch, who have in many instances the same persons issuing their permits this year as this Department have had in the past few seasons.

## OBSERVANCE OF REGULATIONS

During the year there were 87 prosecutions and a conviction was secured in all cases, resulting in fines amounting to \$491 being imposed with additional court costs of \$308.55, as follows:—

Fishing during close season.....	47
Fishing without a license.....	14
Fishing with illegal apparatus.....	12
Illegal possession of fish.....	6
Fishing to excess.....	3
Offering fish for sale under domestic license.....	3
Obstructing streams.....	1
Failing to tag nets when in water.....	1
	87

There were also 56 confiscations made during the year, as follows:—

Illegal apparatus.....	18
Illegal caught fish.....	17
Legal apparatus.....	21
	56

There were 44 sales of confiscated articles made amounting to \$291.33.

## FISHWAYS AND DAMS

Minor repairs were carried out to the Cowan River dam and the matter of installing new fishways in the dams at Gravelbourg and Swift Current are under consideration. A number of dams in the Qu'Appelle valley were inspected by Mr. Bruce, Fisheries Engineer, during the year, with a view of installing more efficient fishways. A number of small dams in the Cypress Hills area,

where trout have been recently planted, were investigated and the matter of providing a passage of fish has been arranged with the owners, as well as the screening of some of the irrigation ditches.

#### EXAMINATION OF WATERS

During the year there were 39 waters inspected to determine their suitability for fish life.

### REPORT OF R. T. RODD, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR 1926

The year 1926 has been a record one in every way. Prices were exceptionally good and the production in most of the large lakes heavy. There has been a keen competition for fish from this province both from New York and Chicago and other eastern markets, and the local demand has also increased. Fish are being marketed in better condition and greater care has been taken in packing the fish to suit the market requirement. A very large increase in the number of anglers will be noticed from the issue of angling permits. Details of my report are as follows:—

#### INCREASES

Increases in weights . . . . .	1,105,600 pounds
Increases in value . . . . .	\$290,572

The limit was obtained for whitefish at Lesser Slave lake and lac la Biche, the former lake recording a large increase through the addition of Buffalo Bay lake, which joins Lesser Slave lake and which contains nothing but coarse fish. Both pike and pickerel were plentiful, the former being shipped filleted. Good prices were obtained. Increases may also be noted in lac Ste. Anne where a particularly good class of whitefish was obtained this year. This lake a few years ago was claimed to be depleted, and was only fished lightly. Good catches have been obtained, however, for the last two years from this lake; this being chiefly due to a large decrease in coarse fish from an adjoining lake—lake Isle, which has a connecting river to lac Ste. Anne. Particularly gratifying was the experiment conducted at lake Athabasca. Close to 350,000 pounds of fish, 50 per cent being trout and averaging four to five pounds each, were caught and marketed from this lake, the fish reaching the market in good condition. With this season's experience the company has decided to enlarge their operations next year, and are building several new ice houses. At the present time ice houses have been built at Fort McMurray and Fort Chipewyan. The company operating states that there is a very large body of fish to be found in this lake. Beaver lake, near lac la Biche, was also fished heavily, producing 75 per cent jumbo whitefish of a particularly good class and for which big prices were paid.

Winter fishing on the whole was only fair, with the exception of Winnifred lake which produced nearly 600,000 pounds of whitefish, and which is claimed by the overseer of the district to be the most productive piece of water in the province. As high as 175 fish were caught in one hundred yards of net. The fishing at Pigeon lake was good, but the fish are too small and difficulty is now arising in marketing fish from this lake. Cold and Primrose lakes were steady in production.

## DECREASES

The Peter Pond Lake District is under the administration of the Inspector for Alberta, but the statistics are included with those for the province of Saskatchewan as the lakes are located in that province.

The decrease to be noted in the Peter Pond group of lakes is chiefly owing to the fact that one of the companies operating at this lake discontinued operations. Further owing to the demand for fresh fish difficulty arose in marketing the frozen fish of the previous winter, and the companies operating at Peter Pond lake stopped fishing early. According to this winter's operations fishing has been quite as good as in former years, and it is not considered that these lakes are in any way depleted. Discontinuance of summer fishing at Cold Lake, owing to the amount of angling carried on, and poor fishing at lake Wabamun, Buck lake (Township 61), Trout and Peerless lakes, and lake Isle, were responsible for the chief decreases. The poor fishing was chiefly attributable to the scattering of the fish, and over fishing in former years, as well as the increase in water levels through the wet summer season of 1926. This was particularly so at lake Wabamun, where the water level was much higher than in former years, and it is thought that the fish have changed their feeding grounds in consequence. I look for a good season on lake Wabamun this summer.

## MARKETS

The keenest competition in years was evinced during the past year, buyers from the east having been stationed here most of the year. Good prices were obtained for all classes of fish, and I believe that markets are even being canvassed for the shipment of suckers. The average price for whitefish was around ten cents to the fishermen, the same price being obtained for pickerel and perch. Trout averaged eight cents and pike five to seven. The shipment of fresh fish in the winter season continues to increase. This winter, however, there was a distinct shortage of the frozen variety, the demand being good and prices good.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities have been excellent, the Express Companies doing their utmost to get business, and no difficulty occurred in securing enough express cars. In fact the outlook from this source is the best in years. Trails and roads were cut into Isogun and Hash lakes, but the same have not proved a success so far. Enough snow and cold weather have made trails this winter excellent. In fact from Peter Pond lake the fish commenced to be shipped out in the first week of the season, which has never been the case before. The great improvement in the highways of the province, many roads being gravelled, has made it possible for motor transport to be used for the transportation of fish from a number of lakes to the railroad. This also makes it much more convenient for anglers, as it is now possible with this improvement to the highways for them to reach nearly all the fishing streams or lakes in the province by motor car, which partly explains the large increase in the sale of angling permits.

## EQUIPMENT

Still greater improvement in equipment, both in nets and ice houses, may be observed. Boxes have been more carefully packed, the catch standardized, and at lake Athabasca new large ice houses have been built together with one large scow capable of moving 20,000 pounds of fish. The United Fisher-

men of Faust are building a refrigerator plant at Faust which will handle filleted pike, etc. The present refrigerator plant owned by the Menzies Fish Company was operated to capacity and has proven a decided success. The fine thread being used by the Pigeon lake fishermen has proved a detriment to the lake and is chiefly the reason for the heavy production of small sized fish. Recommendations have been made with a view to remedying this. More cottages and motor boats are being built at Cold lake for the accommodation of anglers.

## OBSERVATION OF THE REGULATIONS

The number of prosecutions for the year 1926 numbered 99, and the confiscations numbered 64. In addition three other confiscations were procured in the Brazeau Forest Reserve not yet reported. An enormous increase is evident in the issue of licenses. To date the sale of licenses, angling permits, etc., is as follows:—

Commercial and fisherman's.....	1,520
Domestic licenses.....	156
Angling permits.....	5,664
Indian and half breed permits.....	902
Total.....	8,242

An increase over 1925 of over 1,600, and over 1924 of 2,800. It is apparent that revenue collected this year should pay the expenses of this office, this for the first time in the history of this province. Much valued assistance was given both in stocking lakes and in assisting in the observation of the Regulations by the undermentioned clubs:—

1. Northern Alberta Fish and Game Protective League.
2. Claresholm Fish and Game Association.
3. Coleman Rod and Gun Club.
4. Lethbridge Rod and Gun Club.
5. Calgary Angling Association.
6. McLeod Angling Association.
7. Pincher Creek Angling Association.
8. High River Angling Association.
9. Bellevue Fish and Game Protective League.

This office also received assistance from the fifty-eight honorary guardians. There were also employed in a temporary capacity six special fishery guardians. Details of prosecutions are as follow:—

- 29 fishing in close season contravening sections 21 and 33.
- 16 using illegal mesh contravening section 17.
- 15 fishing without permit contravening section 32 (a).
- 8 fishing without license contravening section 1.
- 7 having undersized fish contravening section 34.
- 6 using illegal apparatus contravening section 29.
- 6 fishing in closed waters contravening section 24 (c).
- 6 fishing with excess nets contravening section 7.
- 2 fishing in Lake Minnewanka contravening section 3 (Dominion Parks).
- 1 possession of fish in close season contravening section 29.
- 1 fishing with illegal apparatus (trap) contravening section 31.
- 2 fishing with gang of hooks contravening section 36.

Total 99

Of the above number 20 prosecutions were obtained by forest rangers and park wardens in the forest reserves and within the Rocky Mountains National park.

## IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

There has been very little loss or destruction of fish reported in the numerous systems throughout the province during the past season. The only report received being the loss of suckers and pike left stranded at the outlet of Chin

Lakes reservoir, on the Canadian Pacific Railway southern Alberta irrigation system. On the other hand the reservoirs have furnished excellent angling for pike.

#### DAMS AND FISHWAYS

A new fishway was installed in the Alberta and Great Waterways Railways dam in the Redwater creek at Opal. Permission has been granted Mr. A. P. Stoppe, of Cold Lake, Alberta, by the Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior to erect a three-foot dam in Marie creek, near the outlet of Marie lake. A fishway will be installed in this dam. A dam and fishway is also being installed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Vermilion river near Hazeldine, Alta. All other dams and fishways previously installed were kept in good repair during the season.

#### EXAMINATION OF LAKES AND STREAMS

During the season twenty-six lakes were examined with a view to stocking and seven barren lakes were found suitable. While four were found sufficiently well stocked with suitable fish the balance were found to be unsuitable for stocking for various reasons. Adult perch were transferred to three lakes from lac la Nonne. During the early spring a number of bass were procured by the Northern Alberta Fish and Game League and liberated in lac la Nonne. Owing to continued bad weather and the poor condition of the roads this work could not be extended.

#### ANGLING

There has been a large increase in the number of anglers at Cold lake last season over that of the previous year. The total amount of fish taken at Cold lake on 643 angling permits issued was 42,370 pounds of trout, 120 pounds of pickerel, and 1,200 pounds of jackfish. The largest specimens taken were: trout, 35 pounds; pickerel, 16 pounds; pike, 24 pounds.

This lake is becoming well known throughout the Prairie Provinces, as well as the Western States, and will eventually become a noted fishing resort.

Angling for rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish is gradually improving in the tributaries of the Athabasca and McLeod rivers, in the Edson district. Several reports of large catches were received. Excellent angling was also reported throughout the southern part of the province. This was exceptionally so in the Highwood river. Numerous anglers have informed me that fishing in this stream was never known to be as good as it was during the last season. One angler took from one pool in one day's fishing five cutthroat trout of a total weight of twenty pounds. Good catches of rainbow trout, weighing from one to one and one-half pounds, are now being taken in this stream.

Angling for pike, pickerel and perch was also good in the numerous lakes throughout the province.

The several lakes formed by the various irrigation systems have added greatly to the pike fishing in districts where scarcely any fish could be obtained before. Since the dam and screens were installed in the outlet of Sylvan lake some three years ago to prevent the pike from escaping at spawning time, the fishing in this lake has also improved greatly. The pike found in this lake are of an exceptionally fine quality and flavour. Good angling for Arctic grayling can be obtained in the numerous streams flowing into Lesser Slave lake. A government highway is under construction from Athabasca to the Peace river, which will make this fishing accessible to motorists in the near future.

## REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL, WESTERN FISHERIES DIVISION (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FOR 1926

## SALMON

The pack for the year totalled 2,065,185 cases of all varieties which is a record one for British Columbia. The average pack during the past five years was 1,633,063. The quantity of salmon taken during recent years has increased very largely, not due to there being a larger supply available, but owing to the favourable market conditions for the fall varieties, which has resulted in extremely intensive fishing. It is only within recent years that the pinks and chums have been in strong demand and the increase in the quantities of these varieties packed has caused the large totals.

The sockeye, which is the most valuable species, shows a pack of 336,995 cases, which is fairly well up to the average although some sections were not as productive as was anticipated.

On the Naas river the total was only 15,929 cases and only a limited quantity reached the spawning areas.

In the Skeena River district the total was 82,357 cases which was fairly satisfactory in view of the runs occurring in the brood years, the pack in 1921 being the smallest on record for the Skeena area although 1922 showed a total of 100,615 cases. The Skeena run is composed chiefly of four and five year fish.

The pack of sockeye actually caught in the rivers and Smiths Inlet district amounted to 89,866 cases and in view of the quantities captured in the brood years of 1921 and 1922, the 1926 total was not at all unsatisfactory and the spawning grounds were found to be well seeded.

The quantity taken in the Fraser river was unusually large in view of the experience since 1917. The average pack during the years 1921 to 1925 was 36,358. That of 1926 totalled 83,589 cases.

Usually the fishermen on Puget Sound on the American side take approximately 75 per cent of the sockeye running to the Fraser river. This year, however, the Puget Sound total was only 44,673 cases. Taking the total pack on the Fraser river and that on Puget Sound, the quantity is 128,262 cases and considered in that way is not encouraging. The unusually large pack put up on the Fraser was due entirely to a late run which arrived during the last of September and the first of October and only a very small fraction of which was taken on the American side. Had the usual proportion been captured in Puget Sound the pack on the Fraser would have been a different story.

It has been suggested that this late run approached the Fraser river from the north by way of Seymour Narrows which would account for the small percentage entering the traps to the south of the International boundary. This is a point, however, on which there is no unassailable evidence.

In the case of the cohoes the total taken in 1926 was a fair average for recent years.

The pink pack amounted to 772,992 cases. The largest previous pack was in the year 1924 when it amounted to 657,561 cases. A large factor in this total was the catch on the Queen Charlotte Islands where the run in the even years is very large particularly in the Masset Inlet district, the quantity taken at that inlet totalling close to 200,000 cases.

The pack of chums totalled 701,971 cases which far exceeds the catch of the next largest year which was 1925 with a total of 607,904 cases.

With the greatly increased quantity of fishing equipment in the water and particularly purse-seines, the time would seem to have arrived when the Department must go to considerable lengths with a view to the conservation of the salmon. One of the great difficulties is in properly protecting the mouths of

streams. If the numerous small seines which have operated during the past two years and which are increasing each season can be eliminated it will be of very material assistance but it would seem to be necessary to go even farther and it may be found imperative in the very near future to also prohibit all drag-seine operations. With the development of more efficacious fishing methods it is now possible to take the salmon considerable distances out from the streams to which they are heading for spawning purposes and the tendency in the administration of the regulations should be in the future to continue the extension of the boundaries in order to confine the seining operations to areas quite distant from the spawning streams and where in addition a better class of fish would be taken. The gill-net operations which are confined largely to the sockeye fishing can be very readily controlled and we have every justification to feel that conservation of the sockeye will be properly looked after.

#### HALIBUT

There were 315,095 cwts. of halibut landed in British Columbia during the year. This shows a decrease of 3,145 cwts. from the previous season and is the smallest total since 1922. It is interesting to note that the reduction was altogether in the quantity landed by American vessels, the quantity landed from Canadian bottoms showing a slight increase. On the whole the fishermen had a successful season as the prices during the year were good. The Canadian fishermen, however, still feel the handicap of the 2-cent tariff in favour of the Americans and this is the cause of considerable dissatisfaction.

Another source of friction during the past few seasons is the lack of observance on the part of the foreigners of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaskan waters. While the boundary shown on the charts is enforced by the American patrol boats, Alaskan fishermen are permitted to come south of this line and compete with Canadian boats in what the Canadians feel are their own waters. It is hoped that in fairness to Canadian operators this boundary question will speedily be settled.

#### HERRING

The annual report covers the calendar year whereas the herring season runs through the fall of one year well into the spring of the following one. In this way the report necessarily deals with a portion of each of two runs.

The dry salt pack amounted to 938,647 cwts. which is the second largest on record but 144,527 cwts. smaller than the preceding season. This reduction is partly accounted for no doubt by the existing conditions in China, which is the market for the dry salted product. Weather conditions also have a very considerable effect on the herring catch and the pack is not always a good criterion of the quantity available.

Employees in the dry salting establishments are now all whites or Indians apart from two executives in each of the few Oriental plants which are left. The seining operations are also conducted principally by whites or Indians although 50 per cent of the crews operating on the east coast of Vancouver island may still be Orientals. In this connection it is interesting to note that now that the owners of herring dry salteries have realized that they must employ others than Orientals they are taking the necessary action in the way of providing better quarters and accommodation generally for the whites and Indians.

#### WHALING

Two whaling stations only operated during the year, these being the Rose Harbour and the Naden Harbour stations, both situated on the Queen Charlotte

islands. The total of 269, as per the following statement, shows a considerable falling off from recent seasons:—

	Sperm	Sulphur	Fin	Hump	Sei	Right	Total
Rose Harbour.....	64	11	91	21	24	.....	211
Naden Harbour.....	16	3	33	4	1	1	58
Total.....	80	14	124	25	25	1	269

#### FUR SEAL SKINS

As a result of the privileges extended to the Indians of the province under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, 2,824 fur seals skins were taken as follows:—

Vicinity of Queen Charlotte islands.....	239
Vicinity of Bonila island.....	416
Clayoquot Sound district.....	633
Barelay Sound district.....	1,536
Total.....	2,824

In the seasons 1925 and 1924 the totals were 4,465 and 2,232 respectively. No doubt the bad weather during 1926 and the smaller demand for fur seal skins had considerable to do with the decreased number taken. The average price for the season under review was \$8 per skin to the hunter.

#### DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

Sea lion hunting operations were conducted under considerably more favourable weather conditions. The crew of the C.G.S. *Givenchy* supplemented by an expert machine gunner, accounted for 711 pups and 1,245 adults, a total of 1,956, as against 2,827 during the season 1925. The first landings were made on both the Pearl and Virgin rocks on June 9 and the final raid on June 19. The smaller quantity of these mammals found on the rookeries during the expedition would appear to show the result of the previous years' hunts. The adults were not so numerous and the killing of the large number of pups in the preceding year was evidenced by the lack of yearlings in 1926. It is, however, a fact that there were a considerable number of two-year-olds but these may have come from other colonies.

There was again much evidence of the satisfaction of those interested in the actual fishing operations. Undoubtedly the number of lions in the Rivers Inlet district during the fishing season has been considerably reduced.

As an evidence of the hazardous nature of these hunting operations which are carried on on the bare low rocks exposed to the full sweep of the Pacific, I would mention that a member of one of the landing parties on the Virgin Rocks was swept off the rock by a big wave but very fortunately was able to scramble back again. He was again washed off, however, before he could be taken aboard the launch.

With a view to the utilization of the hides, samples were brought back by the hunters and were handed to a local tannery. Nothing, however, came of this effort.

#### PATROL SERVICE

The service requires more permanent officers in the way of Overseers who, owing to their permanency, would undoubtedly take considerably more interest in their duties. Some of the sub-districts at present are so large and the operations conducted therein so intensive as to make it impossible for the

present permanent staff to give them the necessary close attention. Unfortunately the salaries paid to Overseers is, particularly in the north, so inadequate as to be unattractive to most good men. Much better pay can usually be obtained in other occupations. The efforts looking to conservation must keep pace with the increased intensive fishing and unless employment in the fisheries service is made sufficiently attractive from a standpoint of salary and unless the administration in British Columbia can be provided with the necessary facilities in the way of air service and efficient patrol boats, it is going to be impossible to conserve the sea products.

Unfortunately seaplanes were not available to assist in the protection of the fisheries during the year and this handicap was very keenly felt. While 91 power boats and 18 rowboats were employed together with 16 Overseers, 80 patrolmen and 28 guardians, undoubtedly the fisheries did not receive sufficient protection. If the desired results could be obtained by merely employing more boats and more men such an arrangement could be made but it is felt that particularly owing to the class of boats and men which are available any considerable increase would be a waste of money. There are large isolated districts without any means of communication or obtaining supplies but where salmon are plentiful. In these areas it would be utterly useless to attempt to take care of the situation by means of boats and guardians. The only adequate protection is by means of seaplanes both from the standpoint of results and also of economy. It is felt that unless this arm of the Service can be made available for future seasons it will be absolutely imperative to so restrict the operations of the fishermen as to seriously affect the cost of production.

The *Malaspina* in the course of the year logged 17,127 miles and the *Givenchy* 13,906. Fifteen of the smaller boats each logged over 5,000 miles.

The *Givenchy* was again used for several weeks for life-saving duties at a time when she should be undergoing annual overhaul in order to be available for the patrol of the halibut fisheries before the expiration of the closed period.

#### REGULATIONS

Owing to the anticipated intensive fishing in the sockeye gill-net areas in the north, those interested were, well in advance of the fishing season, informed if the number of salmon gill-net licenses issued for the several areas reached a figure at which the weekly closed period of 48 hours was felt to be inadequate, such close season would be increased. A definite number of licenses was decided upon as the dividing line in each district and this information was placed in the hands of those interested early in order that they would know definitely what to expect. Only in the Dean Channel, Fitzhugh Sound, Rivers Inlet, and Smiths Inlet areas was it found necessary to increase the weekly closed time and in each case nine additional hours were added.

One great menace to the salmon fisheries of the province, particularly the fall varieties, is the huge increase in the number of salmon purse-seines operating. This has increased from 92 in 1912 to 445, including transfers, in 1926. Previous to the year 1923 it was not possible to transfer a license from one of the 21 purse-seine areas to another but it was necessary to pay another license fee. In 1922 this amounted to \$300 in the case of salmon purse-seines plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per fish caught. In 1923 the license fee was reduced to \$20 and licensees were permitted to transfer from one district to another without cost. In 1922 the number of salmon purse-seine licenses issued was 143. The following year with the license fees reduced, the number increased to 223 although with the privilege of transferring from one district to another. Conditions would be sufficiently bad were the nets all of large size but during recent

years, the last two particularly, fishing with small seines from 60 to 80 fathoms in length and from 3 fathoms in depth has developed, which places in the hands of anyone so inclined an instrument which can be used very readily in prohibited areas and in fact is only a temptation to fish where no operations are or should be permitted, inside the boundaries and inside the creeks where the fish are schooled up waiting for the proper water conditions before ascending to their spawning grounds. These nets are carried on boats as small as 30 feet in length. With this sized craft it is a simple matter to operate in shallow waters.

It will be observed that this year's salmon pack is the largest in the history of the industry but the increase is in those varieties of salmon which are taken by means of purse-seines. There is a point beyond which no run of salmon can be fished if any regard is to be had for the future supply. While no authority is yet in a position to determine just where the dividing line lies, at the same time we must be on the safe side and even possibly at the expense of considerably curtailing the pack, safeguard the supply.

It has been contended that the limiting of the size of purse-seines would eliminate the small man and take from him his means of making a living. The obvious reply to this argument is that unless the intensive fishing done in the manner employed by many of these small seines is not made impossible it will only be a short time before there will not be a sufficient quantity of salmon to support even the small man and the elimination of the small purse-seine is undoubtedly in the interests of every fisherman.

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

During the year 1926, out of a total of 3,423 salmon gill-nets fished in District No. 2, six hundred and thirty were with the use of power boats. It will be remembered that this equipment was not permitted up to and including the year of 1922.

#### CLEARING OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN SALMON STREAMS

While no work of a very extensive nature was undertaken during the year in the way of clearing of obstructions, the usual examination of the streams was made and many small obstacles removed and the spawning grounds and their approaches considerably improved. In the immediate future, however, considerable expenditure is contemplated in the very necessary work of building a fishway at Stamp River falls, improving the present one in the Fraser River at Bridge River canyon, and also in connection with the investigation of conditions at Hells Gate. The detailed report of the Resident Engineer will be found in another place.

#### UNNATURALIZED WHITE RESIDENT FISHERMEN

The regulations require that no one shall receive a fishing license unless he is a British subject with the exception that bona fide settlers to whom special consideration is given. It was found that many desirable white men from European countries with fishing experience, were migrating to this country and were desirous of taking up fishing for a living. On satisfactory evidence being produced to the effect that these men would become British subjects as soon as by law this would be permitted, they were given fishing licenses. The number of men to whom licenses were so issued was 414. These fishermen were largely employed to fill the vacancies created by the reduction in Orientals. As a rule they were found to be very satisfactory and many of them have themselves invested in boats and nets. Great care is taken, however, to see that this privilege is not abused particularly from a standpoint of the migrant who ultimately intends to reside in another country but who, owing to the

quota being full, remains in Canada for a few months only and desires to take up fishing until the quota is reopened. Also licenses are refused to subjects from another country who may wish to fish during the summer time in British Columbia waters but with the intention of returning to their own country each season immediately after the fishing operations are over.

#### MEETING OF OVERSEERS

The annual meeting of the Inspectors and Overseers was held in March at the office of the Chief Inspector. Undoubtedly the opportunity of meeting and discussing the numerous problems in connection with the administration of the Fisheries is of immense value and is so demonstrated more and more each year.

#### FISH MEAL AND OIL OPERATIONS

There were 23 licenses issued for reduction works plants during the season. All but two of these were for establishments on Vancouver Island and all but four were issued for plants on the west coast of the island. Fourteen of these actually operated. This large increase in the last two seasons was due to the permission to utilize pilchards. These fish run in very large quantities on the west coast although their movements are very irregular which adds something of a speculative nature to the character of the operations of these plants. Pilchards cannot be utilized for dry salting as is the case with herring and the market for the canned product is up to the present at least very limited, whereas on the other hand the demand for fish oil and meal has been found attractive.

In the past the seiners have waited for the pilchards to come into the several sounds where they were fairly easily taken when found. An attempt was made, however, in 1926, to, by the use of larger and better equipment, seine these fish on the outside in the exposed waters of the Pacific. The results, however, were not encouraging as although the fish can be found in large quantities there is great difficulty in seining due to weather conditions.

Herring had not been permitted to be used in British Columbia for the purposes of the manufacture of fish meal and oil until January 15, 1925, when this permission was extended to Districts 1 and 2. This omitted Vancouver Island where the bulk of the herring in the past have been caught. No one in Districts 1 or 2 has yet taken advantage of the opportunity to put the herring through their meal and oil plants but on the west coast of Vancouver Island permission was last fall given to those operating between Clayoquot Sound and the north end of Vancouver Island to, until the end of the calendar year, use herring. Only 2,000 tons were used and apparently the operators found little encouragement to continue at that time, claiming that the bulk of the herring were available in the first two months of the year and that it was only at that time that their operations could be profitable.

The total quantity of fish oil and meal produced in the Province during the year was 9,694 tons of meal and 2,129,571 gallons of oil, that from pilchards only being 7,948 tons of meal and 1,898,721 standard gallons of oil. Most of the oil has been shipped to the United States or direct to the Old Country but the meal has been largely marketed in Japan.

#### GENERAL

One interesting development during the past few seasons is the increase in the employment of white labour in the salmon canneries. This applies principally to the employment of white girls who are replacing more and more each season the Indians and Orientals at the filling tables. Another feature of interest is the increased attention which is being paid by the canneries to cleanliness and sanitary conditions generally.

## WHOLE PROVINCE—1876 to 1926

STATEMENT No. 1

MARINE AND FISHERIES

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876.....	3	Particulars not available.					Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.									9,847
1877.....	4	“					“									67,387
1878.....	10	“					“									113,601
1879.....	9	“					“									61,093
1880.....	9	“					“									61,849
1881.....	12	“					“									177,276
1882.....	18	“					“									255,061
1883.....	24	“					“									196,292
1884.....	17	“					“									141,230
1885.....	9	“					“									108,517
1886.....	17	“					“									161,264
1887.....	20	“					“									204,083
1888.....	21	“					“									184,040
1889.....	28	“					“									414,294
1890.....	32	“					“									408,978
1891.....	26	“					“									314,893
1892.....	27	“					“									228,470
1893.....	37	“					“									590,229
1894.....	32	“					“									494,371
1895.....	36	“					“									566,395
1896.....	47	“					“									601,570
1897.....	54	“					“									1,015,477
1898.....	51	“					“									484,161
1899.....	59	“					“									732,437
1900.....	64	“					“									585,413
1901.....	73	“					“									1,236,156
1902.....	66	“					“									625,932
1903.....	59	“					“									473,674
1904.....	51	“					“									465,894
							531,436	Sockets and Fall:					94,546			
							Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.									
							323,226	35,421 (Red & Wh. Springs)					Fall:	107,247		

1905.....	67	"	"			1,030,673	28,359 (Red & Wh. Springs)					44,458	13,970		1,167,460	
1906.....	64	"	"			459,679	31,261		1,083			69,132	68,305 (Pks. & Ch.)		629,480	
1907.....	58	"	"			314,074	23,159		2,939		683	87,900	113,704 (Pks. & Ch.)		547,459	
1908.....	52	"	"			355,023	25,433		2,731		1,137	81,917	76,448 (Pks. & Ch.)		542,689	
1909.....	72	"	"			840,441	18,218		799			61,918	46,544 (Pks. & Ch.)		967,920	
1910.....	58	"	"			565,915	19,313		9,476		140	74,382	34,613	58,362	762,201	
1911.....	59	"	"			383,509	38,751		9,705			119,802	305,247	91,951	948,965	
1912.....	57	3,640		92	139	12	444,762	62,345	18,092			165,309	247,743	58,325	996,576	
1913.....	78	4,782		74	124	17	972,178	37,433	3,616			69,822	192,887	77,965	1,353,901	
1914.....	63	4,857		61	107	12	536,696	32,908	16,420			120,201	220,340	184,474	1,111,039	
1915.....	63	4,951		61	109	12	476,042	51,734	6,370			146,956	367,352	82,000	1,133,381	
1916.....	72	4,600		80	115	10	214,789	51,231	15,495	3,096	5,986	183,623	280,644	240,201	995,065	
1917.....	94	5,286	1,370	99	136	16	339,848	48,630	27,646	(11,740	(BB. & SH.)	157,589	496,759	475,273	1,557,485	
1918.....	88	5,073	1,786	122	127	24	276,459	65,535	41,819	(Pk. & Wh.)	(15,916	(BB. & SH.)	191,068	527,745	497,615	1,616,157
1919.....	82	4,598	2,260	139	104	21	369,445	73,179	9,077	18,295	24,323	4,493	175,670	346,639	372,035	1,393,156
1920.....	65	4,761	1,855	155	45	19	351,405	95,983	8,441	13,877	8,061	2,395	101,972	520,856	84,626	1,187,616
1921.....	56	4,777	1,452	59	35	8	163,914	36,725	6,061	6,966	7,060	1,220	117,288	192,906	71,408	603,548
1922.....	64	4,491	1,513	143	36	4	299,614	21,163	11,913	6,520	6,431	1,657	102,845	581,979	258,204	1,290,326
1923.....	61	3,957	1,446	223	31	6	334,647	17,539	4,858	4,745	7,097	1,760	112,044	440,932	418,055	1,341,677
1924.....	62	3,696	1,553	242	32	6	369,601	18,741	2,591	6,460	4,267	1,843	115,944	657,561	570,497	1,747,505
1925.....	65	4,225	1,821	329	37	19	392,643	39,142	4,419	29,938	10,675	1,996	188,505	445,400	607,904	1,720,622
1926.....	76	4,750	2,416	445	41	6	336,995	41,232	4,201	23,736	19,445	2,165	162,448	772,992	701,971	2,065,188

FISHERIES BRANCH

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 include transfers from one district to another.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE NAAS RIVER—1876 TO 1926

STATEMENT No. 2

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876																
1877																
1878																
1879																
1880																
1881	1						Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.								7,700	
1882	2						" " " " " "								16,100	
1883	2						" " " " " "								20,383	
1884	1						" " " " " "								8,500	
1885																
1886																
1887																
1888	1						Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.								12,318	
1889	3						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19,410	
1890	3						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23,906	
1891	3						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10,323	
1892	3						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25,434	
1893	3						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15,190	
1894	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19,587	
1895	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19,550	
1896	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14,649	
1897	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20,847	
1898	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18,953	
1899	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19,443	
1900	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18,238	
1901	1						"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14,790	
1902	2						20,953	(Other varieties: 2,365)							23,318	
1903	1						Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.								12,100	
1904	2						15,000	2,357 (Red and Wh. Spr.)			1,097		31		19,085	

MARINE AND FISHERIES

46122-51	1905	3				24,462	3,340	(Red and Wh. Spr.)			3,085	1,840		32,725	
	1906	3				22,166	858	63			5,997	3,450 (Pk. and Ch.)		32,534	
	1907	3				17,813	1,288			681	6,093	5,957 (Pk. and Ch.)		31,832	
	1908	3				27,584	3,263			1,101	8,348	6,612 (Pk. and Ch.)		46,908	
	1909	3				28,246	2,280	57			6,818	3,589 (Pk. and Ch.)		40,000	
	1910	4	240			30,810	1,228	11		140	6,285	895	351	39,720	
	1911	3	240			37,327	3,434	325		100	7,842	11,467	5,189	65,684	
	1912	3	265			36,037	5,710	1,226			12,468	12,476	3,245	71,162	
	1913	3	265			23,574	2,999	152			3,172	20,539	2,987	53,423	
	1914	4	265			31,327	2,660	725			9,276	25,333	25,569	94,890	
	1915	4	265			39,349	3,053	648		113	15,171	34,879	11,076	104,289	
	1916	4	265			31,411	3,061	784		1,498	19,139	59,593	11,200	126,686	
	1917	4	265			22,188	3,170	1,326		1,125	22,180	44,568	24,938	119,495	
	1918	6	265			21,816	2,332	817		1,003	17,060	59,206	40,368	143,908	
	1919	5	300			28,259	2,408	585		581	10,900	29,049	24,041	97,512	
	1920	5	342			16,740	3,584	482		789	3,700	43,151	12,145	81,153	
	1921	5	338			9,364	1,431	437		220	8,236	29,488	2,176	51,765	
	1922	5	304			31,277	1,466	341		255	3,533	75,687	11,277	124,071	
	1923	5	244			17,821	2,522	457		335	7,894	44,165	25,791	99,580	
	1924	4	210			33,590	2,142	327		375	1,035	6,362	72,496	142,939	
	*1925	3	210			20,351	5,441	387		538	470	8,188	35,880	23,497	94,752
	†1925					18,945	4,067	387		392	457	7,726	34,530	22,504	89,008
	*1926	4	316			15,929	4,616	751		597	375	4,274	43,891	15,392	85,825
	†1926	4	316			15,929	4,616	751		597	375	4,274	50,815	15,392	92,749

FISHERIES BRANCH

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1926 include transfers from other districts.

NOTE re 1925 and 1926 figures:—\*Pack of fish caught at Naas River regardless where canned.

†Pack at Naas River regardless where caught.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE SKEENA RIVER—1876 TO 1926

STATEMENT No. 3

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Total
		G.N.	Troll.	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876																3,000
1877	1					Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.									8,500	
1878	2					"	"	"	"	"	"					10,603
1879	2					"	"	"	"	"	"					19,694
1880	2					"	"	"	"	"	"					
1881	2					"	"	"	"	"	"					21,560
1882	2					"	"	"	"	"	"					24,522
1883	5					"	"	"	"	"	"					31,157
1884	5					"	"	"	"	"	"					53,986
1885	2					"	"	"	"	"	"					12,900
1886	3					"	"	"	"	"	"					37,587
1887	5					"	"	"	"	"	"					58,592
1888	5					"	"	"	"	"	"					70,106
1889	6					"	"	"	"	"	"					58,165
1890	7					"	"	"	"	"	"					90,509
1891	7					"	"	"	"	"	"					78,135
1892	8					"	"	"	"	"	"					90,280
1893	7					"	"	"	"	"	"					59,675
1894	7					"	"	"	"	"	"					61,151
1895	7					"	"	"	"	"	"					67,797
1896	8					"	"	"	"	"	"					100,140
1897	8					"	"	"	"	"	"					65,905
1898	6					"	"	"	"	"	"					81,234
1899	7					"	"	"	"	"	"					108,026
1900	10					"	"	"	"	"	"					128,529
1901	11					"	"	"	"	"	"					126,092
1902	10					"	"	"	"	"	"					154,875
1903	10					"	"	"	"	"	"					98,669
1904	11					93,404	20,621	(Red & Wh. Spr.)				10,315	30,529			154,869
1905	12					84,717	14,598	(Red & Wh. Spr.)				7,247	7,523			114,085
1906	14					80,394	20,138					16,867	38,991 (Pk. & Ch.)			162,420
1907	13					108,413	10,378					15,247	25,217 (Pk. & Ch.)			*159,255
1908	13					139,846	13,374		468			10,075	45,404 (Pk. & Ch.)			209,177

MARINE AND FISHERIES

1909.....	12				87,901	11,727		742		12,249	28,120 (Pk.&Ch.)	140,739
1910.....	12				187,246	9,546		239		11,531	13,473	222,035
1911.....	12	850			131,066	15,514		2,428		23,376	81,956	254,410
1912.....	12	850			92,498	19,332		4,501		39,835	97,588	254,258
1913.....	13	850			52,927	23,250		3,186		18,647	66,045	164,055
1914.....	13	850			130,166	11,529		211		16,378	71,021	237,634
1915.....	13	962			116,553	15,069		204	1,798	32,190	107,578	279,161
1916.....	14	868			60,923	18,372		2,561	3,743	47,409	73,029	223,158
1917.....	15	*788			65,760	13,586		2,699	1,883	38,456	148,319	292,219
1918.....	15	*889			123,322	16,013		6,828	4,994	38,759	161,727	374,216
1919.....	14	1,153			184,945	19,661	3,624	2,656	2,672	36,559	117,303	398,877
1920.....	15	954			90,869	37,403	2,198	3,123	1,218	18,068	177,679	334,392
1921.....	13	1,109			40,018	18,599	2,722	445	498	45,033	124,457	234,765
1922.....	13	1,091			100,615	7,080	5,591	1,805	1,050	24,673	203,555	362,055
1923.....	13	900			131,731	8,863	2,885	499	418	31,967	145,973	338,863
1924.....	13	941			144,732	9,511	1,361	1,301	214	26,907	181,338	390,967
†1925.....	13	1,067			77,785	17,811	1,657	2,457	700	38,029	127,226	76,352
†1925.....					81,149	19,185	1,657	2,603	713	39,168	130,083	348,866
†1926.....	15	1,129			82,307	17,878	966	1,750	764	30,153	170,580	350,786
†1926.....	15	1,129			82,357	17,878	966	1,750	764	30,209	210,064	407,515

\*Approximately.

NOTE re 1925 and 1926 figures.—†Pack of fish caught at Skeena River regardless where canned. ‡Pack at Skeena River regardless where caught.

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923-1924, 1925 and 1926 include transfers from other districts.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON FROM FISH CAUGHT AT RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET, 1881 TO 1926 STATEMENT No. 4

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sock-eye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.											
1881																	
1882	1																5,635
1883	1																10,780
1884	2																20,383
1886																	
1886	1																15,000
1887	2																11,203
1888	2																20,000
1889	2																25,704
1890	2																32,961
1891	2																34,924
1892	2																15,126
1893	2																35,266
1894	2																39,351
1895	3																58,579
1896	4																107,468
1897	6																40,207
1898	6																104,711
1899	6																71,079
1900	6																75,413
1901	6																66,840
1902	6																75,498
1903	5																75,530
1904	5											358		61			101,972
1905	6																91,064
1906	8											66					132,878
1907	8											6,240	700	(Pk. & Ch.)			105,564

74,019 (Other varieties 1,479)

Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye

101,542

(11

Red &

Wh.Spr.

(351 Red

& Wh.

Spr.)

181

750

90,713

132,631

97,874

6,240

700

(Pk. & Ch.)

1908.....	8					74,452	1,254					9,505	4,679 (Pk. & Ch.)		89,890	
1909.....	8					102,527	1,087					1,400	300 (Pk. & Ch.)		105,314	
1910.....	8					141,921	383					2,075	19		144,308	
1911.....	8					105,763	1,317					8,287	6,411	5,288	127,066	
1912.....	8					120,217	1,452		468			11,095	11,723	4,843	158,798	
1913.....	8					79,345	1,589					3,708	4,287	2,015	90,944	
1914.....	*7					89,890	560					7,789	5,784	5,023	109,052	
1915.....	8					162,051	1,022					7,115	2,964	5,387	179,431	
1916.....	9					58,192	1,033		389			15,314	3,567	20,144	112,629	
1917.....	10	815				75,326	715		102			9,124	8,065	16,101	4,325	113,758
1918.....	10	815				68,447	957	85	367			12,074	29,542	6,729	10,736	128,937
1918.....						<i>66,842</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>367</i>			<i>12,074</i>	<i>29,542</i>	<i>6,729</i>	<i>10,736</i>	<i>127,532</i>
1919.....	11	916				73,754	967	234	241		2	9,038	6,538	7,089	13,053	110,736
1919.....						<i>72,072</i>	<i>967</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>241</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>9,038</i>	<i>6,538</i>	<i>7,089</i>	<i>13,053</i>	<i>109,234</i>
1920.....	10	1,044				142,793	1,537	81	190			2,922	26,189	1,226	174,938	
1920.....						<i>133,245</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>190</i>			<i>2,922</i>	<i>26,189</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>165,390</i>	
1921.....	10	1,215				50,849	386		44			4,055	3,055	173	58,562	
1921.....						<i>49,729</i>	<i>406</i>		<i>44</i>		<i>97</i>	<i>4,784</i>	<i>5,336</i>		<i>60,569</i>	
1922.....	10	1,131				68,818	216	69	38	82		1,145	24,311	311	94,990	
1922.....						<i>66,518</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>82</i>		<i>1,145</i>	<i>24,311</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>92,690</i>	
1923.....	10	1,172				118,502	230	256	113			1,526	10,057	3,246	133,930	
1923.....						<i>112,350</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>113</i>			<i>1,626</i>	<i>10,057</i>	<i>3,246</i>	<i>127,778</i>	
1924.....	10	963				91,764	215	261	149		32	1,886	15,103	4,908	114,318	
1925.....	11	1,127				201,186	344	311	116		10	4,887	7,675	11,501	226,030	
1925.....						<i>170,581</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>57</i>			<i>4,866</i>	<i>8,625</i>	<i>11,477</i>	<i>196,132</i>	
1926.....	12	1,483				89,866	535	249	160		27	10,348	8,493	14,690	124,341	
1926.....	12	<i>1,483</i>				<i>74,629</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>142</i>		<i>11</i>	<i>7,448</i>	<i>13,503</i>	<i>11,751</i>	<i>108,146</i>	

NOTE.—Figures shown in black are packs from fish caught at Rivers Inlet or Smiths Inlet. Figures in black for years previous to 1918 are actual packs. Figures shown in *italic*, 1918 to 1926, are actual packs irrespective of where fish taken and not including fish shipped out for canning in other districts.

\*1914 figures include Rivers Inlet pack only, no figures being available for Smiths Inlet for that year.

NOTE.—Re column "Varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet." For the years this column is utilized, figures of the different varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet were not available, and had to be shown as a total. Sockeye for these years are shown under their proper heading.

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 include transfers from other districts.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON IN THE FRASER RIVER DISTRICT—1876 TO 1926

STATEMENT No. 5

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoos	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876.....	3	Particulars not available.					Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.									9,847
1877.....	5	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64,387
1878.....	8	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	105,101
1879.....	7	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50,490
1880.....	7	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42,155
1881.....	8	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	142,516
1882.....	11	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	199,104
1883.....	13	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	109,701
1884.....	6	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38,437
1885.....	6	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	89,617
1886.....	11	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	99,177
1887.....	12	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	130,088
1888.....	12	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	76,616
1889.....	16	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	303,875
1890.....	16	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	241,889
1891.....	11	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	178,954
1892.....	11	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	79,715
1893.....	21	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	457,797
1894.....	20	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	363,967
1895.....	21	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400,368
1896.....	29	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	356,984
1897.....	35	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	860,459
1898.....	35	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	256,101
1899.....	41	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	510,383
1900.....	48	"					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	316,522
1901.....	49	3,832	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	990,313	
1902.....	42	2,685	"			293,477	Other Varieties: 33,618								327,095	
1903.....	35	3,101	"			204,809	2,084: (Red and White Spring)			25,728			4,504		237,125	
1904.....	23	2,224	"			72,688	9,482: (Red and White Spring)			45,667			1,066		128,903	

1905.....	38	2,770				837,489	5,507: (Red and White Spring)				30,836	3,304		877,136
1906.....	24	1,746				183,007	6,503	1,020			34,413	15,543 (Pk.&Ch.)		240,486
1907.....	18	1,726				59,815	3,448	557			35,766	63,530 (Pk.&Ch.)		163,116
1908.....	16	1,374				63,126	1,427	18			24,198	415 (Pk.&Ch.)		89,184
1909.....	38	2,688				542,248	1,428				21,540	1,987 (Pk.&Ch.)		567,203
1910.....	21	1,577				133,045	1,018	8,925			27,855	128	52,177	223,148
1911.....	15	1,396				58,487	7,028	6,751			39,740	142,101	47,237	301,344
1912.....	15	1,430			2	108,784	14,655	8,373			38,574	574	12,961	173,921
1913.....	35	2,560			2	684,596	3,573	49			11,648	9,973	22,220	732,050
1914.....	20	2,656				185,483	9,485	14,000			38,639	6,057	74,726	328,390
1915.....	22	2,616				89,040	15,388	3,532		31	34,114	128,555	18,539	289,119
1916.....	21	2,240				27,394	11,096	9,217	3,096	33	24,580	840	30,184	106,440
1917.....	29	2,626	8			123,614	10,197	18,916	4,944	7	25,895	134,442	59,973	377,988
1918.....	18	1,582	19	1		16,849	15,192	579	24,274	3,760	635	40,111	18,388	206,003
1919.....	14	1,337	24	1		29,628	14,519	704	3,592	15,613	328	39,253	39,363	158,718
1920.....	11	1,288	28			44,598	19,961	2,188	2,204	4,488	34	22,934	12,839	132,860
1921.....	13	1,437	25			35,900	11,360	467	5,480	1,323	8	29,978	8,178	103,917
1922.....	10	1,296	17			48,744	10,561	2,433	3,867	812	5	23,587	29,578	137,482
1923.....	11	964	25			29,423	3,854	664	3,615		15	20,173	63,645	224,637
1924.....	9	969	48			36,200	2,982	592	4,056	1,757	65	21,935	31,968	209,050
1925.....	10	969	50			31,523	7,335	873	25,482	5,107	45	36,717	99,800	272,903
1926.....	10	1,063	59			83,589	11,703	1,099	20,130	14,036	39	21,782	32,256	273,129

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 include transfers from other districts.

## MARINE AND FISHERIES

STATEMENT No. 6

## PACK OF CANNED SALMON OF PUGET SOUND FROM 1887 TO 1926

Year	Number of canneries operated	Spring	Sockeye	Cohoe	Chum	Pink	Steel-head	Total
1887		Particulars of varieties not available.						22,000
1888	4							21,975
1889	2	240		7,480	1,145	2,890		11,674
1890	1	1,000		3,000	4,000			8,000
1891	2	382	5,538	5,869	3,093	5,647		20,529
1892	2	86	2,954	7,206	16,180			26,426
1893	3	1,200	47,852	11,812	11,380	17,530		89,331
1894	3		41,781	22,418	22,152	9,049		95,400
1895	7	1,542	65,143	50,865	38,785	23,633		179,968
1896	11	13,495	72,979	82,640	26,550			195,664
1897	12	9,500	312,048	91,900	23,310	57,268		494,026
1898	18	11,200	252,000	98,600	38,400			400,200
1899	19	24,364	499,646	101,387	31,481	252,733		919,611
1900	19	22,350	229,800	128,200	89,100			469,450
1901		Particulars of varieties not available.						1,380,590
1902	21	30,049	372,301	85,817	93,492			581,659
1903	22	14,500	167,211	103,450	12,001	181,236		478,488
1904	13	14,441	109,264	118,127	49,656			291,488
1905	24	1,804	825,453	79,335	41,057	70,992		1,018,641
1906	16	8,139	178,748	94,497	149,218			430,602
1907	14	1,814	93,122	119,372	50,249	433,423		698,080
1908	22	95,210	170,951	128,922	47,607	6,075		448,765
1909	11	13,019	1,097,904	143,133	53,688	370,993		1,632,949
1910	24	10,064	248,014	162,755	146,942	108		567,883
1911	15	21,823	127,761	256,124	104,321	1,046,992		1,557,029
1912	20	20,252	184,680	149,727	60,760	700		416,125
1913	22	1,234	1,673,099	61,019	56,225	791,886		2,583,463
1914	31	26,044	335,230	151,893	278,801	892		792,860
1915	41	28,466	64,548	180,783	411,724	583,649		1,269,206
1916	32	37,030	84,637	155,832	427,878	1,887		707,278
1917	45	57,543	411,538	114,276	216,285	1,124,884		1,921,554
1918	32	63,366	50,723	235,860	267,538	6,605	106	624,198
1919	35	68,542	64,346	210,883	525,541	421,215	5,076	1,295,626
1920	11	25,846	62,654	24,502	48,849	4,669		166,520
1921	23	25,567	102,967	89,412	30,831	404,713		653,490
1922	16	20,615	48,566	111,711	65,552	2,225		248,729
1923	18	15,777	47,402	122,000	97,081	475,849	29	758,138
1924	12	19,968	69,369	87,879	134,360	5,945	128	317,649
1925	23	28,268	106,064	171,587	41,635	555,848	141	903,543
1926		27,763	44,569	120,846	112,411	2,125	63	307,778

STATEMENT No. 7

## STATEMENT OF HALIBUT LANDINGS—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1913 TO 1926

Year	Cwts.
1913	223,465
1914	214,444
1915	194,896
1916	123,062
1917	113,529
1918	186,229
1919	210,777
1920	238,770
1921	325,368
1922	293,184
1923	334,667
1924	331,382
1925	318,240
1926	315,095

## CONDITIONS ON SPAWNING GROUNDS

*Queen Charlotte Islands.*—In the Masset Inlet area there is a small run of sockeye in May and June which apparently maintains itself each year. This in the past has never been fished to any extent commercially. The fish are of good size. The Queen Charlotte area is not an important one from the standpoint of sockeye. The season of 1926 brought the usual large run of pinks salmon to the Masset area. This occurs only in alternate years and the 1926 run was well up to expectations and although approximately 200,000 cases were packed, an ample supply of spawning fish reached the upper areas. Speaking generally the east coast of the Islands was fairly well seeded with pinks and chums although the former variety were rather late in arriving. On the west coast, however, the spawning grounds were not found to be in such satisfactory condition apart from those streams north of Rennel Sound.

*Naas River.*—The supply of sockeye on the spawning grounds was found to be considerably smaller than the preceding year and even when compared to the brood years the quantity was considered far from adequate. The supply of spring salmon, however, was a satisfactory one although the coho run was practically a failure from the standpoint of the seeding of the spawning grounds.

*Skeena River.*—The run of sockeye to the spawning grounds of Babine Lake, although not as large as some years, was found to be very encouraging and should be amply sufficient to provide a return equal to if not greater than the average. The inspecting officer mentioned particularly the number of runts found amongst the parent sockeye this year. While the appearance of these small fish is not an unusual occurrence, yet indications would seem to point to the fact that during the season 1926 the proportion was greater than usual.

At Lakelse Lake the run of sockeye was a most satisfactory one.

The inspection of the Ecstahl River area showed adequate numbers of spawning fish.

Conditions at Shawatlans Creek were found unusually satisfactory and there is no doubt but that the closing of this stream for the sockeye cycle has been the means of restoring the run.

*Central Division.*—Taking this district as a whole the spawning conditions were found to be encouraging. There was some fear at the commencement of the season that owing to the conditions of the streams there would not be sufficient water to permit the fall varieties particularly to pass up but at the time the salmon arrived the rain also came and permitted the salmon to make the ascent easily. The Inspecting officer feels that the spawning grounds are better seeded this season than for four years at least. This applies to sockeye, pinks, chums, and cohoes.

*Bella Coola and Kimsquit.* The streams in the vicinity of Bella Coola have received a plentiful supply of sockeye, springs and pinks particularly and the spawning grounds of the Kimsquit area were found to be in a satisfactory condition with the exception of pinks, the sockeye and chum varieties being well up to the average. The conditions were considerably less satisfactory, however, along Burke and Dean Channels. These sections must receive closer attention in the future and it will probably be found necessary to close several of the streams entirely for a time.

*Rivers Inlet.* The pack of sockeye on the Inlet during the season has been a fair average and there was found to be an ample supply of spawning salmon of this variety in most of the streams emptying into Owekano lake. The Overseer, in his report, observes as follows:—

“I consider the Department justified in taking an optimistic view for the future of the industry on Rivers Inlet. The improved methods at

the hatchery, increased weekly closed times during the fishing season, early closing to allow the remaining salmon to enter the lake unmolested, is in my opinion solving the problem of conservation."

The Provincial Inspecting Officer in his report observes in part as follows:—

"I am of the opinion that the favourable conditions which were noted on all the tributaries, especially those at the head of the lake, showed clearly that a run of sockeye of greater proportion returned to the Inlet than was the case in 1921 and 1922. Not only did the packers put up a larger pack but the spawning beds showed a corresponding increase. Since the spawning beds in the brood years contained a run of only moderate proportions it must be assumed that in assisting the natural spawning by replenishing the rivers and creeks with millions of eggs from the hatchery added to which millions of young fry are turned loose into them each year, the Dominion Fisheries authorities have at last found a solution to the difficulty of ensuring an increase in the run of sockeye each year."

It will be remembered that owing to the large number of fishing boats licensed during the season it was necessary to increase the weekly closed period by nine hours. Undoubtedly the conditions at Rivers Inlet are satisfactory.

*Smiths Inlet.* Again this season there was an excellent showing of parent sockeye salmon on the spawning grounds although the pack was quite a large one. Here, as in Rivers Inlet, the fishing has become more intensive during recent years, which necessitates a shorter fishing season. In view, however, of the powers vested in the British Columbia administration there should be no difficulty in taking care of the situation.

*Alert Bay District.* The principal sockeye stream in this area is the Nimpkish river. The enforcement of the 72-hour weekly closed season has again permitted the necessary escapement of parent fish to the spawning areas. The beds were well seeded. In this connection it is interesting to note that the B.C. Fishing and Packing Company has reopened its hatchery on Nimpkish lake. The supply of springs was satisfactory although in view of it being an off year for coho there was not a large supply of this variety. An ample supply of chums ascended the river. The conditions at this point are particularly gratifying in view of the fact that 26 drag-seines operated in the river and 45 purse-seines fished along the shores on both sides of the river. Taking the district as a whole it is well stocked with salmon during the season. The run of pinks was very good.

*Quathiaski District.* The supply of sockeye was not as good as expected but there was an ample supply of pinks and chums and cohoes to take care of the spawning requirements.

*Comox District.* The varieties found in this area are pinks, chums, cohoes, and steelhead. Owing to the unusually heavy rains which came just at the right moment a plentiful supply of all these varieties succeeded in reaching the spawning grounds.

*Pender Harbour District.* This is also almost entirely frequented by fall salmon although a small run of sockeye ascends each year the Sauchen-Auch river. The catch at this point was very small, approximately only 3,000 fish, and it is estimated that between 18,000 and 19,000 passed through the fishway to the spawning grounds. Owing to 1926 being the off year for pinks the run was much lighter than the previous season although comparing favourably with the brood year. Owing to the timely arrival of the rains most of the pinks were able to reach the spawning grounds. The same thing applied very largely to the chums.

*Nanaimo District.* Here again the heavy rains resulted in the streams being in flood at the time of the arrival of the pinks, chums and cohoes, and the streams were well provided with spawning fish.

*Cowichan District.* The Cowichan river is the principal stream in this area. In October there was a splendid run of spring salmon. Previous to that time there had been excellent fishing in the vicinity of the mouth of the river, springs weighing from 40 to 60 pounds being taken by anglers and provided excellent sport. The spring run of steelhead trout was splendid and the spawning grounds should be well taken care of. The run of chums was not up to expectations but a very large percentage was able to reach the spawning grounds. The sport fishing in the district was very good.

*Alberni District.* The outstanding feature in this area was undoubtedly the large run of sockeye salmon to the Sproat and Stamp rivers. It is reported on good authority that years ago there was a fair run of this variety to these two streams but some seasons owing to the water conditions at Stamp Falls it has been impossible for the salmon to pass over on their way to Great Central lake. In addition there was for many years a dam across the river at the site of the old paper mill which prevented the ascent of the fish to the Sproat Lake spawning grounds. In 1915 a portion of the dam was removed which permitted the fish to ascend. During the seasons 1921-2-3-4-5 the boundary at the head of Alberni canal was placed sufficiently far out to prevent the fishing for these runs in order that they might be built up to their original condition of productivity. Also since 1921 an effort has been made by means of planting eyed sockeye eggs in the Sproat and Great Central areas to further assist in restoring the large quantities of sockeye. Whether it is due to one or other of these causes or that all contributed, the fact remains that during the season 1926 there was an unusually large run of sockeye to both the Sproat and the Stamp rivers, the run commencing about the 1st of May and lasting right through until approximately August 15. The water conditions at Stamp Falls prevented the fish from passing up but by means of dip nets and a crew of men 11,000 were passed safely over the obstruction. Unfortunately thousands died below the falls unspawned. It is the intention during 1927 to install a suitable fishway at this point which will permit all varieties of fish to easily ascend.

An unusual phase during the season was the appearance of a considerable number of pink salmon which ascended Sarita, Nahmint, Anderson and Toquart Rivers. As far as our records go there is no report of their ever having been any number of this variety in the Barclay Sound district.

The catch of chum salmon was very considerably less than that of the preceding season. The reason was not that there were not as many fish but was due to the fact that the rains came at the right moment and permitted a much smaller percentage of the run being taken by the fishermen. The streams were all well seeded with this variety.

The run of chums to the Nitinat district was approximately the same as 1925 and a good supply succeeded in reaching the spawning areas.

*Clayoquot Sound.*—The only sockeye streams in this area are the Kennedy River and the Medgin River. A very satisfactory catch of sockeye was taken principally in the vicinity of the Kennedy River. A good supply reached the spawning grounds in Kennedy Lake and the upper reaches of the Medgin River. The quantities of chums, pinks and cohoes were also found to be satisfactory in this area.

*Nootka District.*—Chums, springs, cohoes and pink salmon compose the run to this area. The quantity of cohoes and pinks was small. The fall run of spring salmon practically all is able to reach the spawning grounds. The

rains made it possible for a considerable portion of the chums to also pass up the streams and seeding generally of the area with this variety was satisfactory. This applies particularly to Camp Bay Stream, Deserted Creek, Conuma River, Marvins Bay Stream, Owas-Sit-sa River, and Garden Creek.

*Kyúquot District.*—The supply of chums and cohoes on the spawning grounds was found to be fair but the springs were few in number. On the whole the district is only fairly well seeded.

*Quatsino District.*—There is a small supply of creek sockeye in the district but the main quantity of salmon is of the fall variety, the largest proportion being chums. The area was some years ago quite intensively fished for the pink salmon but during recent seasons the operations have been small and it is hoped that the runs will shortly show the effects of the less intensive fishing, although there was a considerably increased quantity of gear in these waters during the season of 1926.

#### FRASER RIVER WATERSHED

The conditions found in the section above Hells Gate show improvement over past seasons in certain sections since the failure of the big four year run.

In the Stuart Lake District the sockeye salmon run was not as large as the previous year but with the exception of 1925 was the largest observed for a good many seasons. In Kynoch Creek, emptying into the Middle River, 250 spawning sockeye were counted where for years previous practically none had been seen. Fortunately the sockeye arrived some days before the Indians expected them and as a result they practically all succeeded in reaching their spawning grounds. While the observance of 250 spawning fish in one stream does not sound particularly encouraging at the same time compared to many seasons past it is most gratifying and would appear to show that some returns are being obtained from the fish cultural operations which have been conducted so intensively and by newer methods during the past five years in the district.

The run of spring salmon to the Stuart Lake district was unusually good.

Whitefish, in the Prince George district generally in the larger lakes, appear to be plentiful, some having been taken weighing as much as 10 pounds.

Particular attention was paid this year to the Francois Lake area. The evidence obtained would appear to show that years ago there was an excellent run of sockeye but practically none has been found for a number of seasons past according to the old Indians and Hudsons Bay employees who have been many years in the district. This year, however, quite a run of sockeye, comparatively speaking, passed up into the district and Indians are reported as having taken a number at the mouth of Uncha Creek in trout nets. These were in excellent condition.

In the Bowron River the fishery officer observed at least 600 sockeye on the spawning beds. While this is very small number considering the size of the area, at the same time in view of conditions found during the past few years it is highly encouraging. For the past three years practically no spawning sockeye have been found.

The run of sockeye to the Horsefly River, a tributary of Quesnel Lake, is reported as being the best for several years. At least 600 sockeye were seen in the river, which is encouraging in view of the fact that for the past four years, apart from an odd fish, there has been practically none of this variety noticed.

The reports received from the Chilcotin district are of no particular value in view of the lack of information with which the knowledge gained during 1926 can be compared. While the Indians took as many as 500 sockeye it is felt that the run was not as good as the preceding year for instance. The local fishery officer estimates the number as comparing favourably with the quantity arriving four years previously.

It is the conditions which were found on the Shuswap area which have given reason for encouragement. In 1922, 2,320,000 sockeye eggs were deposited by the Harrison Box method in Eagle River, a tributary to Shuswap Lake. This year although the river was fenced only two sockeye were taken. At Adams River, however, and Little River, two miles distant, an unusually large run of sockeye arrived in the early part of October. Four years previously it was estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 sockeye parents spawned in Adams River. This season it is conservatively estimated that there were at least half a million spawning fish in Adams River between the canyon and the mouth, a distance of approximately seven miles, and in addition there were undoubtedly several hundred thousand spawned in Little River between Big and Little Shuswap Lakes. It is impossible to say whether this large return was the result of the planting of eyed eggs in the Eagle River four years previously or were the progeny of the 20 odd thousand spawning fish found in the brood year. When this unusually large quantity of sockeye was observed at the mouth of the Fraser they were found to be of inferior quality compared to the early run as the skin was discoloured, although apart from this feature the canned product was fair. The run was followed closely and it was found that all of it turned up the North Thompson River and proceeded to the Shuswap area. Unfortunately it was not possible to determine from what direction these fish approached the Fraser River. None was taken in the traps on Juan de Fuca Straits although several thousand were reported from the traps in the vicinity of Point Roberts. None was reported as having been taken at Deepwater Bay near Seymour Narrows but two weeks previous to these fish entering the Fraser River proper they were observed in English Bay just outside of Vancouver Harbour and the fishermen were obtaining good catches. Unfortunately there was no money available this year for carrying on the tagging operations. Had these been continued at Deepwater Bay and the traps in Juan de Fuca Straits it is felt that some interesting information might have been obtained.

It is interesting to note that although this late large run of salmon were observed by the fishery officers miles below Hells Gate on the way up the Fraser River, very few were seen at Hells Gate itself although all got through, which demonstrates that conditions at the Gate were quite satisfactory at the time these fish arrived. The local fishery guardian, Mr. T. E. Scott, in this connection observes as follows:—

“It is stated that more sockeye passed on to the spawning grounds than for many years. It is also to be recorded that less salmon were in view than any previous season at Hells Gate.”

Again this year in the Seton-Anderson Lake district quite a considerable number of spawning sockeye were observed, the number being, however, smaller than in 1925.

It is estimated that the number of salmon taken by the Indians of the Westminster, Lytton, Kamloops and Williams Lake Agencies was as follows:—

Sockeye.. . . . .	5,600
Springs.. . . . .	6,700
Cohoes.. . . . .	4,500
Chums.. . . . .	1,500

Mr. Scott observes with regard to his district that from the numbers seen during the season he is led to believe that the sturgeon are increasing rapidly.

The run of sockeye to the Birkenhead river has been well maintained. The Superintendent of the Pemberton Hatchery states that the run of 1926 was considerably larger than that of 1925 although it is difficult to compare it with four years previous owing to the fact that in 1922 the water was high through-

out all the season which brought the fish in with a rush and made the estimating of the quantity considerably more difficult. He feels, however, that the quantity very nearly, if not quite, equals that of 1922.

The Harrison Lake examination showed that Morris creek, the principal sockeye spawning grounds, contained more of this variety than had been observed for a number of years past. These were all permitted to spawn naturally as the hatchery was not in operation. The Indians report as having seen more of this variety of salmon passing up the Harrison River rapids than for a considerable number of seasons past. This also applies to the quantity of spring salmon.

There was an average supply of spawning sockeye to Cultus lake although owing to the operations of the Biological Board none was permitted to pass up into the lake and spawn naturally. All the eggs were taken and placed in the hatchery.

An examination of the Pitt Lake district also showed an excellent seeding of sockeye. Undoubtedly the supply at that point is at least being maintained. The Superintendent of the hatchery observes as follows:—

“I may say that the run of sockeye this year in comparison with former years was much bigger.”

At Indian river, at the head of Burrard inlet, and the streams at the head of Howe sound, the salmon runs which are all of the fall variety, were a fair average.

The season 1926 was that in which there were practically no pinks running to the Fraser river system. They run in alternate years only and then in considerable numbers.

Generally speaking conditions in the Fraser river were found to be fairly satisfactory.

## APPENDIX 2

## REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD FOR 1926

By J. J. COWIE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

The board has charge of and controls the work at the scientific stations. It meets once a year or oftener at such times and places as are found necessary. A committee known as the Executive Committee supervises and carries out the undertakings involved in the policies formulated by the board. Sub-committees on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have immediate supervision, under the central executive, of the activities of the boards.

## STAFF OF WORKERS AT THE RESPECTIVE STATIONS

## BIOLOGICAL STATION, AT ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

The station was opened for workers in residence on June 1, and closed September 15.

*Investigators*

The following is a list of the investigators who were at the station during the season, the subjects upon which they were engaged, and the duration of their stays:—

Miss Margaret G. Allan, Dalhousie University; June 3 to August 31; illustration of marine alga.

Prof. B. P. Babkin, Dalhousie University; June 18 to August 20; physiology of the digestive tract in fishes.

Miss Helen I. Battle, University of Western Ontario; June 17 to September 3; upper lethal temperatures and temperature coefficient of death rate in elasmobranch tissues.

Mr. S. A. Beatty, Queen's University; June 9 to August 24; chemistry of fish muscle.

Dr. H. P. Bell, Dalhousie University; June 3 to September 3; succession of algal forms in tide pools.

Mr. A. F. Chaisson, University of St. Francis Xavier's College; June 5 to August 25; lethal effects of extreme salinities on tissues of fish.

Dr. C. J. Connolly, University of St. Francis Xavier's College; August 16 to August 21; copepoda parasitic on crustacea.

Miss C. Helen Craw, University of Toronto; July 15 to September 13; anatomy of the nervous system of the skate.

Miss Viola M. Davidson, High School of Commerce, Toronto; June 21 to August 18; causation of diatom maxima.

Mr. D. Cecil B. Duff, University of Toronto; June 4 to August 23; resistance of fish to certain pathogenic organisms.

Dr. A. H. Gee, University of Toronto; July 5 to September 6; spoiling organisms in haddock muscle.

Mr. F. R. Hayes, Dalhousie University; June 10 to July 13; salinity and temperature tolerance for fry of Atlantic salmon.

Mr. J. M. Harvey, University of Toronto; June 3 to August 16; the effect of high intensity of light on marine copepods.

Miss Jean T. Henderson, McGill University; July 13 to September 3; effect of temperature on the heart beat in schizopods.

Dr. A. G. Huntsman, June 18 to July 15, July 23 to July 31, August 15 to August 31, September 8 to September 20; post mortem changes in the flesh of fishes.

Mr. G. W. Jeffers, University of Toronto; May 13 to 25; September 8 to September 15; experiments with smelt eggs; hydrogen ion concentration in haddock flesh.

Dr. A. B. Klugh, Queen's University; June 4 to September 10; the measurement of light; survey of Chamcook lake.

Mr. L. W. Koch, Queen's University; June 4 to July 1; culture of Rotifera.

Dr. A. H. Leim, April 24 to May 20, May 31 to July 5, July 13 to July 31, August 16 to October 1; suitability of Quill lake water for development of carp eggs; effect of handling on rigor mortis of haddock.

Dr. J. J. R. Macleod, University of Toronto; June 22 to September 20; carbohydrate metabolism in fishes.

Miss Emma C. Odell, Macdonald College; June 21 to September 15; phototropism of various marine copepods.

Mrs. K. F. Pinhey, McGill University; June 26th to August 7; effect of temperature on the respiration of flounders.

Dr. G. B. Reed, Queen's University; July 15 to July 31; autolytic and bacteriological decomposition of fish.

Miss C. E. Rice, Queen's University; June 5 to August 21; autolytic and bacteriological decomposition in lobster.

Mr. S. J. Sanderson, Queen's University; June 8 to August 20; autolytic and bacteriological decomposition in haddock.

Mr. T. R. Sarjeant, University of Toronto; June 30 to September 6; rates of growth of internal organs of haddock in relation to growth of the body as a whole.

Mr. W. W. Simpson, University of Toronto; June 22 to August 28; carbohydrate metabolism of fishes.

Mr. E. E. Watson, McGill University; June 5 to August 20; salinity titrations; effect of damming Passamaquoddy bay.

Miss Nelda Wright, University of Western Ontario; June 26 to August 27; diatoms in the fish food cycle.

#### *General Investigations*

Weekly and monthly collections of plankton and hydrographic material at a number of established stations in Passamaquoddy bay, St. Croix river, the Bay of Fundy, etc., were continued. Daily records of the temperature of air and water, which have been taken for several years at St. Andrews, were continued.

#### *Field Investigations*

The *Edward E. Prince* spent the summer along the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia. In addition to obtaining hydrographic, planktonic and other material, an extensive fish tagging program was carried out. 8,333 fish were measured, scales taken and tagged. Of these 1,700 were mackerel, 3,714 cod, 2,749 haddock, 162 pollock, and 8 cusk. To date, December 31, the following numbers of tags have been returned: 6 mackerel, 239 cod, 16 haddock, and 1 pollock.

The study of the currents along this part of the coast by means of drift bottles was also continued. During the summer four lines were run from Cape Forchu bell buoy southwest a distance of 30 miles, at four-week intervals, and five lines from Brazil Rock over a course S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. a distance of 50 miles, at three-week intervals; 1,469 bottles in all were put out. The returns from these

bottles, which to December 31 number 279, will tend to show what differences there may be in the course of the currents on these parts of the coast at different times during the summer.

Mr. H. C. White continued his experiments on trout planting on Forbes brook, P.E.I., the particular experiment for this season being an attempt to analyze the factors concerned in the losses of brook trout fry subsequent to planting.

Mr. F. R. Hayes carried out an investigation to define the optimum conditions for the fry of the Atlantic salmon. This was done on Crowe's brook, a branch of the Northwest Miramichi river at Seville, N.B.

During the early part of the season Dr. A. H. Leim carried on experiments in the Magaguadavic river, near St. George, N.B., the object being to increase the number of smelt fry in that river, and to continue an investigation of the limiting factors for the smelt in the Passamaquoddy region.

Mr. D. A. McKay, of Ottawa, Ont., carried on an experiment in St. Mary bay, N.S., to determine the success of planting berried lobsters in the shallow waters of that bay. Mr. McKay also carried on a search in St. Mary bay for young lobsters of one, two and three years of age.

Mr. D. C. B. Duff visited the Middleton, N.S., hatchery and made an investigation of diseased fry there to determine the cause of the disease, which was suspected to be *Octomitis*. He also investigated the conditions in the waters near Yarmouth, N.S., in connection with the report of heavy infection of trout and salmon with tape worms. Also Mr. Duff, the director, and the assistant director examined into difficulties experienced with the salmon retaining pond at St. John, N.B., and the hatchery pond at Middleton, N.S.

At the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fish Culture Branch, Dr. A. H. Leim made an investigation of White Marsh stream, near Florenceville, N.B., to determine the suitability of the locality for the establishment of a hatchery.

Dr. Leim also continued his investigations of conditions in the lakes of New Brunswick; Chamcook, Wheatons, and Grand Lake, being studied.

Mr. G. W. Jeffers carried on an investigation of the capelin on the Gaspe coast at Barachois and Newport Centre.

Mr. A. W. H. Needler, of the University of Toronto, began an investigation of the haddock, using Lockeport, N.S., as a base for operations.

Mr. G. Lyman Duff, of the University of Toronto, continued his investigation of the cod, using the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax as a base for his work.

#### *Educational Work*

From the 23rd to the 28th of August Dr. Leim conducted a course of instruction in collecting methods given at the station to seven of the hatchery officers and the district inspector of hatcheries of the Maritime Provinces.

#### *Library*

During the season there were about 575 additions to the library. Some of the most important of these were: 44 volumes of the *Zoological Record*, making that set almost complete to date; practically a complete set of the *Bulletins of the New York State Museum*; *Reports of the British Museum (Natural History) "Terra Nova" Expedition, 1910, Zoology, Vols. 1-8, and Botany, Vols. 1 and 2*; and a complete set to date of *International Revue der Gesamten Hydrobiologie u. Hydrographie*.

#### *Visitors*

Among the visitors at the station during the summer were the following: Mr. J. J. Cowie, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board; Messrs. Elmer Higgins and

O. E. Sette, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries; Mr. H. E. Tanner, of the Fisheries Experimental Station (Atlantic); Mr. James Catt, Inspector of Hatcheries for the Maritime Provinces; and Prof. A. C. Redfield, of Harvard University.

#### EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT HALIFAX, N.S.

##### *Investigations on Smoking of Fish*

Mr. Hess continued his study of the disinfectant action of smoke in the smoking of fish. Dr. Forbes attempted to determine the nature of the material in the smoke responsible for the colouring of fish, as well as the factors affecting the production of the colour. He also studied (1) the factors involved in the production of the sheen on the surface of smoked fish, and (2) the action of brining in increasing the water and salt content of the fish. Mr. Weld investigated histologically the formation of the pellicle on the surface of the fish, which protects the smoked fish from rapid drying.

##### *Investigation of Fish Freezing*

Mr. MacKay made a study of the action of brine movement on the rate of freezing of fish, and with Mr. Weld went into the question of the effect of the rate of freezing and storage on the quality of the fish as regards separation of water from the other constituents.

Mr. D. B. Finn investigated the transfer of heat from sodium chloride brine to calcium chloride brine in using the former for the freezing of fish and the latter circulating through pipe coils for cooling the former. He also determined the specific heat of haddock muscle.

##### *Investigations on Fresh Fish*

The changes in fish while being kept fresh are of importance for all branches of the industry. Mr. Dauphinee followed these changes as regards hydrogen-ion concentration, ammonia, indol, and hydrogen sulphide, in order to evolve a simple method for rapidly determining the extent of the change, which method might be used in testing commercially the freshness of fish. Dr. Dreyer in the same connection analyzed fish muscle as to its content of ammonia and trimethylamine, which are produced by decomposition. Dr. Huntsman took up the same matter while at the Station at St. Andrews, N.B., as the facilities there for getting fish fresh from the water are very much better than a Halifax. He studied the changes in hydrogen-ion concentration and in decolorizing power over methylene blue, correlating them with the changes in stiffening of the muscle.

##### *Investigations in Canning*

Mr. Ross investigated the canning of lobster paste or tomalley during the fall season in Northumberland strait, and subsequently carried through a long series of experiments in the production of the proper colour, and consistency of the paste. He developed a method for the canning of a proposed standard paste without the use of roe or any other material other than from the lobster to get the required colour, and without the use of any extraneous substance to get the proper consistency. On examination by members of the Sub-Committee on Canning, paste packed by this method was declared to be equal to the best of about two dozen different commercial packs.

Trouble experienced by the shippers of canned lobster in having shipments condemned in England because of a percentage of "springers" among the cans was looked into. An examination of the springers by Mr. Hess showed that these were in as good condition as the usual run of cans and entirely suitable for food. Experiments by Mr. Ross showed that this condition was probably due to the cans not being hot when sealed, too much air remaining in the cans.

#### *Investigations in Salting of Fish*

Apart from the consideration of brining in connection with the smoking of fish, Dr. Forbes carried through certain tests concerning the differences in the grades of salt used in the salting of fish. He determined the relative rates of penetration of Malagash and Trapani salts into the flesh of the fish and experimented with the addition of salts of lime and magnesia to Malagash salt so that a very white fish could be produced for the boneless trade.

#### *New Products*

Some attention was given to the possibilities of developing new lines for the fishing industry. Mr. Ross canned squid and crabs, and samples of the former were sent to Japan for report as to quality. Mr. H. A. Wilson dried both squid and eels and went into the possibilities of working up markets for these in Italy and in Japan. These attempts have not yet reached fruition.

#### *Development of Fishery Apparatus*

A self-feeding smoke producer for the smoking of fish has been developed at the station, largely by Dr. Forbes, and this has been used for the smoking experiments.

A small brine freezer capable of handling from one to two hundred pounds of fish per hour has been worked out largely by the director. It is for use with ice and salt for the cooling of the brine. It involves a new type of circulation past the fish, a new type of circulation through the ice-salt mixture, and a new design of centrifugal pump included in the tank, which is about three feet square.

A new method of holding the fish during brine freezing has been devised by the director. It involves freezing the fish to galvanized plates during slow immersion, the fish being held flat and below the brine in this way.

#### *General Investigations*

Weekly and fortnightly collections of plankton, and hydrographic material were continued at two of the stations established by the *Edward E. Prince* in 1925, one in Halifax harbour, and the other in Bedford basin.

Manuscript reports presented:—

Dauphinee, J. A.—Experiments on the production and the chemistry of wood smoke in connection with the fish smoking industry.

Dreyer, N.B.—Protein changes in pickled and smoked fish.

Dreyer, N.B.—Some observations on smoking fish.

Finn, D. B.—Freezing experiments.

Finn, D. B.—Determination of specific heat of fresh haddock muscle.

Forbes, J. C.—Investigation into the tensile strength of fish muscle before and after treatment.

- Forbes, J. C. and Dauphinee, J. A.—Effect of smoke on the tensile strength of fish muscle.
- Gee, A. H.—The micro-organisms responsible for the spoiling of fish muscle.
- Hess, E.—Influence of smoke and its constituents on the bacteria in the smoke curing of fish.
- Wynne, A. M.—The hydrolysis of haddock muscle by trypsin.

#### Education

A two weeks' course of instruction was given to a class of twenty-one fishery officials in April, 1926, on the curing of fish by drying and smoking and on the life histories of fishes, together with the scientific basis for the same. The instruction on the fundamental side was given at Dalhousie University by Professors McIntosh, Bronson and Bean and that on the applied side at the Experimental Station by the director assisted by Dr. Forbes and Mr. Hess.

In August, 1926, a two weeks' course for hatchery officers was conducted. Courses in anatomy and physiology of fishes, fish diseases, and fish food were given in conjunction with physics and chemistry. The instruction was given by Professor McIntosh, Dr. Huntsman and Dr. Leim.

An educator was appointed to take charge of the development and organization of the educational work and material was prepared for addresses and for general instruction, including a series of lantern slides bearing on various phases of the fishing industry.

During the year the director gave addresses at Canso, Liverpool, Yarmouth and Halifax. Dr. Forbes and Mr. Tanner lectured at Truro to the Summer School for Teachers. In the fall Mr. Tanner spoke before a teachers' convention in New Glasgow.

#### Co-operation

Further advisory committees were formed from local representatives of the fishing industry to cover the fields of smoking and canning. These have proved of very great value for the work of the station. Eight meetings of advisory committees in all were held during the year.

As previously, considerable assistance was received from both Dalhousie University and the Nova Scotia Technical College, the closeness of both institutions to the station forming a considerable asset.

#### Improvements

The north half of the upper floor of the station building was finished similarly to the remainder to form a library, a board room, a general office, a director's office, and a special laboratory. The north side of the roof of the boathouse had to be covered with ruberoid. A fence was erected between the part of the King's wharf property occupied by the Station and the remainder on the north. A motor boat of about thirty feet in length was constructed at Tiverton and put into commission during the summer. It was built from the same plans and specifications as the *Delphine* at the Atlantic Biological Station. It has been named the *Clyone* after a marine winged mollusk that forms the chief food of the whale in northern seas.

#### BIOLOGICAL STATION, NANAIMO, B.C., AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Nanaimo Station now consists of a group of five buildings located on three acres of land leased for a period of ninety-nine years from the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited. The original building erected in 1908 is now

the Biological residence building. The southeastern portion is of two stories and constitutes the residence of the workers. On the lower floor there is a common room and an office, and on the upper floor, four bedrooms. The north-western portion houses the biological laboratory, with working space for eight persons, a small library, a small photographic dark room, and in the basement, an office, a museum, a storeroom and a lavatory.

The laboratory is equipped with fresh and salt water and gas along one side. An attempt is made to heat the entire building by means of two stoves and a fire-place.

The dining-room-kitchen building is an old roughly constructed structure consisting of two small dining-rooms, a kitchen and pantry on the lower floor and one bedroom upstairs for the female help.

During the winter of 1923-24, a chemical laboratory 36 by 24 was built. This consists of one story and provides working accommodation for about five investigators. It is supplied with fresh and salt water and gas and is heated by a furnace.

A director's bungalow was erected in 1925 and a caretaker's cottage also in 1925.

The buildings are all lighted by electricity generated by a Delco plant. Negotiations are now under way with the Nanaimo Light and Power Company for the extension of the city line to the station. As stated previously, the residence contains but four bed-rooms for workers. Additional accommodation is provided by means of tents and during the past two summers six have been in use. Accommodation for summer help has also to be provided by means of tents.

In 1924 an additional three acres of land lying northwest of the original holding was leased for 99 years from the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited. Tents have been put on the land and it is hoped that in the near future a residence building and cottages for investigators with families may be erected here.

The fresh water supply for the station comes from springs on the hill side to the northwest. During this year a new concrete reservoir has been constructed. In order that this supply should be protected and reserved for the station the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited have granted to the board a ninety-nine year lease of five acres surrounding the source.

In April, 1926, the new sixty-foot motor boat was completed. It contains a 45-50 Petters oil engine and makes about 10 knots per hour. There is sleeping accommodation aboard for eight persons. A gasolene power winch has been placed on the after deck for the operation of dredges and oceanographical apparatus. Aft of the pilot house there is a small laboratory. The boat has been named the *A. P. Knight* in honour of Dr. A. P. Knight.

With the acquisition of the motor boat it has been necessary to employ an engineer throughout the year. We were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. R. G. Good, a young man who has had two years university training and who by reason of this has been able to give considerable assistance with hydrographic work and with technical work in the laboratories. Mr. Groth has been made captain and during the winter months has also acted as caretaker.

Miss E. Keighley was appointed secretary during the past year and the Director thereby relieved of much office and library routine.

The special needs of this station are:—

1. *A Residence Building.*—The present accommodation of four bedrooms is inadequate and further the lodging quarters should be entirely separate from the working quarters. Further the present dining room-kitchen building is too small and inconvenient, and there is insufficient space for accommodation of help. The quarters are very uncomfortable during the winter months.

2. *A Heating Plant.*—An attempt has been made to heat the whole biological and residence building by means of two stoves and a fire-place.\* Obviously this is impossible, but there is a limit to the number of stoves which may be set up. In conjunction with the installation of a heating system, the biological laboratory, at least, should be lined because when the building was constructed winter occupation was not contemplated and building paper was not placed between the walls so that winds blow through and the rooms are far from being comfortable.

3. *Scientific Apparatus and Publications.*—It is not necessary to specify details here.

With the appointment of the present director, this station has been open throughout the year and a number of researches have been carried out during the fall, winter and spring months in addition to those carried out during the summer.

#### *Researches*

*Systematic.*—This phase of the station's work has been carried forward by a number of workers and in a few years time it will be possible to issue a fairly complete faunal and floral list for the Pacific coast.

Dr. and Mrs. O'Donoghue have studied the Bryozoa, Nudibranchs, Edhino-derms and have commenced with the Decapod Crustacea.

Mrs. C. Berkeley is completing her account of the Annelid worms.

Mr. G. H. Wailes is continuing his exhaustive, illustrated lists of the Protozoa.

Prof. J. R. Dymond has commenced a study of the marine fish.

Rev. Robert Connell is completing a list of the seaweeds.

Other systematic studies completed during recent years have been:—

Hydroids by Dr. C. McLean Fraser, Medusae by Dr. R. E. Foerster.

Isopods by Mr. A. R. Fee, Barnacles by Mr. I. E. Cornwall.

#### *Physical and Biochemical*

Dr. F. D. White studied experimentally the limiting factors during the early life history of the gribble and teredo. He had previously carried out researches along somewhat similar lines in Scotland.

Mr. J. P. Quigley studied the physiological changes occurring when the dogfish, *Squalus sucklii* was transferred to fresh water and modified salt water. This research has a bearing upon the problem of salmon migrations.

#### *Oceanographical*

During the past summer Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Mr. C. Lucas and Dr. W. A. Clemens commenced a study of the movements of the Fraser river water in the strait of Georgia. Dr. Hutchinson has studied the distribution of the phytoplankton, quantitatively and qualitatively, in this connection. Mr. Lucas has analyzed a very large number of water samples and Dr. Clemens has studied the currents by means of drift bottles.

Temperatures and other data are now being secured from Departure Bay, one station in the strait of Georgia, in the Fraser river near New Westminster, at William Head (south end of Vancouver island), two stations near Prince Rupert, in Ladysmith harbour in connection with the oyster investigation, and along the west coast of Vancouver in connection with the salmon tagging work.

#### *Miscellaneous*

Professor J. R. Dymond has commenced a systematical study of the trout of British Columbia. There has been much uncertainty as to the status of some of the varieties and species of trout and it seemed desirable in connection with

fish cultural work to have these forms definitely delimited. Lack of funds prevented Professor Dymond from going into the field, but arrangements were made with the Fisheries Branch, the Provincial Fisheries Department, the angling associations of the province, and with various individuals whereby specimens were sent to the station. A very large amount of material and information has been received.

Mr. C. Berkeley has commenced a study of marine bacteria. The actions, conditions and existence, etc., of luminescent forms are at present occupying his attention.

Dr. and Mrs. Clemens have continued their studies of the sockeye salmon data collected by the Provincial Department of Fisheries in the Fraser river, Rivers inlet, Skeena river, and Naas river.

#### *Field Investigations*

Dr. C. McLean Fraser, assisted by Miss G. Smith, carried out a very comprehensive investigation of the four species of commercial clams in the vicinity of Sidney. This included the spawning periods, rates of growth, distribution, general surveys of clam beds, physicochemical conditions, etc.

Prof. G. J. Spencer investigated the life-history and ecology of the commercial crabs in Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver island. His results show that the mating season in 1926 occurred from April 15 to June 15 and that the close period should cover this period approximately rather than June 15 to August 15 as obtains by present regulations.

Mr. C. R. Elsey has been following closely the conditions of oyster culture in Ladysmith harbour and is obtaining a supply of spat from Japan for experimental study this summer.

Dr. H. C. Williamson has continued his studies of spring salmon migration on the west coast of Vancouver island. Tagging operations over a period of about three weeks in 1925 off Ucluelet showed that the great majority of these fish went to the Columbia river to spawn and some even going as far south as the Sacramento river, California. It seemed desirable to determine if the same distribution occurred throughout the whole season and accordingly Dr. Williamson, assisted by Mr. C. Mottley, carried out tagging operations from early March to late September, 1926. The returns are now being worked up. Mr. Mottley has made a study of the scales of all the fish tagged and in many cases has received scales from the fish when recaptured by the fishermen. Much valuable information has been obtained regarding the life-history of the salmon and data concerning the fishery.

Dr. Williamson has also been carrying out investigation of the Pacific hering, involving studies of races, rates of growth, food, spawning, extent and distribution of spawning areas, etc.

#### *Fish Cultural Investigations.*

Fish cultural investigations at Cultus Lake in charge of Dr. R. E. Foerster.

In 1924 with the appointment of Dr. R. E. Foerster a field research station was established at Cultus Lake, eighty miles east of Vancouver, for the purpose of making an intensive year-round study of the fresh water phases of the life-history of sockeye salmon. Later with the formation of the Research Committee of the board, the study was extended to include that of artificial propagation. In the latter connection the following program was approved.

1. In the fall of 1925 the entire run of sockeye to Cultus lake was intercepted, the individuals counted, proportions of the sexes determined, and then allowed to pass into the lake to spawn naturally.

2. In the fall of 1926, the entire run was again intercepted all the fish stripped and the fertilized eggs placed in the hatchery. This spring the fry will be liberated in the lake.

3. In the fall of 1927, the same procedure will be followed as in 1926 but in the following spring, the eyed-eggs will be planted in the gravel beds of the tributary streams according to the method being followed by the Superintendent of Hatcheries for British Columbia.

In each spring the young sockeye migrating seaward will be counted and thus definite data will be obtained as to the efficiency of each method of propagation. It is planned to carry out this procedure over a period of twelve years. A substantial screen fence has been constructed across the outlet of Cultus lake so as to intercept the migrating yearlings. In the spring of 1926 a test was made on the migration and over one and a quarter million yearling sockeye were counted without difficulty. Of these about 100,000 were marked by clipping off the adipose and right ventral fins.

*Fish Cultural Investigations.*—Dr. Foerster and his assistants are now engaged in counting the migrating yearlings resulting from the natural spawning of 5,400 sockeye in 1926. The run of that year consisted of 3,700 females and allowing 3,500 as an average egg production per female there were then over 10,000,000 eggs deposited on the spawning beds.

Dr. Foerster is making a very careful study of all phases of both natural and artificial propagation. In addition he is following the physico-chemical conditions in the lake and obtaining quantitative data on the food supply.

*Eagle River Counting.*—Eggs from the sockeye runs to Cultus lake in the falls of 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 were planted in Eagle river, a tributary of Shuswap lake in the Upper Fraser drainage area. In view of Dr. Foerster's familiarity with the Cultus lake race it seemed desirable that counts should be made of the fish going to the Eagle river spawning beds in 1925 and onward and an attempt was made to identify any individuals of the Cultus lake race if they appeared in Eagle river. In 1925 it was impossible to carry out the work because of lack of funds. In 1926 the necessary funds were provided and Dr. Foerster carried out arrangements for making the count. However, only four sockeye appeared. The reasons for the complete failure of the sockeye run to Eagle river in this year are not apparent at the present time. Provision is being made for continuing the work in 1927.

#### EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT PRINCE RUPERT

In March, 1926, temporary quarters were established in the basement of the Mill Boarding House at Seal Cove, which is situated on the outskirts of Prince Rupert. Arrangements here were of a very temporary nature and extensive laboratory work could not be undertaken. For this reason the work was limited to that which could be undertaken within the fish plants themselves and to the planning of the new station.

In November, 1926, the station building which is situated on the Provincial Government wharf was completed and officially opened by Mr. J. J. Cowie in the presence of the Western Sub-executive Committee and representatives of the industry. The building cost approximately \$14,000, of which \$5,000 was donated by the Provincial Government, who also granted a free site.

The building is sixty feet long by thirty-six feet wide. It is two stories high and is surmounted by a large easily accessible attic which is used for storage purposes. The main floor is concrete covered, and will eventually be partitioned off to form a museum, a laboratory for heavier apparatus, and a work shop. The second floor contains offices, library, chemical laboratory, balance room,

constant temperature room, biological laboratory and photographic dark room. It is equipped throughout with hot water heating, electric service for light and power, gas, hot and cold water, and compressed air. The station also possesses a thirty-four foot gasoline launch for the collection of material.

### *Investigations*

*Refrigeration.*—Refrigeration presented many urgent problems to the industry who were desirous of learning more of the brine freezing system. Accordingly arrangements were made with the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co. for the erection of a small brine freezing plant on their premises at Seal Cove. Funds being limited, an existing wooden tank in which the Company had unsuccessfully tried to use the brine freezing method, was remodelled. It was found necessary to thoroughly insulate the tank, to fit it with a sheet metal lining, to install a new system of brine circulation and cooling coils, and to equip it for freezing by the method of indirect immersion, using calcium chloride brine at a temperature of  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$ . By this means it was found possible to reduce the freezing time of a 30-pound fish from forty hours (which was usual in the sharp freezer) to two hours. It was hoped to be able to obtain accurate cost data from this machine, but owing to its location within the plant and to other adverse circumstances over which we had no control, this was found to be impracticable.

The installation proved highly successful in convincing the trade, which was at first skeptical, of the feasibility of the method, and of the marked superiority of the brine frozen product. At a demonstration which was attended by the leading men of the Industry, it was shown that to the naked eye, brine frozen halibut is almost indistinguishable from unfrozen fish, while the appearance of air frozen halibut is markedly inferior and extremely obvious. It was also demonstrated that upon squeezing a thawed out steak of air frozen halibut, 20 per cent of its weight was lost in the form of escaping juices. A similar experiment with brine frozen fish resulted in a loss of 5 per cent, while fresh unfrozen fish lost only 3 per cent of its weight. The reason for this loss was then shown by a microscopical examination of the muscle fibres which in the case of the air frozen fish were badly ruptured, and showed large intra cellular distentions, while in the brine frozen and fresh fish the sarcolemma was intact with a marked absence of holes and spaces in the muscle substance.

Having demonstrated this to the trade, it was decided to conduct an experiment in marketing, and thus to find the reaction of the retailer and the public to the new product. As a preliminary, a small quantity of halibut (4,000 pounds) was frozen in the new machine, and stored for about one month, after which it was shipped in 200- and 300-pound lots to various dealers in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Chicago. The fish were placed on the market in the thawed out condition and sold in competition with fresh unfrozen fish. In some cases it is known that it was sold as fresh fish at fresh fish prices, and in every case the dealer noted the marked superiority of the new product.

This exploratory work indicates that a similar effort on a larger scale would do much towards creating a demand for the new product, and at the same time points to the necessity of accurate data with regard to costs, which in these experimental stages are bound to be a little in excess of the sharp freezing method.

The station is at present occupied with the design of a new automatic type of freezer which can handle all types of fish with a minimum of depreciation and labour cost. This machine will be installed in a manner that will make possible the obtaining of all necessary engineering data as to cost of installation and cost per pound of fish frozen.

*Oils.*—The dog-fish (*Squalus sucklii*) is plentiful on the Pacific coast, and on account of its voraciousness has become a pest. Many attempts have been

made to utilize it, and thus protect more valuable food fish. Plants erected for the production of dog-fish meal and oil have never been very successful, largely because of the inadequate methods used.

The station has undertaken an examination of the production of oil and meal with a view to so improving the methods as to make the reduction of dog-fish profitable. This work is being conducted by Mr. H. N. Brocklesby.

A thorough chemical examination of the oil has been made and forwarded in a paper to the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, for publication. Amongst other things it was found that this oil lends itself very rapidly to sulphonation, a process which makes it very valuable to the leather and tanning industries, which have not used it heretofore because of its objectionable odour. This however is removed by improved processing, which also makes it more valuable for use in outside and heat resisting paints.

When hydrogenated, this oil forms an odourless, tasteless pale yellow edible fat, which could be used for food purposes. This fat could be used in the manufacture of fine toilet soaps, while the unhydrogenated oil is valuable for the production of washing powders and laundry soap. Thus numerous new markets for the oil might be found as a result of improved methods of manufacture.

Examination of the vitamin potency of the oil shows that dog-fish oil is more potent in vitamin A than is standard medicinal cod liver oil as prepared by Park Davis Co. This work was made the subject of a paper which has been forwarded to the Journal of Biological Chemistry for publication. An assay of Vitamin D is now being undertaken, both at the station and at the Manitoba Agricultural College, where Mr. F. G. Hutt is experimenting with young poultry. The results obtained will first be published in technical form, after which they will be embodied in a more general paper for the use of the trade.

*Survey of Fish Plants.*—During the summer of 1926, Mr. Pillsbury was appointed to conduct a survey of the methods and processes, which are in use at the various fish handling plants. The time at his disposal permitted of his covering the plants in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and the Skeena river.

*Museum.*—Work has also been started towards the establishment of a museum, which is to include models illustrating the evolution of methods of processing, especial emphasis being placed on the most recent advancements. Specimens of marine life from local waters have been collected, and an effort is being made to enlist the aid of halibut fishermen in this connection. Two specimens worthy of note have been obtained as a result of this.

A handsaw fish (*Plagyodius aesculapius*) caught off Anthony isle in 40 fathoms, and a prow fish (*Zaprora silenus*) caught off Sitka sound, in 60 fathoms.

#### *Season of 1927-28*

During the coming season the work planned is as follows:—

The development of a small commercial brine freezer embodying automatic features which make possible the freezing of all types of fish at low cost, and the gathering of cost data.

An experiment in the marketing of brine frozen fish.

Further study of the physical and chemical changes which occur in fish proteins during freezing and thawing.

A study of the conditions which lead to the discoloration of halibut in the holds of fishing vessels.

A study of the chemical changes in fish oils and fats which accompany the discoloration known as "rusting."

A study of the vitamin content of dog fish liver oil and its seasonal variations with special reference to Vitamin D.

A study of the glue content of reduction plant waste liquor and of a method for its recovery.

If time permits, studies of the chemical characteristics of pilchard and salmon oil will be made.

#### INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Professor C. H. O'Donoghue, of the University of Manitoba, had under his direction certain investigations in the Prairie Provinces, particularly in the Jasper Park lakes. During the summer of 1926 Dr. F. B. Adamstone was appointed as an Investigator in the Prairie Provinces. He shortly resigned and was succeeded in the fall by Mr. A. Bajkov.

Those engaged in these investigations in 1926 and their problems were:—

Mr. A. Bajkov: Fishes and plankton of the Jasper Park lakes. Limnological investigations on the Quill lakes in Saskatchewan and lake Winnipeg.

Miss Ruby Bere, University of Manitoba: The leeches of the Jasper Park lakes.

Mr. Alan Mozley, University of Manitoba: The molluscs of the Jasper Park lakes.

Mr. Ferris Neave, University of Manitoba: The insects of the Jasper Park lakes.

## APPENDIX No. 3

## NATURAL HISTORY REPORT

By Mr. ANDREW HALKETT, *Naturalist*

The main subjects summarized in the report, and which are drawn upon from material contained in previous detailed official reports, are these:—

Scallop investigations made (1) in Mahone Bay, (2) in the vicinity of Ecum Secum.

Oyster investigations made (1) in Tracadie Harbour, (2) in Ostrea Lake, (3) in various localities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in conjunction with other work.

An investigation as to how the so called slipper limpet (*Crepidula*) effects the oyster.

An examination of the condition of the quahaugs as they occur from Shediac to the limits of their range at Buctouche Bay, owing to an alleged dying of the quahaugs at Buctouche.

## SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN MAHONE BAY

There was a double purpose to be served in making the scallop observations last year in Mahone Bay. One purpose concerned the usual annual investigation as to the condition of the scallop, so as to observe to what extent it has been recovering from the strain put upon it a number of years ago; and the other was to make a large collection of the shells so that, under the supervision of Doctor Huntsman, the apparent ages of the scallops as they run in sizes may be determined.

The amount of time devoted to the investigation was consequently greater than that of any previous occasion, and the fortuitous collecting of a large series of the shells seemed to manifest, through the proportion in numbers of scallops below four inches in size to those from four inches and over, that the scallops were recovering from the strain.

In this way the time devoted to collecting and examining the shells supplemented the regular investigation, and brought certain things to light as to what the actual state of the scallop now is in Mahone Bay.

Two separate collections of the shells were made: first during June and July, and second after the interval of one month in August.

Under the first collecting (June and July) the proportion of scallops under four inches to those from four inches and over was nearly two-thirds of the whole.

Under the second collecting (August) the proportion under four inches was less than that of those from four inches and over, but this might be an indication that in the intervening time the scallops were gaining in size. The percentage of the smaller ones was  $37\frac{1}{7}$ —that of the larger  $62\frac{1}{7}$ .

Under the entire time of the collecting the proportion under four inches was about  $51\frac{5}{7}$  per cent, and of those from four inches and over about  $48\frac{2}{7}$  per cent.

But there is something else to be considered in any attempt to ascertain whether or not the scallop resource in Mahone Bay is undergoing recovery.

The observations were entered upon from three different starting points, viz:—Indian Point, Ernst Island, and Tancook, and the proportion of the smaller scallops to the larger ones, according to those starting points, differed very materially.

The first investigation starting from Indian Point was made on the 24th and 28th of June, and also on the 16th of July, and out of two hundred and ninety-six scallops obtained, two hundred and forty-eight were below four inches and forty-eight were from four inches and upwards in size.

The first investigation starting from Ernst Island was made on the 15th of July, and out of seventeen scallops obtained two were below four inches and fifteen were from four inches and upwards in size.

The first investigation starting from Tancook was made on the 8th and 12th of July, and out of eighty-nine scallops fourteen were below four inches and seventy-five were from four inches and upwards in size.

This comparison tends to show that the real recovery, as manifested by the numbers of small scallops, is at the Indian Point region, which is situated at the western end of the bay. From the Tancook starting point there were only fourteen scallops below four inches out of eighty-nine, and from the Ernst Island starting point, intermediate between Indian Point and Tancook, only two below four inches out of seventeen.

The observation, however, made at Ernst Island was apropos or by the way on return from Tancook, but it led to a fuller observation at that place when the second investigation was made.

The second investigation starting from Indian Point was made on the 16th of August, and out of one hundred and eighty-seven scallops obtained, one hundred and nineteen were below four inches and sixty-eight were from four inches and upwards in size.

The second investigation starting from Ernst Island was made on the 20th and 21st of August, and out of seventy-two scallops obtained six were below four inches and sixty-six were from four inches and upwards in size.

The second investigation starting from Tancook was made on the 25th and 26th of August, and out of one hundred and twenty-six scallops obtained eighteen were below four inches and one hundred and eight were from four inches and upwards in size.

By paralleling the smaller and larger scallops obtained on the two occasions from the three starting points an idea may more readily be had of that which is embodied in the above, thus:—

Indian Point		Ernst Island		Tancook	
Smaller	Larger	Smaller	Larger	Smaller	Larger
1st.....248	48=296	2	15=17	14	75= 89
2nd.....119	68=187	6	66=72	18	108=126

Any considerable difference in the percentage of the small scallops pertains to those obtained from Indian Point as a starting point. On the first occasion the percentage stands almost eighty-four, and on the second almost sixty-four. As the number of the small ones of those from Ernst Island and Tancook starting points is inconsiderable they are taken together. On the first occasion the percentage stands about fifteen, and on the second about twelve. This fall in the numbers of the small scallops may be accounted for owing to an increase in size in the intervening time.

Two misplaced scallops are left out of account in the above estimates.

## MARINE AND FISHERIES

## TABULATION OF RAKINGS MADE IN JUNE AND JULY

Rakings	Males*	Females	Totals
1.....	7	7	14
2.....	12	13	25
3.....	3	3	6
4.....	19	29	48
5.....	20	16	36
6.....	33	29	62
7.....	16	17	33
8.....	0	0	0
9.....	4	7	11
10.....	6	10	16
11.....	12	6	18
12.....	15	3	18
13.....	15	9	24
Rake fouled odd.....	2		2
14.....	2	1	3
15.....	6	4	10
16.....	2	2	4
17.....	6	3	9
18.....	12	12	24
19.....	19	20	39
	211	191	402

## TABULATION OF RAKINGS MADE IN AUGUST

Rakings	Males	Females	Totals
20.....	38	35	73
21.....	14	10	24
22.....	42	48	90
23.....	2	9	11
24.....	4	3	7
25.....	2	3	5
26.....	1	2	3
27.....	9	17	26
28.....	1	5	6
29.....	5	4	9
30.....	3	2	5
31.....	1	0	1
32.....	38	34	72
33.....	5	2	7
34.....	1	0	1
35.....	24	21	45
	190	195	385

Tabulation showing the numbers of yards over which the rakes were drawn and the number of scallops obtained in each raking. \* indicates that two rakes were used—otherwise one rake.

Rakings	Scallops	Yards
1.....	14	300
2.....	25	200
3.....	6	300
4.....	48	250
5.....	36	200
6.....	62	200
7.....	33	300
8*.....	0	400
9*.....	11	400
10*.....	16	600
11*.....	18	200
12*.....	18	400
13*.....	24	500
Rake fouled odd.....	2	.....
14.....	3	200
15.....	10	200
16.....	4	100
17.....	9	300
18.....	24	300
19.....	39	300
20*.....	73	800
21*.....	24	600
22*.....	90	500
23.....	11	125
24.....	7	125
25.....	5	125
26.....	3	200
27.....	26	200
28.....	6	200
29.....	9	200
30.....	5	250
31*.....	1	400
32*.....	72	450
33*.....	7	150
34*.....	1	300
35*.....	45	300
Add—misplaced.....	2	.....
	789	10,575

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN THE VICINITY OF ECUM SECUM

These investigations were commenced on the 9th and completed on the 15th of September, but the occurrence of the scallops at Ecum Secum, according to what I had been led to anticipate finding, did not come up to my expectations. I found there was nothing really special about the occurrence of the scallop there, and doubtless scores of places might be found to be equally as good.

The following is a summary of the rakings, showing the numbers of yards over which the rakes were drawn and the number of scallops obtained in each raking:—

Rakings	Scallops	Yards
1 g.c.....	0	440
2 o.f.....	2	400
3 o.f.....	0	600
4 g.c.....	33	500
5 g.c.....	15	550
6 h.c.....	0	400
7 h.c.....	0	250
8 o.f.....	0	600
9 h.c.....	0	200
10 h.c.....	8	300
11 h.c.....	3	300
12 h.c.....	34	400
13 h.c.....	19	350
14 g.c.....	18	375
15 g.c.....	0	250
16 g.c.....	74	500
17 o.f.....	1	400
18 o.f.....	0	650
19 o.f.....	0	700
20 o.f.....	0	50
21 o.f.....	0	350
	207	8,565

The following is an analysis of the above:—

In the open, facing the harbour and village of Ecum Secum, out of 8 rakings (viz. 2, 3, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21) drawn over 3,750 yards (viz. 400, 600, 600, 400, 650, 700, 50, 350) only 3 scallops were obtained.

Under more shelter on the Halifax county side, out of 7 rakings (viz. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) drawn over 2,200 yards (viz. 400, 250, 200, 300, 300, 400, 350) 64 scallops were obtained.

Under more shelter on the Guysboro county side, out of 6 rakings (viz. 1, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16) drawn over 2,615 yards (viz. 440, 500, 550, 375, 250, 500) 140 scallops were obtained.

To facilitate a better understanding of the tabulation, symbols are placed against the numbers of the rakings: o.f. signifying, in the *open facing* the harbour; h.c. on the *Halifax county* side under more shelter; g.c. on the *Guysboro county* side under more shelter.

It will be seen, as shown below, that the total number of scallops obtained for Doctor Huntsman's purpose (in the procuring of which 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  miles were dragged) was 996 or four shells short of 1,000. This means approximately 1,000 shells or 2,000 valves, thus:—

Mahone Bay—June and July 402: August 385:—Misplaced 2.....	= 789
Ecum Secum.....	= 207
	996

Whilst engaged in oyster observation at Ostrea lake I was shown a scallop shell 2 $\frac{3}{10}$  inches in length which had been taken with a spear at Widgeon Gut about the 15th of May.

#### OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN THE WEST ARM OF TRACADIE HARBOUR

In the season's work nothing proved to be more interesting than the examination as to the occurrence of the oyster in Tracadie harbour.

The data in full of this investigation are given in a previous report, but I now give a resume or condensed statement concerning the oyster as it exists in this harbour.

The body of the harbour runs off into innumerable irregularly shaped branches or arms, the most important of which as concerns the oyster is known as the West arm.

This arm has a length of about one and a third nautical miles and breadths of great irregularity, in places varying say from a fourth to half a mile. Its maximum depth may be placed at about ten feet. There is little tidal rise and fall, owing to the small entrance space connecting the arm with the main body of the harbour, which in turn is affected by the narrowness of the main entrance connecting the harbour with George Bay. The nature of the sea bed easterly is mostly composed of mud: westerly there are stones, but mud heavily charged with diatoms, is conveyed by streams (of which there are three, besides which there is a good spring reputed never to go dry) or drained off the land, and discharged practically all over the area, which is situated in an undulated spot, the land gracefully sloping on all its sides.

Observations of the West arm were made when in boats out on the water, and also by looking down upon it from a high altitude. In the latter way such an excellent view of the arm and the surrounding landscape was had that a better idea was afforded of the topographical features of this beautiful spot, and the observation of its physical or topographical environment, where the water is held by the surrounding undulated land as in a basin, was of value in my study of the oyster as it lives and thrives in this choice arm of Tracadie harbour.

As to the oyster itself, favoured as it is by much that conduces to its welfare, it is free from a great deal that in many other localities is detrimental or injurious to it, but at the same time there are, according to the present natural constitution of the arm, certain things that hinder it from being all that it might be brought to be.

The Tracadie oysters are generally more or less elongated in shape, whitish in colour and overlaid with mud, and they are almost entirely devoid of any extraneous objects. Starfishes, those inveterate enemies of the oyster, are apparently absent, a plenteous supply of fresh water renders the water brackish, and there is an abundant supply of food composed of numerous kinds of diatoms.

There is, however, over a very considerable portion of the arm, especially at the eastern portion, a deficiency of objects upon which the spat can attach itself, and this condition involves a question which has been dealt with in detail in my previous oyster report.

One striking phenomenon which this condition occasions is that many of the oysters are simply lying loose upon the sea bed without being attached to any objects at all, and the waste undoubtedly engendered owing to this is fully pointed out in the above mentioned report.

My work in the evenings was devoted to an examination of the oysters as they lay exposed in the shell valves. As the oysters in general lay open before me I saw that they were compact and full. This was on account of their having had time to recover from the impoverished appearance that shellfish in general assume during the spawning period.

But although the oysters were practically spawned out, in some there were still a few sperms remaining, but in none did I see any eggs. This was something not altogether new to me, for as late as October in the previous year at Buctouche I came across a similar instance of an oyster having sperms still in the gonad. The American oyster is protandrous (which signifies that it is first male) in so far as that the gonad is heavily charged with sperms before it is charged with eggs, but I have reason to know through close examination that after the eggs are discharged (a function which is performed in a relatively short time) many of the individual oysters still have the gonad charged with sperms, and there is I believe in regard to this question room for a close and special study.

## OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN OSTREA LAKE

The general features of Ostrea lake differ entirely from those of Tracadie harbour. It is a sort of marine pond, constituting an arm of Musquodoboit inlet, being connected with the main inlet by a narrow channel, yet it is also in its own way a natural habitat of the oyster.

This pond is at least a mile and a half long by at least a quarter of a mile broad on an average. The composition of the sea bed is largely sand and rock, depths taken were two and one-half, four and six feet, and the highest rise of the tide is about one foot. It is practically full of heavy growths of eel-grass, mare's tails, and sea-weeds. A considerable stream, which issues from a fresh water lake and empties into the pond, is the principal source of supply of fresh water, but there is another insignificant stream at the further end of the pond which is simply fed by water drained off the land.

The oysters of Ostrea Lake are of good quality, but the dense growth of eel-grass, etc., is an obstacle in the procuring of them. Samples were obtained, however, at three spots in particular, and if means could be devised of keeping down the dense vegetative growth, I am satisfied that Ostrea Lake would afford, according to its size, a good oyster supply from a limited area.

OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND  
NEW BRUNSWICK

These are divisible into two separate investigations, viz., (a) Caribou River, N.S., and (b) that part of the Strait of Northumberland, N.B., embraced between, and including, Shediac and Richibucto.

*(a) Caribou River, Pictou County, N.S.*

Little could present a greater contrast than is to be seen in a comparison of the Caribou River oysters with those of Tracadie Harbour, and the difference in their appearance is very marked. Those of Tracadie Harbour were found to be almost entirely free of objects of any kind attached to them, whereas those of Caribou River had great numbers of very small oysters attached to the larger ones. This was so much the case, and there was such a close contact of the small ones on the large, which were often so closely and intimately attached and massed together to the large ones, that it seemed to me it would be impossible to remove them without incurring great waste.

Great numbers of fine oysters were seen and examined at Caribou River, and that much profitable fishing had been engaged in was manifested by the heaps of dead oyster shells which were seen along the bank of the river.

*(b) That part of the Strait of Northumberland Embraced Between  
Shediac and Richibucto*

These investigations were largely made at wharves, canneries and packing-houses, and as I was brought in contact with parties engaged in the oyster business, through those means I gained a widened conception of the condition of the oyster as it exists between the aforementioned limits, and indeed of oysters brought in from places beyond those limits.

The following is a summary of the visits made, and wherever I went or in whatever way the examinations were made, at wharves, in barrels, or in the process of canning, in general I beheld multitudes of oysters in excellent shape.

A visit was paid to Doiron's warehouse at Shediac, where a large quantity of fine oysters which had been obtained at Shediac Bay and Aboushagan were seen.

The oysters at Bilodeau's cannery and also those at Cormier's cannery at Cocagne were inspected.

The oysters at the four packing houses at Buctouche were also inspected, at all of which there were oysters from Buctouche Bay, and at two of them oysters from the Richibucto district.

A visit was paid to Cyrille Maillet's packing house at Buctouche Bay which is distant a few miles from Buctouche town, and where oysters from Buctouche and Kouchibouguac, a place about six miles beyond St. Louis, were seen.

Oysters from Richibucto and Kouchibouguacis rivers, or neighbouring waters, were examined at C. Wilkinson's warehouse at Richibucto.

AN INVESTIGATION AS TO HOW THE SO-CALLED SLIPPER LIMPET (CREPIDULA)  
AFFECTS THE OYSTER

This investigation was incidental to the oyster investigations.

It was an outcome of a correspondence of about a year ago between the Canadian Trade Commissioner of Bristol, England, and the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service, and between the latter and this Department.

The matter in question concerned what effect the slipper limpet which attaches itself to the outside of the shell of the oyster, has upon the oyster, and it was decided that I could give the question attention in so far as it would not infringe upon that which was more immediately before me to be engaged in.

I found that instead of my search for *Crepidula* impeding the work devoted to the condition of the oyster at respective places, it was more auxiliary to it, as in any case I was constantly on the lookout for whatever extraneous objects were adhering to the oysters, and I also found that it is apparently very locally distributed, so much so that there are very many places where the oyster occurs without any evidence that at those places *Crepidula* occurs.

There are two distinct species of *Crepidula* at our Atlantic coasts, one of which is smaller and much flatter than the other, and of which only a few specimens were come across.

The larger species exists in great abundance locally. It was first come across casually whilst I was engaged in my scallop observations at Mahone Bay. On a few occasions I found it on scallops at one particular place of that bay, but there was no indication that it was there in plenty.

From that time on, and throughout rather an exhaustive examination of oysters at Ostrea lake, Tracadie harbour, Caribou river, Shediac, Cocagne, Buctouche, and Richibucto, *Crepidula* was found only at Cocagne and Buctouche.

At those two places it was found in great abundance, and not only was it found directly on the oyster, but as there were individuals of various sizes, smaller ones often adherent to the full grown ones or smaller again to these.

I do not see that actually the slipper limpet does the oyster the slightest harm. At the most it is only a competitor of the oyster. Both feed on diatoms, and as there is wherever I have investigated a plentiful supply of diatoms to meet the needs of the two there seems to be nothing to indicate that the slipper limpet is in anyway a parasite, and if not then it would seem that no real harm to the oyster can be occasioned through it.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE QUahaUGS AS THEY OCCUR FROM  
SHEDIAC TO THE LIMITS OF THEIR RANGE AT BUCTOUCHE BAY

This examination was occasioned through an alleged dying of the quahaugs at Buctouche, and as I have frequently been approached by a similar report I gave the matter my close attention.

What I found was that there are more dead quahaug shells than living quahaugs in Buctouche Bay, which might be accounted for through the

accumulation of the shells over a relatively long period of time, but as to the quahaugs themselves I found them to be in good condition.

Probably the number of men who have engaged in fishing in that bay, and the number of quahaugs that have been taken has been more than the resource could bear, but that they have been carried off through an epidemic, which was reported to be the cause of the trouble, appeared not to be substantiated by anything I was able to observe.

As the trouble was alleged to have extended to Cocagne, I made a close examination of the condition of the quahaugs as they occur over the entire area from Shediac to its limits at Buctouche Bay, and wherever I went I found them to be in first class condition.

My oyster and quahaug investigations over this particular part of the strait were made together, and the condition of the one was equally as good as that of the other. There was nothing wrong with the oysters, and I heard nothing as to their having been visited by an epidemic. Yet in all probability an epidemic among the quahaugs would have affected them too.

In the course of the fiscal year various natural history questions were referred to me for replies. These were from Departments of the service or from private individuals, and the answers were submitted in letters for signature or as memoranda. Now and again letters addressed to myself reached me when engaged in my work in the Maritime provinces, and answers to such were sent to the parties as well as, under the circumstances, my memory served me.

## APPENDIX NO. 4

REPORT ON FISHWAYS AND REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS, BY  
CHAS. BRUCE, FISHERIES ENGINEER

The following report furnishes in detail information regarding inspections, construction of fishways and removal of obstructions to the ascent of fish.

## NOVA SCOTIA

1. Mersey River, Queens County.—Improvements were made to the fishway at Potanoc Dam by the construction of a concrete wing wall to lead fish into the entrance.

A low dam was built at the outlet of the overflow from the power house flume dam at Cowies Falls to prevent salmon from ascending this stream, where they became stranded on the flow being shut off.

2. Hubbards River, Halifax County.—An opening was cleared through an old unused dam to allow fish to pass.

3. Belfrey Gut, Cape Breton County.—The passage from the sea at this location fills up at intervals due to heavy storms shifting the gravel forming the shores, the smelt fishery being seriously interfered with thereby. An opening was made through the bar, allowing smelt to enter.

4. Nictaux River, Annapolis County.—Some work was done on the falls on this river last year. The expenditure this year was for continuation of the former work and included blasting and the construction of concrete wing dams to provide a passage for salmon.

5. Barrys Brook, Lunenburg County.—Removal of obstructions consisting of debris, logs, etc.

6. Grahams River, Inverness County.—Removal of obstructions consisting of log jams filled with debris.

7. Lamey's Brook, Inverness County.—Removal of obstructions consisting of log jams and debris.

8. Salt Brook, Inverness County.—Removal of obstructions consisting of debris piled in by freshets.

9. McLennan's Brook, Inverness County.—Removal of log jams and debris which obstructed passage for fish.

10. Alder Brook, Inverness County.—Removal of obstruction to fish consisting of debris.

11. McKenzies Brook, Inverness County.—Removal of obstructions consisting of jams of logs and debris.

12. Medway River, Queens County.—Repairs to the channel leading to the fishway at Salters Falls.

13. Meadows Brook, Cape Breton County.—Removal of obstructions consisting of debris, logs, etc.

14. River Phillip, Cumberland County.—Repairs to foundations for racks to prevent the ascent of salmon into the tailrace and waste gate, and setting racks.

15. Porters Lake, Halifax County.—Opening of a passage through bar to permit the passage of smelt.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

1. Magagadavic River, Charlotte County.—Preparation of plans for a fishway over falls at mouth of river.

2. Pocologan River, Charlotte County.—Blasting and construction of concrete wing dams to provide a fishway over falls.

3. New River, Charlotte County.—Blasting of falls to improve passage for salmon.
4. Black River, St. John County.—Blasting of falls\*to improve passage for salmon.
5. White Marsh Creek, Carleton County.—Examination of stream and measurements of discharge.

#### PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of numbers of fishways in dams in Prairie Province rivers an inspection of the more important was made. Following the inspection I interviewed the Chief Engineers of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and arranged with them to construct new fishways in the dams owned by the railways.

Designs for fishways have since been furnished to the Canadian National Railways for Gravelbourg river, Saskatchewan, Ochre river, Pipestone river and Vermilion river, Manitoba, and to the Canadian Pacific Railway for Vermilion river, Alberta, and for two fishways on the Whitemud river at Gladstone and Westbourne, Manitoba.

Due to the lateness of the season, inspections were confined this year to the more important streams but it is the intention to advance this work further as opportunity permits.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA—REPORT OF J. McHUGH, RESIDENT ENGINEER

Expenditures in connection with the removal of obstructions to the ascent of salmon in the streams of British Columbia during the calendar year 1926 were considerably lighter than they have been for several years.

The only major obstructions reported during the year were those at Stamp River Falls, Vancouver Island, and the Bridge River Falls on the Fraser River. At each of these points it became necessary in consequence of the accumulation of sockeye and their inability to proceed further upstream naturally, to devise means whereby they could be safely transported to the smooth waters above the falls. These difficulties were satisfactorily overcome and large quantities of salmon were carried by hand and placed safely above the obstructions. Throughout this work it became very apparent that an early endeavour should be made in each case to overcome these natural obstructions by the construction of suitable fish ladders. Surveys were made and plans prepared for fish ladders at each point. These plans have already been approved by the Department, and the necessary authority has been granted to proceed with their construction during the year 1927 just as soon as conditions are suitable.

It is expected that the work outlined for the Stamp River Falls will satisfactorily and completely relieve that situation. The work outlined for the Bridge River Falls on the Fraser River is, however, of a much smaller nature, and is only designed to alleviate the serious condition which exists at extremely low water when salmon undoubtedly cannot proceed further. The general situation at the Bridge River Falls and at Hells Gate is to receive during the coming year, close attention by a body of Departmental Engineers, who will advise the Department when their studies have been completed. There has been so much said both for and against proposals suggested by the Engineering Service of this Department that in view of the extreme gravity of both these situations and the tremendous issues at stake, the Department has wisely decided to bring other Departmental and Provincial Government engineers into the question, so that there may be no doubt whatever that the recommendations

made by this body of Engineers will be the best possible under the circumstances.

The minor obstructions which were from time to time reported and which in general consisted of accumulated masses of logs and rocks and other debris, were all dealt with at the proper time. Local labour was used entirely for these smaller works, which were generally supervised by the local Overseer or Guardian. As a result, the streams affected were all restored as far as possible to their normal conditions and the fish entering them on their ascent were enabled to proceed to their spawning grounds without further hindrance. The names of all the streams on which work was performed, together with the amounts expended in each case is appended herewith:—

Stream	Nature of Work	Expenditure
Dean river.....	Removal of obstructions.....	\$ 23 75
Coldstream.....	“ “.....	28 00
Indian river (Graham reach).....	“ “.....	52 36
Coal creek.....	“ “.....	74 00
Bush creek.....	“ “.....	24 00
Alouette river.....	“ “.....	102 00
Alpha bay.....	“ “.....	51 10
Juskatla Inlet (Masset).....	“ “.....	57 50
Chewhat lake.....	“ “.....	52 00
Thames creek.....	“ “.....	2 00
Oke-over-ara.....	“ “.....	69 37
Trout lake (Gerrard).....	Inspection.....	99 79
Eagle river (Stillwater).....	“.....	11 00
Frosst Creek (Cultus).....	“.....	24 75
Okanagan fishway.....	“.....	31 95
Fraser river (Hells Gate).....	“.....	17 90
Fraser river (Bridge river).....	Inspection and transporting fish over falls..	217 92
Stamp river.....		1,606,02

The only fishways constructed during the year were those at the outlet of Prospect lake, Vancouver island, where some years ago, two dams were constructed by the British Columbia Cement Company, Limited, for the purpose of maintaining sufficiently high water throughout the year for the carrying on of the industry throughout the year. Neither of these dams had ever been furnished with suitable fish ladders and in consequence of representations made by the Victoria Fish and Game Association an arrangement was reached whereby this association and the cement company would jointly provide the necessary funds for their construction. Plans and estimates for these structures were prepared in this office and the works completed in a very satisfactory manner. Reports from the ground indicate that trout are able now to proceed into Prospect lake to their spawning grounds.

#### COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

Certain necessary work in connection with renewals and repairs to the Cowichan Lake hatchery were performed during the year. New floor joists and a complete new floor in the hatchery building were provided, together with a new head tank. The floors of both hatchery verandahs were also renewed and the foundation of the superintendent's residence replaced. An office was also provided for the superintendent in the upper story of the hatchery building. The total cost of this work amounted to the sum of \$433.93 and the work was performed by local labour under the direct superintendence of the engineers.

#### SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY

A new rock filled timber crib 95 feet in length 8 feet wide and 6 feet high was constructed on Granite creek immediately above the main intake. Peeled cedar logs and iron drift bolts were used in this construction. Foundations

were properly prepared and large quantities of brush used with the rock filling. The heavy spring freshets in this stream are responsible for the damage caused from time to time and the construction of this crib was necessary to conserve the water supply of the hatchery, the natural tendency of the stream being to gradually work to the opposite bank, away from the intake. The total cost of this work amounted to the sum of \$912.35 and was performed by local labour.

#### PEMBERTON HATCHERY

The work performed at this establishment during the year was for the purpose of deflecting the Birkenhead river from its threatened erosion of the Pemberton hatchery grounds. A large log jam was removed and a by-pass excavated through heavy boulders in the river, thereby relieving the pressure on that side of the river on which the hatchery is built and reducing the danger from wash and scour. This work was performed at the cost of \$531.76 under the direct supervision of the engineers.

#### GERRARD HATCHERY

A careful inspection of the conditions on Trout lake adjoining the Gerrard hatchery was made during the year in company with the Public Works engineer for the Nelson district with a view to dealing with the condition of drift logs on Trout lake which have been and are still a continual menace to the hatchery fence and also to the small boats which ply on the lake. It was agreed that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the condition was to boom these drift logs in certain sheltered places on the lake shore and the Public Works Department has made recommendation for an annual grant to be made for this purpose from year to year, until the danger of the situation has been overcome.

The following work for the Biological Board occupied a considerable amount of the engineers' time during the year.

#### COUNTING FENCE, CULTUS LAKE

The annual report of the Engineering Branch for the year 1925 contained a detailed description of this counting fence which had only been partially completed and which it was then expected would be finished early in the year 1926, in order that it might be tried out in the 1926 yearling migration. This count was intended to be more or less in the nature of an experiment which would indicate defects which might be remedied during the year so as to assure a correct count of the 1927 migration. The work was completed this year as intended and the operations of counting conducted with the greatest of satisfaction, no defects whatever in the layout being revealed. All of the yearling salmon which passed out of Cultus lake during the spring, were counted without difficulty and the fence has proved itself to be eminently suitable for the purpose for which it was designed. The final cost of this work was slightly under \$3,000.

#### WATER SUPPLY, DEPARTURE BAY, V.I.

The water supply for the Biological Station at Departure bay is procured from the seepage in the neighbouring high ground, which is collected in a storage tank and delivered to the various surfaces by gravity. The storage tank constructed of wooden plank was erected some years ago. This year, on account of its decayed condition, renewal became necessary. In its place a new concrete tank measuring 10 x 10 x 6 ft. with 6-inch walls was constructed and the old tank dispensed with.

New ditches were dug for the purpose of collecting the water and leading it into the tank. These ditches are from three to five feet in depth and are provided with open boxes of 2 x 12 cedar plank laid in the bottom and carefully

covered in. The water supply at this station is more or less precarious, depending as it does, entirely upon the possibility of collecting water from seepage. It is hoped during the coming year to make surveys for the purpose of obtaining data for a more permanent supply from a small lake some distance back in the hills.

#### BIOLOGICAL STATION, PRINCE RUPERT

A commencement was made on the Biological station at Prince Rupert early in the month of August last and the work was carried on successfully to completion in November. The building is of frame construction throughout and measures 60 x 37 feet. The Provincial Government furnished the site and contributed the sum of \$5,000 towards the construction, plans and specifications being prepared jointly by this Department and the Department of Public Works, of the Provincial Government. The very latest and most up-to-date procedure was adopted in designing this building, the suggestions of Mr. Finn, of the Biological Board, being largely embodied in the design. The building is constructed on the dock of the Provincial Government wharf in Prince Rupert harbour, that portion directly under the building having been reconstructed for the purpose by the Provincial Government. The ground floor of the building, which is covered with a slab of concrete, contains furnace room and is provided with proper facilities, whereby experiments in fish processing along commercial lines may be carried out. The second floor contains two laboratories, one biological and the other bio-chemical, fitted with porcelain sinks, hot and cold water, services to each, compressed air, gas and power and fully equipped with drawers, cupboard, tables, work benches, fume cupboards, etc. There is also a director's office, library, a stenographer's office, dark room, constant temperature room and balance room. The upper floor is finished for storage purposes and each floor has direct access with the main floor, a cantilever being provided in the ridge for the purpose of lifting heavy materials by tackle from the wharf below. The building is hot water heated throughout and fully provided with all necessary services. It was constructed under contract by Messrs. Mitchell and Currie, contractors at Prince Rupert, at a total cost of \$14,926.99.

A counting fence which was constructed and operated for the season at a total cost of \$1,879 was erected under the supervision of this branch on Eagle river, Shuswap district, about two miles west of Taft. This fence, which was erected for the purpose of counting the numbers of adult sockeye which it was expected would return, as a result of egg planting operations four years previous, was at first constructed of heavy fox wire set into wooden frames in sections and fastened to heavy posts driven into the stream bed. The fence was approximately 250 feet in length, consisting of two wings converging to a trap of standard size and shape, placed securely in the deepest portion of the river channel. Considerable difficulty was experienced maintaining this fence. Unprecedented fall freshets carrying large quantities of drift material washed out portions of the structure which had to be replaced from time to time by sections of picket fence and the continuation of the high water conditions meant continual maintenance to repair breaks as they occurred. The counting operations were, however, conducted satisfactorily. In the light of the experience gained at Eagle river during the year, it is recommended that any counting fences which may be erected in the future shall be provided with foundations somewhat similar to that of the Cultus lake counting fence, thereby eliminating the danger of underscour. This addition will materially increase costs, but will give more efficient results.

In addition to the foregoing, considerable office work has been performed, many plans prepared and additions from time to time to the large scale maps on which are recorded as received such new geographical and fisheries information as furnished by outside offices.

## APPENDIX No. 5

## FISHERIES

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1926-27

Vote No.	Service	Appropriation		Expenditure	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	(Salaries and Disbursements, F.O.....)	829,000	00	819,445	97
240 and 468	Fisheries Patrol Service.....				
	Fisheries Protection Service.....				
241	Building fishways, etc.....	20,000	00	6,401	20
242	Legal and incidental expense.....	2,000	00	895	69
243 and 469	Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries.....	130,000	00	5,920	39
244	Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	2,000	00	539	32
245	Inspection of canned and pickled fish.....	26,000	00	25,356	97
246	Fish culture.....	290,000	00	257,645	44
247	International Halibut Commission.....	31,700	00	32,205	80
248 and 470	Marine Biological Board.....	129,000	00	129,000	00
		1,459,700	00	1,277,410	78
17	Civil Government salaries.....	98,460	00	95,989	29
17	Contingencies.....	20,000	00	18,897	78
Stationery	Fishing bounty.....	160,000	00	159,768	10
		1,738,160	00	1,552,065	95
	Gratuities.....			260	00
	Superannuation Fund No. 5 (Act, 1924).....			19	20
				1,552,345	15

STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1926-27, BY PROVINCES

Class	Total	Gen. A/c	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries revenue.....	175,213 13		9,804 00	2,931 00	9,281 75		20,170 00	5,233 50	19,404 00	107,948 88	350 00
Fines and forfeitures.....	10,232 72		1,146 47	448 38	1,204 55		1,008 79	811 68	739 41	4,873 44	
Modus vivendi licenses.....	196 00									196 00	
Casual revenue.....	3,662 10	491 07	22 78	23 75	102 16	3 00	105 00	10 00		2,904 34	
Fish culture revenue.....	435 97				152 30	123 91	7 26	2 50		150 00	
Pelagic sealing treaty.....	35,788 54	35,788 54									
Premium on exchange.....	1 08	1 08									
	225,529 54	36,280 69	10,973 25	3,403 13	10,740 76	126 91	21,291 05	6,057 68	20,233 41	116,072 66	350 00
Refund of fine received prior 1926-27.....	150 00										
	225,379 54										

EXPENDITURE, 1926-27  
DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS

Provinces	Inspectors, Overseers and Wardens		Allowances			Gasoline and Oil	Special Guardians		Sundry	Total
	Salaries	Disb.	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	Expenses		
						\$			cts.	\$
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
General Account.....	11,943	1,386							401	13,711
Nova Scotia District No. 1.....	15,240	2,277	3,200	700		192	12,551	49	81	34,292
"      "      No. 2.....	18,030	3,069	4,000	400		189	6,121	420	283	32,514
"      "      No. 3.....	19,359	3,674	3,886		300		7,239	191	182	34,834
Halifax School.....	500	3,658								4,158
	65,072	14,046	11,086	1,100	300	382	25,912	660	949	119,511
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>										
Prince Edward Island District No. 1.....	9,225	1,937	1,600				690	10	347	13,810
"      "      "      No. 2.....	2,730	686		284		254	711		112	4,677
	11,955	2,623	1,600	284		254	1,401	10	358	18,488
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
New Brunswick District No. 1.....	10,948	1,708	1,600	400		155	2,227		171	17,212
"      "      No. 2.....	19,449	2,429	4,216	1,265		741	5,700	131	154	34,088
"      "      No. 3.....	8,280	1,383	800	93	300	108	9,388		56	20,410
	38,678	5,522	6,616	1,759	300	1,005	17,315	131	382	71,711
<i>Quebec...</i>									123	123
<i>Manitoba.....</i>	9,510	3,773		300	656		894	1,389	95	19,618
<i>Saskatchewan.....</i>	10,939	4,300	225	225	1,000		645	1,184	69	18,588
<i>Alberta.....</i>	10,629	5,163	300	325	600		2,311	1,851	210	21,391
<i>British Columbia—</i>										
General Account.....	19,599	1,880							3,563	25,043
British Columbia District No. 1.....	10,636	10,897	164				9,944	5,566	1,472	38,682
"      "      "      No. 2.....	11,835	3,611					5,315	820	2,852	24,436
"      "      "      No. 3.....	15,030	6,999					3,568	1,043	216	26,857
	57,101	23,388	164				18,828	7,430	8,105	115,019
General Account.....									11,817	11,817

SUMMARY

Provinces	Inspectors, Overseers and Wardens		Allowances			Gasoline and Oil	Special Guardians		Sundry	Total
	Salaries	Disb.	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	Expenses		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	65,072 78	14,046 78	11,086 01	1,100 00	300 00	382 75	25,912 85	660 97	949 46	119,511 60
Prince Edward Island.....	11,955 00	2,623 82	1,600 00	284 37	.....	254 47	1,401 00	10 75	358 59	18,488 00
New Brunswick.....	38,678 06	5,522 43	6,616 13	1,759 07	300 00	1,005 57	17,315 77	131 82	382 05	71,711 50
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 12	123 12
Manitoba.....	9,510 00	3,773 26	.....	300 00	656 25	.....	894 60	1,389 50	95 35	16,618 96
Saskatchewan.....	10,939 52	4,300 25	225 00	225 00	1,000 00	.....	645 00	1,184 72	69 17	18,588 60
Alberta.....	10,629 99	5,163 13	300 00	325 00	600 00	.....	2,311 50	1,851 65	210 46	21,391 73
British Columbia.....	57,101 69	23,388 99	164 40	.....	.....	.....	18,828 08	7,430 38	8,105 68	115,019 22
General Account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,817 36	11,817 36
	203,887 04	58,818 66	19,991 54	3,003 44	2,856 25	1,642 79	67,308 80	12,659 79	22,111 84	393,270 15

FISHERIES BRANCH

EXPENDITURE, 1926-1927  
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

Establishments and Accounts	Paylist	Board or Prov'n.	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			Clothing	Sundry	—	Total
				Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards				
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>												
"Mildred McColl".....	3,779 57		646 40	143 83	184 64	5,164 85	124 09	86 54	15 54	250 67	10,396 13	
"F.P. No. 1".....	2,318 72	0 72	256 96	282 74	55 56	151 20	74 16	23 92	22 10	57 89	3,243 97	
"Grace" (chartered boat).....	446 61		122 89			11 38	2 50	2 85		921 62	1,507 85	
	6,544 90	0 72	1,026 25	426 57	240 20	5,327 43	200 75	113 31	37 64	1,230 18		15,147 95
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>												
"Bucky" (chartered boats).....	606 46									215 00	821 46	
"Duck" ".....	909 68									550 00	1,459 68	
"Fraser" ".....	606 46									215 00	821 46	
"Hubbard" ".....	909 69									550 00	1,459 69	
"Skerry" ".....	558 07									215 00	773 07	
"Snowbird" ".....	200 00									100 00	300 00	
"Ostrea".....				14 75			27 00				41 75	
"Richmond".....	1,160 66		193 93	106 32	17 21	327 25	3 67	4 97		63 25	1,877 26	
	4,951 02		193 93	121 07	17 21	327 25	30 67	4 97		1,908 25		7,554 37
<i>New Brunswick—</i>												
"Phalarope".....	4,380 00		1,371 91	65 36	248 08	163 13	49 28	130 17	9 82		6,417 75	
"Shannon" (chartered boat).....	2,580 00		587 70			17 25				657 26	3,842 21	
	6,960 00		1,959 61	65 36	248 08	180 38	49 28	130 17	9 82	657 26		10,259 96
<i>Manitoba—</i>												
"Bradbury".....	10,008 91	2,458 41	5,494 78	223 50	1,312 55	450 07	653 20	227 91	656 46	289 92		21,775 71
<i>British Columbia—</i>												
General Account.....	3,204 06		142 41	876 90	511 53	145 73	151 08	11 79		618 13		5,661 68
Poplar Island Warehouse.....	1,140 00		20 75	155 56	63 27	120 13	2 75		11 56	335 50		1,849 52
<i>Chartered Boats—</i>												
"Alberta".....			18 70			7 65				31 00	57 35	
"Amy S.".....	825 00		214 14			47 62		3 12		1,008 00	2,097 88	
"Ban Box".....	287 10		64 45			14 70				89 00	455 25	
"Bergquist".....	287 10		39 09			7 50				84 00	417 69	
"Betty".....	100 00		8 40			1 50				31 00	140 90	
"Cotby".....	1,180 65		229 24			55 93	9 07	2 48	9 20	1,054 65	2,541 22	

"Curlew"	261 61	24 18	3 50	80 00	369 29
"Deborah"	96 45	25 32	12 57	130 00	204 34
"Dorothy N."	1,200 00	180 93	29 96	465 40	1,876 29
"Dory"	130 00	2 30		41 00	173 30
"Dot"	77 42				77 42
"Dunno"	283 87	71 00	20 50	2 00	38 50
"Ecfoba"	492 52	201 64	39 30	3 41	786 00
"Elida"	1,023 14	265 45	65 20	3 12	1,112 00
"Elk"	340 54	49 94	5 72	1 55	105 00
"Elkhart"	380 00	64 35	20 49		187 05
"Esperanza"	1,048 39	408 70	95 10	2 25	527 00
"Flying Spur"	907 84	300 18	66 87	8 12	744 00
"Gertie W."	720 16	289 73	44 43	2 50	891 00
"Goodall"	520 00	80 43	8 25		159 00
"Grizzly"	711 01	53 31	9 56	1 62	626 15
"Haslam"	334 19	27 49	28 55		212 75
"Hulbert"		4 60	0 75		5 35
"Hummingbird"			2 97		2 97
"Iona"	400 00	94 85	22 19		123 00
"Ironsides"	593 55	110 70	5 00		184 00
"Isobel W"	270 97	36 22	5 00	4 00	84 50
"Jean"	130 00	17 29	1 50		41 00
"Kiki"	834 67	169 93	164 18	3 12	1,120 20
"Limit"	232 36	19 20	2 54	0 48	71 50
"Lively"	393 55	46 20	17 12		123 13
"Lola"	193 34	31 86	8 52		50 00
"Marnel"	753 33	144 80	10 03	1 52	10 01
"Mary"		50 72			245 00
"Megan"		12 01	1 95		285 05
"Melrose"	711 30	134 41	59 28	3 77	13 96
"M. E. Smith"	950 00	148 07	30 22		485 00
"Myfawny"	815 33	152 99	50 50	28 00	1,393 76
"Nancy"	368 62			3 12	706 15
"Nellie"	638 71	65 92	7 75		1,110 00
"Nereis"	445 64	210 27			315 00
"Odessac"	919 71	193 04	13 55		198 85
"Oh Boy"	795 00	474 60	57 75	4 76	366 00
"Olive"	503 33	70 20	13 61	0 26	1,021 91
"Omar K."	660 49	86 65	82 63	0 60	933 70
"Oyaskimo"	1,175 81	175 31	20 21	3 81	1,080 00
"Pearl F."	61 51	16 90	7 77		450 00
"Pontiac"	1,067 75	109 25	12 00		1,200 67
"Reliance"	1,455 00	53 62	27 82	9 11	28 50
"R. K."	140 00	17 55	1 96	1 60	315 00
"Robertson"	74 84	22 76	2 84		1,393 60
"Rockanroy"		11 52	3 45		44 00
"Rose"	256 16	48 00	9 65		205 11
"S. and E"	463 33	20 70	8 65		23 00
					39 19
					78 00
					391 81
					278 50
					771 18

EXPENDITURE, 1926-1927—Continued  
 DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE—Concluded

Establishments and Accounts	Paylist	Board or Prov'n.	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			Clothing	Sundry	—	Total
				Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards				
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.
"Scallop".....	102 83		74 45			14 14				98 00	289 42	
"Sea Bee".....	932 58		321 53			69 62				992 00	2,315 73	
"Sea Dog".....	520 00		23 75			5 03		1 50		160 00	710 34	
"Seafoam".....	727 50		115 61			26 17				792 00	1,661 28	
"Sea Snipe".....	455 81		229 25			56 82		1 62		416 50	1,160 00	
"Sisters".....	156 67		14 40			2 38		1 50		49 00	224 01	
"Skylark".....	443 33		174 47			45 60				138 00	801 40	
"Sophanne".....	798 84		211 07			27 69		1 62		707 60	1,746 82	
"Speedwell".....	520 00		19 90			5 53				157 00	702 43	
"S. Queen".....	173 87		16 20			17 80				53 00	260 87	
"Stubbs".....	496 67		111 50			33 75				154 35	796 27	
"Vera S. Fry".....	810 33		401 26			55 97		3 12		1,111 50	2,382 18	
"Votomac".....	146 67		6 25			7 32				46 00	206 24	
"Wabash".....	898 07		934 04			148 35		6 52		1,220 00	3,207 58	
"Wakesia".....	984 43		208 41		53 84	56 49		3 12		1,072 00	2,378 29	
"Wonder No. 2".....	153 33		42 87			16 89				47 50	260 59	
"Wonder No. 3".....	153 33		31 40			5 50				47 50	237 73	72,597 61
<i>Departmental Boats—</i>												
"Anina".....										7 50	7 50	
"Babine No. 1".....	700 00		68 03	5 80	40 16	29 07	9 25	24 82		85 15	962 28	
"Babine No. 2".....	700 00		67 28	6 05	44 63		4 00			96 85	918 81	
"Black Raven".....	1,454 17		478 10	77 68	236 61	398 64	89 90	155 12	8 24	114 63	3,013 09	
"Bonila Rock".....	2,555 00		740 57	188 50	30 86	207 95	55 30	141 61	9 62	6 60	3,936 01	
"Cloyah".....	3,231 00		666 58	24 75	118 34	174 96	124 74	46 72	4 38	47 96	4,439 43	
"Cohoc Bay".....	1,072 58		049 18	25 82	80 16	118 09	40 58	40 17	10 37	46 01	2,082 96	
"Egret Plume".....	1,500 00		323 45	198 05	122 83	53 05	54 73	75 81		95 45	2,423 37	
"Elk Horn".....	3,420 00		420 66	14 60	55 28	35 00	13 00	24 14	3 88	11 02	3,997 58	
"Foam Crest".....	4,476 77		513 40	4 35	63 46	14 75	9 15	34 03	25 10	34 01	5,175 02	
"Gull Wing".....	1,500 00		159 44	32 84	238 87	239 12	27 06	59 37	12 71	72 48	2,341 89	
"Hawkeye".....	1,372 84		307 71	110 80	28 29	80 72	5 60	7 62	4 38	6 40	1,924 36	
"Heron Wing".....	1,836 07		563 50	113 05	422 46	140 63	29 20	149 44	8 88	32 19	3,295 42	
"Linnett N".....	1,357 10		424 84	153 85	13 14	126 26	54 20	20 03	9 67	12 85	2,171 94	
"Marfish".....	5,610 33	1,386 14	1,741 18	3,259 17	88 12	551 19	218 95	198 53	104 15	292 14	13,449 90	
"Merlin B".....	1,294 93	0 33	364 93	90 75	7 34	145 04	11 14	22 28	9 62		1,946 36	
"Merrysca".....	4,500 00	111 30	150 43	56 29	235 40	233 95	20 63	39 96	3 76	202 21	5,603 93	
"Metro".....	60 97	24 96	24 40	102 28	9 10	0 20		5 11		90 95	317 97	
"Revidis".....	2,837 50	336 63	330 36	159 10	531 49	365 03	79 05	117 22		35 21	4,791 59	
"Salmo".....	950 96		99 56	8 25	75 10	10 65	6 60	14 06		119 40	1,284 58	
"Swan Tail".....	4,500 00		621 11	34 55	119 99	15 95	11 43	34 20	18 77	27 57	5,383 57	
"Vanidis".....	6,478 61	1,451 85	493 26	117 82	1,061 17	663 46	190 29	319 30	92 17	203 84	11,069 77	
"Vedder River".....	3,420 00		320 90	4 10	18 52	2 18	41 55	24 93	8 09	10 41	3,850 68	84,388 01
	94,156 44	3,311 21	18,018 70	5,820 91	4,269 96	5,703 09	1,287 25	1,701 70	364 56	29,862 95		104,496 77

SUMMARY

Nova Scotia.....	6,544 90	0 72	1,028 25	426 57	240 20	5,327 43	200 75	113 31	37 64	1,230 18	15,147 95	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	4,951 02		193 93	121 07	17 21	327 25	30 67	4 97		1,908 25	7,554 37	.....
New Brunswick.....	6,960 00		1,959 61	65 36	248 08	180 38	49 28	130 17	9 82	657 26	10,259 96	.....
Manitoba.....	10,008 91	2,458 41	5,494 78	223 50	1,312 55	450 07	653 20	227 91	656 46	289 92	21,775 71	.....
British Columbia.....	94,156 44	3,311 21	18,018 70	5,820 91	4,269 96	5,703 09	1,287 25	1,701 70	364 56	29,362 95	164,496 77	.....
	122,621 27	5,770 34	26,693 27	6,657 41	6,088 00	11,988 22	2,221 15	2,178 06	1,068 48	33,948 56	.....	219,234 76

EXPENDITURE, 1926-27  
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES' PROTECTION SERVICE

Establishments and Accounts	Paylist	Board or Prov'n.	Fuel	Repairs		Supplies			Clothing	Sundry	—	Total
				Hull	Engine	Engine	Deck	Stewards				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>General Account.....</i>											104 00	104 00
<i>East Coast—</i>												
Arleux.....	20,201 55	5,365 79	8,058 99	5,268 51	971 87	614 07	1,420 53	501 00	1,327 14	1,033 83	44,763 28	.....
Arras.....	21,380 01	5,997 01	8,723 54	4,483 40	2,958 84	2,094 69	691 00	435 80	1,186 96	1,780 56	49,731 81	.....
	41,581 56	11,362 80	16,782 53	9,751 91	3,930 71	2,708 76	2,111 53	936 80	2,514 10	2,814 39	.....	94,495 09
<i>West Coast—</i>												
Givenchy.....	25,089 78	7,120 24	9,829 70	2,521 26	2,697 30	996 47	669 23	812 14	1,520 49	1,046 46	52,303 07	.....
Malaspina.....	29,780 11	7,959 08	12,470 98	2,350 47	1,889 39	674 69	1,024 84	808 52	1,724 89	1,355 93	60,038 90	.....
	54,869 89	15,079 32	22,300 68	4,871 73	4,586 69	1,671 16	1,694 07	1,620 66	3,245 38	2,402 39	.....	112,341 97

SUMMARY

General Account.....										104 00	.....	104 00
East Coast.....	41,581 56	11,362 80	16,782 53	9,751 91	3,930 71	2,708 76	2,111 53	936 80	2,514 10	2,814 39	.....	94,495 09
West Coast.....	54,869 89	15,079 32	22,300 68	4,871 73	4,586 69	1,671 16	1,694 07	1,620 66	3,245 38	2,402 39	.....	112,341 97
	96,451 45	26,442 12	39,083 21	14,623 64	8,517 40	4,379 92	3,805 60	2,557 46	5,759 48	5,320 78	.....	206,941 06

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISH CULTURE EXPENDITURE, 1926-1927

Hatcheries	Salaries		Maintenance		Total of Hatchery		Total of Provinces	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....								
Bedford.....	1,440	00	5,012	75	6,452	75		
Halifax Summer School.....			1,171	03	1,171	03		
Lindloff.....	273	00	738	53	1,011	53		
Margaree.....	4,140	00	4,034	12	8,174	12		
Margaree Pond.....	176	00	2,225	25	2,401	25		
Middleton.....	1,560	00	4,322	93	5,882	93		
Windsor.....	1,500	00	3,276	23	4,776	23		
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .....								
Kelly's Pond Hy.....	2,820	00	1,713	27	4,533	27		4,533 27
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....								
Grand Falls.....	2,940	00	3,000	05	5,940	05		
Miramichi.....	3,120	00	3,728	06	6,848	06		
Miramichi Pond.....			2,403	45	2,403	45		
Nepisiquit.....	588	90	846	44	1,435	34		
New Hatchery on St. John River.....			8	88	8	88		
New Mills Pond.....	727	26	3,436	94	4,164	20		
Restigouche.....	2,258	84	2,483	76	4,742	60		
Sparkle.....	627	91	130	73	758	64		
St. Andrews Summer School.....			371	08	371	08		
St. John.....	2,820	00	7,790	21	10,610	21		
St. John Pond.....			10,740	38	10,740	38		
Tobique.....			222	34	222	34		
<i>Ontario</i> .....								19,894 97
Collingwood.....	780	00	2,432	85	3,212	85		
Kenora.....	780	00	2,629	59	3,409	59		
Kingsville.....	1,140	00	951	82	2,091	82		
Port Arthur.....	735	00	782	13	1,517	13		
Sarnia.....	1,005	00	1,635	40	2,640	40		
Southampton.....	750	00	439	90	1,189	90		
Thurlow.....	1,500	00	1,381	43	2,881	43		
Wiarton.....	1,080	00	1,871	85	2,951	85		
<i>Manitoba</i> .....								19,924 81
Dauphin River.....			216	00	216	00		
Dauphin River Spawn Camp.....			1,274	76	1,274	76		
Gull Harbour.....	1,680	00	5,528	07	7,208	07		
Winnipegosis.....	1,960	00	9,265	98	11,225	98		
<i>Saskatchewan</i> .....								6,878 44
Qu'Appelle.....	2,940	00	3,938	44	6,878	44		
<i>Alberta</i> .....								8,345 03
Banff.....	3,075	00	3,821	87	6,896	87		
Spray Lakes.....			1,448	16	1,448	16		
<i>British Columbia</i> .....								108,987 77
General.....	7,543	71	3,203	11	10,746	82		
(Eagle River Counting Fence).....	153	00	1,699	42	1,852	42		
Anderson.....	2,182	91	4,533	45	6,716	36		
Babine.....	2,526	79	5,586	74	8,113	53		
Cowichan.....	3,389	75	3,858	55	7,248	30		
Cranbrook Eyeing Station.....	299	51	548	95	843	46		
Cultus.....	927	74	4,502	68	5,430	42		
Gerrard.....	90	00	1,527	75	1,617	75		
Harrison.....	321	94	143	42	465	36		
Kennedy.....	2,028	44	5,232	28	7,260	72		
Lloyds Creek Eyeing Station.....	412	50	1,445	73	1,858	23		
Nelson Eyeing Station.....	2,123	54	3,601	32	5,724	86		
Pemberton.....	5,145	44	6,881	95	12,027	39		
Pitt.....	1,211	62	4,663	75	5,875	37		
Rivers Inlet.....	2,522	55	9,960	71	12,483	26		
Skeena.....	3,034	78	12,595	38	15,630	16		
Stuart.....	1,440	00	3,648	36	5,088	36		
General Account.....	5,820	00	5,146	08	10,966	08		10,966 08
	83,591	13	174,054	31				257,645 44

## SUMMARY

Nova Scotia.....	9,089	00	20,780	84	29,869	84		
Prince Edward Island.....	2,820	00	1,713	27	4,533	27		
New Brunswick.....	13,082	91	35,162	32	48,245	23		
Ontario.....	7,770	00	12,124	97	19,894	97		
Manitoba.....	3,640	00	16,284	81	19,924	81		
Saskatchewan.....	2,940	00	3,938	44	6,878	44		
Alberta.....	3,075	00	5,270	03	8,345	03		
British Columbia.....	35,354	22	73,633	55	108,987	77		
General Account.....	5,820	00	5,146	08	10,966	08		
	83,591	13	174,054	31				257,645 44

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1926-27—SUMMARY BY PROVINCES

Appropriation	General	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements.....	11,817 36	119,511 60	18,488 00	71,711 50	123 12		16,618 96	18,588 66	21,391 73	115,019 22	393,270 15
Fisheries Patrol.....		15,147 95	7,554 37	10,259 96			21,775 71			164,496 77	219,234 76
Fisheries Protection.....	13,757 23	79,283 17	342 05	1,211 64						112,341 97	206,941 06
Fish Culture.....	10,966 08	29,869 84	4,533 27	48,245 23		19,894 97	19,924 81	6,878 44	8,345 03	108,987 77	257,645 44
Building Fishways, etc.	32 06	1,296 68		557 77			1 56	1 77		4,511 36	6,401 20
Conservation and development, etc.....	1,603 83	2,634 93	985 85							695 78	5,920 39
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	327 39	22 00	75 93	114 00							539 32
Inspection of canned and pickled fish.....	81 99	18,320 27		2,106 43	647 95					4,200 33	25,356 97
International Halibut Commission.....										32,205 80	32,205 80
Legal and Incidental Expenses.....		190 00	105 00	206 79			58 55			335 35	895 69
Marine Biological Bd..	129,000 00										129,000 00
Fishing Bounty.....		83,006 90	13,221 55	16,721 00	46,818 65						159,768 10
	167,585 94	349,288 34	45,306 02	151,134 32	47,589 72	19,894 97	58,379 59	25,468 87	29,736 76	542,794 35	1,437,178 88
Civil Government Salaries.....											95,989 29
Contingencies.....											18,897 78
Gratuities.....											1,552,065 95
Sup. Fund, No. 5.....											260 00
											19 20
											1,552,345 15

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FISHERIES BRANCH

## APPENDIX No. 6

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1926

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwt.
Adeline.....	6	2	1	Sell fish.....	20
Akutan.....	46	10	11	Sell fish, water.....	4,140
Alaska.....	57	15	7	Sell fish.....	2,400
Albatross.....	40	13	8	Sell fish, bait supplies.....	1,180
Aisance.....	11	5	1	Supplies.....	
Alice.....	21	3	2	Shelter.....	
Alice B.....	17	5	7	Supplies.....	
Alki.....	7	3	10	Sell fish.....	640
Aloha.....	19	6	8	Supplies.....	
Alsha.....	19	6	2	Bait.....	
Alten.....	43	15	11	Sell fish.....	4,540
America.....	25	11	4	Bait, supplies.....	
Anna J.....	22	6	8	Sell fish.....	940
Antler.....	22	5	9	Bait, supplies, sell fish.....	81
Arcade.....	14	4	7	Supplies.....	
Artic.....	29	7	4	Sell fish.....	1,120
Argo.....	26	6	4	Water, supplies.....	
Arrow.....	40	9	9	Sell fish.....	2,700
Atlantic.....	25	9	10	".....	2,900
Atlas.....	31	7	10	".....	3,080
Attie.....	37	10	9	".....	2,800
Augusta.....	19	5	8	".....	1,080
Ayohba.....	5	2	1	Supplies.....	
Baltic.....	20	5	3	Sell fish.....	420
Beaver.....	17	6	10	Supplies.....	
Bertha.....	11	3	5	Engine repairs, supplies.....	
Betty.....	15	5	7	Sell fish.....	740
Blanco.....	24	6	10	" , orders.....	680
Bonanza.....	30	6	6	".....	1,220
Bravo.....	14	3	4	".....	300
Brimvold.....	33	7	1	".....	360
Brisk.....	37	9	11	" , water.....	3,320
Brothers.....	13	5	10	".....	1,400
California.....	20	5	8	Orders, supplies, water.....	
Cape Clear.....	12	5	2	Sell fish.....	160
Carmen.....	19	9	2	".....	320
Carolyn.....	18	5	3	".....	180
Castor.....	18	5	2	Supplies.....	
Cedric.....	19	6	6	Sell fish.....	1,480
Chancellor.....	14	5	6	Supplies, water.....	
Chelsea.....	51	10	10	Sell fish, supplies.....	2,920
Chimera.....	9	4	4	Shelter, bait, supplies.....	
Chum.....	6	3	1	Sell fish.....	60
Clara.....	6	2	1	Supplies.....	
Columbia.....	41	9	9	Sell fish.....	3,320
Commonwealth.....	60	17	3	".....	1,820
Condor.....	4	2	1	".....	140
Constitution.....	39	10	8	Sell fish, water.....	2,460
Corona.....	50	15	4	Supplies, sell, fish.....	240
Curlew.....	18	5	8	Bait, sell fish, supplies.....	54
Daily.....	26	6	4	Sell fish.....	1,260
Defence.....	20	5	2	".....	300
Democrat.....	27	6	8	" , supplies.....	1,360
Diana.....	22	6	9	Supplies, water.....	
Discovery.....	10	4	9	Engine trouble, sell fish, supplies.....	20
Dixland.....	7	2	1	Shelter.....	
Dora H.....	18	6	1	Supplies.....	
Eagle.....	67	15	16	Sell fish.....	4,720
Eastern Point.....	4	3	15	".....	740
Eidsvold.....	15	5	8	Supplies.....	
Eleanora.....	15	5	1	".....	
Ellen.....	5	2	1	".....	
Emblem.....	4	3	1	Sell fish.....	40
E. Neilson.....	15	4	5	".....	420
Enterprise.....	8	3	10	Bait, supplies.....	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1926—Continued

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
Eureka.....	11	3	13	Sell fish.....	cwt. 1,100
Evolution.....	17	5	3	Supplies.....	
Explorer.....	34	9	2	Sell fish.....	560
Fairway.....	19	5	10	" , supplies.....	580
Faith.....	7	3	10	Supplies.....	
F. C. Hergert.....	21	5	5	Bait, supplies.....	
Far West.....	37	4	1	Supplies.....	
Flamingo.....	13	5	5	".....	
Flattery.....	10	3	3	Sell fish.....	200
Foremost.....	66	15	8	".....	3,820
Fortuna.....	21	5	9	Bait, shelter, supplies.....	
Forward.....	18	5	13	Sell fish, supplies.....	540
Fremont.....	10	4	6	Supplies.....	
Glacier.....	13	4	9	Sell fish.....	1,000
Gladstone.....	23	6	2	".....	320
Gladys.....	11	4	4	".....	320
Gony.....	12	5	6	Supplies, sell fish.....	140
Grant.....	43	9	9	Sell fish.....	2,460
Grayling.....	16	5	6	".....	800
Gretchen.....	7	4	15	Bait, shelter, supplies.....	
Harding.....	19	5	5	Supplies.....	
Harold.....	21	2	1	Shelter.....	
Hattie B.....	6	5	1	Supplies.....	
Happy.....	12	4	5	Sell fish.....	600
Havana.....	41	15	6	Supplies, sell fish.....	1,280
Hazel H.....	24	5	8	Sell fish.....	1,100
Helgeland.....	56	15	9	".....	3,680
Hi Gill.....	12	4	1	".....	80
Hilda.....	10	3	4	".....	360
Imperial.....	23	6	5	".....	640
Ithona.....	20	6	11	".....	2,260
Ivanhoe.....	27	6	7	".....	1,260
Jack.....	9	4	2	".....	320
Jennie F. Decker.....	16	5	3	Supplies.....	
J. P. Todd II.....	12	4	7	Sell fish.....	680
Joy W.....	7	2	1	Shelter.....	
June.....	15	5	4	Sell fish.....	440
K. 24.....	5	2	1	Supplies.....	
K. 95.....	5	2	1	".....	
K. 500.....	5	1	1	".....	
Kanaga.....	47	9	11	Sell fish.....	3,920
Kanatak.....	39	9	9	Supplies, sell fish.....	1,260
Katalla.....	16	5	5	Sell fish, supplies.....	40
Kate.....	3	2	1	Water.....	
Kodiak.....	38	15	10	Supplies, sell fish.....	1,540
L. 427.....	7	2	1	Engine trouble.....	
Lancing.....	16	5	4	Sell fish.....	640
La Paloma.....	14	11	9	Supplies.....	
Lenor.....	14	5	3	Sell fish.....	300
Leviathan.....	29	6	4	".....	760
Lewis.....	5	5	1	Supplies.....	
Libanon.....	14	5	6	".....	
Liberty.....	44	15	6	Sell fish, supplies.....	940
Lincoln.....	23	6	7	".....	1,220
Lituya.....	30	7	9	".....	1,960
Lois.....	15	7	1	Engine trouble.....	
Loma.....	28	7	1	Supplies.....	
Louise.....	16	8	13	".....	
Loveras.....	3	2	2	".....	
Lummen.....	10	3	3	Sell fish.....	340
M. 1023.....	5	2	1	Shelter.....	
Madeline J.....	25	6	6	Supplies, sell fish.....	80
Maggie.....	4	1	1	In distress.....	
Majestic.....	33	7	9	Sell fish.....	2,880
Mariner.....	21	5	9	Bait, supplies.....	
Marmot.....	30	9	8	Sell fish.....	2,420
Mars.....	9	4	3	".....	340
Mary.....	16	8	15	Bait, supplies.....	
Mermaid.....	19	5	9	Sell fish, supplies.....	100
Middleton.....	24	5	7	".....	1,020

List of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1926—Continued

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
Mildred II.....	31	6	3	Sell fish.....	880
Mira.....	7	1	1	Water.....	
Myrtle.....	9	4	8	" , supplies.....	
National.....	20	6	9	Sell fish, supplies.....	820
Neptune.....	43	13	4	Supplies, sell fish.....	260
New England.....	70	19	2	Repairs, sell fish.....	1,100
Nomad.....	22	5	4	Supplies.....	
Nordenskjold.....	39	13	2	".....	
Nordic.....	30	7	7	Sell fish.....	1,480
North.....	9	3	16	Supplies, sell fish.....	1,440
Oceanus.....	26	6	10	".....	
Omaney.....	34	13	6	Sell fish.....	1,980
Omah.....	18	5	19	".....	1,840
Orient.....	48	14	6	" sickness.....	220
Osprey.....	16	5	1	Supplies.....	
Ouinalt.....	61	13	1	".....	
Pacific.....	17	3	1	Supplies.....	
Panama.....	35	13	7	" sell fish.....	1,340
Paragon.....	69	15	9	".....	3,720
Pearl.....	5	2	1	".....	
Pershing.....	18	5	9	".....	
Pioneer.....	48	9	6	Sell fish.....	1,980
Pioneer III.....	26	5	5	Supplies, bait.....	
Polaris.....	45	15	5	Sell fish.....	1,600
Portlock.....	36	9	5	".....	1,820
Premier.....	10	2	1	Defective clutch.....	
Presho.....	14	5	17	Supplies, shelter, bait.....	
President.....	24	6	7	Sell fish.....	1,780
Prosperity.....	25	6	6	".....	1,180
Radio.....	63	13	11	".....	4,960
Ranier.....	39	9	13	".....	4,000
Reliance I.....	19	5	3	".....	360
Reliance II.....	25	5	1	".....	100
Reliance.....	14	4	4	".....	480
Reliance.....	8	3	7	".....	450
Republic.....	51	15	6	" supplies.....	2,440
Resolute.....	47	10	11	".....	4,580
Restitution.....	24	6	6	Supplies.....	
Road Amundsen.....	22	6	3	Sell fish.....	450
Rosario.....	16	5	2	Supplies.....	
Royal.....	15	5	10	Sell fish, supplies.....	20
Royal.....	2	1	2	".....	40
Roosevelt.....	13	5	6	Supplies.....	
Rutat.....	50	15	4	".....	
Sadie K.....	16	4	1	Sell fish.....	80
Saming.....	8	2	1	Shelter.....	
Scandia.....	79	17	9	Supplies, sell fish.....	2,040
Sea-Bird.....	5	2	1	".....	
Seasort.....	4	2	1	".....	
Seattle.....	55	15	10	" sell fish.....	4,600
Selma J.....	9	4	2	".....	
Senator.....	11	7	6	Sell fish.....	1,820
Sentinel.....	21	6	8	".....	1,760
Seymour.....	44	13	6	Engine trouble, sell fish.....	1,000
Shelano.....	26	5	2	Supplies.....	
Sherman.....	10	5	8	Sell fish.....	1,340
Sirius.....	17	4	2	".....	240
Sitka.....	50	10	7	".....	2,380
Solano.....	52	11	2	Supplies.....	
Spray.....	20	6	8	" sell fish.....	1,200
Star.....	12	4	6	Sell fish.....	660
Summer.....	34	5	10	".....	3,700
Sunset.....	37	9	9	".....	3,040
Sun Wing.....	15	4	1	".....	120
Superior.....	26	6	3	".....	580
Superior.....	16	5	5	Supplies.....	
Susan.....	5	1	2	Shelter.....	
Swan.....	9	4	6	Supplies, shelter.....	
T 999.....	5	1	1	Supplies.....	
toosh.....	23	6	7	Sell fish.....	1,700

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1926—*Concluded*

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
Teddy J.....	13	5	3	Sell fish.....	cwt. 480
Tenyslar.....	13	2	1	Supplies.....	
Texas.....	16	5	8	"	
Thelma II.....	26	5	5	Sell fish, supplies.....	140
Thor.....	25	10	6	"	1,920
Tillicum.....	21	5	1	Shelter.....	
Todd.....	12	5	1	Supplies.....	
Trinity.....	41	9	9	Sell fish.....	3,480
Tordenskjold.....	39	13	3	Supplies.....	
Twilight.....	8	2	1	"	
Tyee.....	13	4	5	Sell fish.....	560
Uncle Jim.....	6	2	1	Bait.....	
Unimak.....	22	5	10	" supplies, sell fish.....	60
Urania.....	27	6	3	Sell fish.....	800
Uranus.....	15	5	10	Supplies, sell fish.....	180
Valero.....	6	3	3	"	
Valor.....	9	3	1	"	
Valorous.....	21	6	11	Sell fish.....	1,820
Vansee.....	58	13	7	"	2,940
Veleno.....	6	2	1	Supplies.....	
Velva.....	6	3	3	"	
Venus.....	25	7	9	Sell fish.....	2,500
Venus.....	4	3	4	"	260
Viking.....	20	5	1	Supplies.....	
Viking.....	11	4	8	"	
Virginia.....	33	6	5	Sell fish.....	1,020
Virginus.....	5	2	1	Supplies.....	
Volunteer.....	20	7	4	"	
Wabash.....	6	3	14	Sell fish.....	800
Wave.....	7	3	12	"	640
Wesley.....	9	3	9	Supplies.....	
Western.....	41	9	9	Sell fish.....	3,180
Westjord.....	17	5	6	Supplies, sell fish.....	100
White Star.....	17	5	8	"	
Wilson.....	22	6	5	" " " " " " " "	420
Wireless.....	19	5	7	" sickness.....	
Wizard.....	49	8	11	Sell fish.....	3,440
Woodrow.....	23	5	6	Supplies.....	
Wyach.....	2	2	1	Shelter.....	
Yakutat.....	41	12	5	Sell fish, orders.....	1,440
Yaquinna.....	29	6	9	" supplies.....	120
Yellowstone.....	22	4	6	"	800
Yukon.....	31	7	7	"	1,980
Zenith.....	47	10	7	"	2,620

## APPENDIX No. 7

The following is a statement of the different kinds of licenses issued by the different inspectors during the 1926-27 season:—

## MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC—INSPECTOR S. T. GALLANT

Kind of Licenses—	Number of Licenses Issued
Lobster fishing licenses.....	504
Lobster packing licenses.....	15
Lobster packing extensions—24.	
Certificates under section 63—3.	
Herring seine licenses.....	24
Herring trap-net licenses.....	25 (1 cod trap-net)
Lobster pound licenses .....	1
	<hr/>
	569

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—INSPECTOR S. T. GALLANT

Lobster fishing licenses.....	2,200 (2 cancelled)
Lobster packing licenses.....	137
Lobster packing extensions—72.	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	147
Quahaug fishery licenses.....	4
Fish cannery licenses.....	11
Certificates under section 63—6.	
Reduction works licenses.....	Nil
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	3
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	355
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	233
	<hr/>
	3,090 (2 cancelled)

## NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—INSPECTOR A. G. McLEOD

Lobster fishing licenses.....	1,830
Lobster packing licenses.....	47
Lobster packing extensions—52.	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	77
Fish cannery licenses.....	6
Certificates under section 63—63.	
Reduction works licenses.....	1
Herring weir licenses.....	Nil
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	43
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	24
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	162
Special angling permits.....	57
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	210
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	32
Lobster pound licenses.....	Nil
	<hr/>
	2,489

## NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—INSPECTOR D. H. SUTHERLAND

Lobster fishing licenses.....	2,819 (2 cancelled)
Lobster packing licenses.....	57 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing extensions—69.	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	112
Quahaug fishery licenses.....	1
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	22
Fish cannery licenses.....	3
Certificates under section 63—94.	
Reduction works licenses.....	2
Seine licenses .....	157 (1 cancelled)
Herring weir licenses.....	11
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	117
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	348 (1 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	144
Special angling permits.....	56
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	217
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	228
Scallop fishery licenses.....	Nil
Lobster pound licenses.....	3
Lobster pound certificates—81.	
	<hr/>
	4,297 (5 cancelled)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—INSPECTOR H. H. MARSHALL

Kind of Licenses— <i>Continued</i>	Number of Licenses Issued
Lobster fishing licenses.....	3,110 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing licenses.....	31
Lobster packing extensions—16.	
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	3
Fish cannery licenses.....	15
Certificates under section 63—176 (1 cancelled and 1 spoiled).	
Reduction works licenses.....	Nil
Herring weir licenses.....	73 (1 cancelled)
Trap-net fishing licenses.....	140
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	225
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	61
Salmon net permits.....	32
Special angling permits.....	549 (3 cancelled)
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	85
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	24
Scallop fishery licenses.....	326
Lobster pound licenses.....	11
Lobster pound certificates—243.	
	4,685 (5 cancelled)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—INSPECTOR H. E. HARRISON

Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	212
Sturgeon fishery licenses.....	11
Whitefish fishery licenses.....	Nil
Salmon net permits.....	169
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	124
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	1
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	Nil
Bass fishery licenses.....	85
	602

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—INSPECTOR J. F. CALDER

Lobster fishing licenses.....	544
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	46
Fish cannery licenses.....	7
Certificates under section 63—4.	
Reduction works licenses.....	1
Herring weir licenses.....	581
Clam permits.....	56
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	82
Herring seine licenses.....	1
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	Nil
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	Nil
Scallop fishery licenses.....	3
Lobster pound licenses.....	3
Lobster pound certificates—71.	
Lease of dark harbour fishing privileges—1.	
	1,324

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—INSPECTOR A. L. BARRY

Lobster fishing licenses.....	1,973
Lobster packing licenses.....	130
Lobster packing extensions—48.	
Oyster fishery licenses.....	492
Quabang fishery licenses.....	57
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	13
Fish cannery licenses.....	6
Certificates under section 63—205 (1 cancelled).	
Reduction works licenses.....	Nil
Herring weir licenses.....	Nil
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licenses.....	46
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	53
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses.....	491
Smelt gill-net licenses.....	128
Smelt bag-net licenses.....	5,303
Scallop fishery licenses.....	9
Lobster pound licenses.....	6 (1 cancelled)
Bass fishery licenses.....	48
Lobster pound certificates—247.	
	8,755 (1 cancelled)

## MARINE AND FISHERIES

## MANITOBA—INSPECTOR J. B. SKAPTASON

Kind of Licenses— <i>Continued</i>	Number of Licenses Issued
Commercial sturgeon fishery licenses.....	184
Domestic sturgeon fishery licenses.....	98
Special angling permits (non-resident).....	196
Receipt books—79.	
Pound-net licenses .....	16
Special fishery licenses.....	3,465
Settler's permits .....	1,349
	5,308

## SASKATCHEWAN—INSPECTOR G. C. MACDONALD

Commercial sturgeon fishery licenses.....	2
Domestic sturgeon fishery licenses.....	Nil
Special angling permits.....	286
Receipt books—2.	
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licenses.....	828 (5 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licenses.....	129 (2 cancelled)
Indian and half-breed permits.....	841 (1 cancelled and 5 destroyed)
	2,086 (8 cancelled and 5 destroyed)

## ALBERTA—INSPECTOR R. T. RODD

Indian and half-breed permits.....	903
Commercial and fisherman's licenses.....	1,589 (8 cancelled)
Receipt books—973 (3 cancelled).	
Fish cannery licenses.....	Nil
Special angling permits.....	5,669 (5 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licenses.....	180 (5 cancelled)
	8,341 (18 cancelled)

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—INSPECTOR J. A. MOTHERWELL

Fish cannery licenses.....	8
Reduction works licenses.....	23
Special angling permits.....	36
Indian permits .....	267
Metal tags—267.	
Crab fishery licenses.....	133
Smelt or sardine fishery licenses.....	73
Sturgeon fishery licenses.....	Nil
Miscellaneous licenses .....	137
Salmon fishery licenses.....	4,417 (4 cancelled)
Salmon trolling licenses.....	2,382 (1 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net licenses.....	14
Salmon purse-seine licenses.....	407 (1 cancelled)
Salmon drag-seine licenses.....	41
License to Captain of salmon (purse or drag) seine boat.....	277
Salmon curing licenses.....	61 (2 cancelled)
Salmon cannery licenses.....	79
Boat license to buy fresh salmon from fishermen.....	266
License to a person engaged in cold storage or fish packing to buy fresh salmon from fishermen.....	61
Grayfish fishery licenses.....	177
Licenses to assistant operator of salmon (purse or drag) seine used under license number.....	1,556
License to assistant in a boat used in operating a salmon gill- net or drift-net .....	1,035
Cod fishery licenses.....	400
Herring or pilchard gill-net or drift-net licenses.....	32
Herring or pilchard drag-seine licenses.....	Nil
Herring or pilchard purse-seine licenses .....	64 (1 cancelled)
License to Captain of a herring or pilchard seine boat .....	60
Herring or pilchard curing licenses.....	30
Whale factory licenses.....	2
Counterfoil of pelagic sealing certificates—16.	
	12,038 (9 cancelled)

## YUKON

Special fishery licenses.....	28
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## PACIFIC COAST

Licenses to United States fishing vessels.....	200
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Total .....	53,812 (48 cancelled and 5 destroyed)
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CANADA  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
FISHERIES STATISTICS BRANCH

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# FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA

1926

(Prepared in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial  
Fisheries Departments)

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1927

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## FISHERIES STATISTICS

### PREFACE

This Report is issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Government branches having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These branches comprise: The Dominion Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which exercises jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, and the Fisheries Branches of Ontario and Quebec, which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting in the case of Quebec, the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, which are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Fisheries Branch. The province of British Columbia has a Fisheries Branch, but it does not engage in independent statistical work.

Under the arrangement above referred to, the statistics of the catch, and of the products marketed in a fresh state or domestically prepared, are collected by the local officers of the Fisheries Branches, checked in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules in conformity with those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing an expeditious and accurate return. The grateful acknowledgments of the Bureau are tendered to the officers of the provincial governments who co-operate in these arrangements.

R. H. COATS,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
OTTAWA, September 6, 1927.

## THE FISHERIES OF CANADA

**The Early Fisheries**—Fishing is one of the historic industries of Canada. From a date which precedes authentic record, the Normans, the Bretons and the Basques were on the cod-banks of Newfoundland. Cabot, in 1498, when he first sighted the mainland of North America, gave it the name of "Bacalaos," the Basque word for codfish, which he found already in use among those hardy seamen. Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is another memorial of the early French fishermen,—and the Spaniards and the Portuguese were but little behind. Fernandez de Navarrete mentions all three as frequenters of the "Grand Bank" before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds—the product being salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and of their rivalries in arms no less than in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. The first grant of the fisheries of Canada was made by the King of France to de Monts in 1603. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded France from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained the Fisheries of Cape Breton and the Gulf. The Seven Years War (1756-1763) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close, the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada, and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

**The Canadian Fishing Grounds**—Canada's Fishing Grounds are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson Bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater in area than the Mediterranean Sea; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered, whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half of the fresh water on the planet, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba, and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peer of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the above that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the tremendous Hudson Bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska, and which is known to contain a number of valuable food fisheries in addition to its whaling grounds, there are roughly the following divisions of the Canadian fisheries:

1. ATLANTIC FISHERIES.—These were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time and until 1918 they remained the most important for aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster and hair seal fisheries are included. The estuarian and inland waters of the Maritime provinces and of Quebec are sometimes considered as distinct; if they are added, the list of products would embrace the salmon, the shad, the gaspereau (alewife), the smelt, the striped bass, the tom cod, the trout and the maskinonge. Conditions are fairly uniform throughout these fisheries, which are commonly divided into the inshore and deep-sea fisheries. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats usually motor driven, with crews of two or three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst from the shore are operated trap nets, haul seines and weirs. Haddock as well as cod is a staple product; during the spring and summer it is split and salted but the important season comes with the autumn, when the fish are shipped fresh or else smoked and sold as finnan haddie. The deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from twelve to twenty men operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various fishing banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built by native hands, remain at sea, sometimes for months at a time, and in the hands of sailors who have no superior, seldom come to grief. When they return, the fish, which have been split and salted on board, are taken on shore and washed and dried. The West Indies are the chief market for this product; no cod fish in the world stands the tropical climate like that cured by Nova Scotia fishermen. Steam trawling, as it is carried on in the North Sea, was introduced on the Atlantic coast of Canada several years ago. There are now 11 steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.

Lobstering is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; in 1926 the canneries numbered 455 and gave work to 6,500 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but a decline is now thought to have been arrested. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now found in somewhat diminished quantities. The canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, in New Brunswick has of late years equalled in value the output of the lobster industry.

The fishing population of the Maritime provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast-wise fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which the most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick, or in the colleries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into secondary occupations.

In view of the various disabilities attaching to the industry, an act of the provincial legislature of Nova Scotia was passed in 1905, which provided for the organization of fishermen's unions or "stations" throughout the province, in affiliation with a central body, to meet annually for the discussion of common problems

such as transportation facilities, the cordage supply, prices, methods of catching and curing fish, etc. Several successful conventions have been held. In New Brunswick similar legislation was enacted. After a few years' existence, however, the unions ceased to operate, and fishing activities are again prosecuted independently by the various individuals and firms interested.

2. INLAND FISHERIES.—The Great Lakes and tributary waters of the St. Lawrence are a second great division of the Canadian fisheries. Whitefish, trout, pickerel, and lake herring are the most important commercial fishes of Ontario, though pike, sturgeon and coarse fish yield a fair return. The Quebec inland fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The story of the Great Lakes fisheries is one of reckless early depletion and subsequent slow recovery by restocking. Single hauls of 90,000 whitefish were once common; in the Detroit river the fish used to be driven into pens where they were captured or died by the hundreds of thousands, and were used later as fertilizer. All this reaped its reward in barren waters and a demoralized market. The season on the Great Lakes lasts from six to eight months, and though fishing through the ice is followed by many, a large number depend on miscellaneous employment between the seasons. Moving westward, lake Winnipeg, lake Winnipegosis, lake Manitoba and the smaller lakes to the north and east furnish most of the fish products of Manitoba. Whitefish and pickerel are the chief products, but pike, tullibee, goldeye and many other varieties abound. In Saskatchewan and Alberta commercial fishing is confined to the regions north of the Saskatchewan river, where whitefish in large quantities are taken. The problem of transportation is keenly felt; some of the greatest lakes of the continent—Reindeer, Athabaska, Great Slave, Great Bear—and hundreds of smaller bodies of water are still beyond reach from a marketing point of view. The lakes of the west, however, repeating the part which the St. Lawrence played in the days of the French regime, and the cod banks in the history of New England, have assisted greatly in the settlement of the country by providing a much needed food supply for early arrivals.

3. PACIFIC FISHERIES.—In British Columbia there is an interior fishing region which corresponds in the main to the prairie section; in the early history of the province it is doubtful if the fur trade (which opened the door by way of the Rocky Mountains to later enterprise) could have established its footing but for these fisheries. The great wealth of British Columbia, however, in this respect—the source from which she produces approximately two-fifths of the fish products of Canada, and has built up a trade which reaches to the ends of the earth—is in the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, the Skeena, the Naas, and other rivers of the Pacific slope. Every species of this king of food fishes known to the waters of the Pacific (which, however, is not the true salmon) is to be found on the British Columbia coast—the sockeye, the spring, the coho, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these, the sockeye is by far the most important, owing to its abundance and to its prevailing deep red colour and excellent texture, which have created so keen a demand for it in the British market. On the Fraser river, which used to be the chief source of supply, but which has now yielded place to the Skeena and other northern waters, the yield varies to a considerable extent from year to year. The run begins late in July and is at its height in the opening weeks of August, though the northern rivers have a somewhat earlier season. The spring or quinnat salmon is a much larger fish; it was the species first used in the United States for canning. The run begins early in the spring and continues until July. The cohoes are smaller, running like the sockeye in compact schools, during September and October on the Fraser and earlier on the northern streams. The chum salmon is salted for export to the Orient. The pink salmon again follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in the fishing operations.

Until recent years the other coastal fisheries of British Columbia were only slightly developed. Halibut abounds off Vancouver island and between the Queen Charlotte islands and the mainland, and though the first endeavour to establish an

industry was unsuccessful, by 1903 British Columbia supplied 10,000,000 pounds of 25,000,000 taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since trebled. Similarly, the herring industry remained undeveloped until recently. There is also the whale fishery which has been organized in recent years with three stations, one on Vancouver island and two on the Queen Charlotte islands. (In 1926 only the stations on Queen Charlotte islands were in operation.) The yearly catch of about 400 includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback, and humpback with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, whalebone and guano are its more important products. Black cod, oulachon, smelts, pilchards, sturgeon, shad and bass are also abundant in British Columbia waters.

A word might be added with regard to the Canadian fur-seal fisheries of the Pacific whose historic headquarters were the city of Victoria. The industry has disappeared, in part through the scarcity of the animals, and in part through the workings of the Pelagic sealing treaty of 1911. The hair-seal fleets of the north Atlantic make St. John's, Newfoundland, their headquarters; a few Canadian vessels, however, clearing from Halifax, N.S., take fur seals off the Falkland islands.

**Game Fish.**—The above is a purely industrial and commercial survey. Fishing for sport, however, has its economic side in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands, and the trout of the Nipigon. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes. Several hundreds of guides find employment here during the summer months.

**The Government and the Fisheries.**—At Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries and marine was placed in the charge of a department of the Dominion government which then exercised complete jurisdiction over the fisheries, under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister, with a large staff of inspectors, overseers and guardians to enforce the fishery laws. The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1927 was \$1,552,345 and its revenue \$225,379. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920 decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. To-day the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia, the fisheries of the three Prairie provinces and the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands in Quebec Province. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime provinces and Ontario and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (excepting the Magdalen Islands) are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion government.

**Conservation.**—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions, and the regulation of nets, gear and of fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized, the Dominion operating 32 hatcheries, 6 subsidiary hatcheries and 4 salmon retaining ponds in 1926 at a cost of \$258,000, and distributing 721,000,000 eggs, fry and older fish, mostly British Columbia salmon and whitefish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable.

**Scientific Research.**—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C. Toronto, McGill, Queens, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

**Direct Assistance.**—For the rest, the action of the government has been in the way of rendering direct assistance in specific cases of difficulty. Experimental reduction plants were operated for some years to encourage the capture of dog-fish. For some time, also, an expert was engaged to conduct a series of demonstrations in the Scottish method of curing herring with a view to improving the Canadian cured product. Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making and of inspection of the cured product by specially appointed officials have been in operation for several years. A quarterly bulletin of the sea fisheries is issued for the benefit of the trade. Finally, a fleet of armed cruisers patrols the coastal and inland waters for the prevention of poaching and the enforcement of regulations.

During the war it became desirable to increase as far as possible the consumption of fish, reserving the less perishable animal foods for export to our allies. The government therefore undertook to provide for the rapid transit of sea fish on its railway lines to the markets of the inland provinces, and to stimulate by a publicity campaign the consumption of fish. Much was accomplished in this direction, and the present annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is estimated at upwards of 22 pounds.\* The government has done much to improve the fast freight service for fish products from the Atlantic coast to Montreal and Toronto.

**International Problems.**—So rich a fishing area as the North Atlantic could not fail to attract other countries, and old customs became elevated into rights, some of which have lasted until the present. The French shore is a Newfoundland question, now a sentimental one entirely. Very different is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen in the colonial period provided the chief food supply for New England and who were granted by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, a specific liberty to a share of the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing this by the war of 1812, the United States after 1818 surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood or water or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks on this portion of the North shore. In the years 1854-1866, the Reciprocity Treaty set at rest for the time questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818. The former Treaty provided for the admission into either country, duty free, of the fish and fish products of the other, and United States fishermen were allowed to fish in Canadian Atlantic territorial waters and Canadian fishermen in certain United States territorial waters on that coast, with the exception in either instance of rivers and mouths of rivers, and for shell fish. In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for the appointment of a commission to determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat in Halifax in 1877, and its findings have since been known as the "Halifax Award." The amount of the award was \$5,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 was apportioned to Newfoundland. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this Treaty, and a period of disagreement between the countries followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888 when the plenipotentiaries appointed by the two nations agreed to what since has been known as the "Unratified Treaty of 1888," under the terms of which United States fishing vessels would be granted, without fee, annual licenses authorizing them to purchase in Canadian ports provisions and outfits, to tranship their catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licenses. The treaty makers recognized that the treaty could not receive the sanction of the governments of the countries concerned before the commencement of the fishing season and, as a temporary arrangement to last not longer than two years, it was agreed that United States fishing vessels on the payment of a fee of \$1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licenses conveying the privileges covered by the treaty. The treaty was rejected by the United

\* This estimate is based on the quantity of fish caught and landed in Canada, plus the quantity imported and minus the quantity exported.

States Senate, but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licenses up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. This arrangement was discontinued in the United States when their special war legislation under which it was made, ceased to be effective on July 1st, 1921. The following year the *modus vivendi* licenses were revived in Canada; but the system was discontinued at the end of 1923, and United States fishing vessels are now limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of state governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the canners of Puget Sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an international commission first discussed the question, while in 1922, prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for five years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary commission.

The Halibut Fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States ports, but owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore one of those that was referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the governments of the two countries to consider a settlement of out-standing fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the Treaty of the 2nd of March, 1923, "For the Protection of The Pacific Halibut." Under this Treaty a close season is provided for halibut fishing from the 16th of November in each year to the 15th of February following, both dates inclusive.

**Fishing Bounties.**—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of \$150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure being settled each year by Order in Council.

**The Modern Industry.**—The existing fishing industry of Canada is the growth of the past half-century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the million mark. Ten years later it was six millions, and this was again more than doubled in 1878. In the 90's it passed twenty millions, and in 1911, thirty-four millions. In 1926 it was fifty-six millions. The highest record was reached in 1918, with over sixty millions. It will be understood that these figures represent the total value of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state. Meanwhile the number of employees has mounted to 70,000, and the total capital invested to \$50,000,000 in certain years, though the industry as a whole did not progress proportionately with the marked industrial expansion which set in after 1896 in Canada.

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past twenty years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down to third place. This has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces accordingly, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia. Halibut takes fourth place among the chief commercial fishes.

**Trade.**—For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. Perhaps 60 per cent of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-third and the United Kingdom one-fifth. In the fiscal year 1927, total exports amounted to \$36,365,454, of which \$15,545,569 went to the United States and \$5,613,203 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to the United Kingdom and European markets) followed closely by cod, dry salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.) For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States is the chief market. In brief, Canada's export trade in fish, falls below that of the United Kingdom and Norway alone; including Newfoundland it exceeds both. Canadian imports of fish in 1927, amounted to \$3,257,078.

### FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1926

The total value of production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1926 was \$56,360,633 compared with \$47,942,131 for 1925 and \$44,534,235 for 1924. These totals represent the value of the product as marketed, whether fresh, domestically prepared or factory made. The following table shows the quantity caught and the value marketed of the chief commercial fishes (those valued at \$100,000 or upwards) for the past five years, with a statement in the final column of the increase or decrease for 1926 compared with 1925.

#### 1. Quantity<sup>1</sup> and Value<sup>2</sup> of the Chief Commercial Fishes, 1922-1926

Kind of Fish		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925 inc. + dec. -
Salmon.....	cwt.	1,547,000	1,561,738	2,024,675	1,933,260	2,180,470	+ 247,210
	\$	13,593,414	12,534,515	13,784,920	15,760,630	19,607,082	+ 3,846,452
Cod.....	cwt.	2,348,398	1,801,757	1,888,310	2,309,000	2,733,864	+ 424,864
	\$	5,377,020	4,079,397	5,443,814	6,232,821	6,995,583	+ 762,462
Lobsters.....	cwt.	363,925	381,628	272,213	340,838	339,583	- 1,255
	\$	5,956,450	6,365,362	4,169,171	5,552,977	5,883,672	+ 330,695
Halibut.....	cwt.	323,902	354,325	359,647	340,007	339,918	- 89
	\$	4,342,526	6,596,452	5,878,870	4,185,391	4,935,457	+ 750,081
Herring.....	cwt.	1,854,050	1,841,062	2,127,432	2,413,973	2,423,452	+ 9,484
	\$	2,034,197	2,659,804	3,147,123	3,117,841	3,238,919	+ 121,078
Whitefish.....	cwt.	158,781	157,788	167,703	186,648	190,644	+ 3,996
	\$	1,485,567	1,629,143	1,747,528	1,990,108	2,167,865	+ 177,757
Haddock.....	cwt.	307,733	304,565	337,860	344,386	496,802	+ 152,416
	\$	952,533	1,046,808	1,013,253	1,171,555	1,754,846	+ 583,291
Pickrel or doré.....	cwt.	83,149	103,869	101,610	86,877	126,086	+ 39,209
	\$	741,000	909,471	1,010,015	1,056,169	1,385,856	+ 329,687
Pilchards.....	cwt.	20,342	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,958	+ 650,985
	\$	106,055	92,036	82,845	182,911	* 1,256,721	+ 1,073,810
Sardines.....	bbbl.	244,703	134,561	270,076	158,533	173,166	+ 14,633
	\$	708,381	1,016,810	1,244,605	1,017,206	1,175,268	+ 158,062
Smelts.....	cwt.	83,268	65,254	90,428	76,795	92,311	+ 15,516
	\$	934,608	868,629	1,154,641	1,035,504	1,174,185	+ 133,681
Trout.....	cwt.	70,806	68,232	76,858	81,292	78,710	- 2,582
	\$	775,976	823,767	990,321	1,097,728	1,051,196	- 46,532
Tullibee.....	cwt.	45,423	23,785	42,346	61,804	101,525	+ 39,721
	\$	153,414	127,661	175,268	290,754	645,945	+ 355,191
Mackerel.....	cwt.	251,478	141,749	215,590	187,661	115,487	- 72,174
	\$	1,500,357	617,978	1,021,242	663,628	443,155	- 220,473
Pike.....	cwt.	39,325	43,674	53,995	54,217	72,520	+ 18,303
	\$	174,233	197,024	230,261	278,369	407,171	+ 128,812
Clams and quahaugs.....	bbbl.	40,435	44,040	60,357	54,986	54,230	- 756
	\$	190,860	215,826	320,241	290,063	268,887	- 21,176

<sup>1</sup> Caught and landed.    <sup>2</sup> Marketed.    <sup>3</sup> The total value in 1926 includes pilchard oil and meal, while in 1925 these items were included under the common head of fish oil and fish meal.

1. Quantity<sup>1</sup> and Value<sup>2</sup> of the Chief Commercial Fishes, 1922-1926—Concluded

Kind of Fish		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925 inc. + dec.—	
Eels.....	cwt.	13,144	14,367	15,635	15,675	24,466	+	8,791
	\$	93,458	99,848	127,255	146,062	231,559	+	85,497
Perch.....	cwt.	27,194	31,049	29,387	27,532	30,498	+	2,966
	\$	153,926	184,240	185,350	180,497	230,155	+	49,658
Oysters.....	bbL	19,427	22,949	28,982	21,428	22,255	+	827
	\$	144,082	152,776	212,408	185,353	209,378	+	24,025
Swordfish.....	cwt.	11,164	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	+	8,385
	\$	102,789	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	+	129,039
Hake and cusk.....	cwt.	262,660	93,520	192,811	174,136	151,051	-	23,085
	\$	376,953	143,578	316,508	295,720	203,502	-	92,218
Pickarel, blue.....	cwt.	63,585	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	-	4,068
	\$	260,699	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	-	93,314
Sturgeon.....	cwt.	3,687	5,431	7,174	6,243	5,198	-	1,045
	\$	97,778	176,619	248,786	201,227	159,438	-	41,789
Scallops.....	bbL	10,781	13,890	10,350	17,718	23,200	+	5,482
	\$	63,803	85,205	70,655	97,751	151,926	+	54,175
Alewives.....	cwt.	55,261	52,699	32,069	57,465	72,237	+	14,772
	\$	110,464	81,417	60,132	104,834	149,619	+	44,785
Pollock.....	cwt.	154,693	71,249	54,787	76,396	86,416	+	10,020
	\$	199,994	105,616	107,691	127,415	124,957	-	2,458

<sup>1</sup> Caught and landed.    <sup>2</sup> Marketed.

## Review of the Fisheries of 1926

The production of fish and fish products during the year under review was considerably greater than during 1925, while the marketed value has only been exceeded twice in the history of the industry, and then during the war years when prices were much higher than at present.

The province of Nova Scotia shows an increase in value of over two and a quarter million dollars. The fisheries of this province expanded remarkably during the year, due to increased demands, both in Canada and abroad, especially in the fresh fish industry. During the summer months there was an increase in the catch of over 50,000,000 lb. Fifteen new vessels were built for the industry during the year.

There were increases in the catches of haddock, pollock, herring, sardines, alewives, smelts and tom cod in the province of New Brunswick, which account for the increase in total value.

The province of Prince Edward Island recorded a decrease in the value of the fisheries. This was due to lower catches of cod, smelts and lobsters, three of the chief fisheries of the province.

In the province of Quebec the quantity and value of production were about the same as in the previous year. Smaller catches of cod and mackerel were offset by slightly higher catches of herring, salmon and lobsters.

The province of Ontario shows a drop in total value with decreases in the production of whitefish, pickarel and pike.

There was a splendid increase in production in the province of Manitoba, practically all kinds of fish being taken in larger quantities. Saskatchewan reports a slight decrease while in Alberta the production and value were higher.

In British Columbia, there was an increase in the production of salmon which mainly accounts for an increase of nearly five million dollars in the value of the fisheries of that province.

## ATLANTIC COAST

*Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.*—The catch of these kinds was 3,425,544 cwt. This is an increase over the catch of 1925 of 553,213 cwt. Each kind shows an increase in the province of Nova Scotia, with cod showing an increase of over 450,000 cwt. The catches of haddock and pollock were greater in New Brunswick, while there were decreases recorded in the two other varieties. Prince Edward Island and Quebec showed decreases in the catches of both cod and hake. Of the total catch there were 439,281 cwt. used fresh (including fresh fillets). This is an increase of 127,923 cwt. over the quantity sold fresh in the previous year. There were 151,357 cwt. of smoked (including smoked fillets) prepared, as compared with 103,116 cwt. in 1925.

The Lunenburg banking fleet landed 372,000 cwt. of cod. The fleet during 1926 comprised 92 vessels, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. The prices received for their catches were considerably less than for the catches of 1925.

Eleven steam trawlers operated out of Nova Scotia ports during the year.

*Mackerel, Herring and Sardines.*—There were 1,531,399 cwt. of these fish landed compared with 1,428,155 cwt. during 1925, or an increase of 103,244 cwt.

The catch of herring in Nova Scotia was 58,000 cwt. greater than the year before. The catch was about the same in Prince Edward Island, while in New Brunswick and Quebec there were increases of 50,000 cwt. and 39,000 cwt. respectively. The quantity of smoked herring produced was 133,163 cwt., which is an increase of 43,219 cwt.

The catch of mackerel was only 115,487 cwt. compared with 187,661 cwt. in 1925. Owing to the condition of the American market, which was practically glutted with these fish, the demand for mackerel was small and, therefore, the fishery was prosecuted only in an indifferent manner.

There were 173,166 bbls. of sardines taken compared with 158,533 bbls. during the preceding year. These fish were very plentiful and would have been taken in much larger numbers if the demand, which comes mainly from the canneries of the United States, had been greater. The pack of these fish locally was the largest in the history of the industry.

*Other Sea Fish.*—The catch of halibut was 24,823 cwt. which is an increase of 3,000 cwt. over the previous year. There were 12,935 cwt. of swordfish taken, which is nearly three times the quantity taken in 1925. The catch of tom cod was 20,239 cwt. and of flounders 15,798 cwt., both an increase over the previous year.

*Shellfish.*—There were 339,583 cwt. of lobsters taken, which is a decrease of 1,255 cwt.

The quantity of oysters taken was 19,898 bbls., compared with 19,960 bbls. in 1925.

The quantity of clams and quahaugs dug was 41,417 bbls., which is an increase of 12,958 bbls. Scallops also show an increase, there being 23,200 bbls. taken compared with 17,718 bbls.

*River Spawning Fish.*—There were 52,795 cwt. of salmon taken which is a slight drop from the previous year.

The catch of smelts was 90,481 cwt. compared with 75,457 cwt. in 1925. Of the total catch for 1926 New Brunswick contributed 59,400 cwt., which was an increase for that province of nearly 13,000 cwt.

The catch of alewives again shows a big increase, 71,479 cwt. being landed, while in 1925 the catch was 56,781 cwt. The quantity landed in Nova Scotia was less, while in New Brunswick there was a large increase. About half of the catch was salted.

## INLAND FISHERIES

The catch of whitefish was 190,644 cwt., an increase of 3,964 cwt. This is the largest catch of whitefish recorded since the year 1919. Manitoba shows an increase of 16,000 cwt., which is accounted for largely in Lake Winnipeg where the whitefish were more plentiful than for some years. There were 126,086 cwt. of pickerel, 30,385 cwt. of blue pickerel and 72,520 cwt. of pike taken, compared with 86,877 cwt., 34,453 cwt. and 54,217 cwt. respectively during 1925. Ontario showed a decrease in the catch of all three kinds. Manitoba's catches of pickerel and pike were nearly double the quantities taken during 1925. The catches of pickerel and pike in Saskatchewan were slightly greater, while in Alberta they were considerably greater.

From the Great Lakes in Ontario there were taken 44,122 cwt. of fresh water herring or ciscoe. This is a decrease of 1,433 cwt. from the catch of 1925.

The provinces of Manitoba and Alberta showed substantial increases in production, while the catches in Saskatchewan and Ontario showed decreases.

## PACIFIC COAST

The marketed value of the fisheries shows a large increase over that of the previous year, this increase amounting to nearly five million dollars. The increase was chiefly due to the larger pack of salmon with an increase in value of nearly four million dollars. The halibut and pilchard fishery were responsible for the remainder of the increase, although the catch of halibut was slightly less than in the previous season.

*Salmon.*—There were 2,125,555 cwt. landed compared with 1,873,376 cwt. in 1925 or an increase of 252,179 cwt. The pack totalled 2,065,185 cases compared with 1,720,622 cases in 1925. The total marketed value of the salmon catch was \$18,776,762 compared with \$14,973,885. The latter value was about two million dollars greater than the value in 1924.

The pack this year was a record one and was due to the increased demand for the fall varieties, viz., pinks and chums. The number of cases of sockeye was 336,995 which is an average pack. The pack of these fish on the Fraser River was larger than usual owing to a late run occurring during the last of September and the first of October. The pack of cohoes was fair while that of pinks was a record one of 772,992 cases. Likewise the pack of chums, 701,971 cases, was a record.

*Halibut.*—There were 315,095 cwt. of halibut landed, a decrease of 3,145 cwt. from the catch of 1925. The drop was chiefly in the landings made by American vessels.

*Herring.*—The catch was 1,301,269 cwt. which is a decrease of over 100,000 cwt. from the catch of the previous year. The quantity dry-salted was 938,647 cwt., this being the second largest quantity so prepared shown for any one year but still 144,000 cwt. less than the record.

*Pilchards.*—The catch of these fish was more than treble that of 1925, there being 969,958 cwt. landed. The great bulk was used in the manufacture of meal and oil. There were 7,948 tons of meal produced and 1,898,721 gallons of oil. The greater part of the oil is shipped to the United States and Great Britain, and the meal is sent chiefly to Japan.

*Whales and Seals.*—Two whaling stations were in operation during the year, both on the Queen Charlotte Islands. The number of whales taken was 269.

The number of fur seals taken by Indians under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty was 2,824.

## SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, 1926

The following table gives a statement for the whole of Canada of all fish caught and marketed during 1926. For each kind the total caught and the value at the vessel's or boat's side is first given, this being followed by statements showing the form in which each kind was marketed and the value.

## 2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1926

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
<b>Cod, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>2,733,864</b>	<b>5,371,156</b>
<b>Marketed—</b>		\$
Used fresh..... cwt.	224,905	1,011,665
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	2,043	20,430
Green-salted..... cwt.	153,205	634,697
Canned..... cases	2,935	19,756
Smoked..... cwt.	1,175	9,400
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	75,475	922,452
Dried..... cwt.	626,897	3,958,011
Boneless..... cwt.	29,315	286,386
Cod liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	94,383	57,499
Cod oil..... gal.	201,799	74,987
Total value marketed.....	-	6,995,283
<b>Haddock, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>496,802</b>	<b>903,878</b>
<b>Marketed—</b>		
Used fresh..... cwt.	226,035	839,338
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	4,002	47,739
Canned..... cases	14,734	105,300
Smoked..... cwt.	53,477	431,853
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	16,934	210,221
Green-salted..... cwt.	8,877	24,944
Dried..... cwt.	21,021	95,421
Total value marketed.....	-	1,754,846
<b>Hake and cusk, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>151,051</b>	<b>131,970</b>
<b>Marketed—</b>		
Used fresh..... cwt.	8,011	15,039
Green-salted..... cwt.	35,871	70,063
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	4,042	39,686
Dried..... cwt.	18,867	71,223
Boneless..... cwt.	1,178	7,491
Total value marketed.....	-	203,502
<b>Pollock, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>86,416</b>	<b>84,550</b>
<b>Marketed—</b>		
Used fresh..... cwt.	13,232	25,603
Green-salted..... cwt.	11,647	26,168
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	318	2,862
Dried..... cwt.	16,432	70,042
Boneless..... cwt.	44	282
Total value marketed.....	-	124,957
<b>Whiting, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>101</b>	<b>404</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	101	637
<b>Halibut, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>339,918</b>	<b>4,373,683</b>
<b>Marketed—</b>		
Used fresh..... cwt.	339,662	4,932,828
Smoked..... cwt.	94	1,410
Canned..... cases	127	1,234
Total value marketed.....	-	4,935,472
<b>Flounders, brill, plaice, etc., caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>16,950</b>	<b>33,523</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	16,950	80,870
<b>Skate, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>17,286</b>	<b>21,453</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	17,286	58,880
<b>Sofes, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>11,691</b>	<b>46,735</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	11,691	74,798

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
<b>Herring, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>2,370,849</b>	<b>\$ 1,781,221</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	133,699	276,056
Boneless..... cwt.	1,022	8,220
Canned..... cases	18,007	82,442
Smoked..... cwt.	139,362	475,721
Dry-salted..... cwt.	938,647	1,331,141
Pickled..... bbl.	40,106	258,670
Used as bait..... bbl.	196,250	422,654
Fertilizer..... bbl.	109,278	77,641
Total value marketed.....	-	2,932,605
<b>Mackerel, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>115,487</b>	<b>275,218</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	57,981	235,448
Smoked..... cwt.	74	888
Canned..... cases	50	250
Salted..... bbl.	19,126	206,569
Total value marketed.....	-	443,155
<b>Sardines, caught and landed</b> ..... bbl.	<b>173,166</b>	<b>258,482</b>
Marketed—		
Canned..... cases	217,592	980,474
Sold fresh and salted..... bbl.	124,199	194,794
Total value marketed.....	-	1,175,268
<b>Pilchards, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>969,958</b>	<b>848,062</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	36	357
Canned..... cases	26,731	119,525
Used as bait..... bbl.	2,950	7,375
Oil..... gal.	1,898,721	734,078
Meal..... ton	7,948	371,365
Fertilizer..... ton	533	24,021
Total value marketed.....	-	1,256,721
<b>Alewives, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>71,479</b>	<b>68,457</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	13,119	22,148
Smoked..... cwt.	9,619	52,880
Salted..... bbl.	12,773	71,917
Used as bait..... bbl.	400	400
Total value marketed.....	-	147,345
<b>Bass, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>522</b>	<b>5,382</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	522	7,346
<b>Perch, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>927</b>	<b>8,103</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	927	9,828
<b>Salmon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>2,178,350</b>	<b>9,220,961</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	230,134	2,318,606
Canned..... cases	2,066,818	16,367,808
Smoked..... cwt.	917	15,425
Dry-salted..... cwt.	139,858	517,563
Mild cured..... cwt.	13,950	293,096
Pickled..... cwt.	2,575	44,118
Used as bait..... cwt.	893	2,662
Roe..... cwt.	1,533	4,059
Total value marketed.....	-	19,563,427
<b>Shad, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>5,152</b>	<b>40,564</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	4,952	50,465
Salted..... bbl.	72	2,469
Total value marketed.....	-	52,934
<b>Smelts, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>91,762</b>	<b>722,506</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	91,762	1,165,122
<b>Sturgeon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>293</b>	<b>5,442</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	293	5,928
<b>Trout, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	<b>1,775</b>	<b>24,783</b>
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	1,762	26,853
Canned..... cases	15	120
Total value marketed.....	-	26,973

## 2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries		
	Quantity	Value	
<b>Black cod, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	10,358	\$ 56,637
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	cwt.	3,978	38,959
Green-salted.....	cwt.	39	500
Smoked.....	cwt.	3,151	49,912
Total value marketed.....		-	89,371
<b>Red cod, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	3,891	15,924
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	3,891	26,013
<b>Albacore, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	1,523	9,113
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	1,523	12,491
<b>Caplin, caught and landed</b> .....	bbf.	5,311	7,478
Marketed fresh.....	bbf.	5,311	7,635
<b>Eels, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	1,925	17,242
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	1,925	19,393
<b>Greyfish, caught and landed<sup>1</sup></b> .....	cwt.	80,380	23,634
<b>Octopus, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	379	2,449
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	379	3,052
<b>Oulachan, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	405	1,756
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	405	2,086
<b>Squid, caught and landed</b> .....	bbf.	21,933	48,597
Used as bait.....	bbf.	21,933	59,329
<b>Swordfish caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	12,936	146,416
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	12,936	207,248
<b>Tom cod, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	20,239	31,074
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	20,239	66,889
<b>Mixed fish, caught and landed</b> (Not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere).	cwt.	9,801	30,954
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	9,801	38,008
<b>Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed</b> .....	bbf.	54,230	115,404
Marketed—			
Used fresh.....	bbf.	23,736	80,615
Canned.....	cases	30,370	188,272
Total value marketed.....		-	268,887
<b>Cockles, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	76	341
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	76	418
<b>Crabs, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	8,389	45,855
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	9,389	63,295
<b>Lobsters, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	339,583	4,155,903
Marketed—			
In shell.....	cwt.	91,304	2,106,437
Meat.....	cwt.	49	4,410
Canned.....	cases	123,519	3,745,187
Tomalley.....	cases	2,251	27,638
Total value marketed.....		-	5,883,672
<b>Oysters, caught and landed</b> .....	bbf.	22,255	152,073
Marketed fresh.....	bbf.	22,255	209,378
<b>Scallops, caught and landed</b> .....	bbf.	23,200	147,838
Marketed—			
Shelled.....	gal.	45,897	148,241
Canned.....	cases	335	3,685
Total value marketed.....		-	151,926
<b>Shrimps, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	664	9,377
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	664	13,125
<b>Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried</b> .....	cwt.	1,130	13,355
<b>Winkles, caught and landed</b> .....	cwt.	4,256	8,463
Marketed fresh.....	cwt.	4,256	12,358
<b>Dulse, green</b> .....	cwt.	5,262	5,760
Marketed dried.....	cwt.	1,076	14,540

<sup>1</sup> Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizer.

## 2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
<b>Fur seals, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	2,824	\$ 26,748
Skins marketed..... no.	2,824	29,550
<b>Hair seals, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	3,723	9,067
Skins marketed..... no.	3,723	13,915
Oil..... gal.	8,265	3,526
Total value marketed.....	-	17,441
<b>Porpoises, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	2	69
Skins marketed..... no.	2	24
Oil..... gal.	140	49
Total value marketed.....	-	73
<b>Whales, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	269	270,127
Marketed—		
Whalebone and meal..... ton	340	9,633
Whale oil..... gal.	468,206	223,864
Whale fertilizer..... ton	666	36,630
Total value marketed.....	-	270,127
<b>Miscellaneous fish products—</b>		
Fish oil, n.e.s..... gal.	295,946	121,396
Fish glue..... gal.	13,600	16,320
Fish skins and bones..... cwt.	13,369	21,310
Fish offal..... ton	6,407	17,577
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s..... ton	1,306	45,957
Fish meal, n.e.s..... ton	3,300	226,110
Other products.....	-	15,358
<b>Total Value Sea Fisheries—</b>		
Caught and landed.....	-	29,564,778
Marketed.....	-	48,959,585

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
<b>Alewives, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	758	\$ 2,274
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	356	1,068
Salted..... bbl.	134	1,206
Total value marketed.....	-	2,274
<b>Bass, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	684	10,729
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	684	10,729
<b>Carp, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	12,371	86,962
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	12,371	90,919
<b>Catfish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	6,601	50,209
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	6,601	56,410
<b>Eels, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	22,541	209,166
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	22,541	212,166
<b>Goldeyes, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	11,685	41,630
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	4,542	18,683
Smoked..... cwt.	3,863	67,108
Total value marketed.....	-	85,791
<b>Herring, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	52,608	195,009
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	52,608	306,314
<b>Maskinonge, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	62	1,296
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	62	1,296
<b>Mixed Fish (graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.) caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	70,575	330,365
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	70,575	332,340
<b>Mullets, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	21,562	29,908
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	21,562	46,365
<b>Perch, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	29,571	165,552
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	29,571	220,327
<b>Pickereel or doré, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	126,086	1,142,874
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	126,086	1,385,856

**2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during  
the year 1926—concluded**

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries	
	Quantity	Value
		\$
<b>Pickeral, blue, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	30,385	121,540
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	30,385	182,310
<b>Pike, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	72,520	302,451
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	72,520	407,181
<b>Salmon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	2,120	40,349
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	2,120	43,655
<b>Shad, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	1,752	16,509
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	1,752	16,509
<b>Smelts, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	549	9,063
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	549	9,063
<b>Sturgeon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	4,905	117,323
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	4,905	142,639
Caviar..... lb.	6,913	10,871
Total value marketed.....	-	153,510
<b>Trout, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	76,935	852,287
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	76,935	1,024,223
<b>Tullibee, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	101,525	498,578
Marketed—		
Used fresh..... cwt.	101,465	645,765
Smoked..... cwt.	30	180
Total value marketed.....	-	645,945
<b>Whitefish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	190,644	1,537,187
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	190,644	2,167,865
<b>Total Value Inland Fisheries—</b>		
Caught and landed.....	-	5,762,261
Marketed.....	-	7,401,048
<b>Total Value of All Fisheries—</b>		
Caught and landed.....	-	35,327,039
Marketed.....	-	56,360,633

**Agencies of Production: Capital Equipment, Employees, Etc.**

(1) *Primary Operations—*

*Capital.*—The total amount of capital represented by the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1926 was \$29,038,613, compared with \$25,732,645 in 1925 and \$23,552,565 in 1924. The total for 1926 was divided between the sea and inland fisheries as follows: sea fisheries, \$24,022,374; inland fisheries, \$5,016,239. (Table 3).

*Employees.*—The number of men employed in the primary operations in 1926 was 61,371, comprising 48,768 men employed in the sea fisheries and 12,603 in the inland fisheries. The total number of men employed in 1925 was 58,273 and in 1924, 53,914. (Table 4).

(2) *Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—*

*Capital.*—The capital investment of establishments engaged in the canning and curing of fish, the manufacture of fish oil and meal, etc., in 1926 was \$28,868,071, compared with \$21,139,985 in 1925 and \$20,304,785 in 1924. These totals comprise the values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand; and cash and operating accounts. (Table 5).

*Employees.*—The total number of persons employed in the establishments was 17,408, compared with 16,272 in 1925 and 15,536 in 1924. The total for 1926 comprises 10,762 male and 6,646 female employees. (Table 6).

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc., employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Equipment	Sea Fisheries					
	1924		1925		1926	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Steam trawlers.....	9	690,000	13	895,000	14	990,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	11	68,500	11	175,000	8	159,500
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,068	3,959,059	1,243	4,637,685	1,398	6,454,422
Boats (sail and row).....	14,447	532,788	13,497	561,009	14,138	615,936
Boats (gasoline).....	14,313	4,537,997	15,097	4,896,399	15,622	5,328,186
Carrying smacks and scows.....	416	331,700	840	420,268	529	516,783
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	102,458	3,558,246	121,069	4,094,242	125,899	4,507,399
Weirs.....	489	553,670	484	545,725	470	604,750
Tubs of trawl.....	17,190	304,400	18,287	323,851	18,207	300,374
Hand lines.....	63,522	99,537	66,767	112,764	69,434	120,321
Crab traps.....	5,967	27,799	4,802	18,910	4,215	15,445
Scallop gear.....	48	4,360	48	4,360	90	3,420
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	20,000	1	26,000	1	26,000
Lobster traps.....	1,576,928	1,913,063	1,620,958	1,928,454	1,613,974	1,926,793
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,542	1,023,690	2,472	960,030	2,623	977,820
Freezers and ice houses.....	637	554,016	641	455,516	567	448,401
Small fish and smoke houses.....	7,504	1,015,468	7,315	1,001,264	7,331	1,026,824
<b>Total value.....</b>	-	<b>19,224,313</b>	-	<b>21,056,477</b>	-	<b>24,022,374</b>

Equipment	Inland Fisheries					
	1924		1925		1926	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Steam vessels or tugs.....	123	894,889	132	994,389	140	1,038,674
Boats (sail and row).....	3,430	163,648	3,912	174,397	3,828	189,616
Boats (gasoline).....	1,302	662,480	1,487	755,462	1,444	778,170
Scows.....	2	4,000	2	2,000	3	2,500
Gill nets.....	-	1,215,799	-	1,348,921	-	1,491,831
Seines.....	551	55,288	139	25,508	131	25,018
Pound nets.....	1,355	646,255	1,356	677,605	1,322	624,820
Hoop nets.....	1,812	54,107	1,862	56,704	1,185	34,596
Dip or roll nets.....	77	861	57	896	52	605
Lines.....	1,915	11,618	3,455	56,030	3,033	59,697
Weirs.....	117	29,250	-	-	1,308	83,222
Eel traps.....	25	100	100	200	25	100
Fish wheels.....	3	450	3	450	3	450
Spears.....	126	876	144	1,026	140	990
Fishing piers and wharves.....	419	148,580	426	113,612	462	195,698
Freezers and ice houses.....	878	415,116	878	431,632	945	451,170
Small fish and smoke houses.....	132	24,935	302	37,426	292	39,082
<b>Total value.....</b>	-	<b>4,328,252</b>	-	<b>4,676,168</b>	-	<b>5,016,239</b>

4. Employees in Primary Operations, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Employees	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Men employed—						
On steam trawlers.....	179	222	249	-	-	-
On vessels.....	5,744	6,608	7,660	740	736	729
On boats.....	37,036	38,379	40,122	6,543	8,055	8,193
On carrying smacks and scows.....	743	1,093	727	4	4	6
Fishing not in boats.....	-	-	-	2,925	3,176	3,675
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,702</b>	<b>46,302</b>	<b>48,768</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>12,603</b>

5. Capital Equipment<sup>1</sup>—Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Establishments	1924		1925		1926	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Lobster canneries.....	502	1,735,151	478	1,502,192	455	1,477,374
Salmon canneries.....	65	8,460,712	69	9,172,387	79	16,367,870
Clam canneries.....	17	188,749	15	70,694	19	226,012
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	1,633,193	5	1,274,825	4	1,253,424
Fish curing establishments.....	240	6,574,357	263	7,135,917	251	7,438,396
Reduction plants.....	8	1,712,623	16	1,983,970	23	2,104,995
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>20,304,785</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>21,139,985</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>28,868,071</b>

<sup>1</sup>Comprises value of land, buildings and machinery, products, and supplies on hand, and cash and operating accounts.

## 6. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Employees	1924			1925			1926		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Persons employed in—									
Lobster canneries.....	3,004	3,598	6,602	2,953	3,634	6,587	2,887	3,614	6,501
Salmon canneries.....	3,596	1,843	5,439	3,644	2,410	6,054	4,439	2,355	6,794
Clam canneries.....	90	145	235	56	110	166	82	201	283
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	226	198	424	257	226	481	340	142	482
Fish curing establishments.....	2,400	213	2,613	2,338	295	2,633	2,511	321	2,832
Reduction plants.....	219	4	223	345	6	351	503	13	516
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>15,536</b>	<b>9,591</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>16,272</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>17,408</b>

## Details of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

*Number of Establishments.*—The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation during the year was 831, a decrease of 15 compared with the preceding year. Lobster canneries and fish curing establishments show decreases of 23 and 12 respectively, while the number of salmon canneries increased by 10, clam canneries by 4, and reduction plants by 7. Although the number of establishments was less than in the preceding year, the amount of capital invested in the industry, the number of persons employed, and the quantity and value of output, were all greater than in 1925. The fish canning and curing industry is confined to the sea fisheries of the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. Table 16, page 40 shows the number of establishments by provinces.

*Employees and Wages.*—This branch of the fisheries industry gave employment in 1926 to 17,408 persons, classified as follows: 546 salaried employees; 11,579 wage-earners; and 5,283 contract and piece-workers. The persons classified as contract workers are employed in the salmon canneries of British Columbia, where a large part of the work is done under contract, the contractor engaging and paying his own workers and being himself paid by the cannery operator according to the quantity of fish packed. More than half of the workers in the British Columbia salmon canneries are employed under this arrangement. The total amount paid to all employees was \$5,622,837, an increase over the preceding year of \$651,670. Of the total for 1926 the salaried employees received \$733,760; the wage-earners, \$3,807,533; and the contract and piece-workers, \$1,081,544. The following table gives statistics for 1926 and the two preceding years.

## 7. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments in 1924, 1925 and 1926—Number and Salaries and Wages

Year	Employees on Salaries		Employees on Wages		Contract and Piece-Workers		Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages	
	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.	\$
1924.....	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925.....	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	995,701	16,272	4,971,167
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837

*Wage-earners by Months.*—May with 10,163 and June with 10,857 employees were the months of highest employment in the industry as a whole, while January with 1,553 employees and February with 1,441 were the months of lowest employment. In lobster canneries, May and June were the months during which the largest number of persons were employed, while in salmon canneries the largest numbers were recorded for July and August. In clam and sardine canneries, fish-curing establishments and reduction plants, employment showed little variation during the months of May to October. The following table gives numbers of wage-earners by months for the years 1924 to 1926. The statistics are exclusive of contract workers and piece-workers, for which no details of monthly employment are available.

8. Wage-earners<sup>1</sup> in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—Number on Pay Roll on 15th of each month, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Month	1924			1925			1926		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
January.....	1,290	111	1,401	1,345	137	1,482	1,458	95	1,553
February.....	1,164	97	1,261	1,262	130	1,392	1,322	119	1,441
March.....	1,399	233	1,632	1,765	301	2,066	2,086	272	2,358
April.....	2,928	840	3,768	3,752	1,558	5,310	4,041	1,078	5,119
May.....	5,121	3,311	8,432	5,893	3,809	9,702	6,341	3,822	10,163
June.....	5,879	3,505	9,384	6,117	3,685	9,802	6,933	3,924	10,857
July.....	4,249	1,294	5,543	4,220	1,018	5,238	5,848	2,183	8,031
August.....	3,538	588	4,126	3,853	629	4,482	4,572	759	5,331
September.....	3,472	518	3,990	3,799	620	4,419	4,230	632	4,862
October.....	3,050	433	3,493	3,464	471	3,935	3,895	598	4,493
November.....	2,256	204	2,460	2,620	251	2,901	3,064	251	3,345
December.....	1,563	141	1,704	1,933	143	2,076	2,127	199	2,326

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of contract and piece workers.

*Fuel Used.*—The principal item under this head is coal, of which the quantity used was 33,806 tons, valued at \$282,032. Gasoline, petroleum distillate and fuel oil were used to the total value of \$106,894, and wood to the value \$65,687. The total value of all fuel used was \$456,229, compared with \$412,038 in the preceding year.

*Power Equipment.*—The power equipments of the establishments consisted of 254 steam engines and turbines with a rated capacity of 4,876 h.p.; 629 gasoline and oil engines of 3,708 h.p.; 137 electric motors of 1,381 h.p.; and 70 hydraulic turbines of 1,062 h.p. Of the total number of electric motors, 82 were operated by purchased power and 55 by power generated by primary power. In the Maritime provinces and Quebec, gasoline engines are most largely used, and in British Columbia steam engines and turbines occupy first place. The number of boilers in use was 355, with a rated capacity of 17,280 h.p.

*Materials Used.*—The total cost value of the fish used in the preparation of the various products and the fish purchased for resale fresh, was \$16,692,352, an increase of \$2,738,416 over the value shown for the preceding year. The containers used had a value of \$4,652,025; the salt, \$356,267; and the miscellaneous materials, \$333,485, making a total value for all materials used of \$22,034,129, compared with \$18,680,686 in 1925. The total quantity of fish purchased by the establishments was 6,451,285 cwt., or 62 per cent of the total catch of sea fish. The following table gives values of materials used in 1926 and each of the two preceding years.

9. Value of Materials Used in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1924, 1925 and 1926

Materials	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$
Fish.....	11,480,416	13,953,936	16,692,352
Salt.....	401,820	389,054	356,267
Containers.....	3,801,699	3,878,633	4,652,025
Other materials.....	405,397	459,033	333,485
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,089,332</b>	<b>18,680,686</b>	<b>22,034,129</b>

*Value of Production.*—The fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared had a total value of \$28,841,944, and the fish sold for consumption fresh a value of \$7,348,820. The total value of output was \$36,190,764, an increase over the preceding year of \$5,809,772 or 19 per cent. The value of the manufactured fish product showed an increase of \$4,950,135 or 21 p.c., and the value of the fish sold for consumption fresh an increase of \$859,637 or 13 p.c. The relation which the value of production of each classification of the industry bears to the total value of production of all establishments is as follows: salmon canneries, 48 p.c.; fish curing establishments, 29 p.c.; lobster canneries, 13 p.c.;

sardine and other fish canneries, 3 p.c.; reduction plants, 4 p.c.; and clam canneries, 1 p.c. The value of production for each of the several kinds of establishments is shown for 1926 and the two preceding years in the following table.

**10. Value of Production of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1924, 1925 and 1926**

Description of establishment	1924		1925		1926	
	Fresh marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lobster canneries.....	673,446	2,954,703	841,064	3,866,346	886,127	4,005,358
Salmon canneries.....	128,517	11,078,851	80,245	13,486,605	167,617	17,123,468
Clam canneries.....	128	243,748	420	156,599	11,794	222,118
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	117,001	1,081,599	175,958	1,145,175	234,809	1,725,344
Fish curing establishments.....	5,718,779	4,098,433	5,391,496	4,540,097	6,048,473	4,474,036
Reduction plants.....	-	542,757	-	696,987	-	1,291,620
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,637,871</b>	<b>20,900,091</b>	<b>6,489,183</b>	<b>23,891,809</b>	<b>7,348,820</b>	<b>28,841,944</b>

*Other Data.*—Tables have been prepared which group the returns of establishments according to form of organization, time in operation, number of employees, and value of product. (1) The first classification shows that 415 establishments were operated by individuals, 149 by partnerships, 252 by joint stock companies, and 15 by co-operative associations. The lobster canneries are operated chiefly under individual ownership and the salmon canneries by joint stock companies. (2) The arrangement of the returns according to time in operation gives 289 plants as operating less than 60 days during the year; 285 as operating for periods of 60 to 119 days; 129 plants as operating from 120 to 179 days; 70 plants from 180 to 239 days; and 58 plants as in operation for 240 days or over. Comprised in the group of those operating for periods of 240 days or over are 39 fish-curing establishments, 9 lobster canneries, 5 reduction plants, 4 salmon canneries, 2 clam canneries and 1 other fish cannery. In a number of the canneries fish-curing operations are carried on previous to and after the close of the canning season; returns for the year 1926 for 12 salmon canneries and 11 lobster canneries show a production of cured fish in addition to the canned product. (3) Of the total number of establishments in operation during the year, 609 reported staffs of 5 employees or over, while 179 plants reported less than 5 employees. The establishments having no employees numbered 43, the work in these plants being performed by the operators themselves. The returns show that 97 p.c. of the salmon canneries, 79 p.c. of the lobster canneries and 55 p.c. of the fish-curing establishments employed 5 persons and over during the season. (4) The classification according to value of production arranges the returns in 5 groups. The first group shows 316 establishments with a production for the year valued at under \$5,000; the second group, 140 establishments with product valued at \$5,000 to under \$10,000; the third group, 144 establishments with \$10,000 to under \$20,000; the fourth group, 96 establishments with \$20,000 to under \$50,000; and the last group, 135 establishments with \$50,000 and over. Comprised in the last group are 73 salmon canneries; 37 fish curing establishments; 14 lobster canneries; 9 reduction plants; 6 clam canneries; and 2 sardine or other fish canneries. Ninety-two per cent of the salmon canneries had a production valued at \$50,000 or over.

Review by Provinces

The following tables (11-17) show by provinces: the total value of the fisheries; the quantity caught and landed and the value marketed of the chief commercial fishes; the quantity and value of all fish caught and landed and marketed; the total values for counties or districts of sea fish caught and landed and marketed; the quantity of sea fish taken offshore; the capital equipment; and the number of employees.

11. Value of Fisheries by Provinces, 1922-1926, in order of Value, 1926

Province	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925 Inc. + Dec. -
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	18,849,658	20,795,914	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109	+ 4,952,491
Nova Scotia.....	10,209,258	8,448,385	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922	+ 2,292,143
New Brunswick.....	4,685,660	4,548,535	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478	+ 526,889
Ontario.....	2,858,122	3,159,427	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193	- 284,219
Quebec.....	2,089,414	2,100,412	2,283,314	3,044,919	3,110,964	+ 66,045
Manitoba.....	908,816	1,020,595	1,232,563	1,466,939	2,328,803	+ 861,864
Prince Edward Island.....	1,612,599	1,754,980	1,201,772	1,598,119	1,358,934	- 239,185
Alberta.....	331,239	438,737	339,107	458,504	749,076	+ 290,572
Saskatchewan.....	245,337	286,643	482,492	494,882	444,288	- 50,594
Yukon Territory.....	10,107	11,917	18,773	15,370	17,866	+ 2,496
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,800,210</b>	<b>42,565,545</b>	<b>44,534,235</b>	<b>47,942,131</b>	<b>56,360,633</b>	<b>+ 8,418,502</b>

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1922-1926

Kind of Fish		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925 Inc. + Dec. -
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Lobsters.....	cwt.	87,583	97,456	65,893	78,570	66,298	- 12,272
	\$	1,309,982	1,405,906	777,301	1,088,712	926,718	- 161,994
Cod.....	cwt.	31,493	27,291	41,036	61,483	49,823	- 11,660
	\$	54,306	61,395	81,885	150,135	118,380	- 31,755
Smelts.....	cwt.	9,442	9,784	14,273	17,595	15,390	- 2,205
	\$	86,660	121,233	133,747	142,496	98,670	- 43,826
Herring.....	cwt.	39,407	53,313	37,716	64,942	63,930	- 1,012
	\$	49,489	76,975	58,664	83,703	89,915	+ 6,212
Oysters.....	bbf.	5,211	4,035	7,945	5,278	5,161	- 117
	\$	46,731	40,350	63,840	52,780	61,898	+ 9,118

Nova Scotia

Cod.....	cwt.	1,560,271	1,048,943	1,129,801	1,408,238	1,858,944	+ 450,706
	\$	3,555,727	2,434,492	3,309,209	3,760,833	4,652,858	+ 892,025
Lobsters.....	cwt.	173,706	172,720	115,275	170,698	184,316	+ 13,618
	\$	2,913,087	3,081,647	1,904,407	3,014,963	3,356,416	+ 371,453
Haddock.....	cwt.	298,593	297,023	320,804	323,718	458,292	+ 134,574
	\$	934,138	1,029,787	975,660	1,134,327	1,671,971	+ 537,644

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1922-1926—con.

Kind of Fish	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925 Inc. + Dec. -
<b>Nova Scotia—concluded</b>						
Herring..... cwt. \$	183,138 364,815	165,886 295,391	267,413 542,658	206,863 434,130	264,823 547,548	+ 57,960 + 113,418
Halibut..... cwt. \$	29,007 409,163	19,197 319,199	27,407 441,113	20,250 282,118	23,725 381,720	+ 3,475 + 99,602
Mackerel..... cwt. \$	166,538 1,129,104	79,184 388,051	114,662 688,350	117,599 445,185	67,580 285,961	- 50,019 - 159,224
Salmon..... cwt. \$	8,577 154,771	11,217 202,090	10,127 181,966	8,422 157,124	13,428 253,272	+ 5,006 + 96,148
Swordfish..... cwt. \$	11,164 102,789	14,343 155,020	5,575 96,157	4,551 78,209	12,936 207,248	+ 8,385 + 129,039
Smelts..... cwt. \$	7,133 85,020	7,169 120,816	8,186 131,523	8,328 130,182	10,981 165,630	+ 2,653 + 35,448
Scallops..... bbl. \$	10,732 63,339	11,839 72,547	7,504 51,793	12,404 76,025	19,918 138,472	+ 7,514 + 62,447
Hake and cusk..... cwt. \$	150,009 232,269	58,819 93,186	119,988 203,352	91,027 183,465	91,946 135,517	+ 919 - 47,948

## New Brunswick

Sardines..... bbl. \$	244,553 707,781	134,494 1,016,655	269,643 1,241,508	158,259 1,016,325	171,637 1,172,490	+ 13,378 + 156,165
Lobsters..... cwt. \$	69,554 1,262,714	73,688 1,339,155	68,303 1,203,564	65,894 1,069,722	59,611 1,135,664	- 6,283 + 65,942
Smelts..... cwt. \$	62,680 731,151	43,210 582,203	63,975 844,730	46,692 718,149	59,400 850,913	+ 12,708 + 132,764
Herring..... cwt. \$	364,419 367,699	251,100 270,863	333,530 367,037	372,710 385,354	422,897 529,195	+ 50,187 + 143,841
Cod..... cwt. \$	311,712 714,681	286,571 585,314	259,166 643,321	205,544 512,013	201,425 478,770	- 4,119 - 33,243
Salmon..... cwt. \$	16,859 237,073	20,682 250,838	33,563 425,800	30,073 428,558	25,131 408,397	- 4,942 - 20,161
Alewives..... cwt. \$	39,105 81,590	44,010 67,911	21,298 40,499	34,879 65,295	52,875 116,727	+ 17,996 + 51,432
Clams and quahaugs..... bbl. \$	21,332 90,741	22,645 103,923	33,444 137,099	19,496 88,426	27,278 111,362	+ 7,782 + 22,936
Oysters..... bbl. \$	10,708 53,447	14,574 67,123	17,201 103,040	12,038 88,693	12,383 92,535	+ 345 + 3,842
Haddock..... cwt. \$	5,425 12,240	6,715 14,782	16,638 37,039	18,186 32,546	35,038 76,480	+ 16,852 + 43,934
Mackerel..... cwt. \$	23,441 121,026	13,455 54,054	13,845 49,166	16,707 62,968	19,088 65,188	+ 2,381 + 1,220
Tom cod..... cwt. \$	13,131 31,414	10,873 31,587	13,375 50,209	13,056 41,517	17,079 61,242	+ 4,023 + 19,725

## Quebec

Cod..... cwt. \$	416,732 839,435	409,701 795,140	417,783 1,120,570	602,099 1,545,804	584,567 1,408,516	- 17,532 - 137,298
Lobsters..... cwt. \$	33,082 479,667	37,764 538,654	22,742 283,899	25,676 379,580	29,358 434,874	+ 3,682 + 55,294
Herring..... cwt. \$	188,946 149,009	226,426 190,462	206,135 161,119	286,028 246,115	326,416 278,795	+ 40,388 - 32,680
Eels..... cwt. \$	10,020 60,118	12,338 73,946	11,918 86,756	11,816 104,463	21,172 195,608	+ 9,356 + 91,145

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1922-1926—con.

Kind of Fish		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925 Inc. + Dec.—	
		<b>Quebec—concluded</b>						
Salmon.....	cwt.	12,206	14,765	15,080	20,714	15,536	— 5,178	
	\$	122,001	137,024	136,725	189,318	159,303	— 30,015	
Mackerel.....	cwt.	53,770	46,211	79,437	47,135	22,765	— 24,370	
	\$	213,964	157,864	246,278	131,229	71,353	— 59,876	
Carp.....	cwt.	—	—	3,224	2,563	4,868	+ 2,305	
	\$	—	—	25,472	18,216	60,825	+ 42,609	
Smelts.....	cwt.	3,613	4,055	2,854	3,400	5,259	+ 1,859	
	\$	27,363	34,677	32,468	37,243	41,811	+ 4,568	

**Ontario**

Trout.....	cwt.	65,679	62,553	66,821	73,257	69,127	— 4,130
	\$	719,852	761,322	901,555	1,003,621	933,214	— 70,407
Whitefish.....	cwt.	60,829	65,250	66,918	70,583	64,049	— 6,534
	\$	744,738	854,391	869,934	924,638	864,661	— 59,977
Pickrel or dore.....	cwt.	23,849	26,912	29,646	25,677	23,071	— 2,606
	\$	315,808	352,546	400,221	370,774	299,923	— 70,851
Herring.....	cwt.	75,618	108,512	125,013	45,555	44,122	— 1,433
	\$	302,406	487,633	625,055	250,554	264,732	+ 14,178
Pickrel, blue.....	cwt.	63,585	32,547	30,601	34,459	30,385	— 4,068
	\$	260,699	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	— 93,314
Tullibee.....	cwt.	3,374	3,151	5,004	9,109	11,971	+ 2,862
	\$	17,545	20,795	32,526	66,041	125,695	+ 59,654
Perch.....	cwt.	24,673	27,009	25,158	23,317	20,678	— 2,639
	\$	133,235	159,354	150,948	139,902	124,068	— 15,834
Pike.....	cwt.	12,598	11,962	12,933	13,163	12,951	— 209
	\$	69,280	61,127	65,955	75,688	97,155	+ 21,467

**Manitoba**

Pickrel.....	cwt.	54,175	68,096	62,486	48,953	87,251	+ 38,298
	\$	355,216	484,982	528,426	562,881	900,608	+ 337,727
Tullibee.....	cwt.	41,511	18,952	34,363	49,539	85,267	+ 35,728
	\$	133,024	98,279	125,258	207,622	501,814	+ 294,192
Whitefish.....	cwt.	36,632	25,491	27,904	38,078	54,122	+ 16,044
	\$	267,692	183,459	265,076	361,549	490,625	+ 128,776
Pike.....	cwt.	21,272	24,103	30,314	27,365	43,467	+ 16,162
	\$	70,243	89,734	104,973	110,222	176,425	+ 66,203
Goldeyes.....	cwt.	3,865	6,110	6,533	7,205	11,625	+ 4,420
	\$	26,777	43,761	35,495	70,080	85,099	+ 15,019
Perch.....	cwt.	483	2,175	2,170	1,667	6,296	+ 4,629
	\$	3,292	11,122	15,677	18,678	71,958	+ 53,280

**Saskatchewan**

Whitefish.....	cwt.	21,027	24,607	42,393	44,978	37,667	— 7,311
	\$	178,519	207,264	363,532	384,700	326,058	— 58,642
Trout.....	cwt.	1,482	1,753	2,839	3,146	3,106	— 40
	\$	13,813	16,999	28,891	30,980	33,483	+ 2,503
Pike.....	cwt.	2,879	3,753	5,393	4,153	4,354	+ 201
	\$	20,612	24,307	35,920	28,285	26,606	— 1,679
Pickrel.....	cwt.	1,711	1,943	3,556	2,896	2,918	+ 22
	\$	12,946	15,944	28,576	25,738	25,520	— 218
Mullets.....	cwt.	2,106	2,476	2,816	2,785	3,139	+ 354
	\$	11,632	13,503	15,069	14,593	14,191	— 407

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1922-1926—concluded

Kind of Fish	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease 1926 compared with 1925	
						Inc. +	Dec. -
<b>Alberta</b>							
Whitefish..... cwt.	39,598	41,649	29,931	32,349	34,132	+	1,783
\$	286,338	374,460	241,696	310,665	478,660	+	167,995
Pickereel..... cwt.	1,865	3,476	3,921	6,943	10,374	+	3,431
\$	10,853	20,639	28,159	52,645	116,175	+	63,530
Pike..... cwt.	1,561	2,859	4,311	7,438	9,780	+	2,342
\$	5,768	13,680	17,275	42,889	83,559	+	40,670
Trout..... cwt.	2,310	2,406	3,602	2,746	3,907	+	1,161
\$	26,900	22,636	36,102	31,930	46,418	+	14,488
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Salmon..... cwt.	1,509,075	1,514,765	1,965,159	1,873,376	2,125,555	+	252,179
\$	13,073,927	11,936,668	13,027,251	14,973,885	18,769,605	+	3,795,720
Halibut..... cwt.	293,184	334,667	331,382	318,240	315,095	-	3,145
\$	3,918,441	6,271,993	5,427,542	3,891,819	4,543,720	+	651,901
Herring..... cwt.	1,002,519	1,035,823	1,157,625	1,437,875	1,301,269	-	136,606
\$	850,734	1,338,450	1,392,580	1,717,985	1,528,734	-	189,251
Pilchards..... cwt.	20,342	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,958	+	650,985
\$	106,055	92,036	82,881	182,911	1,256,721	+	1,073,810
Cod..... cwt.	28,190	29,251	40,530	31,636	39,105	+	7,469
\$	212,871	203,056	288,829	264,036	336,759	+	72,723
Clams and quahaugs..... bbl.	11,974	14,466	20,030	26,527	12,813	-	13,714
\$	68,206	87,216	153,472	161,764	105,409	-	56,355
Black cod..... cwt.	19,013	16,679	18,183	14,956	10,358	-	4,598
\$	119,026	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	-	24,944
Crabs..... cwt.	8,506	8,373	5,957	6,979	8,389	+	1,410
\$	60,765	61,482	40,197	50,605	63,295	+	12,690
<b>Yukon Territory</b>							
Salmon..... cwt.	363	275	684	585	656	+	71
\$	5,452	6,875	11,628	9,945	12,490	+	2,545
Trout..... cwt.	44	71	115	82	91	+	9
\$	880	1,788	2,875	2,050	2,548	+	498
Whitefish..... cwt.	168	100	150	115	89	-	26
\$	2,170	2,512	3,750	2,875	2,492	-	383

<sup>1</sup> The total value in 1926 includes pilchard oil and meal, while in 1925 these items were included under the common head of fish oil and fish meal.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1926

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Quebec <sup>1</sup>		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Cod, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	49,823	73,513	1,858,944	3,634,923	201,425	330,727	584,567	1,082,605	39,105	219,388
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	14,219	42,307	144,242	519,985	24,973	107,195	2,528	6,386	38,943	335,789
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	—	—	2,043	20,430	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green-salted..... cwt.	16,483	68,016	86,739	350,371	19,078	75,608	30,891	110,497	17	205
Canned..... cases	—	—	2,835	18,756	—	—	100	1,000	—	—
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	—	—	75,143	919,479	148	1,488	120	720	64	765
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	1,175	9,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried..... cwt.	929	6,293	408,023	2,431,494	45,816	285,930	172,099	1,234,294	—	—
Boneless..... cwt.	—	—	27,913	272,340	204	2,067	1,198	11,979	—	—
Cod liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	30	45	—	—	5,360	4,652	2,635	2,275	—	—
Cod oil..... gal.	5,730	1,719	79,371	30,073	4,510	1,830	112,188	41,365	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	118,380	—	4,652,558	—	478,770	—	1,408,516	—	336,759
<b>Haddock, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	1,472	2,325	458,292	838,716	35,098	60,837	2,090	2,000	—	—
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	1,126	2,565	203,890	775,447	21,019	61,326	—	—	—	—
Fresh fillets..... cwt.	—	—	4,002	47,739	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned..... cases	—	—	14,734	105,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	53,449	431,601	28	282	—	—	—	—
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	—	—	16,934	210,221	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green-salted..... cwt.	29	116	4,500	16,870	4,348	7,958	—	—	—	—
Dried..... cwt.	96	384	18,512	84,793	1,747	6,914	666	3,330	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	3,065	—	1,671,971	—	76,480	—	3,330	—	—
<b>Hake and cusk, caught and landed</b> cwt.	13,893	11,825	91,946	91,701	43,818	26,952	1,480	1,480	4	12
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	80	120	6,445	9,315	1,482	5,580	—	—	4	24
Green-salted..... cwt.	6,360	19,281	14,698	29,148	14,813	21,634	—	—	—	—
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	—	—	4,042	39,686	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried..... cwt.	370	1,480	13,724	52,124	4,279	15,643	494	1,976	—	—
Boneless..... cwt.	—	—	867	5,244	311	2,247	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed....	—	20,881	—	135,517	—	45,104	—	1,976	—	24
<b>Pollock, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	—	—	48,445	52,556	38,271	31,994	—	—	—	—
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	8,132	22,384	5,100	3,219	—	—	—	—
Green-salted..... cwt.	—	—	5,627	14,727	6,020	11,441	—	—	—	—
Smoked fillets..... cwt.	—	—	318	2,862	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried..... cwt.	—	—	9,253	37,517	7,170	32,525	—	—	—	—
Boneless..... cwt.	—	—	14	282	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	—	—	77,772	—	47,185	—	—	—	—
<b>Whiting, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	404
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	637
<b>Halibut, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	—	—	23,725	205,650	198	2,676	900	6,519	315,095	4,068,868
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	23,657	380,486	198	2,843	900	7,189	314,907	4,542,310
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	127	1,234	—	—	—	—	94	1,410
Canned..... cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	—	—	381,720	—	2,843	—	7,189	—	4,543,720
<b>Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc., caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	—	—	13,941	26,067	1,857	4,403	—	—	1,152	3,355
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	13,941	68,699	1,857	5,868	—	—	1,152	6,303
<b>Skate, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	—	—	16,450	18,204	181	263	—	—	955	2,988
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	16,150	54,110	181	480	—	—	955	4,290
<b>Soles, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	—	—	5,173	12,518	—	—	—	—	6,518	31,217
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	5,173	29,123	—	—	—	—	6,518	45,675
<b>Herring, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	63,930	73,996	264,823	291,060	422,897	260,982	317,930	148,701	1,301,269	1,006,482
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	11,443	23,561	61,055	164,968	47,189	38,231	2,942	4,272	11,070	45,024
Boneless..... cwt.	—	—	22	220	1,000	8,000	—	—	—	—
Canned..... cases	—	—	553	3,900	17,021	76,594	—	—	433	1,948

<sup>1</sup> See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces<sup>1</sup> of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Quebec <sup>1</sup>		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Herring caught and landed—con.</b>		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Marketed—con.										
Smoked..... cwt.	8	40	19,280	89,180	101,112	281,933	12,763	50,731	6,199	53,847
Dry-salted..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	938,647	1,331,141
Pickled..... bbl.	666	4,308	27,527	172,197	4,046	25,639	7,787	55,334	80	1,192
Used as bait..... bbl.	25,336	62,006	45,544	116,141	26,486	51,576	68,525	97,349	30,359	95,582
Fertilizer..... bbl.	—	—	—	942	49,032	47,172	59,775	29,527	—	—
Total value marketed..	—	89,915	—	547,548	—	529,195	—	237,213	—	1,528,734
<b>Mackerel caught and landed</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>15,164</b>	<b>67,550</b>	<b>173,049</b>	<b>19,088</b>	<b>42,277</b>	<b>22,765</b>	<b>44,728</b>	—	—
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	2,572	10,979	31,113	153,091	19,150	64,948	5,146	6,430	—	—
Canned..... cwt.	50	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	74	888	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salted..... cwt.	1,130	9,424	12,103	131,982	20	240	5,873	64,923	—	—
Total value marketed....	—	20,653	—	285,961	—	65,188	—	71,353	—	—
<b>Sardines caught and landed</b>	—	—	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>171,637</b>	<b>256,728</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>290</b>	—	—
Marketed—										
Canned..... cases	—	—	—	—	217,592	980,474	—	—	—	—
Sold fresh and salted..... bbl.	—	—	1,464	2,368	122,670	192,016	65	410	—	—
Total value marketed....	—	—	—	2,368	—	1,172,490	—	410	—	—
<b>Pilchards caught and landed</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>969,958</b>	<b>848,062</b>
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	357
Canned..... cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,731	119,525
Used as bait..... bbl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,950	7,375
Oil..... gal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,893,721	734,078
Meal..... ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,948	371,365
Fertilizer..... ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	533	24,021
Total value marketed....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,256,721
<b>Alewives caught and landed</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>19,082</b>	<b>17,519</b>	<b>52,117</b>	<b>50,458</b>	—	—	—	—
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	7,777	12,144	5,342	10,004	—	—	—	—
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	631	1,773	8,988	51,107	—	—	—	—
Salted..... bbl.	120	720	3,321	18,255	9,332	52,942	—	—	—	—
Used as bait..... bbl.	—	—	—	—	400	400	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed....	—	720	—	32,172	—	114,453	—	—	—	—
<b>Bass caught and landed</b>	—	—	<b>45</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>4,701</b>	—	—	<b>51</b>	<b>306</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	45	450	426	6,590	—	—	51	306
<b>Perch caught and landed</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	—	—	<b>923</b>	<b>8,091</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	4	24	—	—	923	9,804
<b>Salmon caught and landed</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>13,428</b>	<b>193,621</b>	<b>24,579</b>	<b>321,685</b>	<b>14,624</b>	<b>139,887</b>	<b>2,125,555</b>	<b>8,562,576</b>
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	164	4,015	12,766	244,070	24,561	394,297	12,341	125,299	189,302	1,551,015
Canned..... cases	—	—	623	6,692	25	300	980	10,677	2,065,190	16,350,139
Smoked..... cwt.	—	—	83	2,510	—	—	—	—	834	12,915
Dry-salted..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,858	517,563
Mild cured..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,950	293,096
Pickled..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,584	38,156
Roe..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	991	5,962	1,533	4,059
Used as bait..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	893	2,662
Total value marketed....	—	4,015	—	253,272	—	394,597	—	141,938	—	18,769,605
<b>Shad caught and landed</b>	—	—	<b>556</b>	<b>5,956</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>33,896</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>712</b>	—	—
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	436	6,523	4,453	43,227	63	712	—	—
Salted..... bbl.	—	—	40	1,200	32	1,269	—	—	—	—
Total value marketed....	—	—	—	7,726	—	44,496	—	712	—	—
<b>Smelts caught and landed</b>	<b>15,390</b>	<b>87,906</b>	<b>10,981</b>	<b>119,213</b>	<b>59,490</b>	<b>469,399</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>30,798</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>15,160</b>
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	15,390	98,670	10,981	165,630	59,400	850,913	4,710	32,748	1,281	17,161

<sup>1</sup> See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Quebec <sup>2</sup>		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Sturgeon, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	6	44	-	-	12	144	275	5,254
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	6	47	-	-	12	144	275	5,737
Trout, caught and landed..... cwt.	111	1,127	1,051	16,991	137	2,040	443	4,244	33	330
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	111	1,332	1,051	18,821	137	2,040	430	4,166	33	494
Canned..... cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	120	-	-
Total value marketed...	-	1,332	-	18,821	-	2,040	-	4,286	-	494
Black Cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,358	56,637
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,978	38,959
Green-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	500
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,151	49,912
Total value marketed...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,371
Red Cod, etc., caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,891	15,924
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,891	26,013
Albacore, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	1,523	9,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	1,323	12,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caplin, caught and landed..... bbl.	157	471	-	-	60	60	5,094	6,947	-	-
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	157	628	-	-	60	60	5,094	6,947	-	-
Eels, caught and landed..... cwt.	192	1,589	1,453	13,299	119	828	161	1,526	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	192	2,162	1,453	14,781	119	894	161	1,556	-	-
Greyfish, <sup>2</sup> caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	2,000	120	-	-	-	-	78,380	23,514
Octopus, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	2,449
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	3,052
Oulachons, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	1,756
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	2,086
Squid, caught and landed..... bbl.	-	-	16,747	41,643	25	50	5,161	6,904	-	-
Used as bait..... bbl.	-	-	16,747	52,375	25	50	5,161	6,904	-	-
Swordfish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	12,936	146,416	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	12,936	207,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tom Cod, caught and landed..... cwt.	2,331	4,664	329	233	17,079	25,427	500	750	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	2,331	4,664	329	233	17,079	61,242	500	750	-	-
Mixed Fish, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	3,955	5,108	51	51	5,795	25,795	-	-
(Not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere).										
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	3,955	12,162	51	51	5,795	25,795	-	-
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed bbl.	867	1,050	8,937	14,932	27,278	42,782	4,335	16,135	12,813	40,455
Marketed—										
Used fresh..... bbl.	101	151	4,963	10,532	10,985	33,778	4,335	16,160	3,352	19,994
Canned..... cases	766	4,382	4,006	20,891	16,137	77,584	-	-	9,461	85,415
Total value marketed...	-	4,533	-	31,423	-	111,362	-	16,160	-	105,409
Cockles, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	76	341	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	76	418	-	-	-	-
Crabs, caught and landed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,389	45,855
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,389	63,295

<sup>1</sup> See also Inland Fisheries.

<sup>2</sup> Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fish fertilizer.

## 13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Quebec <sup>1</sup>		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Lobsters, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	66,298	\$ 610,757	184,316	\$ 2,496,006	59,611	\$ 797,819	29,358	\$ 251,321	-	-
Marketed—										
In shell..... cwt.	3,153	42,057	71,443	1,611,049	15,861	443,527	847	9,804	-	-
Meat..... cwt.	-	-	49	4,410	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned..... cases	29,442	877,955	56,277	1,753,150	24,041	691,522	13,759	422,566	-	-
Tomalley..... cases	374	6,706	1,556	17,807	67	615	254	2,510	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	926,718	-	3,386,416	-	1,135,664	-	434,874	-	-
<b>Oysters, caught and landed</b> ..... bbl.	5,161	\$ 36,161	2,354	\$ 13,571	12,383	\$ 68,219	-	-	2,357	\$ 34,122
Marketed fresh..... bbl.	5,161	61,898	2,354	19,199	12,383	92,535	-	-	2,357	35,746
<b>Scallops, caught and landed</b> ..... bbl.	-	-	19,918	\$ 134,374	560	\$ 1,792	2,722	\$ 11,662	-	-
Marketed—										
Shelled..... cases	-	-	39,332	134,787	1,120	1,792	5,445	11,662	-	-
Canned..... gal.	-	-	335	3,685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	138,472	-	1,792	-	11,662	-	-
<b>Shrimps, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	\$ 9,377
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	13,125
<b>Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried</b> ... cwt.	35	700	248	3,250	759	8,885	88	520	-	-
<b>Winkles, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	2,847	\$ 4,673	1,409	\$ 3,790	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	2,847	8,455	1,409	3,903	-	-	-	-
<b>Dulse, green</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	76	760	5,186	5,000	-	-	-	-
Marketed dried..... cwt.	-	-	16	760	1,060	13,780	-	-	-	-
<b>Fur Seals, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	\$ 26,748
Skins marketed..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	29,550
<b>Hair Seals, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,723	9,067	-	-
Marketed—										
Skins..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,723	13,915	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,265	3,526	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,441	-	-
<b>Porpoises, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	69	-	-
Marketed—										
Skins..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-
Oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	49	-	-
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-
<b>Whales, caught and landed</b> ..... no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	\$ 270,127
Marketed—										
Whale bone and meal..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	9,633
Whale oil..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468,206	223,864
Whale fertilizer..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	36,630
Total value marketed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,127
<b>Miscellaneous Products—</b>										
Fish oil, n.e.s..... gal.	-	-	37,783	23,720	27,313	9,645	-	-	230,850	88,031
Fish glue..... gal	-	-	13,600	16,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish meal, n.e.s..... ton	-	-	1,554	132,090	-	-	-	-	1,746	94,020
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s. ton	-	-	400	20,000	500	11,800	-	-	316	14,157
Fish skins and bones. cwt.	-	-	12,689	20,460	180	275	500	575	-	-
Fish offal..... ton	-	-	6,407	17,577	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other products.....	-	-	-	2,725	-	5,476	-	-	-	7,157
<b>Total Value Sea Fisheries—</b>										
Caught and landed.....	-	924,253	-	8,660,895	-	2,845,889	-	1,792,284	-	15,332,457
Marketed.....	-	1,358,934	-	12,505,922	-	5,294,548	-	2,433,072	-	27,367,109

<sup>1</sup> See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1926—con.

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries					
	New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Quebec <sup>1</sup>		Ontario	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Alewives, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	758	2,274	-	-	-	-
Marketed—						
Used fresh..... cwt.	356	1,068	-	-	-	-
Salted..... bbl.	134	1,206	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	2,274	-	-	-	-
<b>Bass, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	212	3,816	472	6,913	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	212	3,816	472	6,913	-	-
<b>Carp, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	4,868	60,825	7,421	25,973
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	4,868	60,825	7,421	29,684
<b>Catfish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	2,679	26,261	3,291	19,746
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	2,679	26,261	3,291	23,037
<b>Eels, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	30	114	21,011	194,052	1,500	15,000
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	30	114	21,011	194,052	1,500	18,000
<b>Herring, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	8,486	41,582	44,122	154,427
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	8,486	41,582	44,122	264,732
<b>Maskinonge, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	62	1,296	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	62	1,296	-	-
<b>Mixed fish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	33,581	193,563	32,246	128,984
(Graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.).						
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	33,581	193,563	32,246	128,984
<b>Mullets, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	224	672	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	224	672	-	-	-	-
<b>Perch, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	15	45	1,649	12,879	20,678	82,712
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	15	45	1,649	12,879	20,678	124,068
<b>Pickerei or dore, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	368	4,416	2,104	39,214	23,071	253,781
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	368	4,416	2,104	39,214	23,071	299,923
<b>Pickerei, blue, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	30,385	121,540
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	30,385	182,310
<b>Pike, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	1,965	23,436	12,954	71,247
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	1,965	23,436	12,954	97,155
<b>Salmon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	552	13,800	912	17,365	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	552	13,800	912	17,365	-	-
<b>Shad, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	720	4,320	1,032	12,189	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	720	4,320	1,032	12,189	-	-
<b>Smelts, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	549	9,063	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	549	9,063	-	-
<b>Sturgeon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	57	1,425	1,996	32,033	1,742	47,034
Marketed—						
Used fresh..... cwt.	57	1,425	1,996	32,033	1,742	52,260
Caviar..... lb.	96	48	-	-	5,294	8,470
Total value marketed.....	-	1,473	-	32,033	-	60,730
<b>Trout, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	100	1,852	69,127	794,960
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	100	1,852	69,127	933,214
<b>Tullibee, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	11,971	101,753
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	11,971	125,695
<b>Whitefish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	585	5,369	64,049	704,539
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	585	5,369	64,049	864,661
<b>Total Value Inland Fisheries—</b>						
Caught and landed.....	-	30,882	-	677,892	-	2,521,695
Marketed.....	-	30,930	-	677,892	-	3,152,193

<sup>1</sup> See also Sea Fisheries.

## 13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1926—concluded.

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	value	Quantity	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
<b>Carp, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	82	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	82	410	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Catfish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	631	4,202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	631	7,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Goldeyes, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	11,625	41,030	60	600	-	-	-	-
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	4,482	17,991	60	692	-	-	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	3,863	67,108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	85,099	-	692	-	-	-	-
<b>Mixed Fish, caught and landed</b> .... cwt.	139	1,316	3,551	4,542	1,046	1,753	12	202
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	139	1,316	3,551	6,313	1,046	1,828	12	336
<b>Mullets, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	13,743	18,250	3,139	8,138	4,456	2,848	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	13,743	28,654	3,139	14,191	4,456	2,848	-	-
<b>Perch, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	6,296	60,970	-	-	933	8,946	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	6,296	71,958	-	-	933	11,377	-	-
<b>Pickarel or dore, caught and landed</b> cwt.	87,251	746,022	2,918	15,337	10,374	84,104	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	87,251	900,608	2,918	25,520	10,374	116,175	-	-
<b>Pike, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	43,462	132,162	4,354	16,314	9,780	59,292	-	-
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	43,462	176,425	4,354	26,006	9,780	83,559	-	-
<b>Salmon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	9,184
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	12,490
<b>Sturgeon, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	1,089	35,931	30	900	-	-	-	-
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	1,089	55,721	30	1,200	-	-	-	-
Caviar..... lb.	1,523	2,353	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	58,074	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
<b>Trout, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	604	4,885	3,106	20,369	3,907	23,183	91	2,038
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	604	6,708	3,106	33,483	3,907	46,418	91	2,548
<b>Tullibee, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	85,267	382,299	1,890	6,755	2,397	7,771	-	-
Marketed—								
Used fresh..... cwt.	85,267	501,814	1,890	10,225	2,337	8,031	-	-
Smoked..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	30	180	-	-
Total value marketed.....	-	884,113	-	10,225	-	8,211	-	-
<b>Whitefish, caught and landed</b> ..... cwt.	54,122	317,411	37,667	194,818	34,132	313,057	89	1,993
Marketed fresh..... cwt.	54,122	490,625	37,667	326,058	34,132	478,660	89	2,492
<b>Total Value Inland Fisheries—</b>								
Caught and landed.....	-	1,744,642	-	267,773	-	505,959	-	13,417
Marketed.....	-	2,328,803	-	444,288	-	749,076	-	17,866

**14. Total Values for Counties and Districts of Sea Fish Caught and Landed and Marketed, 1926**

County or District	Total Value of Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Fish and Fish Products Marketed
	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals.....</b>	<b>924,253</b>	<b>1,358,934</b>
Kings.....	253,075	452,866
Queens.....	264,396	402,953
Prince.....	406,782	503,115
<b>Nova Scotia—Totals.....</b>	<b>8,669,895</b>	<b>12,505,922</b>
Richmond.....	171,801	227,420
Cape Breton.....	313,626	505,763
Victoria.....	155,100	216,409
Inverness.....	420,947	672,067
Cumberland.....	113,567	189,991
Colchester.....	14,329	22,144
Pictou.....	200,079	300,469
Antigonish.....	155,544	232,965
Guysborough.....	959,785	1,761,398
Halifax.....	1,039,731	2,033,032
Hants.....	4,893	8,373
Lunenburg.....	2,473,466	2,532,846
Queens.....	246,843	282,330
Shelburne.....	647,665	895,414
Yarmouth.....	895,209	1,194,892
Digby.....	692,616	1,039,850
Annapolis.....	145,341	180,937
Kings.....	19,413	19,631
<b>New Brunswick—Totals.....</b>	<b>2,845,889</b>	<b>5,291,543</b>
Charlotte.....	735,638	2,013,555
St. John.....	192,151	279,894
Albert.....	246	246
Westmorland.....	227,631	482,798
Kent.....	345,855	435,782
Northumberland.....	505,073	1,013,001
Gloucester.....	622,261	846,690
Restigouche.....	217,034	222,582
<b>Quebec—Totals.....</b>	<b>1,792,284</b>	<b>2,433,072</b>
Bonaventure.....	205,507	282,011
Gaspé.....	738,004	976,271
Magdalen Islands.....	379,149	633,223
Saguenay.....	418,080	485,766
Matane.....	15,260	19,517
Rimouski.....	36,284	36,284
<b>British Columbia—Totals.....</b>	<b>15,332,457</b>	<b>27,367,109</b>
District No. 1.....	2,965,851	4,242,204
District No. 2.....	8,101,399	16,137,975
District No. 3.....	4,265,207	6,986,930

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels fishing on offshore grounds, remaining out more than two days), 1926

Province and County or District	Cod			Haddock			Hake and Cusk		
	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	1,540,133	1,193,731	2,733,864	264,362	232,440	496,802	10,794	140,257	151,051
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	-	49,823	49,823	-	1,472	1,472	-	13,803	13,803
3 Kings.....	-	5,714	5,714	-	1,164	1,164	-	2,854	2,854
4 Queens.....	-	31,732	31,732	-	308	308	-	1,057	1,057
5 Prince.....	-	12,377	12,377	-	-	-	-	9,892	9,892
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	1,411,770	447,174	1,858,944	262,554	195,738	458,292	9,137	82,809	91,946
7 Richmond.....	-	17,561	17,561	-	15,519	15,519	-	-	-
8 Cape Breton.....	-	43,089	43,089	-	7,186	7,186	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	34,294	34,294	-	22,132	22,132	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	17,460	24,107	41,567	28,568	3,023	31,591	133	2,549	2,682
11 Cumberland.....	-	75	75	-	30	30	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	139	139	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	110	110	-	-	-	-	411	411
14 Antigonish.....	-	1,640	1,640	-	451	451	-	2,100	2,100
15 Guysborough.....	105,656	73,168	178,824	82,302	15,101	97,403	124	804	928
16 Halifax.....	122,042	57,509	179,551	132,119	19,708	151,827	153	31	184
17 Hants.....	-	42	42	-	8	8	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	1,091,574	32,887	1,124,461	7,390	4,089	11,479	1,220	3,545	4,765
19 Queens.....	23,066	13,966	37,032	1,782	4,575	6,357	2,041	956	2,997
20 Shelburne.....	14,140	65,873	80,013	6,210	15,480	21,690	2,330	1,230	3,560
21 Yarmouth.....	37,832	24,569	62,401	4,183	6,625	10,808	3,136	549	3,685
22 Digby.....	-	52,146	52,146	-	77,464	77,464	-	63,503	63,503
23 Annapolis.....	-	5,117	5,117	-	3,897	3,897	-	7,131	7,131
24 Kings.....	-	888	888	-	450	450	-	-	-
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	128,181	73,244	201,425	1,808	33,230	35,038	1,657	42,161	43,818
26 Charlotte.....	-	38,395	38,395	-	32,042	32,042	-	33,852	33,852
27 St. John.....	-	2,140	2,140	-	1,000	1,000	-	4,800	4,800
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	5,565	931	6,496	-	-	-	-	2,485	2,485
31 Northumberland.....	3,260	920	4,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	118,235	30,439	148,674	1,498	178	1,676	1,500	994	2,494
33 Restigouche.....	1,121	360	1,481	310	10	320	157	30	187
34 Quebec—Totals.....	150	584,417	584,567	-	2,000	2,000	-	1,480	1,480
35 Bonaventure.....	150	63,470	63,620	-	2,000	2,000	-	1,480	1,480
36 Gaspé.....	-	277,277	277,277	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	38,892	38,892	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	202,078	202,078	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	2,450	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	32	39,073	39,105	-	-	-	-	4	4
42 District No. 1.....	-	21,116	21,116	-	-	-	-	4	4
43 District No. 2.....	32	349	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	17,608	17,608	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels fishing on offshore grounds, remaining out more than two days), 1926

Pollock			Halibut			Flounders, etc.			Skate			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
19,827	66,589	86,416	329,951	9,967	339,918	14,073	2,877	16,950	16,154	1,132	17,286	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
19,827	28,318	48,145	17,014	6,711	23,725	13,625	316	13,941	16,150	-	16,150	6
-	400	400	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	209	209	541	1,860	2,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1,887	6	1,893	1,031	111	1,142	3,056	-	3,056	1,417	-	1,417	10
-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	260	-	-	-	14
4,914	2,613	7,527	1,020	487	1,507	-	-	-	61	-	61	15
9,936	1,935	11,871	5,371	1,154	6,525	10,559	50	10,609	14,672	-	14,672	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	17
875	1,800	2,675	4,180	830	5,010	10	-	10	-	-	-	18
370	227	597	1,471	76	1,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
15	1,043	1,058	695	569	1,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1,830	2,406	4,236	2,705	849	3,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	16,423	16,423	-	484	484	-	2	2	-	-	-	22
-	1,087	1,087	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	166	166	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	38,271	38,271	-	198	198	-	1,857	1,857	-	181	181	25
-	38,271	38,271	-	140	140	-	1,807	1,807	-	181	181	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	166	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	608	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	312,937	2,158	315,095	448	704	1,152	4	951	955	41
-	-	-	38,567	8	38,575	-	447	447	-	828	828	42
-	-	-	274,370	-	274,370	448	-	448	4	-	443	43
-	-	-	-	2,150	2,150	-	257	257	-	123	123	44

## 15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels fishing on offshore grounds, remaining out more than two days), 1926—con.

Province and Country or District	Soles			Herring			Mackerel		
	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	6,301	5,390	11,691	3,574	2,367,275	2,370,849	1,685	113,802	115,487
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	63,930	63,930	-	6,054	6,054
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	17,846	17,846	-	456	456
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	15,882	15,882	-	2,948	2,948
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	30,202	30,202	-	2,650	2,650
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	5,173	-	5,173	-	264,823	264,823	-	67,580	67,580
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	3,377	3,377	-	11,818	11,818
8 Cape Breton.....	-	-	-	-	6,347	6,347	-	3,104	3,104
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,827	2,827
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	-	23,908	23,908	-	2,724	2,724
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	17,174	17,174	-	58	58
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	254	254	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	705	705	-	262	262
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	9,790	9,790	-	316	316
15 Guysborough.....	4,087	-	4,087	-	20,142	20,142	-	18,877	18,877
16 Halifax.....	1,086	-	1,086	-	20,619	20,619	-	14,821	14,821
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	-	21,995	21,995	-	4,594	4,594
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	16,630	16,630	-	2,228	2,228
20 Shelburne.....	-	-	-	-	22,060	22,060	-	305	305
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	36,036	36,036	-	5,538	5,538
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	26,610	26,610	-	-	-
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	31,757	31,757	-	33	33
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	5,110	5,110	-	75	75
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	-	-	3,574	419,323	422,897	1,685	17,403	19,088
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	227,995	227,995	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	610	610	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	67,540	67,540	-	80	80
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	1,980	31,227	33,207	-	2,176	2,291
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	1,594	10,910	12,504	115	-	1,570
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	79,204	79,204	-	14,722	14,722
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	1,835	1,835	-	425	425
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	317,930	317,930	-	22,765	22,765
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	-	105,405	105,405	-	5,030	5,030
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	78,356	78,356	-	124	124
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	-	-	-	126,620	123,620	-	17,595	17,595
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	2,085	2,085	-	16	16
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	5,064	5,064	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	1,128	5,390	6,518	-	1,301,269	1,301,269	-	-	-
42 District No. 1.....	-	4,760	4,760	-	30,468	30,468	-	-	-
43 District No. 2.....	1,128	-	1,128	-	42,211	42,211	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	630	630	-	1,228,590	1,228,590	-	-	-

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels fishing on offshore grounds, remaining out more than two days), 1926—con.

Salmon			Sturgeon			Black Cod			Red Cod			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
4,326	2,174,024	2,178,350	2	291	293	5,316	5,042	10,358	576	3,315	3,891	1
-	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	147	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	13,428	13,428	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	410	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	416	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	2,697	2,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	324	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	587	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	1,554	1,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	2,048	2,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	3,029	3,029	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	201	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	263	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	10	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	354	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
4,326	20,253	24,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
570	730	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
3,756	2,223	5,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	4,884	4,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	8,606	8,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	14,624	14,624	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	3,465	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	4,126	4,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	6,186	6,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	647	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	200	200	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	2,125,555	2,125,555	-	275	275	5,316	5,042	10,358	576	3,315	3,891	41
-	334,706	334,706	-	263	263	-	3,776	3,776	-	1,641	1,641	42
-	1,274,629	1,274,629	-	-	-	5,316	-	5,316	576	-	576	43
-	516,220	516,220	-	12	12	-	1,266	1,266	-	1,674	1,674	44

## 15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels fishing on offshore grounds, remaining out more than two days), 1926—concluded

Province and County or District	Swordfish			Mixed Fish		
	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Canada—Totals.....	16	12,920	12,936	3,317	6,484	9,801
2 Prince Edward Island—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nova Scotia—Totals.....	16	12,920	12,936	3,317	638	3,955
7 Richmond.....	-	1,008	1,008	-	-	-
8 Cape Breton.....	-	5,547	5,547	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	39	39	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	62	-	62
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Guysborough.....	-	4,915	4,915	-	-	-
16 Halifax.....	-	1,261	1,261	3,255	-	3,255
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	63	63
18 Lunenburg.....	-	39	39	-	-	-
19 Queens.....	-	111	111	-	-	-
20 Shelburne.....	16	-	16	-	-	-
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	500	500
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	75	75
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 New Brunswick—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	51	51
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	51	51
34 Quebec—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	5,795	5,795
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Magdalen Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	795	795
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
41 British Columbia—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 District No. 1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 District No. 2.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District No. 3.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels fishing on offshore grounds, remaining out more than two days), 1926—concluded

Fur Seals			Whales			Total <sup>1</sup>			
Number taken offshore	Number taken inshore	Total number caught	Number taken offshore	Number taken inshore	Total number caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
416	2,408	2,824	269	-	269	2,220,407	6,335,536	8,555,943	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,246	135,246	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,181	28,181	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,944	51,944	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,121	55,121	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,753,585	1,120,459	2,879,044	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,099	50,099	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	67,758	68,299	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,652	62,652	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	53,614	59,119	112,733	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,378	17,378	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722	722	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,075	2,075	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,111	16,111	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	198,164	138,155	336,319	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	299,195	120,117	419,312	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	449	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,249	69,980	1,175,229	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	28,730	39,032	67,762	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	23,406	106,564	129,970	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	49,686	76,692	126,378	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,146	237,146	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,365	49,365	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,045	7,045	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	141,231	646,172	787,403	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372,683	372,683	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,350	12,350	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,689	67,689	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,230	37,589	45,819	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,180	14,053	24,233	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	121,233	130,479	251,712	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	11,327	12,915	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	949,923	950,073	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	180,961	181,111	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,049	360,049	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,107	183,107	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,768	211,768	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,176	8,176	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,862	5,862	40
416	2,408	2,824	269	-	269	320,441	3,483,736	3,804,177	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	38,568	398,016	436,584	42
416	239	655	269	-	269	281,873	1,317,190	1,599,063	43
-	2,169	2,169	-	-	-	-	1,768,530	1,768,530	44

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of fur seals and whales.

## 16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1926

In Primary Operations	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$
1 Steam trawlers.....	-	-	11	810,000
2 Steam vessels and tugs.....	-	-	-	-
3 Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	9	7,600	367	1,838,464
4 Sail and row boats.....	468	5,520	4,255	114,537
5 Gasoline boats.....	1,504	355,830	5,749	1,395,576
6 Carrying smacks.....	8	2,450	191	147,350
7 Gill nets, seines, trap nets, etc.....	8,385	54,642	52,239	1,112,385
8 Pound nets.....	-	-	-	-
9 Hoop nets.....	-	-	-	-
10 Weirs.....	-	-	85	31,400
11 Tubs of trawl.....	900	18,000	12,359	184,654
12 Hand lines.....	1,290	2,580	23,125	27,305
13 Lobster traps.....	363,923	363,923	781,417	1,022,548
14 Eel traps.....	-	-	-	-
15 Scallop gear.....	-	-	90	3,420
16 Fishing piers and wharves.....	29	67,000	1,695	725,470
17 Freezers and ice houses.....	6	11,800	318	134,451
18 Small fish and smoke houses.....	442	16,700	4,306	432,214
19 <b>Total value.....</b>	-	<b>906,045</b>	-	<b>7,979,774</b>

In Primary Operations	Ontario		Manitoba	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$
20 Steam trawlers.....	-	-	-	-
21 Steam vessels and tugs.....	119	807,800	21	230,874
22 Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	-	-	-	-
23 Sail and row boats.....	1,022	62,251	925	61,760
24 Gasoline boats.....	1,003	585,945	74	42,550
25 Carrying smacks and scows.....	-	-	3	2,500
26 Gill nets, seines, trap nets, etc.....	17,027,282	810,858	48,636	444,043
27 Spears.....	140	990	-	-
28 Tubs of trawl.....	-	-	-	-
29 Pound nets.....	1,306	621,320	16	3,500
30 Hoop nets.....	1,134	33,686	13	150
31 Dip and roll nets.....	44	573	8	32
32 Hand lines.....	1,241	18,139	304	1,070
33 Crab traps.....	-	-	-	-
34 Fish wheels.....	-	-	-	-
35 Oyster plant and equipment.....	-	-	-	-
36 Fishing piers and wharves.....	340	128,105	42	54,793
37 Freezers and ice houses.....	512	268,070	84	106,730
38 Small fish and smoke houses.....	-	-	54	22,350
39 <b>Total value.....</b>	-	<b>3,337,737</b>	-	<b>970,352</b>

In Fish Canning and Curing	Prince Edward Island	
	No.	Value
		\$
40 Lobster canneries.....	137	247,775
41 Salmon canneries.....	-	-
42 Clam canneries.....	3	800
43 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	-	-
44 Fish curing establishments.....	6	12,000
45 Reduction plants.....	-	-
46 <b>Total.....</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>260,575</b>

<sup>1</sup> For Ontario, gill nets and seines are shown in yards.

## 17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1926

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
			Sea	Inland
			no.	no.
47 Men employed on vessels, boats, etc.....	2,916	16,315	8,589	435
48 Persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments.....	1,564	3,876	2,414	-
49 <b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>20,191</b>	<b>11,003</b>	<b>435</b>

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1926

New Brunswick						Quebec					
Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total Fisheries		Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total Fisheries	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
304	228,400	-	-	304	228,400	108	46,800	-	-	108	46,800
4,605	90,650	364	4,630	4,969	95,280	1,465	71,105	1,278	44,278	2,743	115,383
2,331	700,260	7	1,725	2,338	701,985	2,697	705,250	188	72,550	2,885	777,800
42	49,983	-	-	42	49,983	7	3,100	-	-	7	3,100
26,954	898,824	746	8,730	27,700	907,554	32,679	518,090	785	74,307	33,464	592,397
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
385	573,350	-	-	385	573,350	-	-	1,308	83,222	1,308	83,222
2,324	31,960	-	-	2,324	31,960	1,425	25,120	-	-	1,425	25,120
10,727	10,016	-	-	10,727	10,016	26,940	28,656	1,461	40,360	28,401	69,016
357,261	411,590	-	-	357,261	411,590	111,373	128,732	-	-	111,373	128,732
-	-	25	100	25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
410	133,400	-	-	410	133,400	478	43,350	-	-	478	43,350
100	244,100	-	-	100	244,100	133	43,950	211	31,440	344	75,390
1,238	453,800	-	-	1,238	453,800	1,314	86,860	165	7,662	1,479	94,522
-	3,826,333	-	15,185	-	3,841,518	-	1,701,013	-	353,819	-	2,054,832

Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	3	180,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	159,530	-	-
-	-	-	-	610	4,333,153	-	-
94	2,945	130	13,315	3,315	334,124	15	437
35	13,700	130	58,670	3,341	2,171,270	7	3,030
3,624	65,336	5,669	111,775	281	313,900	-	-
-	-	-	-	5,642	1,923,453	56	1,800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,199	40,640	-	-
38	760	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	128	-	-	7,352	51,764	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,215	15,445	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	450
32	3,925	48	8,875	1	26,000	-	-
36	4,150	103	40,580	11	8,600	-	-
13	4,750	59	4,220	10	14,100	2	200
-	-	-	-	31	37,250	1	100
-	95,694	-	237,435	-	9,609,209	-	6,017

Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		British Columbia	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
133	760,512	128	367,556	57	101,531	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	12,587	76	16,355,283
7	306,966	6	942,279	-	-	3	139,391
2	2,858,632	2	217,759	34	597,586	-	-
97	98,544	51	-	-	-	63	3,761,119
4	-	3	-	-	-	16	1,997,751
243	4,114,654	190	1,527,594	94	711,704	158	22,253,544

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1926

Quebec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
Sea	Inland						
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
8,786	2,106	4,145	3,809	864	1,212	12,162	32
1,118	-	-	-	-	-	8,436	48
9,904	2,101	4,145	3,809	864	1,212	20,598	32

### Fishing Bounty

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels", the sum of \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries amongst fishermen, and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic coast under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1926, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty—\$1 per registered ton: payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty—\$7.50 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel—\$1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty—\$5.60 each.

There were 11,036 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,979 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid in 1926 was \$159,768.10 allocated as follows:—

To 582 vessels and their crews.....	\$ 46,340.60
To 10,454 boats and their crews.....	\$ 113,427.50

### Imports and Exports

The value of fish and fish products imported into Canada for consumption during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, was \$3,257,078, an increase over the preceding year of \$666,563. The total value of fish and fish products exported was \$36,365,454, a decrease of \$1,122,063 from the value of exports for the fiscal year 1926.

### Historical Review

The five tables following will afford a review of the fishing industry of Canada for the past several years. In the case of production, returns are given by provinces year by year back to 1870. In the case of the number and value of vessels, boats, etc., the review extends to 1880, and in the case of the number of employees to 1895.

18. Historical Review—(a) Total Value of the Fisheries in the Respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1926

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon	Total for Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870	Not known	4,019,425	1,131,433	1,161,551	284,982	Not known	Not known	6,577,391
1871	Not known	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,612	193,524	Not known	Not known	7,573,199
1872	Not known	6,016,835	1,965,459	1,320,189	267,633	Not known	Not known	9,570,116
1873	297,585	6,577,085	2,288,682	1,391,564	293,091	Not known	Not known	10,754,997
1874	288,863	6,652,302	2,685,794	1,608,660	446,267	Not known	Not known	11,681,886
1875	298,927	5,573,851	2,427,654	1,596,759	453,194	Not known	Not known	10,350,385
1876	494,967	6,029,050	1,953,389	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	Not known	11,117,000
1877	763,036	5,527,858	2,133,237	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	Not known	12,005,934
1878		6,131,600	2,305,790	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	Not known	13,215,678
1879	1,402,301	5,752,937	2,551,722	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	Not known	13,529,254
1880	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	Not known	14,499,979
1881	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,731,962	509,903	1,454,321	Not known	15,817,162
1882	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,342,673	Not known	16,824,092
1883	1,272,468	7,689,374	3,135,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	Not known	16,958,192
1884	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,353,267	Not known	17,766,404
1885	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	Not known	17,732,973
1886	1,141,991	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,988	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887	1,037,426	7,131,418	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,374,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,508
1889	886,430	6,346,722	3,067,039	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,254
1890	1,041,109	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,900
1891	1,238,733	7,011,300	3,571,050	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,874
1892	1,179,856	6,340,724	3,203,922	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,169
1893	1,133,368	6,407,279	3,746,121	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,636,659
1894	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,526	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,158	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897	954,949	8,090,346	3,934,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898	1,070,202	7,326,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	2,174,459	1,428,075	7,942,771	1,958,410	25,737,153
1902	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,988,437	21,959,433
1903	1,099,510	7,841,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,748,365	1,478,665	23,101,878
1904	1,077,546	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905	998,922	8,259,085	4,847,090	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906	1,168,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,455
1907	1,462,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,638,025	6,122,623	968,422	25,499,349
1908	1,378,624	8,009,338	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,507	29,965,433
1911	1,196,396	9,367,550	4,886,157	1,868,136	2,305,436	13,677,125	1,467,072	34,667,872
1912	1,379,905	7,384,055	4,264,054	1,988,241	2,842,878	14,455,488	1,071,843	33,389,464
1913	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,303,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	904,458	33,265,748
1914	1,261,666	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,137,884	31,264,631
1915	933,682	9,166,851	4,737,145	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,860,708
1916	1,344,179	10,092,902	5,656,859	2,991,624	2,658,993	14,637,346	1,826,475	39,208,378
1917	1,786,310	14,468,319	6,143,083	3,414,378	2,866,419	21,518,595	2,114,935	52,312,044
1918	1,148,201	15,143,066	6,298,990	4,577,973	3,175,111	27,282,223	2,634,180	60,259,744
1919	1,536,844	15,171,929	4,979,574	4,258,731	3,410,750	25,301,607	1,849,044	56,508,479
1920	1,708,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	22,329,161	2,018,257	49,241,339
1921	924,529	9,778,623	3,690,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	13,953,670	1,704,061	34,931,935
1922	1,612,599	10,209,258	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	18,849,558	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923	1,644,980	8,448,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	20,795,914	1,797,892	42,565,545
1924	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,557,587	21,257,567	2,072,935	44,534,235
1925	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	22,414,618	2,435,695	47,942,131
1926	1,358,934	12,605,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	27,367,109	3,540,033	56,380,633

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 18. Historical Review—(b) Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Material used for the Years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and 1900 to 1926

Year	Vessels		Boats		Value of Nets and Seines	Value of other Fishing Material <sup>1</sup>	Total Capital Invested
	Number	Value	Number	Value			
1880.....	1,181	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	\$ 419,564	3,938,582
1885.....	1,177	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,288	2,604,285	6,697,459
1890.....	1,069	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,698,554	2,600,147	7,372,641
1895.....	1,121	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1900.....	1,212	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901.....	1,231	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902.....	1,296	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903.....	1,343	2,755,150	40,943	1,334,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904.....	1,316	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905.....	1,384	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906.....	1,439	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907.....	1,390	2,748,234	38,711	1,437,196	2,286,722	8,374,440	14,882,592
1908.....	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,956,420	15,509,354
1909.....	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910.....	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911.....	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,131	20,932,904
1912.....	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913.....	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914.....	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915.....	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916.....	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	28,728,962
1917.....	1,533	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	29,756,218	47,143,125
1918.....	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	40,196,370	60,221,863
1919.....	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	33,026,526	54,577,026
1920.....	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	27,532,194	50,405,478
1921.....	1,145	6,326,803	31,747	7,379,606	6,112,142	25,850,926	45,669,477
1922.....	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	28,287,181	47,764,988
1923.....	1,162	6,249,971	32,360	5,813,421	5,656,712	29,952,846	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211	5,612,448	34,110	6,232,613	5,530,556	26,481,733	43,857,350
1925.....	1,399	6,702,074	34,835	6,809,445	6,203,876	27,157,235	46,872,630
1926.....	1,560	8,642,596	35,564	7,431,191	6,684,269	35,148,628	57,906,684

<sup>1</sup>Comprises fish canning and curing establishments, small fish and smoke houses, ice-houses, fishing piers and wharves lobster and crab traps, weirs, trawls, and all other fishing material except "vessels," "boats," and "nets and seines."

## 18. Historical Review—(c) Number of Persons employed in the Fishing Industry of Canada for the years 1895 and 1900 to 1926

Year	Number of Persons in Canneries and Fish houses	Number of Men in Vessels	Number of Men in Boats	Number of Men Fishing, not in Boats <sup>1</sup>	Total Number of Fishermen	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry
1895.....	13,030	9,804	61,530	—	71,334	84,364
1900.....	18,205	9,205	71,859	—	81,064	99,269
1901.....	15,315	9,148	69,142	—	78,290	93,605
1902.....	13,563	9,123	68,678	—	77,801	91,364
1903.....	14,018	9,304	69,830	—	79,134	93,152
1904.....	13,981	9,236	68,109	—	77,345	91,326
1905.....	14,037	9,366	73,505	—	82,871	96,908
1906.....	12,317	8,458	67,646	—	76,104	89,021
1907.....	11,442	8,089	63,165	—	71,254	82,696
1908.....	13,753	8,550	62,520	—	71,070	84,823
1909.....	21,694	7,931	60,732	—	68,663	90,357
1910.....	24,978	8,521	60,089	—	68,610	93,588
1911.....	25,206	9,056	56,870	—	65,926	91,132
1912.....	23,327	9,076	56,005	—	65,081	88,408
1913.....	26,893	10,525	61,251	—	71,776	98,669
1914.....	24,559	9,400	60,554	—	69,954	94,513
1915.....	27,320	9,541	65,321	—	74,862	102,182
1916.....	25,630	9,192	60,432	—	69,024	95,304
1917.....	22,732	8,946	62,700	744	72,390	95,122
1918.....	18,554	8,668	58,110	1,738	68,516	87,070
1919.....	18,356	8,908	56,280	2,616	67,804	86,160
1920.....	18,499	7,918	47,418	57,197	57,197	75,696
1921.....	14,104	6,899	46,580	1,751	55,230	69,334
1922.....	16,577	7,503	48,480	1,897	57,880	74,457
1923.....	15,447	6,694	44,482	2,341	53,517	68,964
1924.....	15,536	6,663	44,326	2,925	53,914	69,450
1925.....	16,272	7,566	47,531	3,176	58,273	74,545
1926.....	17,408	8,638	49,058	3,675	61,371	78,779

<sup>1</sup>Not separately classified previous to 1917.

## 18. (d) Total Capital Investment of the Fisheries Industry by Provinces, 1880-1926

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba, Saskat- chewan, Alberta and Yukon	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ Not available	\$
1880.....	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	available	3,938,582
1885.....	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	378,274	809,805	"	6,697,459
1890.....	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	"	7,372,641
1895.....	479,639	3,139,968	1,710,347	804,703	331,505	2,085,435	202,251	9,253,848
1900.....	442,120	3,278,623	2,361,087	830,869	789,042	2,937,104	301,280	10,990,125
1901.....	425,589	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	750,921	3,360,082	446,888	11,491,300
1902.....	395,648	3,485,489	1,943,654	1,014,168	816,392	3,160,683	489,925	11,305,959
1903.....	464,792	3,937,428	2,005,391	1,124,848	846,368	3,256,102	606,525	12,241,454
1904.....	444,868	4,016,661	2,113,377	1,243,085	931,097	2,935,416	672,438	12,356,942
1905.....	417,951	4,361,897	2,182,059	1,138,875	960,700	3,158,145	661,270	12,880,897
1906.....	460,694	4,529,301	2,171,033	1,207,515	942,910	4,591,560	652,502	14,555,565
1907.....	488,905	4,469,041	2,332,455	1,134,315	1,099,403	4,767,863	534,610	14,826,592
1908.....	547,714	5,052,148	2,365,563	1,101,746	1,125,884	4,898,854	417,445	15,509,354
1909.....	568,828	5,014,909	2,346,467	1,097,767	1,147,075	6,823,822	359,034	17,357,032
1910.....	601,753	5,334,083	2,576,795	1,031,813	1,165,229	7,830,976	479,221	19,019,370
1911.....	641,731	5,645,276	2,894,795	1,215,532	1,170,365	8,903,000	462,205	20,932,904
1912.....	851,070	6,531,590	3,508,899	1,440,114	1,808,404	9,941,049	307,333	24,388,450
1913.....	948,667	7,110,210	3,600,547	1,445,871	1,506,581	12,489,613	362,544	27,464,033
1914.....	1,030,464	7,568,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	8,829,740	394,739	24,733,162
1915.....	1,024,268	7,899,112	3,958,714	1,464,373	1,860,732	9,141,915	506,461	25,855,575
1916.....	1,178,148	8,661,643	4,487,601	1,479,593	2,027,018	10,371,303	523,656	28,728,962
1917.....	1,770,949	11,702,311	5,733,071	3,293,218	2,331,182	21,096,345	636,049	47,143,125
1918.....	1,529,184	13,084,412	6,960,327	4,469,164	2,094,102	30,478,437	1,006,237	60,221,863
1919.....	1,528,541	13,971,628	5,878,652	3,767,293	3,039,682	25,373,497	1,017,733	54,577,026
1920.....	1,309,179	13,347,270	4,931,856	3,246,442	3,269,971	23,290,359	1,010,401	50,405,478
1921.....	970,798	12,265,465	4,436,076	2,735,617	3,151,715	21,135,723	974,083	45,069,477
1922.....	1,161,325	12,860,960	4,614,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923.....	1,278,481	12,188,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,072,950
1924.....	1,211,853	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,323,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925.....	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,443	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926.....	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 18. (e) Total Number of Persons Employed in the Fishing Industry of Canada, by Provinces, 1895 and 1900 to 1926

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskat- chewan, Alberta and Yukon	British Columbia	Canada
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1895.....	7,058	29,369	14,439	14,119	3,259	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900.....	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901.....	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902.....	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,853	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903.....	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,528	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904.....	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905.....	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,908
1906.....	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,535	89,021
1907.....	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,696
1908.....	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,768	84,823
1909.....	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910.....	7,975	26,563	22,660	12,052	3,767	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911.....	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912.....	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	3,604	3,874	15,628	88,408
1913.....	6,264	28,879	21,876	10,973	3,511	6,459	20,707	93,669
1914.....	5,832	29,364	22,034	11,012	4,076	3,867	18,328	94,513
1915.....	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916.....	6,235	24,682	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917.....	5,888	26,557	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,833	95,122
1918.....	5,684	25,368	15,713	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919.....	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,803	86,160
1920.....	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921.....	3,644	23,238	10,542	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922.....	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923.....	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924.....	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925.....	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,133	17,382	74,545
1926.....	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779

## GENERAL TABLES

### I. FISH CAUGHT AND MARKETED, 1926—QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

### II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION, 1926—CAPITAL EQUIPMENT, EMPLOYEES, Etc.

#### Part I. IN PRIMARY OPERATIONS.

#### Part II. IN FISH CANNING AND CURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

- (a) General Summary of Statistics.
- (b) Capital Invested.
- (c) Employees, and Salaries and Wages.
- (d) Number of Wage-earners by Months.
- (e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used.
- (f) Power Equipment.
- (g) Classification of Establishments According to Time in Operation and Hours Worked
- (h) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Product.
- (i) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees.
- (j) Classification of Establishments According to Form of Organization.

### III. SPECIAL TABLES.

- (1) The Salmon Pack of British Columbia, 1916-1926.
- (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1925, 1926 and 1927.
- (3) Fishing Bounties, 1926.

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Cod						Haddock			
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried				Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>										
<b>Totals for Province—</b>										
1 Quantity.....	49,823	14,219	16,483	929	30	5,730	1,472	1,126	29	96
2 Value.....\$	73,513	42,307	68,016	6,293	45	1,719	2,325	2,565	116	384
Kings County (all)—										
3 Total quantity.....	5,714	400	1,578	719	-	1,000	1,164	818	29	96
4 Total value.....\$	12,806	1,200	6,919	4,823	-	300	1,743	1,641	116	384
Queens County (all)—										
5 Total quantity.....	31,732	13,320	9,281	-	30	4,000	308	308	-	-
6 Total value.....\$	47,598	39,960	38,387	-	45	1,200	582	924	-	-
Prince County—										
7 Western portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay.....	11,620	350	5,410	150	-	730	-	-	-	-
8 Eastern portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay.....	757	149	214	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total quantity.....	12,377	499	5,624	210	-	730	-	-	-	-
10 Total value.....\$	13,109	1,147	22,710	1,470	-	219	-	-	-	-
Fishing Districts	Smelts		Trout		Caplin		Eels		Tom Cod	
	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	ddl.	ddl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Prince Edward Island —concluded</b>										
<b>Totals for Province—</b>										
1 Quantity.....	15,390	15,390	111	111	157	157	192	192	2,331	2,331
2 Value.....\$	87,906	93,670	1,127	1,332	471	628	1,589	2,162	4,664	4,664
Kings County (all)—										
3 Total quantity.....	1,084	1,084	18	18	157	157	-	-	-	-
4 Total value.....\$	6,972	6,972	195	216	471	628	-	-	-	-
Queens County (all)—										
5 Total quantity.....	4,399	4,399	57	57	-	-	71	71	774	774
6 Total value.....\$	22,187	26,394	570	684	-	-	379	710	1,235	1,235
Prince County—										
7 Western Portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay.....	2,358	2,358	28	28	-	-	38	38	315	315
8 Eastern Portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay.....	7,549	7,549	8	8	-	-	83	83	1,242	1,242
9 Total quantity.....	9,907	9,907	36	36	-	-	121	121	1,557	1,557
10 Total value.....\$	58,747	65,304	362	432	-	-	1,210	1,452	3,429	3,429

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Hake and Cusk				Herring					Mackerel				Alewives		Salmon		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Salted	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait		Used fresh	Can-ned	Salt-ed					
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bb.	cwt.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.	
13,803	80	6,360	370	63,930	11,443	8	666	25,336	6,054	2,572	50	1,130	360	120	164	164	1
11,825	120	19,251	1,480	73,996	23,561	40	4,308	62,006	15,164	10,979	250	9,424	480	720	3,195	4,015	2
2,854	-	871	370	17,846	6,336	-	-	5,858	456	71	-	128	-	-	147	147	3
2,854	-	2,976	1,480	17,936	8,775	-	-	17,099	1,368	284	-	1,280	-	-	2,940	3,675	4
1,057	-	529	-	15,882	440	-	27	7,680	2,948	1,456	23	473	360	120	17	17	5
1,057	-	1,587	-	16,003	880	-	216	19,200	9,744	7,280	115	3,784	480	720	255	340	6
9,892	80	4,960	-	16,755	75	-	510	7,575	2,300	905	-	465	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	13,447	4,598	8	129	4,223	350	140	27	64	-	-	-	-	8
9,892	80	4,960	-	30,202	4,673	8	639	11,798	2,650	1,045	27	529	-	-	-	-	9
7,914	120	14,718	-	40,057	13,906	40	4,092	25,707	4,052	3,415	135	4,360	-	-	-	-	10

Clams and Quahaugs			Lobsters				Oysters		Tongues and Sounds
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Pickled or dried
	Used fresh	Can-ned		In shell	Can-ned	Tomalley			
bb.	bb.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bb.	bb.	cwt.
867	101	766	66,298	3,153	29,442	374	5,161	5,161	35
1,080	151	4,382	610,757	42,057	877,955	6,706	36,161	61,898	700
600	-	600	25,630	-	13,002	72	-	-	3
750	-	3,300	205,040	-	389,343	1,455	-	-	4
128	-	128	13,794	66	6,550	68	5,144	5,144	5
191	-	778	128,107	660	194,991	1,135	36,008	61,728	6
-	-	-	15,149	2,422	6,240	206	-	-	35
139	101	38	11,725	665	3,650	28	17	17	8
139	101	38	26,874	3,087	9,890	234	17	17	35
139	151	304	277,610	41,397	293,621	4,116	153	170	700

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Cod										
	Caught and landed	Marketed								Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil
		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green salted	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless		
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
<b>Nova Scotia</b>											
1 Totals for Province—Quantity	1,358,944	144,242	2,043	86,736	2,835	1,175	75,143	408,023	27,913	86,358	79,371
2 Value...\$	3,634,923	519,988	20,430	380,371	18,756	9,400	919,479	2,431,491	272,340	50,527	30,073
3 Richmond County—											
4 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including Ile Madame.....	15,891	8,619	-	-	-	-	-	581	-	-	-
5 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	1,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	-	-	250
6 Total quantity.....	17,561	8,619	-	-	-	-	-	1,138	-	-	250
7 Total value.....\$	24,702	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	7,433	-	-	100
8 Cape Breton County—											
9 Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay.....	2,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	776	-	-	-
10 White Point to Bridgeport.....	12,825	134	-	2,513	-	-	-	2,513	42	-	140
11 Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	27,934	12,230	-	5,120	-	-	958	502	413	-	-
12 Total quantity.....	43,089	12,364	-	7,633	-	-	958	3,791	455	-	140
13 Total value.....\$	69,111	49,228	-	35,810	-	-	9,907	19,560	5,334	-	42
14 Victoria County—											
15 South of Path End.....	3,441	274	-	350	-	-	-	822	-	-	-
16 Path End to Green Cove.....	18,688	1,000	-	1,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
17 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	12,165	3,589	-	2,010	-	-	-	1,552	-	-	-
18 Total quantity.....	34,294	4,863	-	4,094	-	-	-	2,374	-	-	800
19 Total value.....\$	49,067	9,498	-	12,908	-	-	-	13,760	-	-	480
20 Inverness County—											
21 North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line.....	16,194	639	-	4,955	-	-	-	1,885	-	-	1,295
22 Total quantity.....	25,367	11,607	-	780	-	-	12,452	133	-	180	3,228
23 Total value.....\$	41,561	12,246	-	5,735	-	-	12,452	2,018	-	180	4,523
24 Cumberland County—											
25 New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Bay of Fundy.....	75	24	-	6	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
28 Total quantity.....	75	24	-	6	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
29 Total value.....\$	325	168	-	54	-	-	-	182	-	-	-
30 Colchester County—											
31 Strait of Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Hants county line to Salmon River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Salmon River to Cumberland county line.....	139	97	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Total quantity.....	139	97	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Total value.....\$	695	679	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Pictou County—											
37 Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island.....	110	20	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
39 Total quantity.....	110	20	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
40 Total value.....\$	110	60	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-
41 Antigonish County (all)—											
42 Total quantity.....	1,640	194	-	573	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
43 Total value.....\$	2,050	242	-	1,719	-	-	-	800	-	-	-

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Caught and landed	Haddock							Hake and Cusk						
	Marketed							Caught and landed	Marketed					Bone-less
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried		
cht.	cht.	cht.	cases	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	
458,292	203,890	4,002	14,734	53,449	16,931	4,500	18,512	91,946	6,445	14,698	4,042	13,721	867	1
838,716	775,447	47,739	105,300	431,601	210,221	16,870	84,793	91,701	9,315	29,148	39,686	52,121	5,244	2
11,948	5,822	8	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
15,519	5,822	-	-	-	-	-	1,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
19,888	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
545	119	-	-	-	-	-	48	110	-	-	-	-	-	7
6,641	4,915	31	-	724	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
7,186	5,634	31	-	724	-	48	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
9,884	19,622	360	-	6,097	-	168	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
15,470	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	823	1,910	-	-	-	-	-	12
6,662	1,865	-	-	-	-	-	1,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
22,132	2,865	-	-	-	-	823	3,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
20,145	4,731	-	-	-	-	4,100	16,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
546	174	-	-	-	-	90	64	139	29	46	-	6	-	16
31,045	18,522	1,864	-	10,943	-	44	32	2,543	2,253	145	-	-	-	17
31,591	18,696	1,864	-	10,943	-	134	96	2,682	2,282	191	-	6	-	18
55,821	66,602	24,728	-	92,752	-	287	372	2,682	3,067	544	-	25	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
169	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	-	110	-	63	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	-	110	-	63	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	-	497	-	378	-	34
451	90	-	-	-	-	140	27	2,100	130	675	-	207	-	35
677	135	-	-	-	-	420	162	2,100	107	2,025	-	1,035	-	36



1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Soles		Herring								
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed							
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Used fresh	Boneless	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	lbl.	lbl.	lbl.	
13,941 26,067	13,941 68,699	16,150 18,204	16,150 54,110	5,173 12,518	5,173 29,123	264,823 291,060	61,055 164,968	22 220	553 3,900	19,280 89,180	27,527 172,197	45,544 116,141	471 942	1 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,059	274	-	-	-	805	12	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	318	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,377	274	-	-	-	907	12	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,067	274	-	-	-	9,078	24	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,875	53	-	-	-	284	985	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,237	864	-	-	20	-	1,167	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,347	917	-	-	20	362	2,152	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	9,187	1,468	-	-	240	3,055	6,573	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,559	30	-	-	-	79	645	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	18	123	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,009	30	-	-	-	97	843	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,134	90	-	-	-	898	1,794	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	18,480	-	-	-	-	4,366	2,691	-	17
3,056	3,056	1,417	1,417	-	-	5,428	3,351	-	-	302	300	1,595	241	18
3,056 4,563	3,056 15,288	1,417 1,417	1,417 9,972	-	-	23,908 31,270	3,351 9,230	-	-	302 2,844	4,666 38,260	4,286 8,695	241 482	19 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,600	-	-	-	6,800	-	550	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	1,600	-	852	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	374	78	-	-	3	62	52	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,174	78	-	-	8,403	62	1,454	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	19,148	234	-	-	27,015	620	2,499	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	214	186	-	-	-	-	14	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	254	186	-	-	-	-	34	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	488	558	-	-	-	-	136	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	695	10	-	-	301	73	2,432	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	705	16	-	-	301	73	2,434	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095	48	-	-	1,011	511	2,987	-	34
260	260	-	-	-	-	9,790	455	-	-	-	92	4,175	-	35
260	420	-	-	-	-	12,237	746	-	-	-	736	10,438	-	36

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Mackerel				Sardines		Bass	
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Fresh and salted	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted				
<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.
1 Totals for Province—Quantity.....	67,580	3,113	74	12,103	1,464	1,464	45	45
2 Value..... \$	173,049	153,091	888	131,982	1,464	2,368	375	450
Richmond County—								
3 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including Ile Madame.....	5,788	1,628	-	470	-	-	-	-
4 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	6,030	-	-	2,010	-	-	-	-
5 Total quantity.....	11,818	1,628	-	2,480	-	-	-	-
6 Total value..... \$	24,028	3,340	-	26,940	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—								
7 Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay.....	600	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
8 White Point to Bridgeport.....	2,160	237	-	641	-	-	-	-
9 Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	344	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Total quantity.....	3,104	581	-	841	-	-	-	-
11 Total value..... \$	6,556	2,746	-	8,355	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—								
12 South of Path End.....	286	-	-	95	-	-	-	-
13 Path End to Green Cove.....	2,446	300	-	419	-	-	-	-
14 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	95	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
15 Total quantity.....	2,827	300	-	545	-	-	-	-
16 Total value..... \$	5,941	750	-	5,556	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—								
17 North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain.....	2,329	4	-	775	-	-	-	-
18 Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line.....	395	4,208	-	123	-	-	-	-
19 Total quantity.....	2,724	4,212	-	898	-	-	-	-
20 Total value..... \$	12,374	21,232	-	15,704	-	-	-	-
Cumberland County—								
21 New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Total quantity.....	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Total value..... \$	660	835	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—								
26 Strait of Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Hants county line to Salmon River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Salmoa River to Cumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—								
31 Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island.....	262	262	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Total quantity.....	262	262	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Total value..... \$	1,834	2,620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigonish County (all)—								
35 Total quantity.....	316	175	-	47	-	-	15	15
36 Total value..... \$	1,896	1,050	-	946	-	-	75	150

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Alewives				Salmon				Shad			Smelts	
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh	Smoked	Salted		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted		
ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	bbl.	ewt.	ewt.	cases	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	bbl.	ewt.	ewt.
19,002	7,777	631	3,321	13,428	12,766	623	83	556	436	40	10,981	10,981
17,519	12,144	1,773	18,255	193,621	244,070	6,692	2,510	5,956	6,526	1,200	119,243	165,630
-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	1	1	-	992	596
-	-	-	-	391	306	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
-	-	-	-	410	325	-	-	1	1	-	1,070	674
-	-	-	-	6,529	5,772	-	-	2	2	-	10,672	6,896
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	148	148
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	175
-	-	-	-	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	106	106
-	-	-	-	416	416	-	-	-	-	-	429	429
-	-	-	-	5,964	6,520	-	-	-	-	-	3,925	4,498
-	-	-	-	587	587	-	-	-	-	-	124	51
-	-	-	-	384	132	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
-	-	-	-	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,125	873	-	-	-	-	-	146	73
-	-	-	-	14,185	12,860	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	883
5,600	2,318	-	1,124	2,452	1,462	603	-	-	-	-	275	175
-	-	-	-	245	1,098	20	16	-	-	-	767	1,676
5,600	2,318	-	1,124	2,697	2,560	623	16	-	-	-	1,042	1,851
4,267	2,318	-	6,490	39,720	44,421	6,692	455	-	-	-	11,917	22,681
150	-	75	-	4	4	-	-	282	162	40	1,920	1,920
1,600	-	300	333	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	589	589
-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1,750	-	375	333	36	36	-	-	282	162	40	2,509	2,509
875	-	1,199	1,998	612	787	-	-	3,243	2,754	1,200	21,254	40,580
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	170
715	715	-	-	24	24	-	-	45	45	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	180	180	-	-	-
715	715	-	-	324	324	-	-	225	225	-	170	170
1,004	2,145	-	-	4,141	5,700	-	-	2,261	3,060	-	1,020	2,550
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	907	830
-	-	-	-	587	573	-	-	-	-	-	607	607
-	-	-	-	587	573	-	-	-	-	-	1,514	1,437
-	-	-	-	8,506	10,314	-	-	-	-	-	13,044	20,886
600	600	-	-	1,554	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	993	730
600	900	-	-	20,184	30,800	-	-	-	-	-	11,916	13,140

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Sturgeon		Trout		Albacore		Eels		¹Grey-fish
	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	
<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1 <b>Totals for Province—Quantity</b> .....	6	6	1,051	1,051	1,523	1,523	1,453	1,453	2,000
2 <b>Value</b> ..... \$	44	47	16,991	18,821	9,113	12,491	13,299	14,781	120
<b>Richmond County—</b>									
3 Inverness County line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	-	-	-	-	6	6	163	-	-
4 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	-	-	6	6	163	-	-
6 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	-	-	6	6	600	-	-
<b>Cape Breton County—</b>									
7 Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 White Point to Bridgeport.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Victoria County—</b>									
12 South of Path End.....	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
13 Path End to Green Cove.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
16 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Inverness County—</b>									
17 North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Broad Cove, Scotsville, and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line.....	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	163	-
19 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	163	-
20 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	292	292	-	-	-	652	-
<b>Cumberland County—</b>									
21 New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Colchester County—</b>									
26 Strait of Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Hants county line to Salmon River.....	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
28 Salmon River to Cumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-
30 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	630	840	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Pictou County—</b>									
31 Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island.....	-	-	4	4	-	-	85	85	-
33 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	4	4	-	-	85	85	-
34 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	64	80	-	-	922	1,190	-
<b>Antigonish County (all)—</b>									
35 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	26	26	-	-	40	40	2,000
36 <b>Total value</b> ..... \$	-	-	390	468	-	-	480	600	120

¹Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizer.



## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Lobsters					Oysters		Scallops		
	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed	
		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley				Shelled	Canned
<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbL	bbL	bbL	gal.	cases
1 <b>Totals for Province—Quantity</b>	184,316	71,443	49	56,277	1,556	2,354	2,354	19,918	39,332	335
2 <b>Value.....\$</b>	2,496,006	1,611,049	4,410	1,753,150	17,807	13,571	19,199	134,374	134,787	3,685
Richmond County—										
3 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	2,940	786	-	1,078	-	12	12	-	-	-
4 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	5,398	2,830	-	1,284	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	8,338	3,616	-	2,362	-	12	12	-	-	-
6 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	71,075	63,674	-	70,024	-	72	72	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—										
7 Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay.....	2,437	300	-	1,093	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 White Point to Bridgeport.....	5,774	43	-	2,865	105	-	-	-	-	-
9 Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	4,714	-	-	2,357	23	13	13	-	-	-
10 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	12,925	343	-	6,315	128	13	13	-	-	-
11 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	112,379	6,492	-	188,430	1,282	65	65	-	-	-
Victoria County—										
12 South of Path End.....	3,224	-	-	1,612	50	475	475	-	-	-
13 Path End to Green Cove.....	1,006	-	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	2,728	-	-	1,358	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	6,958	-	-	3,283	50	475	475	-	-	-
16 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	56,596	-	-	122,865	1,470	2,375	4,000	-	-	-
Inverness County—										
17 North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain.....	6,330	-	-	3,165	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line.....	8,273	1,135	-	3,193	36	780	780	-	-	-
19 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	14,603	1,135	-	6,358	36	780	780	-	-	-
20 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	163,593	12,100	-	193,456	213	4,112	5,365	-	-	-
Cumberland County—										
21 New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	978	424	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	5,716	-	-	2,857	174	650	650	-	-	-
23 Bay of Fundy.....	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	6,758	488	-	3,134	174	650	650	-	-	-
25 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	62,504	9,300	-	91,667	1,907	3,900	5,850	-	-	-
Colchester County—										
26 Strait of Northumberland.....	330	-	-	174	8	100	100	-	-	-
27 Hants county line to Salmon River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Salmon River to Cumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	330	-	-	174	8	100	100	-	-	-
30 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	3,300	-	-	5,202	85	700	900	-	-	-
Pictou County—										
31 Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	9,671	-	-	5,166	342	59	59	-	-	-
32 Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island.....	7,623	-	-	3,451	209	104	104	-	-	-
33 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	17,294	-	-	8,617	551	163	163	-	-	-
34 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	173,010	-	-	252,050	6,260	1,059	1,363	-	-	-
Antigonish County (all)—										
35 <b>Total quantity.....</b>	9,816	150	-	5,264	76	135	135	-	-	-
36 <b>Total value.....\$</b>	101,139	2,250	-	161,304	542	1,080	1,350	-	-	-

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Tongues and sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Miscellaneous							
	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Market-ed	Green	Market-ed	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish fertilizer	Fish offal	Other products
			Used fresh		Dried							
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	ton	-	
248	2,847	2,847	76	16	37,783	13,600	12,689	1,554	400	6,407	-	1
3,250	4,673	8,455	760	760	23,720	16,320	20,460	132,090	20,000	17,577	2,725	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	36

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

	Fishing Districts	Cod										
		Caught and landed	Marketed								Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil
			Used fresh	Fresh filets	Green-salted	Can-ned	Smoked	Smoked filets	Dried	Bone-less		
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
	<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>											
	Guysborough County—											
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso.....	142,540	31,252	-	8,894	1,270	1,175	29,044	100	-	-	-
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	10,992	711	-	5,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line.....	25,283	1,107	-	8,243	-	-	-	2,194	-	-	50
4	Total quantity.....	178,824	33,070	-	22,280	1,270	1,175	29,044	2,294	-	-	50
5	Total value.....\$	371,519	132,380	-	114,654	9,742	9,400	377,572	12,752	-	-	25
	Halifax County—											
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	21,000	999	-	-	-	-	-	6,667	-	-	1,750
7	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour....	23,820	1,476	-	-	-	-	-	7,448	-	-	1,984
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg County line.....	134,731	48,856	-	-	-	-	20,664	5,345	2,616	-	1,350
9	Total quantity.....	179,551	51,331	-	-	-	-	20,664	19,460	2,616	-	5,084
10	Total value.....\$	367,066	201,574	-	-	-	-	268,632	108,350	27,622	-	2,677
	Hants County (all)—											
11	Total quantity.....	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Total value.....\$	158	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lunenburg County—											
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay.....	36,878	496	-	1,035	-	-	-	11,438	-	-	1,600
14	Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	1,087,583	1,653	-	3,400	-	-	249	355,950	3,568	-	50,000
15	Total quantity.....	1,124,461	2,149	-	4,435	-	-	249	367,388	3,568	-	51,600
16	Total value.....\$	2,248,922	5,290	-	16,705	-	-	2,988	2,204,323	33,896	-	15,480
	Queens County—											
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour.....	2,009	-	-	504	-	-	-	333	-	-	200
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line.....	35,023	5,227	-	13,939	-	-	124	27	488	-	1,465
19	Total quantity.....	37,032	5,227	-	14,443	-	-	124	360	488	-	1,665
20	Total value.....\$	79,836	18,294	-	58,918	-	-	1,240	1,800	5,293	-	807
	Shelburne County—											
21	Queens county line to Negro Harbour.....	39,945	2,900	-	6,455	-	-	3,148	3,933	1,009	1,200	1,500
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line.....	40,063	535	-	10,014	-	-	-	136	6,062	-	634
23	Total quantity.....	80,013	3,435	-	16,469	-	-	3,148	4,069	7,071	1,200	2,134
24	Total value.....\$	142,869	15,551	-	70,286	-	-	34,481	24,334	67,318	1,200	1,067
	Yarmouth County (all)—											
25	Total quantity.....	62,401	2,365	-	5,827	-	-	2,392	2,599	11,137	-	2,493
26	Total value.....\$	98,571	14,431	-	25,909	-	-	28,579	12,885	108,219	-	1,275
	Digby County—											
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth.....	4,362	117	-	100	15	-	-	593	747	-	125
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck..	47,784	6,670	2,043	5,075	1,550	-	6,112	273	1,831	82,298	9,111
29	Total quantity.....	52,146	6,787	2,043	5,175	1,565	-	6,112	866	2,578	82,298	9,236
30	Total value.....\$	104,242	21,570	20,430	22,925	9,014	-	46,647	5,454	24,658	45,852	4,977
	Annapolis County (all)—											
31	Total quantity.....	5,117	1,347	-	30	-	-	-	1,253	-	2,680	1,360
32	Total value.....\$	9,642	3,099	-	135	-	-	-	6,918	-	3,350	602
	Kings County (all)—											
33	Total quantity.....	888	62	-	15	-	-	-	265	-	-	36
34	Total value.....\$	1,776	124	-	60	-	-	-	1,592	-	-	18

FISHERIES STATISTICS

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Caught and landed	Haddock							Hake and Cusk						
	Marketed							Caught and landed	Marketed					
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
95,105	25,797	-	2,901	15,886	10,586	287	-	928	-	-	309	-	-	1
1,091	317	-	-	-	-	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	224	-	-	-	-	-	3
97,403	26,114	-	2,901	15,886	10,586	942	224	928	-	-	309	-	-	4
220,245	129,970	-	22,482	127,088	131,616	4,487	901	928	-	-	4,017	-	-	5
455	59	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
505	76	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
150,867	105,820	-	-	8,323	5,507	-	3,810	184	144	-	-	14	-	8
151,827	105,955	-	-	8,323	5,507	-	4,085	184	144	-	-	14	-	9
262,560	418,996	-	-	74,907	71,591	-	23,960	342	392	-	-	84	-	10
8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
32	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
2,474	536	-	-	-	-	-	640	150	-	-	-	50	-	13
9,005	1,085	-	-	350	-	505	2,070	4,615	133	523	-	490	657	14
11,479	1,621	-	-	350	-	505	2,710	4,765	133	523	-	540	657	15
15,991	4,314	-	-	3,150	-	1,515	10,337	7,077	266	1,046	-	2,293	3,942	16
231	-	-	-	-	-	45	47	44	-	25	-	-	-	17
6,126	5,100	-	-	99	-	399	-	2,953	251	1,348	12	-	-	18
6,357	5,100	-	-	99	-	444	47	2,997	251	1,373	12	-	-	19
15,790	20,400	-	-	990	-	1,196	188	3,382	753	3,291	120	-	-	20
16,059	7,164	110	-	3,732	-	-	357	3,356	75	200	130	854	-	21
5,631	632	-	32	3	648	1,370	246	204	-	-	-	-	-	35
21,690	7,796	110	32	3,735	648	1,370	603	3,560	75	200	130	854	35	23
44,492	32,635	1,225	224	31,409	5,470	4,520	2,389	3,531	225	400	1,430	4,610	111	24
10,808	2,204	1,135	-	1,735	193	-	762	3,685	66	459	-	772	135	25
17,567	5,483	13,335	-	13,816	1,544	-	2,335	3,915	274	1,200	-	2,579	911	26
8,232	3,195	-	3,147	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	37
69,232	16,729	862	8,654	11,578	-	79	4,450	63,071	2,314	11,167	3,591	9,184	40	28
77,464	19,924	862	11,801	11,578	-	79	4,450	63,503	2,314	11,167	3,591	9,184	40	29
147,418	58,187	8,091	82,594	80,632	-	117	19,538	62,317	2,971	20,145	34,119	33,912	280	30
3,897	2,301	-	-	76	-	-	475	7,131	1,050	-	-	2,084	-	31
7,137	5,392	-	-	760	-	-	1,681	5,016	1,260	-	-	7,208	-	32
450	330	-	-	-	-	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
900	660	-	-	-	-	60	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	34

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Pollcock						Halibut		
	Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed	
		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Bone-less		Used fresh	Canned
	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cht.	cases	
<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>									
1	Guysborough County—								
2	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso.	6,849	1,311	2,227	318	-	1,150	1,150	-
3	Cape Canso to New Harbour.	20	-	10	-	-	4	4	-
4	New Harbour to Halifax county line.	658	-	95	-	136	353	353	-
5	Total quantity.....	7,527	1,311	2,332	318	136	1,537	1,507	-
6	Total value..... \$	7,527	2,622	6,936	2,862	546	15,457	21,945	-
7	Halifax County—								
8	Guysborough County line to East Ship Harbour.	925	40	-	-	295	300	300	-
9	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour.	900	60	-	-	280	515	515	-
10	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line.	10,046	5,540	1,629	-	349	5,710	5,710	-
11	Total quantity.....	11,871	5,640	1,629	-	924	6,525	6,525	-
12	Total value..... \$	14,631	16,452	3,557	-	3,676	89,548	142,377	-
13	Hants County (all)—								
14	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Lunenburg County—								
17	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay.	210	39	-	-	57	130	130	-
18	Mahone Bay to Queens county line.	2,465	100	560	-	415	4,880	4,880	-
19	Total quantity.....	2,675	139	560	-	472	5,010	5,010	-
20	Total value..... \$	3,967	247	1,680	-	2,124	49,480	49,900	-
21	Queens County—								
22	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour.	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
23	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line.	597	7	295	-	-	1,517	1,517	-
24	Total quantity.....	597	7	295	-	-	1,547	1,547	-
25	Total value..... \$	614	21	812	-	-	21,745	21,871	-
26	Shelburne County—								
27	Queens county line to Negro Harbour.	125	50	-	-	38	764	764	-
28	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line.	933	-	-	-	327	500	470	36
29	Total quantity.....	1,058	50	-	-	365	1,264	1,234	36
30	Total value..... \$	1,058	150	-	-	1,710	16,456	22,155	324
31	Yarmouth County (all)—								
32	Total quantity.....	4,236	6	-	-	1,410	3,554	3,554	-
33	Total value..... \$	4,236	29	-	-	4,673	56,537	60,730	-
34	Digby County—								
35	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth.	159	40	-	-	13	26	26	-
36	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.	16,264	17	-	-	5,443	458	420	91
37	Total quantity.....	16,423	57	-	-	5,456	484	446	91
38	Total value..... \$	16,427	216	-	-	22,752	6,950	6,446	910
39	Annapolis County (all)								
40	Total quantity.....	1,087	255	-	-	277	50	50	-
41	Total value..... \$	1,393	637	-	-	969	642	800	-
42	Kings County (all)—								
43	Total quantity.....	166	112	-	-	18	2	2	-
44	Total value..... \$	332	224	-	-	108	20	20	-

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Soles		Herring								
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed							
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Bone-less	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	
-	-	61	61	4,087	4,087	8,753	4,044	-	-	1,243	427	441	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,329	2,000	-	-	-	2,776	500	-	3
-	-	61	61	4,087	4,087	20,142	6,104	-	-	1,243	3,203	941	-	4
-	-	61	122	8,174	20,435	20,650	21,100	-	-	3,729	19,343	1,882	-	5
28	28	-	-	-	-	6,000	275	-	-	-	1,775	200	-	6
22	22	-	-	-	-	7,951	280	-	-	-	1,957	900	-	7
10,559	10,559	14,672	14,672	1,086	1,086	6,668	1,398	-	-	471	1,191	260	-	8
10,609	10,609	14,672	14,672	1,086	1,086	20,619	1,953	-	-	471	4,922	1,360	-	9
21,218	52,945	16,726	44,016	4,344	8,688	29,520	6,392	-	-	3,768	28,675	2,980	-	10
4	4	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	57	62	-	-	11
12	32	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	456	434	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,275	1,136	-	-	-	1,891	1,733	-	13
10	10	-	-	-	-	11,720	115	-	-	-	3,785	125	-	14
10	10	-	-	-	-	21,995	1,251	-	-	-	5,676	1,858	-	15
10	10	-	-	-	-	33,937	2,445	-	-	-	28,503	4,457	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	16,585	9,483	-	-	-	814	2,320	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	16,630	9,483	-	-	-	829	2,330	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	16,630	31,339	-	-	-	4,145	9,320	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,995	5,300	-	-	280	289	3,640	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,065	76	-	-	-	394	3,500	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,060	5,376	-	-	280	683	7,140	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	13,740	20,178	-	-	1,525	4,425	20,400	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	36,036	8,224	22	-	341	2,420	9,961	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	25,809	24,657	220	-	1,110	12,452	29,883	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,654	20	-	-	-	48	745	-	27
2	2	-	-	-	-	24,956	-	-	553	6,392	600	4,992	-	28
2	2	-	-	-	-	26,610	20	-	553	6,392	648	5,737	-	29
4	4	-	-	-	-	17,044	40	-	3,900	44,152	4,440	12,219	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	31,757	22,857	-	-	195	2,264	627	230	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	48,454	45,689	-	-	780	14,942	1,254	460	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,110	480	-	-	1,275	560	200	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,110	480	-	-	2,550	1,680	606	-	34

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Mackerel				Sardines		Bass	
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Market- ed Fresh and salted	Caught and landed	Market- ed Used fresh
		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted				
<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.
Guysborough County—								
1 Antigonish county line to Cape Canso.....	12,362	4,770	-	2,349	-	-	-	-
2 Cape Canso to New Harbour.....	138	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
3 New Harbour to Halifax county line.....	6,377	50	-	2,109	-	-	-	-
4 Total quantity.....	18,877	4,820	-	4,504	-	-	-	-
5 Total value.....\$	39,625	19,380	-	47,165	-	-	-	-
Halifax County—								
6 Guysborough county line to East Ship Harhour	1,589	290	-	433	-	-	-	-
7 West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole	1,650	750	-	300	-	-	-	-
8 Harbour.....	11,582	8,749	74	895	-	-	-	-
9 Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line.....								
10 Total quantity.....	14,821	9,789	74	1,628	-	-	-	-
11 Total value.....\$	41,001	61,479	888	14,868	-	-	-	-
Hants County (all)—								
12 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunenburg County—								
14 Halifax County line to Mahone Bay.....	3,669	1,756	-	636	-	-	-	-
15 Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	825	640	-	95	-	-	-	-
16 Total quantity.....	4,594	2,396	-	731	-	-	-	-
17 Total value.....\$	14,903	11,980	-	7,560	-	-	-	-
Queens County—								
18 Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Har-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 bour.....								
20 Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county	2,228	1,793	-	145	-	-	-	-
21 line.....								
22 Total quantity.....	2,228	1,793	-	145	-	-	-	-
23 Total value.....\$	6,684	5,379	-	1,450	-	-	-	-
Shelburne County—								
24 Queens County line to Negro Harbour.....	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth	194	194	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 county line.....								
27 Total quantity.....	305	305	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Total value.....\$	1,747	2,038	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmouth County (all)—								
29 Total quantity.....	5,538	4,731	-	269	-	-	-	-
30 Total value.....\$	14,945	19,656	-	3,123	-	-	-	-
Digby County—								
31 Yarmouth county line to Weymouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including	-	-	-	-	904	904	-	-
33 Digby Neck.....								
34 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	904	904	-	-
35 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	904	1,808	-	-
Annapolis County (all)—								
36 Total quantity.....	33	33	-	-	560	560	30	30
37 Total value.....\$	330	396	-	-	560	560	300	300
Kings County (all)—								
38 Total quantity.....	75	30	-	15	-	-	-	-
39 Total value.....\$	525	210	-	315	-	-	-	-

FISHERIES STATISTICS

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Caught and landed	Alewives			Caught and landed	Salmon			Caught and landed	Shad		Smelts	
	Marketed				Marketed				Marketed		Caught and landed	Market-ed
	Used fresh	Smoked	Salted		Used fresh	Can-ned	Smoked		Used fresh	Salted		
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
-	-	-	-	1,297	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	790	790
34	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
324	-	-	108	751	751	-	-	-	-	-	157	157
358	1	-	119	2,048	2,011	-	-	-	-	-	947	947
358	2	-	714	28,625	40,175	-	-	-	-	-	9,470	16,260
500	80	-	221	104	104	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
600	120	-	79	200	175	-	15	-	-	-	196	196
258	57	-	67	2,725	2,691	-	17	-	-	-	45	45
1,358	257	-	-	3,029	2,970	-	32	-	-	-	341	341
1,358	463	-	2,135	40,330	60,149	-	845	-	-	-	3,410	4,980
1,055	1,055	-	-	32	32	-	-	22	22	-	-	-
1,466	3,165	-	-	640	925	-	-	240	440	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	76	42	-	20	-	-	-	190	190
-	-	-	-	125	95	-	15	-	-	-	258	258
-	-	-	-	201	137	-	35	-	-	-	448	448
-	-	-	-	4,075	3,350	-	1,210	-	-	-	5,296	6,276
788	302	18	150	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
420	420	-	-	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,208	722	18	150	263	263	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
1,208	722	72	750	5,385	5,385	-	-	-	-	-	402	402
26	-	13	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	159	159
850	550	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
876	550	163	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	159	159
902	687	352	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	1,745	1,745
3,159	526	75	828	120	120	-	-	1	1	-	861	861
3,159	590	150	4,968	2,745	2,817	-	-	20	20	-	16,620	16,620
114	114	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	8	-	-	7	7	-	-	5	5	-	300	300
122	122	-	-	10	10	-	-	5	5	-	300	300
130	160	-	-	255	255	-	-	50	50	-	6,885	6,885
81	81	-	-	218	218	-	-	20	20	-	13	13
162	162	-	-	4,425	6,540	-	-	140	200	-	348	348
2,030	830	-	400	354	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,030	830	-	1,200	7,240	7,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Sturgeon		Trout		Albacore		Eels		Grey fish <sup>1</sup>
	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed
		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
<b>Nova Scotia—concluded</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Guysborough County—									
1 Antigonish county line to Cape Canso.	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	97	-
2 Cape Canso to New Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 New Harbour to Halifax county line..	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
4 Total quantity.....	-	-	10	10	-	-	97	97	-
5 Total value.....\$	-	-	60	120	-	-	538	876	-
Halifax County—									
6 Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	-	-	60	60	-	-	30	30	-
7 West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour.....	-	-	69	69	-	-	82	82	-
8 Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line.....	2	2	28	28	889	889	-	-	-
9 Total quantity.....	2	2	157	157	889	889	112	112	-
10 Total value.....\$	24	27	2,367	3,485	6,241	8,890	672	1,120	-
Hants County (all)—									
11 Total quantity.....	-	-	42	42	-	-	6	6	-
12 Total value.....\$	-	-	630	840	-	-	60	90	-
Lunenburg County—									
13 Halifax county line to Mahone Bay..	-	-	10	10	419	419	45	45	-
14 Mahone Bay to Queens county line..	-	-	5	5	-	-	40	40	-
15 Total quantity.....	-	-	15	15	419	419	85	85	-
16 Total value.....\$	-	-	195	225	1,836	2,514	940	1,165	-
Queens County—									
17 Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour.....	-	-	77	77	-	-	50	50	-
18 Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line.....	-	-	205	205	-	-	390	390	-
19 Total quantity.....	-	-	282	282	-	-	440	440	-
20 Total value.....\$	-	-	3,145	3,145	-	-	4,400	4,400	-
Shelburne County—									
21 Queens county line to Negro Harbour	-	-	75	75	-	-	17	17	-
22 Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line.....	-	-	4	4	36	36	-	-	-
23 Total quantity.....	-	-	79	79	36	36	17	17	-
24 Total value.....\$	-	-	798	806	180	216	204	204	-
Yarmouth County (all)—									
25 Total quantity.....	-	-	12	12	168	168	289	289	-
26 Total value.....\$	-	-	180	180	840	840	3,469	3,469	-
Digby County—									
27 Yarmouth county line to Weymouth..	-	-	18	18	-	-	9	9	-
28 Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	4	4	185	185	5	5	75	75	-
29 Total quantity.....	4	4	203	203	5	5	84	84	-
30 Total value.....\$	20	20	3,880	3,880	10	25	840	840	-
Annapolis County (all)—									
31 Total quantity.....	-	-	132	132	-	-	35	35	-
32 Total value.....\$	-	-	3,960	3,960	-	-	175	175	-
Kings County (all)—									
33 Total quantity.....	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
34 Total value.....\$	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-

FISHERIES STATISTICS

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs		
Caught and landed	Market-ed	Caught and landed	Market-ed	Caught and landed	Market-ed	Caught and landed	Market-ed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned
bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases
2,810	2,810	3,234	2,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	576	576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,105	1,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,810	2,810	4,915	4,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,595	14,050	49,150	74,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	22	35	35	-	-	-	-	150	150	-
28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	895	-
1,166	1,166	1,226	1,226	-	-	3,255	3,255	-	-	-
1,216	1,216	1,261	1,261	-	-	3,255	3,255	1,045	1,045	-
3,776	6,162	15,020	15,729	-	-	3,501	10,125	1,045	2,985	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,145	1,575	-	-	-
11	11	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
650	650	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
661	661	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,344	1,344	390	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
520	520	111	111	-	-	-	-	350	171	179
520	520	111	111	-	-	-	-	361	182	170
2,080	2,080	1,569	1,662	-	-	-	-	1,080	543	1,327
45	45	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	115	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
310	335	240	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	20	20	-
-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	80	80	-
-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	907	283	654
6,000	6,000	-	-	200	200	500	500	4,835	2,545	2,290
6,000	6,000	-	-	215	215	500	500	5,742	2,828	2,944
12,000	12,000	-	-	115	115	250	250	10,517	5,656	14,269
47	47	-	-	4	4	75	75	1,761	880	883
94	94	-	-	8	8	150	150	2,198	1,220	5,295
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Lobsters					Oysters		Scallops		
	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed	
		Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tom-alley				Shelled	Canned
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bb.	bb.	bb.	gal.	cases
<b>Nova Scotia—concluded</b>										
<b>Guysborough County—</b>										
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso.....	7,513	1,988	-	1,446	93	-	-	-	-
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour...	5,040	2,069	-	1,495	85	-	-	-	-
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line.....	5,399	2,815	-	2,658	55	-	-	-	-
4	Total quantity.....	17,952	6,872	-	5,599	233	-	-	-	-
5	Total value.....\$	179,803	130,254	-	176,688	2,531	-	-	-	-
<b>Halifax County—</b>										
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	4,000	1,168	-	1,416	87	-	-	-	-
7	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour.....	2,712	2,096	-	290	20	26	26	-	-
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line.....	1,505	1,291	-	152	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total quantity.....	8,217	4,555	-	1,858	107	26	26	-	-
10	Total value.....\$	114,823	110,350	-	58,185	1,418	208	234	-	-
<b>Hants County (all)—</b>										
11	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lunenburg County—</b>										
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay.....	1,883	1,209	-	337	36	-	-	4,733	9,429 15
14	Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	1,430	1,146	-	142	-	-	-	260	520 -
15	Total quantity.....	3,313	2,355	-	479	36	-	-	4,993	9,949 15
16	Total value.....\$	54,050	49,107	-	14,814	360	-	-	31,053	34,490 165
<b>Queens County—</b>										
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour.....	545	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line.....	4,192	4,022	-	85	8	-	-	-	-
19	Total quantity.....	4,737	4,024	-	85	8	-	-	-	-
20	Total value.....\$	82,893	70,290	-	3,060	106	-	-	-	-
<b>Shelburne County—</b>										
21	Queens county line to Negro Harbour.....	5,793	3,172	-	1,573	-	-	-	-	-
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line.....	17,496	10,856	-	3,320	39	-	-	-	-
23	Total quantity.....	23,289	14,028	-	4,893	39	-	-	-	-
24	Total value.....\$	419,333	355,475	-	157,573	331	-	-	-	-
<b>Yarmouth County (all)—</b>										
25	Total quantity.....	37,024	23,390	-	6,866	100	-	-	-	-
26	Total value.....\$	646,317	534,069	-	226,201	1,081	-	-	-	-
<b>Digby County—</b>										
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth.....	3,334	2,132	-	601	3	-	-	-	-
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck..	8,603	7,580	49	389	7	-	-	8,324	16,648 131
29	Total quantity.....	11,937	9,712	49	990	10	-	-	8,324	16,648 131
30	Total value.....\$	240,011	249,364	4,410	31,631	221	-	-	57,720	55,714 1,441
<b>Annapolis County (all)—</b>										
31	Total quantity.....	706	706	-	-	-	-	-	6,601	12,735 189
32	Total value.....\$	13,800	16,944	-	-	-	-	-	45,601	44,583 2,079
<b>Kings County (all)—</b>										
33	Total quantity.....	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Total value.....\$	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Cod								Haddock					
	Caught and landed	Marketed							Caught and landed	Marketed				
		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked	Dried	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
<b>New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries</b>														
<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province—</b>														
1 Quantity.....	201,425	24,973	19,078	148	45,846	204	5,360	4,510	35,038	21,019	4,348	28	1,747	
2 Value.....\$	330,727	107,195	75,608	1,488	285,930	2,067	4,652	1,830	60,837	61,326	7,958	282	6,914	
Charlotte County—														
3 International boundary line to Back Bay	4,697	1,698	460	-	614	79	-	-	13,009	9,518	213	28	1,003	
4 Back Bay to St. John county line.....	1,922	1,173	465	-	-	-	-	-	2,561	1,873	-	-	-	
5 Campobello and Deer Islands.....	4,783	1,997	777	-	433	-	-	-	10,712	7,868	1,255	-	332	
6 Grand Manan Island..	26,993	5,371	10,836	-	-	-	5,360	3,450	5,760	-	2,880	-	-	
7 Total quantity.	38,395	10,239	12,538	-	1,047	79	5,360	3,450	32,042	19,259	4,348	28	1,335	
8 Total value....\$	56,157	24,717	48,816	-	4,503	897	4,652	1,500	55,061	53,966	7,958	282	5,154	
St. John County (all)—														
9 Total quantity.	2,140	1,050	47	148	59	125	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	
10 Total value....\$	4,815	4,150	188	1,488	380	1,170	-	-	2,500	5,320	-	-	-	
Albert County (all)—														
11 Total quantity.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 Total value....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Westmorland County—														
13 Nova Scotia line to Cape Bruin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 Cape Bruin to Kent county line.....	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Bay of Fundy.....	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 Total quantity.	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 Total value....\$	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kent County—														
18 Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River.....	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 Chockfish River to Point Sapin.....	931	115	-	-	272	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	
20 Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.	5,525	5,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 Total quantity.	6,496	5,680	-	-	272	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	
22 Total value....\$	17,821	39,495	-	-	1,632	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Northumberland County—														
23 Kent county line to Point au Car.....	3,260	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 Point au Car to Gloucester county line..	920	50	36	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26 Total quantity.	4,180	3,310	36	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 Total value....\$	12,180	22,895	108	-	1,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gloucester County—														
28 Northumberland county line to Inkerman.....	1,470	200	282	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29 Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	30,010	110	3,000	-	7,957	-	-	1,000	650	200	-	-	150	
30 Inkerman to Glen Anglin.....	111,325	925	1,200	-	36,000	-	-	-	1,026	240	-	-	262	
31 Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.	5,869	2,369	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32 Total quantity.	148,674	3,604	6,232	-	44,202	-	-	1,000	1,676	440	-	-	412	
33 Total value....\$	233,994	11,528	25,146	-	277,420	-	-	300	1,676	440	-	-	1,760	
Restigouche county (all)														
34 Total quantity.	1,481	1,031	225	-	-	-	-	-	320	320	-	-	-	
35 Total value....\$	5,474	4,124	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	



## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Herring							
	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed						
						Used fresh	Boneless	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer
<b>New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	ttl.	ttl.	ttl.
<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province—</b>												
1 Quantity.....	1,857	1,857	181	181	422,897	47,189	1,000	17,021	101,112	4,046	26,486	49,032
2 Value.....\$	4,103	5,868	263	480	260,982	38,231	8,000	76,594	281,983	25,639	51,576	47,172
<b>Charlotte County—</b>												
3 International boundary line to Back Bay....	583	583	144	144	2,562	758	-	-	902	-	-	-
4 Back Bay to St. John county line.....	700	700	23	23	5,937	35	-	17,021	-	-	542	-
5 Campobello and Deer Islands.....	524	524	14	14	28,050	22,010	-	-	-	-	1,270	-
6 Grand Manan Island....	-	-	-	-	191,446	11,156	1,000	-	83,165	-	3,980	-
7 Total quantity....	1,807	1,807	181	181	227,995	33,959	1,000	17,021	84,067	-	5,792	-
8 Total value.....\$	4,053	5,818	263	480	120,493	22,735	8,000	76,594	211,424	-	6,838	-
<b>St. John County (all)—</b>												
9 Total quantity....	-	-	-	-	610	610	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	1,220	1,830	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Albert County (all)—</b>												
11 Total quantity....	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Westmorland County—</b>												
13 Nova Scotia line to Cape Bruin.....	-	-	-	-	18,336	300	-	-	13,137	-	1,300	-
14 Cape Bruin to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-	49,200	900	-	-	3,888	-	275	1,642
15 Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	14,765
16 Total quantity....	-	-	-	-	67,540	1,204	-	-	17,025	-	275	2,942
17 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	67,548	762	-	-	70,459	-	1,650	8,826
<b>Kent County—</b>												
18 Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River....	40	40	-	-	20,250	600	-	-	-	-	500	4,875
19 Chockfish River to Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-	10,977	5,648	-	-	-	-	632	1,718
20 Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	-	-	-	-	1,980	-	-	-	-	-	80	870
21 Total quantity....	40	40	-	-	33,207	6,248	-	-	-	-	1,212	7,463
22 Total value.....\$	40	40	-	-	17,181	5,886	-	-	-	-	5,045	14,946
<b>Northumberland County—</b>												
23 Kent county line to Point au Car.....	-	-	-	-	1,594	-	-	-	-	-	26	784
24 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi bay).....	-	-	-	-	10,910	20	-	-	20	-	1,950	3,475
26 Total quantity....	-	-	-	-	12,504	20	-	-	20	-	26	2,734
27 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	7,049	10	-	-	100	-	208	4,883
<b>Gloucester County—</b>												
28 Northumberland county line to Inkerman.....	-	-	-	-	3,740	494	-	-	-	-	140	945
29 Islands of Shipegan and Miscou.....	-	-	-	-	4,054	50	-	-	-	-	1,058	2,150
30 Inkerman to Glen Anglin.....	-	-	-	-	20,140	3,840	-	-	-	-	1,200	3,250
31 Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line....	-	-	-	-	9,270	112	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
32 Total quantity....	-	-	-	-	79,204	4,496	-	-	-	-	2,398	7,445
33 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	43,712	5,052	-	-	-	-	17,386	15,890
<b>Restigouche County (all)—</b>												
34 Total quantity....	10	10	-	-	1,835	650	-	-	-	-	135	110
35 Total value.....\$	10	10	-	-	3,773	1,950	-	-	-	-	1,350	193



## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Pereb		Salmon			Shad			Smelts	
	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Market- ed
		Used fresh		Used fresh	Can- ned		Used fresh	Salted		Used fresh
<b>New Brunswick Sea Fisheries—con.</b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province—</b>										
1 Quantity.....	4	4	24,579	24,561	25	4,533	4,453	32	59,400	59,400
2 Value.....\$	12	24	321,685	394,297	300	33,896	43,227	1,269	469,399	850,913
Charlotte County—										
3 International boundary line to Back Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	306
4 Back Bay to St. John county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Campobello and Deer Islands Grand Manan Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	312
8 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,456	4,063
St. John County (all)—										
9 Total quantity.....	-	-	3,800	3,800	-	3,220	3,220	-	-	-
10 Total value.....\$	-	-	60,800	74,049	-	24,955	32,853	-	-	-
Albert County (all)—										
11 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—										
13 Nova Scotia line to Cape Bruin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,687	1,687
14 Cape Bruin to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,165	4,165
15 Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	10	10	-	164	84	32	-	-
16 Total quantity.....	-	-	10	10	-	164	84	32	5,852	5,852
17 Total value.....\$	-	-	226	226	-	2,572	1,303	1,269	39,525	55,279
Kent County—										
18 Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chock- fish River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,681	4,681
19 Chockfish River to Point Sapin.....	4	4	730	730	-	28	28	-	4,067	4,067
20 Point Sapin to Northumber- land county line.....	-	-	570	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Total quantity.....	4	4	1,300	1,300	-	28	28	-	8,748	8,748
22 Total value.....\$	12	24	15,965	24,800	-	84	140	-	64,705	86,022
Northumberland County—										
23 Kent county line to Point au Car.....	-	-	3,756	3,738	25	-	-	-	9,765	9,765
24 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	732	732	-	680	680	-	-	-
25 Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi bay).....	-	-	1,491	1,491	-	441	441	-	19,712	19,712
26 Total quantity.....	-	-	5,979	5,961	25	1,121	1,121	-	29,477	29,477
27 Total value.....\$	-	-	76,926	118,542	300	6,285	8,931	-	247,346	580,139
Gloucester County—										
28 Northumberland county line to Inkerman.....	-	-	125	125	-	-	-	-	1,623	1,623
29 Islands of Shippegan and Mis- cou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	1,057
30 Inkerman to Glen Anglin.....	-	-	792	792	-	-	-	-	2,404	2,404
31 Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	3,967	3,967	-	-	-	-	517	517
32 Total quantity.....	-	-	4,884	4,884	-	-	-	-	5,601	5,601
33 Total value.....\$	-	-	62,981	71,893	-	-	-	-	34,382	44,525
Restigouche County (all)—										
34 Total quantity.....	-	-	8,606	8,606	-	-	-	-	9,410	9,410
35 Total value.....\$	-	-	104,787	104,787	-	-	-	-	79,985	79,985

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Trout		Caplin		Eels		Squid		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
137	137	60	60	119	119	25	25	17,079	17,079	51	51	1
2,040	2,040	60	60	828	894	50	50	25,427	61,242	51	51	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
20	20	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
20	20	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
300	300	-	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	469	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	469	469	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	154	220	-	-	1,078	1,078	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,750	13,750	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,750	13,750	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,625	55,000	-	-	27
5	5	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	60	60	15	15	25	25	30	30	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440	1,440	-	-	31
5	5	60	60	65	65	25	25	1,470	1,470	-	-	32
60	60	60	60	340	340	50	50	1,500	2,940	-	-	33
112	112	-	-	7	7	-	-	1,390	1,390	51	51	34
1,680	1,680	-	-	84	84	-	-	2,224	2,224	51	51	35

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Clams and Quahaugs			Cockles		Lobsters			Oysters		
	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
		Used fresh	Can-ned				Shipped in shell	Can-ned	Tomal-ley		
	bb1.	bb1.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bb1.	bb1.
<b>New Brunswick— Sea Fisheries—concluded</b>											
<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province— Quantity.....</b>	27,278	10,985	16,137	76	76	59,611	15,861	24,041	67	12,383	12,383
<b>Value.....\$</b>	42,782	33,778	77,584	341	418	797,819	443,527	691,522	615	63,219	92,535
Charlotte County— International boundary line to Back Bay.....	2,707	269	2,380	76	76	47	47	-	-	-	-
Back Bay to St. John county line.....	15,126	5,711	9,415	-	-	613	613	-	-	-	-
Campobello and Deer Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	292	292	-	-	-	-
Grand Manan Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,963	3,963	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	17,833	5,980	11,795	76	76	4,915	4,915	-	-	-	-
Total value.....\$	27,764	22,506	53,212	341	418	168,174	168,174	-	-	-	-
St. John County (all)— Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	45,394	-	-	-	-
Albert County (all)— Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	240	240	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County— Nova Scotia line to Cape Bruin.....	21	21	-	-	-	3,302	2,198	870	13	8	8
Cape Bruin to Kent county line.....	3,928	2,635	1,293	-	-	5,254	4,588	3,519	-	89	89
Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	3,949	2,656	1,293	-	-	8,556	6,786	4,389	13	97	97
Total value.....\$	7,141	6,893	11,238	-	-	107,955	168,628	136,456	195	828	963
Kent County— Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chock- fish River.....	1,636	1,409	227	-	-	7,024	1,163	1,750	-	4,491	4,491
Chockfish River to Point Sapin.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,737	42	1,692	-	1,585	1,585
Point Sapin to Northumb- erland county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,010	137	1,436	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	1,636	1,409	227	-	-	13,771	1,342	4,878	-	6,076	6,076
Total value.....\$	3,637	3,059	1,450	-	-	176,692	30,491	138,217	-	35,721	42,382
Northumberland county— Kent county line to Point au Car.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,625	369	2,129	-	5,340	5,340
Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Point au Car to Gloucester County line (including Miramichi bay).....	1,175	-	-	-	-	4,463	785	1,839	5	500	500
Total quantity.....	1,175	-	-	-	-	9,088	1,154	3,968	5	5,840	5,840
Total value.....\$	1,175	-	-	-	-	86,417	25,600	118,790	28	28,700	46,220
Gloucester County— Northumberland county line to Inkerman.....	215	-	2,822	-	-	2,044	-	1,022	-	-	-
Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	800	-	-	-	-	10,091	-	5,042	-	-	-
Inkerman to Glen Anglin..	1,480	750	-	-	-	7,036	-	3,520	49	370	370
Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,531	357	586	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	2,495	750	2,822	-	-	20,702	357	10,170	49	370	370
Total value.....\$	2,495	750	11,684	-	-	202,701	3,620	280,251	392	2,970	2,970
Restigouche County (all)— Total quantity.....	190	190	-	-	-	1,361	92	636	-	-	-
Total value.....\$	570	570	-	-	-	13,640	1,380	17,808	-	-	-



## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts		Alewives		Bass	
		Caught and landed	Marketed		
			Used fresh		Salted
New Brunswick—Inland Fisheries		cwt.	cwt.	bb.	cwt.
<b>Total Inland Fisheries for Province—</b>					
1	Quantity.....	758	356	134	212
2	Value caught and landed.....\$	2,274	-	-	3,816
3	Value marketed.....\$	-	1,068	1,206	3,816
4	Victoria County..... quantity	-	-	-	-
5	value \$	-	-	-	-
6	Carleton County..... quantity	-	-	-	-
7	value \$	-	-	-	-
8	York County..... quantity	-	20	-	-
9	value \$	-	60	-	-
10	Sunbury County..... quantity	-	258	86	-
11	value \$	-	774	774	-
12	Queens County..... quantity	-	54	30	-
13	value \$	-	162	270	-
14	Kings County..... quantity	-	24	18	212
15	value \$	-	72	162	3,816
16	Non-tidal waters of Miramichi River in Northumberland County. quantity	-	-	-	-
17	value \$	-	-	-	-

Note.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken by anglers in Inland New Brunswick, 648 cwt. of fish, valued at \$13,120.

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Eels	Mullets	Perch	Pickereel	Salmon	Shad	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
30	224	15	368	552	720	57	96 1
114	672	45	4,416	13,800	4,320	1,425	- 2
114	672	45	4,416	13,800	4,320	1,425	48 3
-	-	-	-	6	5	-	- 4
-	-	-	-	150	30	-	- 5
-	-	-	-	54	-	-	- 6
-	-	-	-	1,350	-	-	- 7
12	12	-	-	236	18	-	- 8
60	36	-	-	5,900	108	-	- 9
-	-	-	65	24	14	-	- 10
-	-	-	780	600	84	-	- 11
-	158	8	149	7	363	5	- 12
-	474	24	1,788	175	2,178	125	- 13
18	54	7	154	205	320	52	96 14
54	162	21	1,848	5,125	1,920	1,300	48 15
-	-	-	-	20	-	-	- 16
-	-	-	-	500	-	-	- 17

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

	Fishing Districts	Cod								
		Caught and landed	Marketed							
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Canned	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	
1	<b>Quebec Sea Fisheries</b>									
2	<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province—</b>									
	Quantity.....	584,567	2,528	30,891	100	120	172,099	1,198	2,635	112,188
	Value.....\$	1,082,605	6,386	110,497	1,000	720	1,234,294	11,979	2,275	41,365
	<b>Bonaventure County—</b>									
3	Head of tide to Miguacha.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Miguacha to New Richmond.....	445	265	30	-	-	40	-	-	-
5	New Richmond to Paspébiac.....	6,535	267	1,629	-	-	997	-	-	-
6	Paspébiac to Point Maquereau.....	56,640	1,020	1,650	-	-	17,340	-	-	3,946
7	Total quantity.....	63,620	1,552	3,509	-	-	18,377	-	-	3,946
8	Total value.....\$	71,590	3,198	10,525	-	-	110,953	-	-	1,462
	<b>Gaspé County—</b>									
9	Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	32,224	-	1,034	-	120	9,932	-	-	1,117
10	Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	48,220	-	1,000	-	-	15,431	-	1,500	4,850
11	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	27,933	-	-	-	-	9,311	-	-	9,311
12	Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	108,900	-	-	-	-	36,300	-	-	28,800
13	Fame Point to Duchesnay Township..	60,000	-	1,500	-	-	19,000	-	-	12,000
14	Total quantity.....	277,277	-	3,534	-	120	89,974	-	1,500	56,078
15	Total value.....\$	594,468	-	12,194	-	720	753,943	-	1,125	21,012
	<b>Magdalen Islands—</b>									
16	Southern subdistrict.....	35,492	-	4,537	-	-	7,608	1,198	-	6,700
17	Northern subdistrict.....	3,400	-	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
18	Total quantity.....	38,892	-	6,237	-	-	7,608	1,198	-	7,700
19	Total value.....\$	72,505	-	25,879	-	-	49,152	11,979	-	3,850
	<b>Saguenay County—</b>									
20	Godbout to Jambons.....	1,502	352	569	-	-	4	-	-	-
21	Jambons to Pignons River.....	5,250	-	2,625	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	52,304	-	2,584	-	-	15,712	-	-	18,536
23	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River..	36,068	-	5,374	-	-	8,440	-	-	10,000
24	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	34,094	-	1,000	-	-	10,698	-	-	10,700
25	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon.....	43,860	82	3,425	100	-	12,256	-	1,120	4,928
26	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Esperance.....	29,000	-	1,000	-	-	9,000	-	-	-
27	Total quantity.....	202,078	434	16,577	100	-	56,110	-	1,120	44,164
28	Total value.....\$	340,092	1,396	59,831	1,000	-	320,096	-	1,120	14,891
	<b>Matane County—</b>									
29	Total quantity.....	2,450	292	1,034	-	-	30	-	15	300
30	Total value.....\$	2,450	292	2,068	-	-	150	-	30	150
	<b>Rimouski County—</b>									
31	Total quantity.....	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Total value.....\$	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Haddock		Hake and Cusk		Halibut		Herring						
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed					
	Dried		Dried		Used fresh		Used fresh	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bb.	bb.	bb.	
2,000	666	1,480	494	900	900	317,930	2,942	12,763	7,787	68,525	59,775	1
2,000	3,330	1,480	1,976	6,519	7,189	148,701	4,272	50,731	55,334	97,349	29,527	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,865	180	60	605	25	2,850	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	85,480	220	800	283	930	40,475	5
2,000	666	1,480	494	111	111	12,060	-	-	250	5,655	-	6
2,000	666	1,480	494	111	111	105,405	400	860	1,138	6,610	43,325	7
2,000	3,330	1,480	1,976	996	996	33,495	780	4,240	8,210	7,540	23,087	8
-	-	-	-	146	146	204	-	-	4	96	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	800	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,642	-	-	-	1,821	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	55,910	-	-	3,450	23,780	-	12
-	-	-	-	20	20	17,000	200	-	650	6,425	1,000	13
-	-	-	-	166	166	78,356	200	-	4,104	31,922	1,000	14
-	-	-	-	830	1,500	68,011	200	-	32,820	59,141	1,000	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	91,120	1,000	6,360	1,000	18,800	15,400	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,500	-	5,400	-	10,600	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	126,620	1,000	11,760	1,000	29,400	15,400	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	36,686	350	45,500	4,000	29,312	5,390	19
-	-	-	-	30	30	366	106	-	72	22	-	20
-	-	-	-	40	40	600	-	-	200	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	193	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	345	345	90	-	-	-	45	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	302	-	-	54	70	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	105	56	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	150	-	26
-	-	-	-	608	608	2,085	106	-	431	343	-	27
-	-	-	-	4,618	4,618	3,445	106	-	3,620	956	-	28
-	-	-	-	15	15	5,064	836	143	1,114	250	50	29
-	-	-	-	75	75	5,064	836	991	6,684	400	50	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	32

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Mackerel			Sardines		Salmon			Shad		
	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Market-ed	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Mark-eted
		Used fresh	Salted		Fresh and salted		Used fresh	Can-ned	Pick-led		Used fresh
	cwt.	cwt.	bbL.	bbL.	bbL.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Quebec—Sea Fisheries</b> —con.											
<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province—</b>											
1 <b>Quantity</b> .....	22,765	5,146	5,873	65	65	14,624	12,341	980	991	63	63
2 <b>Value</b> .....\$	44,728	6,430	64,923	290	410	139,887	125,299	10,677	5,962	712	712
3 Bonaventure County—											
4 Head of tide to Miguacha..	-	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	-	-	-
5 Miguacha to New Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	1,754	400	-	-	-
6 New Richmond to Paspebiac.....	520	520	-	-	-	157	157	-	-	-	-
7 Paspebiac to Point Maquereau.....	4,510	4,510	-	-	-	508	508	-	-	-	-
8 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	5,030	5,030	-	-	-	3,465	3,119	400	-	-	-
9 <b>Total value</b> .....\$	6,070	6,070	-	-	-	40,651	36,499	5,120	-	-	-
10 Gaspé County—											
11 Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	124	100	8	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
12 Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	-	-	-	-	-	639	619	24	-	12	12
13 Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	-	917	917	-	-	-	-
14 Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Fame Point to Duchesnay township.....	-	-	-	-	-	570	322	300	-	-	-
16 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	124	100	8	-	-	4,126	3,858	324	-	12	12
17 <b>Total value</b> .....\$	248	200	100	-	-	43,331	41,031	3,336	-	48	48
18 Magdalen Islands—											
19 Southern subdistrict.....	15,465	-	5,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Northern subdistrict.....	2,130	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	17,595	-	5,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 <b>Total value</b> .....\$	38,250	-	64,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Saguenay County—											
24 Godbout to Jambons.....	16	16	-	-	-	987	987	-	-	9	9
25 Jambons to Pignons River.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-
26 Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	-	-	-	-	-	416	416	-	-	-	-
27 Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River.....	-	-	-	25	25	789	665	-	99	-	-
28 Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	416	-	173	186	-	-
29 Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon.....	-	-	-	-	-	918	149	83	466	-	-
30 Blanc Sablon to Bonne Espérance.....	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	240	-	-
31 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	16	16	-	25	25	6,186	4,517	256	991	9	9
32 <b>Total value</b> .....\$	160	160	-	210	210	45,435	37,299	2,221	5,962	54	54
33 Matane County—											
34 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	-	40	40	647	647	-	-	2	2
35 <b>Total value</b> .....\$	-	-	-	80	200	6,470	6,470	-	-	10	10
36 Rimouski County—											
37 <b>Total quantity</b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	40	40
38 <b>Total value</b> .....\$	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	600	600

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Smelts		Sturgeon		Trout			Caplin		Eels	
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Canned		Used fresh		Used fresh
cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cwd.	cases	bb.	bb.	cwd.	cwd.
4,710	4,710	12	12	443	430	15	5,094	5,094	161	161
30,798	32,748	144	144	4,244	4,166	120	6,947	6,947	1,526	1,556
1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,428	1,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,228	1,228	-	-	200	200	-	1,500	1,500	15	15
3,862	3,862	-	-	200	200	-	1,500	1,500	15	15
24,168	24,168	-	-	1,200	1,200	-	1,500	1,500	180	180
370	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
258	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
798	798	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
6,480	8,330	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
150	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	240
-	-	-	-	25	25	-	55	55	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	494	-	-
-	-	-	-	12	12	-	1,600	1,600	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-
-	-	-	-	41	28	15	320	320	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
-	-	-	-	78	65	15	3,019	3,019	-	-
-	-	-	-	544	466	120	4,872	4,872	-	-
-	-	-	-	55	55	-	575	575	12	12
-	-	-	-	440	440	-	575	575	96	96
-	-	12	12	100	100	-	-	-	104	104
-	-	144	144	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	1,040	1,040

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Squid		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quabaugs	
	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Market- ed	Caught and landed	Market- ed
		Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
<b>Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded</b>	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.
<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province—</b>								
1 Quantity.....	5,161	5,161	500	500	5,795	5,795	4,335	4,335
2 Value.....\$	6,904	6,904	750	750	25,795	25,795	16,135	16,160
<b>Bonaventure County—</b>								
3 Head of tide to Miguacha.....	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	-
4 Miguacha to New Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 New Richmond to Paspebiac.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Paspebiac to Point Maquereau.....	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,800
7 Total quantity.....	4,000	4,000	500	500	-	-	1,800	1,800
8 Total value.....\$	4,000	4,000	750	750	-	-	3,600	3,600
<b>Gaspé County—</b>								
9 Point Maquereau to Grand river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Grand river to Point St. Peter.....	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	254	254	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Fame Point to Duchesnay township.....	185	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Total quantity.....	496	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total value.....\$	909	909	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Magdalen Islands—</b>								
16 Southern subdistrict.....	25	25	-	-	-	-	1,850	1,850
17 Northern subdistrict.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125
18 Total quantity.....	25	25	-	-	-	-	1,975	1,975
19 Total value.....\$	250	250	-	-	-	-	11,475	11,500
<b>Saguenay County—</b>								
20 Godbout to Jambons.....	60	60	-	-	795	795	60	60
21 Jambons to Pignons river.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Pignons river to Havre St. Pierre.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka river.....	225	225	-	-	-	-	500	500
24 Kegashka river to Mouton Bay.....	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon.....	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Blanc Sablon to Bonne Espérance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Total quantity.....	640	640	-	-	795	795	560	560
28 Total value.....\$	1,745	1,745	-	-	795	795	1,060	1,060
<b>Matane County—</b>								
29 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rimouski County—</b>								
31 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-
32 Total value.....\$	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-



## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts		Bass	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Maski- nonge
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Quebec—Inland Fisheries</b>							
<b>Total Inland Fisheries for Province—</b>							
1	Quantity.....	472	4,868	2,679	21,011	8,486	62
2	Value..... \$	6,913	60,325	26,261	191,052	41,582	1,296
Below Quebec—							
3	Bellechasse County..... quantity	144	—	—	5,314	—	—
4	value \$	1,440	—	—	42,512	—	—
5	Charlevoix-Saguenay County..... quantity	—	—	—	445	250	—
6	value \$	—	—	—	3,337	1,500	—
7	Kamouraska County..... quantity	1	—	—	1,858	1,098	—
8	value \$	18	—	—	18,580	4,392	—
9	Montmorency County..... quantity	30	12	—	7,500	—	—
10	value \$	450	60	—	60,000	—	—
11	Témiscouata County..... quantity	—	—	—	90	7,138	—
12	value \$	—	—	—	900	35,690	—
13	Total quantity.....	175	12	—	15,207	8,486	—
14	Total value..... \$	1,908	60	—	125,329	41,582	—
Above Quebec—							
15	Argenteuil County..... quantity	11	14	308	6	—	2
16	value \$	115	63	2,772	48	—	24
17	Beauharnois County..... quantity	50	37	31	63	—	6
18	value \$	750	370	465	630	—	180
19	Berthier County..... quantity	—	54	90	33	—	—
20	value \$	—	297	585	297	—	—
21	Chambly County..... quantity	3	37	101	39	—	—
22	value \$	45	435	1,010	390	—	—
23	Champlain County..... quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Châteauguay County..... quantity	87	2,260	400	200	—	25
26	value \$	1,305	40,680	3,000	1,400	—	500
27	Hull County..... quantity	—	25	69	10	—	—
28	value \$	—	125	931	100	—	—
29	Huntingdon County..... quantity	—	48	9	41	—	—
30	value \$	—	240	90	410	—	—
31	Jacques Cartier County..... quantity	3	30	13	4	—	4
32	value \$	30	270	65	16	—	48
33	Labelle County..... quantity	—	4	99	11	—	1
34	value \$	—	40	1,113	110	—	12
35	Laprairie County..... quantity	6	608	32	24	—	—
36	value \$	120	5,472	352	288	—	—
37	L'Assomption County..... quantity	9	443	125	26	—	4
38	value \$	247	3,544	1,687	260	—	80
39	Lévis County..... quantity	33	—	20	3,165	—	—
40	value \$	297	—	109	39,562	—	—
41	Maskinongé County..... quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Missisquoi County..... quantity	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	value \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Montreal County..... quantity	—	70	53	96	—	—
46	value \$	—	350	583	672	—	—
47	Nicolet County..... quantity	44	160	122	120	—	1
48	value \$	935	1,040	1,220	2,400	—	15
49	Pontiac County..... quantity	2	—	6	3	—	—
50	value \$	30	—	60	30	—	—
51	Richelieu County..... quantity	6	6	13	4	—	1
52	value \$	90	30	78	24	—	25
53	St. Hyscinthe County..... quantity	—	2	—	1	—	—
54	value \$	—	20	—	10	—	—
55	St. Jean County..... quantity	—	97	619	1,203	—	—
56	value \$	—	1,164	3,095	13,288	—	—
57	Soulanges County..... quantity	—	35	5	255	—	1
58	value \$	—	210	90	3,825	—	12
59	Témiscamingue and Abitibi Counties..... quantity	—	288	—	—	—	—
60	value \$	—	1,440	—	—	—	—
61	Trois-Rivières County..... quantity	24	75	56	25	—	6
62	value \$	780	750	700	500	—	180
63	Vaudreuil County..... quantity	19	120	184	16	—	11
64	value \$	261	1,620	2,760	160	—	220
65	Verchères County..... quantity	—	128	106	79	—	—
66	value \$	—	1,280	1,908	553	—	—
67	Yamaska County..... quantity	—	265	218	375	—	—
68	value \$	—	1,325	3,597	3,750	—	—
69	Total quantity.....	297	4,856	2,679	5,804	—	62
70	Total value..... \$	5,005	60,765	26,261	68,723	—	1,296

<sup>1</sup>In the statistics for Quebec no distinction has been made between value as caught and landed and value as marketed

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Mixed Fish	Perch	Pickereel	Pike	Salmon	Shad	Smelts	Sturgeon	Trout	White-fish
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
33,581	1,649	2,104	1,965	912	1,032	549	1,996	100	585
193,563	12,879	39,214	23,436	17,365	12,189	9,063	32,033	1,852	5,369
-	-	128	-	-	219	114	508	-	229
-	-	1,024	-	-	1,752	798	3,048	-	2,290
1,125	-	-	-	875	-	188	-	13	5
7,875	-	-	-	16,625	-	3,572	-	208	6
669	-	-	-	1	69	-	51	-	7
2,676	-	-	-	20	690	-	765	-	8
-	-	11	-	-	15	-	225	-	15
-	-	110	-	-	180	-	1,800	-	150
28,350	-	-	-	36	416	247	21	75	11
141,750	-	-	-	720	4,992	4,693	840	1,500	12
30,144	-	139	-	912	719	549	805	88	244
152,301	-	1,134	-	17,365	7,614	9,063	6,453	1,708	2,440
-	459	11	156	-	12	-	18	-	15
-	1,836	132	936	-	120	-	216	-	16
-	50	37	25	-	-	-	100	-	17
-	750	925	250	-	-	-	2,000	-	18
75	63	15	49	-	24	-	5	-	19
450	315	180	294	-	240	-	70	-	20
500	142	18	46	-	-	-	11	-	21
12,500	1,420	499	368	-	-	-	330	-	22
409	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	23
3,272	-	45	10	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	175	83	131	-	-	-	46	-	25
-	2,100	1,079	2,489	-	-	-	920	-	26
-	13	22	22	-	-	-	6	-	27
-	130	330	220	-	-	-	120	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,980	-	30
-	9	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	31
-	90	14	2	-	-	-	36	-	32
-	38	5	19	-	-	-	38	-	33
-	380	75	190	-	-	-	437	-	34
-	49	23	31	-	-	-	13	-	35
-	490	805	310	-	-	-	455	-	36
-	54	15	25	-	107	-	11	-	37
-	540	300	350	-	2,140	-	220	-	38
196	1	56	13	-	-	-	79	-	39
1,176	5	504	117	-	-	-	632	-	387
925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
12,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
708	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
6,372	-	7,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	2	55	-	-	-	5	-	45
-	-	60	440	-	-	-	175	-	46
79	79	127	69	-	95	-	94	-	47
869	790	2,540	690	-	950	-	1,410	-	48
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	6	3	5	-	12	-	1	-	12
-	36	45	40	-	180	-	20	-	72
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	54
119	80	32	101	-	-	-	-	-	55
1,190	960	640	909	-	-	-	-	-	56
-	6	2	10	-	-	-	71	-	57
-	60	22	100	-	-	-	213	-	58
426	13	999	876	-	-	-	156	12	248
3,408	104	19,980	13,140	-	-	-	3,120	144	1,984
-	31	31	38	-	-	63	50	-	5
-	310	775	228	-	945	-	2,000	-	30
-	51	18	85	-	-	-	40	-	63
-	637	450	1,062	-	-	-	900	-	64
-	92	50	117	-	-	-	26	-	3
-	736	500	585	-	-	-	286	-	45
-	238	50	87	-	-	-	52	-	25
-	1,190	1,000	696	-	-	-	1,040	-	375
3,437	1,649	1,965	1,965	-	313	-	1,191	12	341
41,262	12,879	38,080	23,436	-	4,575	-	25,580	144	2,929

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts		Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Mixed Fish
Ontario <sup>1</sup>		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Totals for Province—</b>						
1	Quantity.....	7,421	3,291	1,500	44,122	32,246
2	Value, caught and landed..... \$	25,973	19,746	15,000	154,427	128,984
3	Value, marketed..... \$	29,684	23,037	18,000	261,732	128,984
Kenora and Rainy river districts, including						
4	Lake of the Woods..... quantity	60	-	-	-	3,669
5	value \$	240	-	-	-	14,676
6	Lake Superior..... quantity	-	-	-	18,185	1,059
7	value \$	-	-	-	109,110	4,236
8	North Channel (lake Huron)..... quantity	23	-	-	-	3,756
9	value \$	92	-	-	-	15,024
10	Georgian Bay (lake Huron)..... quantity	415	49	-	702	1,278
11	value \$	1,660	343	-	918	5,112
12	Lake Huron (proper)..... quantity	36	16	-	2,473	1,112
13	value \$	144	112	-	14,838	4,448
14	Lake St. Clair, river St. Clair, and Detroit river..... quantity	1,974	528	-	21	2,424
15	value \$	7,896	3,696	-	126	9,696
16	Lake Erie, including Upper Niagara river..... quantity	1,968	262	4	15,731	11,323
17	value \$	7,872	1,834	48	94,386	45,292
18	Lake Ontario, including Lower Niagara river..... quantity	432	1,400	1,229	6,382	3,274
19	value \$	1,728	9,900	14,748	38,292	13,096
20	Inland Waters—lake Nipigon, lake Nipissing, lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa river..... quantity	2,513	1,036	267	295	4,351
21	value \$	10,052	7,252	3,204	1,770	17,404

Fishing Districts		Carp	Catfish	Goldeyes		Mixed Fish	
				Caught and landed	Marketed		
					Used fresh	Smoked	
Manitoba <sup>1</sup>		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Totals for Province—</b>							
1	Quantity.....	82	631	11,625	4,482	3,863	139
2	Value, caught and landed..... \$	164	4,202	41,030	-	-	1,316
3	Value, marketed..... \$	410	7,112	85,099	17,991	67,108	1,316
SUMMER							
4	Buffalo Bay..... quantity	82	-	-	3	-	-
5	value \$	410	-	-	15	-	-
6	The Pas..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lake Winnipegosis..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Lake Winnipeg..... quantity	-	631	-	-	812	37
11	value \$	-	7,112	-	-	14,626	296
12	Total quantity.....	82	631	-	3	812	37
13	Total value marketed..... \$	410	7,112	-	15	14,626	296
WINTER							
14	Lake Winnipeg..... quantity	-	-	-	1,529	3,021	102
15	value \$	-	-	-	8,450	52,482	1,020
16	Lake Winnipegosis..... quantity	-	-	-	2,575	-	-
17	value \$	-	-	-	8,359	-	-
18	The Pas..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Buffalo Bay..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Lake Manitoba..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Lake St. Martin..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Lake Waterhen..... quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	value \$	-	-	-	375	-	-
28	Lake Dauphin..... quantity	-	-	-	1,167	-	-
29	value \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total quantity.....	-	-	-	4,479	3,021	102
31	Total value marketed..... \$	-	-	-	17,976	52,482	1,020

<sup>1</sup> For the districts the values as marketed are given.

Note.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Manitoba under settlers' permits, 32,275 cwt. of fish valued at \$195,675, and by anglers 2,109 cwt., valued at \$18,645.

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Perch	Pickereel or Dore	Pickereel (Blue)	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon Caviar	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
20,678	23,071	30,385	12,954	1,742	5,294	69,127	11,971	64,049	1
82,712	253,781	121,540	71,247	47,034	-	794,960	101,753	704,539	2
124,068	299,923	182,310	97,155	52,260	8,470	933,214	125,695	864,661	3
124	14,092	27	8,387	185	1,028	1,438	5,589	6,714	4
744	183,196	162	62,902	5,550	1,645	19,413	58,084	90,639	5
3	957	4	58	10	-	19,660	-	3,170	6
18	12,441	24	435	300	-	265,410	-	42,795	7
198	1,350	-	629	104	4	7,439	6	2,383	8
1,188	17,550	-	4,718	3,120	6	100,426	63	32,170	9
41	411	474	925	41	59	14,823	1,820	11,268	10
246	5,343	2,844	6,937	1,230	94	200,111	19,110	152,118	11
909	1,278	3	13	78	572	14,412	4,475	1,554	12
5,454	16,614	18	98	2,340	915	194,562	46,988	20,979	13
889	552	50	249	164	523	-	-	13	14
5,324	7,176	300	1,867	4,920	837	-	-	176	15
17,159	1,925	29,751	196	496	1,817	4	-	8,681	16
102,954	25,025	178,506	1,470	14,850	2,907	54	-	117,193	17
1,132	618	74	1,590	70	20	7,843	-	18,224	18
6,792	8,034	444	11,925	2,100	32	105,880	-	246,024	19
223	1,888	2	907	594	1,271	3,508	81	12,042	20
1,358	24,544	12	6,803	17,820	2,034	47,358	850	162,567	21

Mullets	Perch	Pickereel	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon Caviar	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
13,743	6,296	87,251	43,467	1,080	1,523	604	85,267	54,122	1
18,250	60,970	746,022	132,162	35,931	-	4,885	382,299	317,411	2
28,654	71,958	900,608	176,425	55,721	2,353	6,708	501,814	490,625	3
91	176	700	109	2	-	-	1,035	22	4
364	2,038	14,700	981	120	-	-	10,350	550	5
-	-	306	67	748	1,323	205	-	1,140	6
-	-	2,448	402	37,600	2,053	1,640	-	9,592	7
772	-	10,556	2,300	-	-	-	164	1,458	8
1,157	-	91,957	9,400	-	-	-	1,392	12,909	9
118	124	22,860	2,623	309	200	-	16,620	33,115	10
493	677	161,182	12,008	17,266	300	-	118,905	300,133	11
981	300	34,422	5,099	1,059	1,523	205	17,819	35,735	12
2,014	2,715	270,287	22,791	54,986	2,353	1,640	130,647	323,184	13
1,012	1,523	8,193	4,664	-	-	-	36,821	4,302	14
2,936	6,704	85,952	20,970	-	-	-	247,698	44,796	15
6,358	8	14,673	14,489	-	-	-	1,048	6,879	16
13,116	55	133,295	64,195	-	-	-	5,025	51,592	17
500	-	1,320	427	21	-	399	74	5,281	18
1,250	-	12,746	2,135	735	-	5,068	370	46,232	19
-	3	32	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	21	256	140	-	-	-	-	-	21
4,478	4,436	27,626	18,045	-	-	-	29,306	1,365	22
8,956	62,104	386,764	63,158	-	-	-	117,224	19,110	23
112	24	356	210	-	-	-	36	218	24
178	336	4,924	630	-	-	-	144	3,052	25
24	2	495	357	-	-	-	-	342	26
48	20	4,776	1,935	-	-	-	-	2,609	27
78	-	134	126	-	-	-	163	-	28
156	-	1,608	471	-	-	-	706	-	29
12,762	5,996	52,829	38,368	21	-	309	67,448	18,387	30
26,610	69,243	630,321	153,634	735	-	5,068	371,167	167,441	31

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Mulletts	Pickereel	Pike	Sturgeon	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.
<b>Totals for Province—</b>									
Quantity.....	60	3,551	3,139	2,918	4,354	30	3,106	1,890	37,667
Value, caught and landed..... \$	600	4,542	8,138	15,337	16,314	900	20,369	6,755	194,818
Value marketed..... \$	692	6,313	14,191	25,520	26,606	1,200	33,483	10,225	326,058
<b>SUMMER</b>									
Lac Des Isles District.....	quantity	23	12	4	18	—	21	—	50
	value \$	92	60	40	126	—	273	—	500
Onion lake District.....	quantity	19	20	15	30	—	—	65	174
	value \$	76	100	150	210	—	—	520	1,740
Jackfish lake District.....	quantity	8	22	10	23	—	—	—	205
	value \$	32	110	100	161	—	—	—	2,050
Turtle lake District.....	quantity	11	16	—	13	—	—	—	289
	value \$	44	80	—	91	—	—	—	2,890
Okemasis lake District.....	quantity	15	—	61	17	—	—	—	286
	value \$	22	—	518	85	—	—	—	2,574
Montreal lake District.....	quantity	19	19	10	43	—	40	—	311
	value \$	19	76	100	258	—	400	—	3,110
Saskatchewan river District.....	quantity	59	24	124	4	30	—	—	—
	value \$	680	144	1,150	48	660	1,200	—	—
Last Mountain lake District.....	quantity	—	—	74	115	85	—	113	1,650
	value \$	—	—	296	1,035	510	—	460	14,850
Devil's lake District.....	quantity	1	4	38	13	21	—	—	1
	value \$	12	24	380	156	210	—	—	12
Total quantity.....	60	123	325	232	316	30	61	178	2,966
Total value marketed..... \$	692	453	2,252	2,147	2,311	1,200	673	980	27,726
<b>WINTER</b>									
Lac Des Isles District.....	quantity	69	37	26	35	—	60	—	460
	value \$	276	185	260	280	—	780	—	4,600
Onion lake District.....	quantity	33	35	20	35	—	—	530	358
	value \$	132	175	200	280	—	—	4,240	4,400
Jackfish lake District.....	quantity	51	120	86	138	—	—	—	2,010
	value \$	204	600	860	1,104	—	—	—	20,100
Turtle lake District.....	quantity	26	28	—	30	—	—	—	326
	value \$	104	140	—	240	—	—	—	3,260
Waterhen lake District.....	quantity	64	80	75	76	—	—	97	1,140
	value \$	256	400	750	608	—	—	776	11,400
Ile à la Crosse lake District.....	quantity	665	519	622	510	—	91	159	9,843
	value \$	665	2,076	4,976	3,060	—	1,001	1,113	88,587
D'Oré lake District.....	quantity	920	146	617	933	—	255	—	5,661
	value \$	920	511	4,936	4,665	—	2,805	—	45,288
Okemasis lake District.....	quantity	13	146	12	138	—	—	156	703
	value \$	20	511	96	690	—	—	1,014	5,624
Montreal lake District.....	quantity	409	405	370	451	—	805	40	3,364
	value \$	1,227	2,025	3,330	3,608	—	8,050	280	30,276
Candle lake District.....	quantity	74	41	56	141	—	—	—	134
	value \$	592	205	504	1,128	—	—	—	1,340
Wakaw lake District.....	quantity	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
	value \$	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lac la Ronge District.....	quantity	586	508	344	427	—	1,834	35	3,045
	value \$	586	2,032	3,440	2,989	—	20,174	245	27,405
Green lake District.....	quantity	32	41	21	48	—	—	2	388
	value \$	48	61	168	240	—	—	13	3,492
Last Mountain lake District.....	quantity	85	182	70	295	—	—	30	230
	value \$	425	910	980	2,360	—	—	210	3,220
Qu'Appelle lake District.....	quantity	—	12	45	170	—	—	7	24
	value \$	—	48	312	1,020	—	—	42	240
Devil's lake District.....	quantity	1	204	1	8	—	—	—	1
	value \$	5	1,220	9	64	—	—	—	12
Katepwe lake District.....	quantity	—	10	16	50	—	—	—	35
	value \$	—	40	112	300	—	—	—	350
Peter Pond lake District.....	quantity	400	200	305	553	—	—	656	6,979
	value \$	400	400	2,440	1,659	—	—	1,312	48,738
Total quantity.....	—	3,428	2,814	2,686	4,038	—	3,045	1,712	34,701
Total value marketed..... \$	—	5,860	11,939	23,373	24,295	—	32,810	9,245	298,332

<sup>1</sup> For the districts the values as marketed are given.

Note.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Saskatchewan under domestic license, 15,329 cwt. of fish, valued at \$83,330, and by anglers, 26,915 cwt., valued at \$225,790.

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Mixed Fish	Mulletts	Perch	Pickerel	Pike	Trout	Tullibee			Whitefish
							Caught and landed	Marketed		
								Used fresh	Smoked	
<b>Alberta<sup>1</sup></b>	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>Totals for Province—</b>										
Quantity.....	1,046	4,456	933	10,374	9,780	3,907	2,397	2,337	30	34,132
Value caught and landed. \$	1,758	2,848	8,946	84,104	59,292	28,183	7,771	—	—	313,057
Value marketed..... \$	1,828	2,848	11,377	116,175	83,559	46,418	—	8,031	180	478,660
<b>SUMMER</b>										
Cold lake District..... quantity	35	—	67	147	87	—	—	249	30	897
value \$	70	—	679	1,899	616	—	—	1,246	180	13,455
Lac la Biche District..... quantity	—	518	480	1,897	1,043	—	—	693	—	5,234
value \$	—	1,036	6,240	22,764	7,301	—	—	2,772	—	69,342
Athabasca District..... quantity	—	1,260	114	981	289	—	—	30	—	895
value \$	—	252	1,484	12,000	1,870	—	—	300	—	12,537
Lake Athabasca District. quantity	150	—	—	146	250	771,952	—	—	—	959
value \$	150	—	—	730	500	19,528	—	—	—	4,790
Wabamun lake District. quantity	—	102	—	345	198	—	—	—	—	988
value \$	—	204	—	4,140	1,000	—	—	—	—	12,844
Lesser Slave lake..... quantity	20	2,250	7	4,687	3,106	—	—	200	—	6,620
value \$	20	600	35	49,213	31,060	—	—	200	—	132,400
Lesser Slave lake District. quantity	—	100	—	180	48	—	—	—	—	360
value \$	—	300	—	1,080	144	—	—	—	—	3,600
Lac Ste. Anne District..... quantity	—	192	—	41	82	—	—	—	—	1,225
value \$	—	384	—	410	564	—	—	—	—	13,000
Total quantity.....	205	4,422	668	8,424	5,103	1,952	—	1,172	30	17,178
Total value marketed.. \$	240	2,776	8,438	92,236	43,055	19,528	—	4,518	180	261,968
<b>WINTER</b>										
Cold lake District..... quantity	332	—	20	267	365	1,468	—	271	—	2,839
value \$	500	—	40	2,937	2,525	22,020	—	542	—	29,809
Lac la Biche District..... quantity	—	34	57	190	1,102	—	—	413	—	600
value \$	—	72	684	2,400	7,714	—	—	1,129	—	9,000
Athabasca District..... quantity	—	—	100	395	119	—	—	120	—	1,662
value \$	—	—	1,400	4,100	714	—	—	240	—	21,271
Wabamun lake District. quantity	70	—	—	106	530	—	—	17	—	741
value \$	210	—	—	1,580	3,975	—	—	34	—	9,592
Lesser Slave lake Dis- trict. quantity	377	—	—	437	1,768	448	—	61	—	1,510
value \$	754	—	—	6,520	19,670	4,480	—	122	—	22,600
Edson District..... quantity	—	—	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	62
value \$	—	—	—	10	130	—	—	—	—	620
Moose lake District..... quantity	—	—	27	27	75	—	—	220	—	153
value \$	—	—	405	270	375	—	—	1,320	—	2,200
Pigeon lake District..... quantity	—	—	—	99	43	—	—	—	—	2,482
value \$	—	—	—	1,582	344	—	—	—	—	26,282
Buffalo lake District..... quantity	35	—	61	246	—	—	—	—	—	39
value \$	70	—	410	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	390
Sturgeon lake District... quantity	—	—	—	55	45	—	—	63	—	299
value \$	—	—	—	440	225	—	—	126	—	2,990
Trout lake District..... quantity	27	—	—	126	604	39	—	—	—	6,567
value \$	54	—	—	1,260	4,832	390	—	—	—	91,938
Total quantity.....	841	34	265	1,950	4,677	1,955	—	1,165	—	16,954
Total value marketed....	1,588	72	2,939	23,939	40,504	26,890	—	3,513	—	216,692
						Mixed fish	Salmon	Trout	Whitefish	
						cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
<b>Yukon Territory</b>										
<b>Totals for Territory—</b>										
Quantity.....						12	656	91	89	
Value, caught and landed..... \$						202	9,184	2,038	1,993	
Value marketed..... \$						336	12,490	2,548	2,492	

<sup>1</sup> For the districts the values as marketed are given.

Note.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Alberta under domestic license, 14,498 cwt. of fish, valued at \$50,177, and by anglers, 9,324 cwt., valued at \$67,924.

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Cod				Hake and Cusk		Whiting	
	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets				
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
<b>British Columbia</b>								
1 Totals for Province—Quantity.....	39,105	38,943	17	64	4	4	101	101
2 Value..... \$	249,388	335,789	205	765	12	21	404	637
District No. 1—								
3 Total quantity.....	21,116	21,032	17	25	4	4	101	101
4 Total value..... \$	147,989	193,377	205	375	12	24	404	637
District No. 2—								
5 Skeena River District.....	381	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Naas River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Total quantity.....	381	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Total value..... \$	952	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
District No. 3—								
13 Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	236	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	1,919	1,919	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	3,471	3,393	-	39	-	-	-	-
17 North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River.....	4,326	4,326	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River.....	192	192	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district.....	2,450	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district.....	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	5,007	5,007	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Total quantity.....	17,608	17,530	-	39	-	-	-	-
23 Total value..... \$	100,447	139,861	-	390	-	-	-	-

Fishing Districts	Herring							
	Caught and landed	Marketed					Pickled	Used as bait
		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Dry-salted			
	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	
<b>British Columbia—con.</b>								
1 Totals for Province—Quantity.....	1,301,269	11,070	433	6,199	938,647	80	30,359	
2 Value..... \$	1,006,482	45,024	1,948	53,847	1,331,141	1,192	95,582	
District No. 1—								
3 Total quantity.....	30,468	5,303	-	3,118	11,134	-	-	
4 Total value..... \$	59,065	28,945	-	28,613	14,400	-	-	
District No. 2—								
5 Skeena River District.....	40,685	383	-	1,154	4,192	-	16,377	
6 Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Naas River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	1,526	-	-	-	-	-	763	
10 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Total quantity.....	42,211	383	-	1,154	4,192	-	17,140	
12 Total value..... \$	42,211	2,263	-	12,386	5,450	-	59,419	
District No. 3—								
13 Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	38,460	-	-	-	-	80	-	
14 Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	435,604	-	433	1,318	327,207	-	11,828	
16 San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	3,757	157	-	409	-	-	1,391	
17 North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River.....	750,242	4,700	-	200	596,114	-	-	
18 Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	527	527	-	-	-	-	-	
22 Total quantity.....	1,228,590	5,384	433	1,927	923,321	80	13,219	
23 Total value..... \$	905,206	13,816	1,948	12,848	1,311,291	1,192	36,163	

1 Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Halibut			Flounders		Skate		Soles	
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh	Smoked						
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
315,095	314,907	94	1,152	1,152	955	955	6,518	6,518
4,068,868	4,542,310	1,410	3,355	6,303	2,988	4,290	34,217	45,675
38,575	38,387	94	447	447	828	828	4,760	4,760
501,491	615,634	1,410	1,564	2,169	2,484	3,684	28,560	34,531
272,238	272,238	-	400	400	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,132	2,132	-	48	48	4	4	1,128	1,128
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
274,370	274,370	-	448	448	4	4	1,128	1,128
3,550,528	3,906,860	-	536	2,641	8	14	2,256	6,768
242	242	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
270	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
810	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
644	644	-	228	228	104	104	249	249
2	2	-	28	28	4	4	236	236
4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	15	15	143	143
2,150	2,150	-	257	257	123	123	630	630
16,849	19,316	-	1,255	1,493	496	592	3,401	4,376

Caught and landed	Pilchards						Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
	Used fresh	Canned	Used as bait	Oil	Meal	Fertilizer						
cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	gal.	ton	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
969,958	36	26,731	2,950	1,898,721	7,948	533	51	51	923	923	1,281	1,281
848,062	357	119,525	7,375	734,078	371,365	24,021	306	306	8,091	9,804	15,160	17,161
36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488	488	1,138	1,138
216	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,048	5,909	13,722	15,425
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	68
156,200	-	-	-	311,489	780	533	-	-	-	-	-	-
523,720	-	15,014	-	1,084,710	4,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
290,002	-	11,717	2,950	502,522	2,292	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	17	17	98	98
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	41	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	350	-	-
969,922	-	26,731	2,950	1,898,721	7,948	533	51	51	435	435	139	139
847,846	-	119,525	7,375	734,078	371,365	24,021	306	306	3,043	3,895	1,390	1,668

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Salmon								
	Caught and landed	Marketed							
		Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Dry-salted	Mild-cured	Pickled	Used as bait	Roe
	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>British Columbia—con.</b>									
1 Totals for Province—Quantity.....	2,125,555	189,302	2,065,955	834	139,859	13,950	1,584	893	1,533
2 Value..... \$	8,562,576	1,551,015	16,357,296	12,915	517,563	293,096	38,156	2,662	4,059
3 District No. 1—									
4 Total quantity.....	334,706	71,924	273,899	714	22,899	2,039	-	-	381
5 Total value..... \$	2,087,092	508,817	2,455,025	10,715	112,254	50,981	-	-	894
6 District No. 2—									
7 Skeena River District.....	390,201	37,034	407,515	10	416	5,662	1,562	-	-
8 Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	90,843	-	108,146	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Naas River District.....	77,909	-	92,749	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	63,700	-	75,834	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	275,188	4,139	318,954	-	-	1,875	-	315	-
12 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	376,788	-	373,813	-	49,812	-	-	-	-
13 Total quantity.....	1,274,629	41,173	1,377,011	10	50,228	7,537	1,562	315	-
14 Total value..... \$	4,182,498	522,673	10,800,087	350	158,606	136,101	38,056	814	-
15 District No. 3—									
16 Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	33,569	6,416	32,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	69,925	7,335	69,578	-	3,248	-	-	-	-
18 Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	115,728	28,884	63,027	-	22,972	3,072	-	578	332
19 San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	21,168	7,473	13,755	110	-	1,302	-	-	-
20 North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River.....	28,782	1,981	16,574	-	10,301	-	-	-	-
21 Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River.....	24,806	2,268	26,831	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district.....	36,159	16,129	21,285	-	1,240	-	-	-	-
23 Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district.....	163,135	925	165,470	-	18,586	-	22	-	770
24 Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	22,898	4,794	6,100	-	10,384	-	-	-	-
25 Total quantity.....	516,220	76,205	415,045	110	66,731	4,374	22	578	1,152
26 Total value..... \$	2,292,936	519,525	3,102,184	1,850	246,703	106,014	100	1,848	3,165

Fishing Districts	Greyfish <sup>2</sup>	Octopus		Oulachons	
	Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh		Used fresh
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>British Columbia—con.</b>					
1 Totals for Province—Quantity.....	78,380	379	379	405	405
2 Value..... \$	23,514	2,449	3,052	1,756	2,086
3 District No. 1—					
4 Total quantity.....	-	270	270	380	380
5 Total value..... \$	-	1,977	2,467	1,631	1,961
6 District No. 2—					
7 Skeena River District.....	-	-	-	25	25
8 Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	-	-	-	-	-
9 Naas River District.....	-	-	-	-	-
10 Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	-	-	-	-	-
11 Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
12 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-
13 Total quantity.....	-	-	-	25	25
14 Total value..... \$	-	-	-	125	125
15 District No. 3—					
16 Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
17 Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-
18 Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-
19 San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	41,900	-	-	-	-
20 North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River.....	36,480	20	20	-	-
21 Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River.....	-	-	-	-	-
22 Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	-
23 Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	-
24 Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	-	89	89	-	-
25 Total quantity.....	78,380	109	109	-	-
26 Total value..... \$	23,514	472	585	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

<sup>2</sup> Used in the manufacture of fish oil and meal.

1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Sturgeon		Trout		Black Cod				Red Cod		
Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
275	275	33	33	10,358	3,978	39	3,151	3,891	3,891	1
5,254	5,737	330	494	56,637	38,959	500	49,912	15,924	26,013	2
263	263	33	33	3,776	50	-	1,863	1,641	1,641	3
5,134	5,593	330	494	26,432	536	-	27,440	6,614	11,305	4
-	-	-	-	5,289	3,881	39	665	412	412	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	164	164	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	5,316	3,908	39	665	576	576	11
-	-	-	-	22,609	38,203	500	9,975	1,358	3,463	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
12	12	-	-	1,266	20	-	623	603	603	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	542	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	524	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
12	12	-	-	1,266	20	-	623	1,674	1,674	22
120	144	-	-	7,596	220	-	12,497	7,952	11,245	23

Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs		Oysters		Shrimps		
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Canned		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
bbbl.	bbbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	bbbl.	bbbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
12,813	3,352	9,461	8,389	8,389	2,357	2,357	664	664	1
40,455	19,994	85,415	45,855	63,295	34,122	35,746	9,377	13,125	2
672	672	-	7,578	7,578	1,545	1,545	583	583	3
4,032	5,374	-	37,890	53,032	26,002	26,002	8,162	11,469	4
1,460	1,460	-	145	145	-	-	81	81	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
4,461	-	4,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
5,921	1,460	4,461	145	145	-	-	81	81	11
17,763	7,300	55,415	1,305	2,271	-	-	1,215	1,656	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	44	44	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
5,000	-	5,000	515	515	-	-	-	-	16
1,220	1,220	-	107	107	812	812	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
6,220	1,220	5,000	666	666	812	812	-	-	22
18,660	7,320	30,000	6,660	7,992	8,120	9,744	-	-	23

## 1. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1926

Fishing Districts	Whales				
	Caught and landed	Marketed			
		Whalebone and meal	Whale fertilizer	Whale oil	
	No.	ton	ton	gal.	
<b>British Columbia—con.</b>					
<b>Totals for Province—Quantity</b> .....	269	340	666	468,206	
<b>Value</b> ..... \$	270,127	9,633	36,630	223,864	
District No. 1—					
Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	
Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	
District No. 2—					
Skeena River District.....	-	-	-	-	
Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	-	-	-	-	
Naas River District.....	-	-	-	-	
Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	-	-	-	-	
Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	
Queen Charlotte Islands.....	269	340	666	468,206	
Total quantity.....	269	340	666	468,206	
Total value..... \$	270,127	9,633	36,630	223,864	
District No. 3—					
Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	-	-	-	-	
Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	-	-	-	-	
Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	
San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	-	-	-	-	
North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River.....	-	-	-	-	
Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River.....	-	-	-	-	
Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	
Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	
Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	
Total quantity.....	-	-	-	-	
Total value..... \$	-	-	-	-	
Fishing Districts	Fur Seals		Miscellaneous		
	Caught and landed	Marketed	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish fertilizer
		Skins			
	no.	no.	gal.	ton	ton
<b>British Columbia—concluded</b>					
<b>Totals for Province—Quantity</b> .....	2,824	2,824	230,850	1,246	316
<b>Value</b> ..... \$	26,748	29,550	88,031	91,020	11,157
District No. 1—					
Total quantity.....	-	-	7,000	-	213
Total value..... \$	-	-	2,000	-	10,150
District No. 2—					
Skeena River District.....	416	416	109,328	716	103
Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	-	-	-	-	-
Naas River District.....	-	-	-	-	-
Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	-	-	-	-	-
Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	-
Queen Charlotte Islands.....	239	239	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	655	655	109,328	716	103
Total value..... \$	7,860	7,860	45,637	36,329	4,007
District No. 3—					
Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	-	-	13,700	309	-
Tatchu Point and including Wreck Bay.....	633	633	-	-	-
Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	1,536	1,536	-	-	-
San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	-	-	51,969	418	-
North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River.....	-	-	48,853	303	-
Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River.....	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	-
Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district.....	-	-	-	-	-
Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total quantity.....	2,169	2,169	114,522	1,030	-
Total value..... \$	18,888	21,690	40,394	57,691	-

<sup>1</sup>Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

NOTE.—The following quantities were landed by United States vessels and are included with caught and landed and used fresh.

District 1: Halibut, 435 cwt.

District 2: Halibut, 204,403 cwt.; herring, 1,520 cwt.; salmon, 8,938 cwt.; black cod, 2,842 cwt.; red cod, 26 cwt.

NOTE.—The following is in addition to the quantities in the main table—estimated home consumption of all varieties, including salmon, trout, cod, oulachons, bottom fish, shell fish, etc.

District 1: By Whites, Indians and Orientals, 27,750 cwt.

District 2: By Whites and Indians, 41,560 cwt.

District 3: By Indians, 8,120 cwt.

## II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts		Vessels		
		Sailing and Gasoline		
		10-20 tons	Value	Men
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		no.	\$	no.
1	Totals for Province.....	9	7,600	28
2	Kings County—Totals.....	5	4,500	19
3	Queens County—Totals.....	2	1,600	4
Prince County—				
4	Western portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay.....	2	1,500	5
5	Eastern portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay.....	—	—	—
6	Totals for County.....	2	1,500	5

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
<b>Prince Edward Island—concluded</b>			\$		\$		\$
1	Totals for Province.....	8,385	54,642	900	18,000	1,290	2,580
2	Kings County—Totals.....	840	7,341	164	3,280	332	664
3	Queens County—Totals.....	1,800	14,650	400	8,000	600	1,200
Prince County—							
4	Western portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay.....	2,485	16,170	330	6,600	210	420
5	Eastern portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay.....	3,260	16,481	6	120	148	296
6	Totals for County.....	5,745	32,651	336	6,720	358	716

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Boats					Carrying Smacks			
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men				
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	Men	
	\$		\$			\$	no.	
468	5,550	1,504	355,830	2,872	8	2,450	16	1
61	610	560	130,000	1,080	4	1,200	8	2
175	1,750	280	63,000	560	1	250	2	3
166	2,220	347	86,750	757	2	700	4	4
66	940	317	76,080	475	1	300	2	5
232	3,160	664	162,830	1,232	3	1,000	6	6

Fishing Gear								
Lobster Traps		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
363,923	363,923	29	67,000	6	11,800	442	16,700	1
137,650	137,650	9	63,000	1	10,000	90	2,700	2
75,245	75,245	20	4,000	1	200	180	5,400	3
88,090	88,090	-	-	4	1,600	120	6,000	4
62,938	62,938	-	-	-	-	52	2,600	5
151,028	151,028	-	-	4	1,600	172	8,600	6

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishery Districts		Steam Trawlers			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				\$	no.
1	<b>Totals for Province</b> .....	11	2,365	810,000	232
Richmond County—					
2	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame.....	-	-	-	-
3	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	-	-	-	-
4	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
Cape Breton County—					
5	Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay.....	-	-	-	-
6	White Point to Bridgeport.....	-	-	-	-
7	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line.....	-	-	-	-
8	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
Victoria County—					
9	South of Path End.....	-	-	-	-
10	Path End to Green Cove.....	-	-	-	-
11	Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	-	-	-	-
12	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
Inverness County—					
13	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain.....	-	-	-	-
14	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line.....	-	-	-	-
15	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
Cumberland County—					
16	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	-	-	-	-
17	Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	-	-	-	-
18	Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	-	-
19	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
Colchester County—					
20	Strait of Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-
21	Hants county line to Salmon River.....	-	-	-	-
22	Salmon River to Cumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-
23	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
Pictou County—					
24	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	-	-	-	-
25	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island.....	-	-	-	-
26	<b>Totals for County</b> .....	-	-	-	-
27	Antigonish County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks		
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline					
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	Total Men	No.	Value	Men
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	no.		\$	no.
111	27	229	1,838,464	3,176	4,255	114,537	5,749	1,395,576	12,558	191	147,350	349
-	1	12	13,364	54	275	5,400	160	33,530	376	1	400	3
-	-	1	500	3	439	12,940	128	39,000	929	4	1,800	10
-	1	13	13,864	57	714	18,340	288	72,530	1,305	5	2,200	13
-	-	-	-	-	55	1,360	24	7,200	137	-	-	-
-	-	6	5,400	23	13	1,035	187	38,823	384	3	2,800	6
2	3	18	59,000	111	58	1,640	28	6,160	172	10	6,000	10
2	3	24	64,400	134	126	4,035	239	52,183	693	13	8,800	16
-	-	-	-	-	150	5,000	65	11,000	190	7	3,000	8
-	1	6	4,800	34	120	2,900	76	16,800	404	2	500	4
-	-	3	1,500	10	120	5,000	90	15,800	415	2	600	4
-	1	9	6,300	44	390	12,900	231	43,600	1,009	11	4,100	16
-	-	8	6,200	34	11	1,000	155	66,450	430	12	7,075	19
-	-	-	-	-	108	2,237	168	32,033	358	18	27,350	27
-	-	8	6,200	34	119	3,237	323	98,483	788	30	34,425	46
-	-	-	-	-	15	225	51	11,475	61	3	900	3
-	-	-	-	-	38	380	170	25,500	218	1	500	1
-	-	-	-	-	4	205	8	1,900	12	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	57	810	229	38,875	291	4	1,400	4
-	-	-	-	-	5	50	22	3,300	26	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	20	250	-	-	30	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	250	15	3,000	18	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	27	550	37	6,300	74	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	35	3,500	166	24,900	191	8	11,000	19
-	-	-	-	-	26	535	99	25,000	121	2	525	4
-	-	-	-	-	61	4,035	265	49,900	312	10	11,525	23
-	-	-	-	-	85	1,700	190	28,500	365	16	4,800	16

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
<b>Nova Scotia—con.</b>		\$		\$		\$
1 <b>Totals for Province</b> .....	52,239	1,112,385	85	31,400	12,359	184,654
Richmond County—						
2 Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including						
3 Ile Madame.....	2,756	25,062	-	-	332	6,656
3 St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line.....	1,484	35,115	-	-	39	390
4 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	4,240	60,177	-	-	371	7,046
Cape Breton County—						
5 Richmond county line to White Point and head of						
6 East Bay.....	183	2,735	-	-	-	-
6 White Point to Bridgeport.....	1,239	25,342	-	-	131	1,179
7 Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county						
7 line.....	220	11,120	-	-	106	1,658
8 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	1,642	39,197	-	-	237	2,837
Victoria County—						
9 South of Path End.....	430	11,000	-	-	100	1,000
10 Path End to Green Cove.....	580	30,000	-	-	110	850
11 Green Cove to Inverness county line.....	400	16,560	-	-	95	760
12 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	1,410	57,560	-	-	305	2,640
Inverness County—						
13 North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander						
13 Mountain.....	799	38,350	-	-	435	3,865
14 Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to						
14 Richmond county line.....	920	15,269	-	-	320	4,750
15 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	1,719	53,619	-	-	755	8,615
Cumberland County—						
16 New Brunswick line to Lewis Head.....	200	7,240	-	-	-	-
17 Lewis Head to Colchester county line.....	102	6,200	-	-	-	-
18 Bay of Fundy.....	22	220	5	850	-	-
19 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	324	13,660	5	850	-	-
Colchester County—						
20 Strait of Northumberland.....	19	900	-	-	-	-
21 Hants county line to Salmon River.....	50	500	-	-	-	-
22 Salmon River to Cumberland county line.....	32	3,550	2	200	6	60
23 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	101	4,950	2	200	6	60
Pictou County—						
24 Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour.....	310	2,200	-	-	-	-
25 Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including						
25 Pictou Island.....	493	20,040	-	-	28	196
26 <b>Totals for County</b> .....	803	22,240	-	-	28	196
27 Antigonish County—Totals.....	1,200	28,000	-	-	150	2,250

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Gear												
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Scallop Gear		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
23,125	27,305	781,417	1,022,548	90	3,420	1,695	725,470	318	134,451	4,306	432,214	1
1,021	1,021	20,010	15,008	-	-	33	3,680	1	350	66	8,360	2
1,032	1,032	9,545	19,090	-	-	18	1,800	-	-	140	6,629	3
2,053	2,053	29,555	34,098	-	-	51	5,480	1	350	206	14,989	4
123	123	3,065	6,130	-	-	8	800	-	-	18	360	5
543	543	22,300	27,875	-	-	26	3,175	8	2,150	150	9,525	6
426	639	8,000	12,000	-	-	16	27,100	-	-	36	1,060	7
1,092	1,305	33,365	46,005	-	-	50	31,075	8	2,150	204	10,945	8
400	400	12,200	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	2,220	9
600	600	2,000	3,000	-	-	18	35,000	4	3,200	90	3,800	10
800	800	5,950	8,850	-	-	16	7,000	4	1,500	44	7,400	11
1,800	1,800	20,150	24,050	-	-	34	42,000	8	4,700	172	13,420	12
692	692	32,500	32,500	-	-	24	34,900	11	21,500	30	28,750	13
429	642	33,680	50,520	-	-	6	4,300	-	-	29	8,375	14
1,121	1,334	66,180	83,020	-	-	30	39,200	11	21,500	59	37,125	15
-	-	8,160	8,160	-	-	2	200	-	-	4	400	16
-	-	31,100	31,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
20	20	487	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	18
20	20	39,747	39,747	-	-	2	200	-	-	5	420	19
-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	2	200	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	2	200	-	-	-	-	23
15	15	50,000	50,000	-	-	8	800	-	-	-	-	24
48	48	23,929	23,929	-	-	-	-	16	1,056	23	825	25
63	63	73,929	73,929	-	-	8	800	16	1,056	23	825	26
500	250	70,000	70,000	-	-	3	1,000	40	8,000	100	2,000	27

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts		Steam Trawlers			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
Nova Scotia—con.				\$	no.
1	Guysborough County—				
2	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso.....	5	700	400,000	100
3	Cape Canso to New Harbour.....	—	—	—	—
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line.....	—	—	—	—
4	Totals for County.....	5	700	400,000	100
Halifax County—					
5	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	—	—	—	—
6	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour.....	—	—	—	—
7	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line.....	46	1,665	410,000	132
8	Totals for County.....	6	1,665	410,000	132
9	Hants County—Totals.....	—	—	—	—
Lunenburg County—					
10	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay.....	—	—	—	—
11	Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	—	—	—	—
12	Totals for County.....	—	—	—	—
Queens County—					
13	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour.....	—	—	—	—
14	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line.....	—	—	—	—
15	Totals for county.....	—	—	—	—
Shelburne County—					
16	Queens county line to Negro Harbour.....	—	—	—	—
17	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line.....	—	—	—	—
18	Totals for County.....	—	—	—	—
19	Yarmouth County—Totals.....	—	—	—	—
Digby County—					
20	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth.....	—	—	—	—
21	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck.....	—	—	—	—
22	Totals for County.....	—	—	—	—
23	Annapolis County—Totals.....	—	—	—	—
24	Kings County—Totals.....	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Certain of these trawlers land their catches during the summer months at Port Hawkesbury in Inverness County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks		
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline					
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	Total Men	No.	Value	Men
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	no.		\$	no.
--	2	5	11,300	41	430	10,000	250	60,000	500	9	5,000	18
--	4	15	25,000	103	300	6,000	240	60,000	430	5	300	10
--	--	3	2,400	10	--	--	200	45,000	300	5	3,500	10
--	6	23	38,700	154	730	16,000	690	165,000	1,230	19	8,800	38
--	2	8	14,000	37	20	1,000	98	17,000	215	6	1,000	11
1	2	6	15,000	48	175	1,000	150	22,500	320	5	500	10
2	3	47	64,600	224	440	22,000	291	72,750	608	6	24,300	16
3	7	61	93,600	309	635	24,000	539	112,250	1,143	17	25,800	37
--	--	--	--	--	25	400	8	1,600	51	--	--	9
3	--	26	50,800	144	286	7,220	206	54,000	483	--	--	10
89	1	20	1,348,200	1,810	--	--	250	75,000	285	2	600	2
92	1	46	1,399,000	1,954	286	7,220	456	129,000	768	2	600	2
--	--	1	400	3	40	800	32	6,275	71	--	--	13
4	4	9	38,000	85	25	800	390	58,400	480	--	--	14
--	4	10	38,400	88	65	1,600	422	64,675	551	--	--	15
6	3	4	87,000	144	145	1,740	256	38,400	470	3	4,000	11
--	--	15	9,100	45	145	5,075	440	118,000	785	14	7,000	25
6	3	19	96,100	189	290	6,815	696	156,400	1,255	17	11,000	36
8	1	--	60,000	151	136	2,700	425	127,000	907	22	13,850	50
--	--	3	1,400	12	56	1,100	173	51,700	458	3	1,150	6
--	--	--	--	--	193	3,920	40	166,450	944	20	17,700	40
--	--	3	1,400	12	249	5,020	575	218,150	1,402	23	18,850	46
--	--	13	20,500	50	227	4,550	112	28,450	317	--	--	23
--	--	--	--	--	33	625	24	2,680	97	2	1,200	6

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear						
	Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl		
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
Nova Scotia—concluded							
Guysborough County—							
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Caiso.....	4,400	88,000	-	-	900	14,000
2	Cape Caiso to New Harbour.....	4,000	56,000	-	-	900	9,500
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line.....	2,400	24,000	-	-	200	3,000
4	Totals for County.....	10,800	168,000	-	-	2,000	26,500
Halifax County—							
5	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour.....	2,000	10,000	-	-	30	500
6	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour.....	2,200	19,800	-	-	27	480
7	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line.....	8,290	271,370	-	-	662	13,240
8	Totals for County.....	12,490	301,170	-	-	719	14,220
9	Hants County—Totals.....	60	1,550	1	100	-	-
Lunenburg County—							
10	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay.....	2,680	70,000	-	-	174	3,132
11	Mahone Bay to Queens county line.....	4,000	72,000	-	-	1,975	35,552
12	Totals for County.....	6,680	142,000	-	-	2,149	38,684
Queens County—							
13	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour.....	400	4,200	-	-	30	300
14	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line.....	2,050	50,000	-	-	480	9,600
15	Totals for County.....	2,450	54,200	-	-	510	9,900
Shelburne County—							
16	Queens county line to Negro Harbour.....	3,100	35,000	5	500	1,300	16,000
17	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line.....	2,575	23,000	-	-	875	17,500
18	Totals for County.....	5,675	58,000	5	500	2,175	33,500
19	Yarmouth County—Totals.....	1,603	86,830	2	800	460	8,280
Digby County—							
20	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth.....	156	3,220	5	750	187	2,236
21	Weymouth to Annapolis county line including Digby Neck.....	629	13,802	16	12,000	1,064	19,640
22	Totals for County.....	785	17,022	21	12,750	2,151	21,876
23	Annapolis County—Totals.....	184	2,785	21	5,300	324	7,930
24	Kings County—Totals.....	73	1,425	28	10,900	19	120

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Gear												
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Scallop Gear		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1,200	2,400	19,000	28,500	-	-	42	8,400	5	6,000	200	18,000	1
900	1,800	16,000	24,000	-	-	83	19,000	3	3,000	150	15,000	2
400	400	15,500	15,500	-	-	36	1,700	20	1,700	200	5,000	3
2,500	4,600	50,500	63,000	-	-	161	29,100	23	10,700	550	38,000	4
1,550	1,550	28,000	42,000	-	-	95	4,275	4	300	150	6,500	5
1,300	1,100	27,000	40,500	-	-	88	4,000	2	330	250	10,500	6
1,160	580	35,800	35,800	-	-	505	101,000	41	32,800	558	139,500	7
4,010	3,230	90,800	118,300	-	-	688	109,275	47	33,430	958	156,500	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1,340	675	15,000	15,000	-	-	130	10,000	8	1,000	240	16,000	10
2,500	3,750	15,000	15,000	-	-	15	127,500	2	3,100	350	42,000	11
3,840	4,425	30,000	30,000	-	-	145	137,500	10	4,100	590	58,000	12
240	240	2,200	3,300	-	-	22	1,040	8	800	73	3,150	13
1,050	1,050	26,100	26,100	-	-	108	6,000	5	10,000	260	13,000	14
1,290	1,290	28,300	29,400	-	-	130	7,040	13	10,800	333	16,150	15
500	750	30,000	45,000	-	-	160	30,000	7	3,000	200	5,000	16
550	825	73,850	110,500	-	-	70	21,000	20	2,000	120	5,500	17
1,050	1,575	103,850	155,500	-	-	230	51,000	27	5,000	320	10,500	18
1,600	2,720	83,977	146,960	-	-	30	173,600	13	8,000	151	16,100	19
700	700	13,475	26,950	-	-	2	300	10	290	181	11,180	20
1,000	1,000	25,000	50,000	90	3,420	118	87,700	55	20,865	229	23,900	21
1,700	1,700	38,475	76,950	90	3,420	120	88,000	65	21,155	410	35,080	22
315	765	16,000	20,000	-	-	11	10,000	6	760	169	14,260	23
171	175	589	589	-	-	-	-	25	2,750	56	7,900	24

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part I. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Vessels				
	Sailing and Gasoline				
	40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value	Total Men
	no.	no.	no.	\$	no.
<b>New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries</b>					
1 <b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province</b> .....	3	34	267	228,400	1,100
Charlotte County—					
2 International boundary line to Back Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-
3 Back Bay to St. John county line.....	-	-	4	14,500	8
4 Campobello and Deer Islands.....	-	-	1	1,000	4
5 Grand Manan Island.....	-	2	23	52,000	54
6 Totals for County.....	-	2	28	67,500	66
7 St. John County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-
8 Albert County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-
Westmorland County—					
9 Nova Scotia line to Cape Bruin.....	-	-	2	2,500	4
10 Cape Bruin to Kent county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
11 Bay of Fundy.....	-	-	-	-	-
12 Totals for County.....	-	-	2	2,500	4
Kent County—					
13 Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River.....	-	-	-	-	-
14 Chockfish River to Point Sapin.....	-	-	7	3,150	17
15 Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
16 Totals for County.....	-	-	7	3,150	17
Northumberland County—					
17 Kent county line to Point au Car.....	-	-	50	30,000	150
18 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	-	-	-	-	-
19 Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay).....	2	-	-	4,000	10
20 Totals for County.....	2	-	50	34,000	160
Gloucester County—					
21 Northumberland county line to Inkerman.....	-	-	6	5,500	18
22 Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	-	7	50	47,200	226
23 Inkerman to Glen Anglin.....	1	25	123	68,200	606
24 Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 Totals for County.....	1	32	179	120,900	850
26 Restigouche County—Totals.....	-	-	1	350	3

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part I. In Primary Operations

Boats					Carrying Smacks			
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men	No.	Value	Men	
No.	Value	No.	Value					
	\$		\$	no.		\$	no.	
4,605	90,650	2,331	700,260	7,395	42	49,983	94	1
170	3,400	42	12,600	384	6	3,600	12	2
200	4,000	150	30,000	525	—	—	—	3
280	8,400	292	115,730	784	1	5,000	4	4
500	14,960	365	144,500	655	2	9,000	4	5
1,150	30,760	799	302,830	2,348	9	17,600	20	6
240	9,800	220	82,000	390	4	4,000	8	7
1	70	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
—	—	75	22,500	118	—	—	—	9
300	3,000	175	35,000	500	6	13,500	19	10
9	620	—	—	19	—	—	—	11
309	3,620	250	57,500	637	6	13,500	19	12
380	3,420	178	46,980	736	14	6,883	28	13
30	1,500	168	33,600	361	—	—	—	14
12	600	95	18,000	214	2	1,200	4	15
422	5,520	441	98,580	1,311	16	8,083	32	16
20	1,500	65	13,000	200	4	2,400	8	17
75	750	6	1,800	87	—	—	—	18
403	2,330	60	18,000	586	1	4,000	3	19
498	4,580	131	32,800	873	5	6,400	11	20
160	5,000	45	12,000	430	—	—	—	21
100	10,000	175	43,750	475	—	—	—	22
1,500	15,000	200	50,000	400	—	—	—	23
150	3,300	60	18,000	380	—	—	—	24
1,910	33,300	480	123,750	1,685	—	—	—	25
75	3,000	10	2,800	149	2	400	4	26

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
	Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
<b>New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—concluded</b>		\$		\$		\$
1 Total Sea Fisheries for Province.....	26,954	899,824	385	573,350	2,324	31,960
Charlotte County—						
2 International boundary line to Back Bay.....	94	8,800	82	32,000	60	1,500
3 Back Bay to St. John county line.....	299	7,475	69	69,000	260	3,120
4 Campobello and Deer Islands.....	505	19,000	109	109,000	950	12,000
5 Grand Manan Island.....	440	46,500	90	270,000	250	4,600
6 Totals for County.....	1,338	81,775	350	530,000	1,520	21,220
7 St. John County—Totals.....	1,275	33,500	32	43,000	140	1,900
8 Albert County—Totals.....	-	-	1	65	-	-
Westmorland County—						
9 Nova Scotia line to Cape Bruin.....	700	9,000	-	-	-	-
10 Cape Bruin to Kent county line.....	1,230	13,500	-	-	-	-
11 Bay of Fundy.....	9	1,125	2	285	-	-
12 Totals for County.....	1,939	23,625	2	285	-	-
Kent County—						
13 Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River.....	5,626	98,224	-	-	-	-
14 Chockfish River to Point Sapin.....	1,416	62,600	-	-	14	140
15 Point Sapin to Northumberland county line.....	250	15,000	-	-	-	-
16 Totals for county.....	7,292	175,824	-	-	14	140
Northumberland County—						
17 Kent county line to Point au Car.....	2,750	126,000	-	-	-	-
18 Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River.....	150	3,000	-	-	-	-
19 Point au Car to Gloucester county line, (including Miramichi Bay).....	4,400	250,000	-	-	-	-
20 Totals for County.....	7,300	379,000	-	-	-	-
Gloucester County—						
21 Northumberland county line to Inkerman.....	1,200	23,000	-	-	-	-
22 Islands of Shippegan and Miscou.....	1,930	21,100	-	-	300	4,500
23 Inkerman to Glen Anglin.....	3,500	54,000	-	-	350	4,200
24 Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line.....	400	12,000	-	-	-	-
25 Totals for County.....	7,030	110,100	-	-	650	8,700
26 Restigouche County—Totals.....	780	95,000	-	-	-	-

Fishery Districts	Boats	
	Sail and Row	
	No.	Value
<b>New Brunswick—Inland Fisheries</b>		\$
1 Total Inland Fisheries for Province.....	364	4,630
2 Victoria County.....	8	80
3 Carleton County.....	46	460
4 York County.....	110	790
5 Sunbury County.....	40	800
6 Queens County.....	78	1,170
7 Kings County.....	72	1,080
8 Non-tidal waters of Miramichi River in Northumberland County.....	10	250

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Gear										
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
10,727	10,016	357,261	411,590	410	133,400	100	244,100	1,238	453,800	1
40	40	260	325	5	800	1	400	5	500	2
100	100	5,000	6,250	4	4,000	1	3,000	4	1,000	3
2,500	2,500	4,000	6,000	138	8,700	-	-	151	20,500	4
1,800	2,200	30,000	60,000	181	54,100	1	300	461	365,400	5
4,440	4,840	39,260	72,575	328	67,600	3	3,700	621	387,400	6
-	-	4,500	6,700	65	30,000	4	90,000	84	25,000	7
-	-	24	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
300	180	14,000	21,000	7	1,400	2	4,000	20	1,000	9
400	200	24,325	18,243	-	-	2	15,000	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
700	380	38,325	39,243	7	1,400	4	19,000	20	1,000	12
30	20	77,000	51,005	-	-	6	17,000	-	-	13
200	200	27,500	55,000	3	27,800	5	4,000	-	-	14
75	375	21,300	31,950	-	-	2	3,000	-	-	15
305	595	125,800	137,955	3	27,800	13	24,000	-	-	16
50	250	24,000	36,000	-	-	3	4,000	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,400	-	-	18
80	80	18,500	27,750	-	-	37	22,000	90	17,750	19
130	330	42,500	63,750	-	-	46	28,400	90	17,750	20
400	400	14,000	21,000	4	300	5	10,000	6	1,300	21
1,402	911	47,252	23,626	1	2,000	1	4,000	147	7,850	22
2,800	2,100	30,500	22,765	1	4,000	3	35,000	200	10,000	23
400	400	10,000	15,000	-	-	15	9,000	-	-	24
5,002	3,811	101,752	82,411	6	6,300	24	58,000	353	19,150	25
150	60	5,100	8,925	1	300	6	21,000	70	3,500	26

Boats		Total Men	Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear				
Gasoline				Gill Nets		Eel Traps		
No.	Value	No.	No.	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$				\$		\$	
7	1,725	419	16	746	8,730	25	100	1
-	-	8	-	8	80	-	-	2
-	-	56	-	57	570	-	-	3
-	-	115	-	139	2,140	25	100	4
5	1,125	52	-	175	1,750	-	-	5
2	600	98	-	175	2,229	-	-	6
-	-	80	-	143	1,716	-	-	7
-	-	10	16	49	245	-	-	8

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were used by anglers in inland New Brunswick, 262 canoes, valued at \$7,615, and 2,066 rods and lines, valued at \$9,717.

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts		Vessels				
		Sailing and Gasoline				
		40 tons and over	20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total Value	Total Men
		no.	no.	no.	\$	no.
<b>Quebec—Sea Fisheries</b>						
1	<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province</b> .....	2	1	105	46,800	335
Bonaventure County—						
2	Head of tide to Miguacha.....	-	-	-	-	-
3	Miguacha to New Richmond.....	-	-	1	1,000	3
4	New Richmond to Paspébiac.....	-	-	1	900	3
5	Paspébiac to Point Maquereau.....	-	-	100	38,100	300
6	Totals for County.....	-	-	102	40,000	306
Gaspé County—						
7	Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	-	-	1	1,000	5
8	Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	-	-	-	-	-
9	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	-
10	Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	-	-	-	-	-
11	Fame Point to Duchesnay Township.....	-	-	-	-	-
12	Totals for County.....	-	-	1	1,000	5
Magdalen Islands—						
13	Southern subdistrict.....	2	1	2	5,800	24
14	Northern subdistrict.....	-	-	-	-	-
15	Totals for County.....	2	1	2	5,800	24
Saguenay County—						
16	Godbout to Jambons.....	-	-	-	-	-
17	Jambons to Pignons River.....	-	-	-	-	-
18	Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	-	-	-	-	-
19	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River.....	-	-	-	-	-
20	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-
21	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon.....	-	-	-	-	-
22	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Esperance.....	-	-	-	-	-
23	Totals for County.....	-	-	-	-	-
24	Matane County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-
25	Rimouski County—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-

Fishing Districts		Fishing Gear			
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Tubs of Trawl	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			\$		\$
<b>Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded</b>					
1	<b>Total Sea Fisheries for Province</b> .....	32,679	518,090	1,425	25,120
Bonaventure County—					
2	Head of tide to Miguacha.....	80	16,800	-	-
3	Miguacha to New Richmond.....	225	56,250	-	-
4	New Richmond to Paspébiac.....	2,176	43,520	-	-
5	Paspébiac to Point Maquereau.....	21,020	34,500	300	3,000
6	Totals for County.....	23,501	151,070	300	3,000
Gaspé County—					
7	Point Maquereau to Grand River.....	1,200	30,000	91	930
8	Grand River to Point St. Peter.....	400	12,000	90	3,600
9	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé.....	378	15,120	-	-
10	Cape Gaspé to Fame Point.....	920	25,760	-	-
11	Fame Point to Duchesnay Township.....	1,025	30,000	-	-
12	Totals for County.....	3,923	112,880	181	4,530
Magdalen Islands—					
13	Southern subdistrict.....	3,433	98,850	650	14,950
14	Northern subdistrict.....	780	34,000	100	700
15	Totals for County.....	4,213	132,850	750	15,650
Saguenay County—					
16	Godbout to Jambons.....	55	2,630	-	-
17	Jambons to Pignons River.....	125	37,500	-	-
18	Pignons River to Havre St. Pierre.....	50	5,320	-	-
19	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River.....	64	5,170	-	-
20	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay.....	220	26,000	-	-
21	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon.....	127	17,445	14	140
22	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Esperance.....	106	16,800	180	1,800
23	Totals for County.....	747	110,865	194	1,940
24	Matane County—Totals.....	275	9,625	-	-
25	Rimouski County—Totals.....	20	800	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Boats					Carrying Smacks			
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men	No.	Value	Men	
No.	Value	No.	Value					
	\$		\$	no.		\$	no.	
1,465	71,105	2,697	705,250	8,437	7	3,100	14	1
15	400	7	1,400	44	-	-	-	2
40	1,400	10	2,500	90	-	-	-	3
520	14,000	25	7,000	615	-	-	-	4
180	7,500	22	2,500	302	-	-	-	5
755	23,300	64	13,400	1,051	-	-	-	6
35	1,000	75	18,750	305	-	-	-	7
11	550	230	69,000	685	-	-	-	8
114	22,800	103	30,900	434	-	-	-	9
30	1,200	450	123,750	920	-	-	-	10
25	600	376	75,000	625	-	-	-	11
215	26,150	1,234	317,400	2,969	-	-	-	12
160	6,400	435	130,500	1,785	5	2,500	10	13
4	200	240	70,000	702	2	600	4	14
164	6,600	675	200,500	2,487	7	3,100	14	15
11	440	53	16,600	96	-	-	-	16
65	1,375	40	6,000	145	-	-	-	17
40	4,000	185	46,250	420	-	-	-	18
7	780	116	23,900	390	-	-	-	19
10	800	99	34,650	169	-	-	-	20
28	1,210	126	25,550	239	-	-	-	21
10	200	80	16,000	170	-	-	-	22
171	8,805	699	168,950	1,629	-	-	-	23
150	4,500	25	5,000	275	-	-	-	24
10	1,750	-	-	26	-	-	-	25

Fishing Gear										
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
26,940	28,656	111,373	128,732	478	43,350	133	43,950	1,314	86,860	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1,200	2
40	60	800	900	-	-	1	600	10	200	3
265	265	518	777	-	-	2	3,800	87	3,480	4
10,000	8,500	9,300	9,000	1	1,000	25	2,500	230	15,000	5
10,305	8,825	10,618	10,677	1	1,000	28	6,900	365	19,880	6
1,325	927	4,000	4,000	2	1,000	20	6,000	-	-	7
482	192	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
868	434	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
4,600	2,990	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1,250	2,000	300	600	3	1,000	15	1,500	100	2,000	11
8,525	6,543	15,275	15,575	5	2,000	35	7,500	100	2,000	12
2,400	4,800	36,600	54,900	11	5,500	12	3,500	290	14,600	13
400	800	46,300	45,000	11	5,000	6	3,000	32	6,000	14
2,800	5,600	82,900	99,900	22	10,500	18	6,500	322	20,600	15
138	138	-	-	-	-	30	2,250	16	800	16
500	500	-	-	2	800	6	18,000	75	7,500	17
1,680	3,360	-	-	225	18,000	6	900	-	-	18
1,087	1,600	-	-	39	1,850	8	600	-	-	19
825	660	1,660	1,660	72	3,600	-	-	75	11,250	20
460	460	920	920	62	3,100	2	1,300	144	8,640	21
270	270	-	-	50	2,500	-	-	200	16,000	22
4,960	6,988	2,580	2,580	450	29,850	52	23,050	510	44,190	23
350	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	150	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	25

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Boats				Total Men	Gill Nets, Seines, etc.	
	Sail and Row		Gasoline			No.	Value
	No.	Value	No.	Value			
<b>Quebec—Inland Fisheries</b>		\$		\$			\$
<b>1 Total Inland Fisheries for Province.....</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>44,278</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>72,550</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>74,307</b>
Below Quebec—							
2 Bellechasse County.....	69	875	3	1,500	68	9	550
3 Charlevoix-Saguenay County.....	105	5,475	47	13,250	340	50	4,890
4 Kamouraska County.....	3	30	—	—	90	33	4,025
5 Montmorency County.....	2	130	2	600	130	4	300
6 Temiscouata County.....	160	7,200	2	700	410	8	700
7 Totals.....	339	13,710	54	16,050	1,038	154	10,465
Above Quebec—							
8 Argenteuil County.....	15	175	2	375	15	19	117
9 Beauharnois County.....	47	1,530	15	4,500	35	21	250
10 Berthier County.....	20	400	—	—	25	7	210
11 Chambly County.....	43	910	—	—	66	9	232
12 Champlain County.....	1	100	5	1,000	4	32	900
13 Chateaugay County.....	32	720	7	1,900	24	20	875
14 Hull County.....	38	570	—	—	38	23	115
15 Huntingdon County.....	48	1,200	9	1,440	44	11	215
16 Jacques Cartier County.....	7	150	2	300	5	7	100
17 Labelle County.....	22	330	1	75	27	7	107
18 Laprairie County.....	20	400	1	125	74	27	135
19 L'Assomption County.....	50	1,860	3	400	55	38	1,555
20 Levis County.....	48	720	1	300	35	34	31,090
21 Maskinonge County.....	38	792	15	1,885	38	—	—
22 Missisquoi County.....	8	480	—	—	27	8	1,250
23 Montreal County.....	159	3,180	—	—	203	80	756
24 Nicolet County.....	49	1,027	8	1,650	43	130	587
25 Pontiac County.....	—	—	1	200	18	10	500
26 Richelieu County.....	72	8,710	15	5,250	12	12	60
27 St. Hyacinthe County.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
28 St. Jean County.....	20	1,430	—	—	20	—	—
29 Soulanges County.....	40	570	2	300	50	9	275
30 Temiscamingue and Abitibi Counties..	24	2,445	19	29,650	54	54	22,475
31 Trois-Rivieres County.....	17	340	2	300	40	26	318
32 Vaudreuil County.....	21	375	5	700	34	21	530
33 Vercheres County.....	17	204	1	150	25	26	560
34 Yamaska County.....	78	1,950	20	6,000	52	1	30
35 Totals.....	939	30,568	134	56,500	1,068	631	63,842

Fishing Districts	Steam Tugs				Boats					Fishing Gear	
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men	Gill Nets	
					No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Yards
<b>Ontario</b>			\$	no.		\$		\$			\$
<b>1 Totals for Province.....</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>807,800</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>62,251</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>585,945</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>7,001,130</b>	<b>785,840</b>
2 Kenora and Rainy River Dis- tricts, including Lake of the Woods.....	5	87	13,700	13	78	3,252	139	69,890	307	283,150	50,777
3 Lake Superior.....	15	350	58,300	87	58	4,930	48	25,375	199	927,506	81,487
4 North Channel (Lake Huron)...	10	245	56,795	42	64	3,960	42	27,975	159	278,353	32,850
5 Georgian Bay (Lake Huron)....	24	569	182,000	103	93	5,410	127	98,805	410	1,293,410	136,857
6 Lake Huron (proper).....	18	436	140,505	64	45	2,895	76	42,610	243	717,750	109,365
7 Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair, and Detroit River.....	—	—	—	—	81	4,275	45	16,400	142	—	—
8 Lake Erie, including Upper Nia- gara River.....	37	1,043	316,000	191	155	11,800	149	147,960	609	1,652,296	198,177
9 Lake Ontario, including Lower Niagara River.....	—	—	—	—	253	13,421	329	134,805	906	1,531,650	138,881
10 Inland waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River..	10	214	40,500	60	195	12,308	48	22,125	610	317,015	34,446

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Gear								
Weirs		Lines		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
1,308	83,222	1,461	40,360	211	31,440	165	7,662	1
68	55,800	-	-	33	1,085	-	-	2
30	4,500	4	40	87	8,600	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	2	100	6	130	4
-	-	126	37,800	5	600	-	-	5
200	300	340	340	-	-	49	4,900	6
298	60,600	470	38,180	128	10,385	55	5,030	7
-	-	7	22	3	75	-	-	8
-	-	40	160	2	100	25	125	9
66	330	400	76	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
2	820	21	255	2	450	3	650	12
2	20	25	100	1	300	1	25	13
-	-	138	276	1	300	-	-	14
-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	15	57	6	500	-	-	16
10	20	9	18	-	-	-	-	17
42	465	16	108	-	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
150	2,250	10	35	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
6	18	82	238	-	-	8	950	22
130	2,335	135	297	-	-	61	282	23
-	-	20	200	1	400	-	-	24
225	3,375	9	90	8	2,400	4	100	25
-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	41	1,280	-	-	27
-	-	14	110	-	-	8	500	28
63	5,160	-	-	12	14,500	-	-	29
1	4	9	18	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	6	44	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	32
313	7,825	28	56	6	750	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
1,010	22,622	991	2,180	83	21,055	110	2,632	35

Fishing Gear																
Seines		Pound Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip and Roll Nets		Lines		Spears		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		
Yards	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
26,152	25,018	1,306	621,320	1,134	33,686	44	573	1,241	18,139	140	990	340	128,105	512	263,070	1
-	-	59	16,925	62	3,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	11,520	114	35,820	2
-	-	49	24,775	10	500	-	-	25	305	-	-	19	6,350	18	8,260	3
-	-	130	63,100	33	931	-	-	140	3,800	-	-	38	22,500	43	16,255	4
700	497	85	10,270	-	-	-	-	435	5,394	19	79	39	18,835	36	34,545	5
-	-	94	53,300	-	-	-	-	283	6,226	-	-	20	36,215	42	13,735	6
6,645	5,885	217	25,650	-	-	-	-	53	561	-	-	20	4,925	34	12,075	7
12,800	10,450	641	354,300	53	1,251	1	2	44	150	-	-	55	19,100	98	121,035	8
445	470	-	-	699	21,570	4	385	192	1,517	-	-	43	5,041	66	13,485	9
5,562	7,716	31	13,000	277	6,044	39	186	69	186	121	911	21	3,619	61	12,860	10

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part I. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats				Barges			
	Steam Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men			
	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Nn.	Value	Men
<b>Manitoba</b>												
1 Totals for Province.....	21	1,499	230,874	169	925	61,760	74	42,550	1,404	3	2,500	6
2 Lake Winnipeg.....	13	1,252	181,874	130	778	48,400	23	16,750	1,091	-	-	-
3 Lake Winnipegosis.....	5	162	36,000	28	56	10,000	37	15,000	141	3	2,500	6
4 The Pas.....	3	85	13,000	11	79	2,760	7	8,800	153	-	-	-
5 Buffalo Bay.....	-	-	-	-	12	600	7	2,000	19	-	-	-
6 Lake Manitoba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Lake St. Martin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Lake Waterhen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Lake Dauphin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Saskatchewan</b>												
10 Totals for Province.....	-	-	-	-	94	2,945	35	13,700	160	-	-	-
11 Des Isles Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	2	70	1	250	3	-	-	-
12 Onion Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	4	140	-	-	4	-	-	-
13 Jackfish Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	11	385	3	750	14	-	-	-
14 Turtle Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	32	1,120	10	5,800	33	-	-	-
15 Waterhen Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Isle à la Crosse District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Dore Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1,200	5	-	-	-
18 Okemasis Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	2	60	6	2,700	8	-	-	-
19 Montreal Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	6	500	-	-	6	-	-	-
20 Candle Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Wakaw Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Lac la Ronge District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Green Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Saskatchewan River District.....	-	-	-	-	17	170	-	-	17	-	-	-
25 Last Mountain Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	20	500	10	3,000	70	-	-	-
26 Qu'Appelle Valley District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Devils Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Katpwe Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Peter Pond Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Alberta</b>												
30 Totals for Province.....	-	-	-	-	130	13,315	130	58,670	487	-	-	-
31 Cold Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	22	530	12	4,970	41	-	-	-
32 Lac la Biche District.....	-	-	-	-	40	6,000	40	16,000	132	-	-	-
33 Athabasca District.....	-	-	-	-	8	280	8	2,000	35	-	-	-
34 Lake Athabasca District.....	-	-	-	-	16	4,000	4	15,000	42	-	-	-
35 Wabamun Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	14	380	16	2,500	53	-	-	-
36 Lesser Slave Lake.....	-	-	-	-	15	1,675	40	16,000	150	-	-	-
37 Lesser Slave Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	5	200	4	1,000	10	-	-	-
38 Lac Ste. Anne District.....	-	-	-	-	10	250	6	1,200	24	-	-	-
39 Edson District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Moose Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Pigeon Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Buffalo Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 Sturgeon Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 Trout Lake District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Yukon Territory</b>												
45 Totals for Territory.....	-	-	-	-	15	437	7	3,030	32	-	-	-

NOTE.—In addition to the above, equipment was used, valued as follows:—

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
Under Domestic License.....	\$ 21,715	\$ 19,572	\$ 101,500
By Anglers.....	8,748	80,349	175,000

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part I. In Primary Operations

Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear																		
	Gill Nets		Pound Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip Nets		Lines		Fish Wheels		Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
2,230	48,636	444,043	16	3,500	13	150	8	32	304	1,070	-	-	42	54,793	84	106,730	54	22,350	1
607	15,700	188,142	-	-	13	150	-	-	300	1,050	-	-	30	48,893	69	85,430	18	5,650	2
348	7,422	69,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5,800	9	15,000	7	4,000	3	
67	1,374	15,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	3	6,000	2	3,000	4	
1	145	2,765	16	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	3	300	-	-	5	
1,128	22,920	160,440	-	-	-	-	8	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7,200	6
33	435	3,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	800	7
21	390	3,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	8
25	250	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	700	9
704	3,624	65,336	-	-	38	760	-	-	27	128	-	-	32	3,925	36	4,150	13	4,750	10
13	48	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	200	-	-	11	
48	156	3,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	4	400	-	-	12	
53	201	4,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	500	8	800	1	100	13	
29	186	3,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	900	9	900	-	-	14	
65	195	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
133	798	15,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	-	-	16	
92	530	7,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	75	3	250	4	250	17	
16	128	1,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	150	4	1,000	-	-	18	
68	296	4,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
3	9	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
1	3	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
61	318	5,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
17	54	801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	-	-	23	
12	21	420	-	-	38	760	-	-	9	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
28	210	3,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,800	6	450	-	-	25	
10	38	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
5	15	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
5	18	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
45	400	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4,400	29
725	5,669	111,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	8,875	100	40,580	59	4,220	30	
81	550	10,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	12	2,500	1	250	31	
78	985	17,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,000	14	8,000	2	200	32	
70	357	6,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	690	1	120	33	
-	100	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	500	3	7,000	1	1,000	34	
54	411	5,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	400	24	1,350	16	630	35	
-	1,215	10,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5,500	16	17,000	2	150	36	
105	396	6,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	235	3	240	4	300	37	
-	90	1,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	90	5	200	6	120	38	
4	12	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
17	60	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	40	
162	995	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	600	21	800	41	
13	24	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	
14	62	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	
127	412	18,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3,000	4	600	44	
-	56	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	450	-	-	2	200	1	100	45

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
	No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men	Steam			
					No.	Ton- nage	Value	Men
<b>British Columbia</b>								
1 Totals for Province.....	3	288	180,000	17	8	630	159,500	75
2 District No. 1—Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District No. 2—								
3 Skeena River District.....	3	288	180,000	17	1	20	6,500	4
4 Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Naas River District.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	-	-	-	-	1	10	3,000	5
8 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	6	600	150,000	66
9 Totals for District.....	3	288	180,000	17	8	630	159,500	75
District No. 3—								
10 Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 district.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 district.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Bute Inlet to Gower Point.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Totals for district.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear			
	Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Tubs of Trawl	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
<b>British Columbia—concluded</b>				
1 Totals for Province.....	5,642	1,923,458	1,199	40,640
2 District No. 1—Totals.....	1,092	259,000	21	5,300
District No. 2—				
3 Skeena River District.....	1,443	321,718	1,17	35,340
4 Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District.....	1,236	228,570	-	-
5 Naas River District.....	399	133,970	-	-
6 Bella Coola and Kimsquit.....	431	105,800	-	-
7 Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet.....	276	165,800	-	-
8 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	77	130,110	-	-
9 Totals for District.....	3,862	1,085,968	1,173	35,340
District No. 3—				
10 Cape Scott to Tatchu Point.....	10	14,000	-	-
11 Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay.....	30	35,000	-	-
12 Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour.....	151	205,100	-	-
13 San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay.....	42	122,000	-	-
14 North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum	130	24,000	-	-
15 River.....	58	86,400	-	-
16 Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster	47	43,000	-	-
17 River.....	65	22,500	-	-
18 Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding	155	26,490	-	-
19 district.....	688	578,490	-	-

1 Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 1. In Primary Operations

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks and Scows		
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline					
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	Total Men	No.	Value	Men
no.	no.	no.	\$	no.		\$		\$	no.		\$	no.
11	164	435	4,333,158	2,946	3,345	334,124	3,341	2,171,270	8,860	281	313,900	264
-	-	6	43,500	24	192	10,727	1,020	388,055	1,473	73	140,600	85
3	21	72	490,208	341	1,077	147,350	422	567,295	2,916	89	109,500	25
-	18	24	230,750	117	957	75,525	289	151,200	1,274	-	-	-
-	8	32	292,000	195	346	51,895	66	61,350	446	-	-	-
-	8	8	90,000	55	232	22,980	57	35,950	290	-	-	-
1	31	23	443,000	274	177	14,150	132	115,000	454	-	-	-
6	28	64	803,200	513	4	210	126	171,500	246	-	-	-
10	114	223	2,349,158	1,495	2,793	312,110	1,092	1,112,295	5,626	89	109,500	25
-	1	6	62,000	43	4	160	60	24,000	77	-	-	-
-	6	3	39,000	58	8	180	116	46,800	138	10	10,000	10
1	8	65	515,000	446	15	600	300	240,000	315	56	28,000	70
-	1	5	49,000	37	24	800	94	37,600	132	-	-	-
-	4	34	327,000	196	23	460	205	82,000	273	30	10,000	30
-	21	26	334,000	286	97	2,886	31	25,825	133	-	-	-
-	3	16	141,000	112	106	3,746	119	66,475	227	15	9,000	35
-	3	38	346,000	180	38	1,355	122	69,320	168	-	-	-
-	3	13	77,500	69	45	1,100	182	78,900	298	8	6,800	9
1	50	206	1,940,500	1,427	360	11,287	1,229	670,920	1,761	119	63,800	154

Fishing Gear

Hand Lines		Crab Traps		Oyster Plant and Equipment		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
7,352	51,764	4,215	15,445	1	26,000	11	8,600	10	14,100	31	37,250
275	1,000	3,850	14,200	1	26,000	-	-	-	-	24	32,800
1,506	10,542	265	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,500
356	2,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
649	4,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,811	19,677	265	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,500
180	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
596	7,900	100	450	-	-	1	2,300	-	-	-	-
1,500	9,000	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	1	10,000	-	-
240	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,900	1	1,000
450	3,200	-	-	-	-	4	3,000	-	-	2	900
133	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
382	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,000	2	500
240	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
545	2,377	-	-	-	-	5	1,300	6	1,200	1	550
4,266	31,087	100	450	-	-	11	8,600	10	14,100	6	2,950

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
**(a) General Summary of Statistics**

Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
			no.	\$	
<b>1 Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>28,868,071</b>	<b>17,408</b>	<b>5,622,837</b>	<b>292</b>
2 Lobster canneries.....	455	1,477,374	6,501	573,025	194
3 Salmon canneries.....	79	16,367,870	6,794	2,695,896	2
4 Clam canneries.....	19	226,012	283	66,324	9
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	1,253,424	482	278,863	4
6 Fish curing establishments.....	251	7,438,396	2,832	1,544,409	78
7 Reduction plants.....	23	2,104,995	516	464,320	5
<b>8 Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>260,575</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>115,809</b>	<b>95</b>
9 Lobster canneries.....	137	247,775	1,533	112,005	91
10 Clam canneries.....	3	800	8	360	4
11 Fish curing establishments.....	6	12,000	23	3,444	-
Kings County—					
12 Lobster canneries.....	45				
Clam canneries.....	1	123,500	618	44,247	28
13 Fish curing establishments.....	4	11,400	16	2,509	-
Queens County—					
14 Lobster canneries.....	41	47,150	409	30,992	27
Clam canneries.....	1				
15 Fish curing establishments.....	2	700	8	995	2
Prince County—					
16 Lobster canneries.....	51				
Clam canneries.....	1	77,825	513	37,066	38
<b>17 Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>4,114,654</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>1,177,551</b>	<b>54</b>
18 Lobster canneries.....	133	760,512	2,522	307,050	23
Clam canneries.....	7				
19 Other fish canneries.....	2	396,966	265	147,789	4
20 Fish curing establishments.....	97	2,858,632	1,046	677,421	26
21 Reduction plants.....	4	98,544	43	45,291	1
Richmond County—					
22 Lobster canneries.....	5	7,000	104	10,301	-
23 Fish curing establishments.....	3	8,800	15	950	-
Cape Breton County—					
24 Lobster canneries.....	10	31,823	300	32,080	1
25 Fish curing establishments.....	10	91,700	68	30,186	1
Victoria County—					
26 Lobster canneries.....	11	29,670	192	14,245	2
27 Fish curing establishments.....	4	33,706	45	8,605	1
Inverness County—					
28 Lobster canneries.....	21	185,638	379	35,735	2
29 Fish curing establishments.....	5	856,243	183	120,696	1
Cumberland County—					
30 Lobster canneries.....	17	23,250	112	8,151	5
31 Fish curing establishments.....	4	30,300	32	5,240	2
Pictou County— <sup>1</sup>					
32 Lobster canneries.....	12	111,671	362	42,376	2
Antigonish County—					
33 Lobster canneries.....	10	36,283	230	21,350	3
Guysborough County—					
34 Lobster canneries.....	10				
Other fish canneries.....	1	508,620	438	187,864	3
Fish curing establishments.....	5				
35 Reduction plants.....	1	157,979	73	53,015	1
Halifax County—					
36 Lobster canneries.....	7	13,840	90	10,660	1
Fish curing establishments.....	3				
37 Reduction plants.....	1	675,588	182	270,582	-

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for Pictou County include 2 lobster canneries in Colchester County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(a) General Summary of Statistics

Fuel Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish Canned, Cured or otherwise Prepared	Total	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
476,727	16,692,352	4,652,025	356,267	333,485	22,034,129	7,348,820	28,811,944	36,190,764	1
65,386	3,109,950	336,601	23,031	9,169	3,478,751	886,127	4,005,958	4,891,485	2
174,199	6,257,826	3,335,046	51,092	149,261	9,793,225	167,617	17,123,468	17,291,085	3
6,239	72,363	44,969	655	1,471	119,458	11,794	222,118	233,912	4
37,074	490,612	394,778	16,100	37,195	938,685	234,809	1,725,344	1,960,153	5
97,850	6,586,641	527,797	263,606	84,650	7,462,694	6,048,473	4,474,036	10,522,509	6
95,079	174,960	12,834	1,783	51,739	241,316	-	1,201,620	1,291,620	7
18,370	564,932	84,700	3,241	210	633,083	39,567	905,918	945,485	8
17,751	555,356	82,688	1,783	210	640,037	37,730	888,125	925,855	9
133	907	2,012	1	-	2,920	-	4,148	4,148	10
486	8,669	-	1,467	-	10,126	1,837	13,645	15,482	11
7,562	211,706	41,013	946	210	253,875	-	395,403	395,403	12
486	6,049	-	577	-	6,626	1,837	7,202	9,039	13
3,792	123,350	15,400	133	-	138,883	-	196,371	196,371	14
31	2,782	162	881	-	3,825	-	7,091	7,091	15
6,499	221,045	28,125	704	-	249,874	37,730	299,851	337,581	16
115,723	4,445,599	471,814	92,709	82,269	5,092,391	2,740,096	4,923,628	7,663,724	17
26,615	1,666,649	169,561	16,945	6,564	1,859,719	554,186	1,999,389	2,553,575	18
23,003	418,811	58,736	6,136	-	483,683	234,809	699,204	934,013	19
43,551	2,360,139	242,217	69,628	29,457	2,701,441	1,951,101	2,030,045	3,981,146	20
22,554	-	1,300	-	46,248	47,548	-	194,990	194,990	21
778	47,240	4,726	-	-	51,966	170	70,024	70,194	22
-	3,952	75	645	-	4,672	1,300	4,673	5,973	23
2,065	127,660	10,380	100	75	138,215	-	189,497	189,497	24
249	157,589	5,460	4,547	167	167,813	156,958	82,229	239,187	25
1,485	73,574	10,242	910	625	85,351	4,000	123,310	127,310	26
238	23,628	75	2,380	-	26,082	9,873	28,082	37,955	27
3,140	161,125	17,434	3,757	100	182,416	24,540	225,528	250,068	28
18,925	272,018	35,277	3,456	1,262	312,013	235,473	273,096	508,569	29
1,792	67,355	7,278	105	-	74,738	7,020	94,581	101,601	30
1,029	13,127	2,722	1,281	100	17,230	-	28,261	28,261	31
3,900	177,436	22,184	1,678	3,450	204,748	9,054	268,218	277,272	32
2,730	102,280	13,350	352	-	115,982	-	162,086	162,086	33
24,830	626,201	70,836	11,577	1,957	710,571	353,335	893,414	1,246,749	34
13,997	130,086	9,385	5,407	5,380	150,258	133,416	145,116	278,532	35
920	63,236	5,403	176	115	68,930	32,180	72,365	104,545	36
17,689	799,311	88,124	2,162	43,783	933,380	987,435	578,458	1,565,893	37

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
(a) General Summary of Statistics

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
				no.	\$	
	<b>Nova Scotia—concluded</b>	no.	\$	no.	\$	no.
	Lunenburg County—					
	Lobster canneries.....	2}				
1	Other fish canneries.....	1}	150,550	83	15,250	1
	Fish curing establishments.....	2}				
	Queens County—					
	Lobster canneries.....	1}				
2	Clam canneries.....	3}	3,386	7	525	5
3	Fish curing establishments.....	8	34,400	25	9,621	8
	Shelburne County—					
4	Lobster canneries.....	10	62,608	177	24,760	1
5	Fish curing establishments.....	18	502,968	160	81,721	3
	Yarmouth County—					
6	Lobster canneries.....	11	68,064	237	29,971	—
7	Fish curing establishments.....	10	135,075	88	42,652	—
	Digby County—					
8	Lobster canneries.....	6}				
	Clam canneries.....	2}	63,345	120	31,784	1
9	Fish curing establishments.....	22}				
	Reduction plants.....	2}	278,847	153	85,650	9
	Annapolis County—					
10	Clam canneries.....	2}				
	Fish curing establishments.....	3}	13,300	21	3,572	1
11	<b>New Brunswick—Totals.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1,527,594</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>323,343</b>	<b>64</b>
12	Lobster canneries.....	128	367,556	1,760	104,978	31
	Clam canneries.....	6}				
13	Sardine canneries.....	2}	942,279	384	160,778	5
14	Fish curing establishments.....	51	209,059	261	54,702	28
15	Reduction plants.....	3	8,700	9	2,885	—
	Charlotte County—					
16	Clam canneries.....	4}				
	Sardine canneries.....	2}	934,037	326	155,547	5
17	Fish curing establishments.....	27	116,996	53	15,371	20
18	Reduction plants.....	3	8,700	9	2,885	—
	St. John County—					
19	Fish curing establishments.....	6	57,474	31	27,713	1
	Westmorland County—					
	Lobster canneries.....	8}				
20	Clam canneries.....	1}	117,390	184	33,984	1
21	Fish curing establishments.....	17	34,589	171	11,246	7
	Kent County—					
22	Lobster canneries.....	22}				
	Fish curing establishments.....	1}	54,500	396	15,845	1
	Northumberland County—					
23	Lobster canneries.....	16	61,571	337	21,868	2
	Gloucester County— <sup>1</sup>					
24	Lobster canneries.....	32}				
	Clam canneries.....	1}	142,337	907	38,884	27
25	<b>Quebec—Totals.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>711,704</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>132,192</b>	<b>58</b>
26	Lobster canneries.....	57	101,531	686	48,992	49
27	Salmon canneries.....	3	12,587	19	1,939	2
28	Fish curing establishments.....	34	597,586	413	81,261	7
	Bonaventure County—					
	Lobster canneries.....	4}				
29	Salmon canneries.....	1}	16,816	64	4,529	3
30	Fish curing establishments.....	4	120,584	10	3,800	—
	Gaspé county—					
31	Lobster canneries.....	7	27,311	142	5,225	4
32	Fish curing establishments.....	18	379,452	155	43,049	4
	Magdalen Islands—					
33	Lobster canneries.....	15	55,200	461	39,905	1
34	Fish curing establishments.....	11	90,450	221	28,412	—
	Saguenay County—					
35	Lobster canneries.....	31}	13,755	35	1,217	41
	Salmon canneries.....	2}				
36	Fish curing establishments.....	1}	8,136	30	6,005	5

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(a) General Summary of Statistics

Fuel Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish Canned, Cured or otherwise Prepared	Total	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
614	78,440	6,898	1,256	300	86,894	19,979	95,185	115,164	1
30	8,205	548	349	-	9,192	-	12,723	12,723	2
500	83,003	4,145	5,978	1,670	94,796	52,774	64,038	116,812	3
1,717	272,014	12,611	588	-	285,213	218,692	164,842	383,543	4
8,237	264,856	21,054	16,866	314	313,090	88,144	362,780	450,924	5
2,689	216,354	18,134	581	242	235,311	64,450	234,295	298,745	6
913	238,687	24,852	7,420	1,936	272,895	100,063	228,831	328,894	7
3,027	116,228	32,227	2,907	-	151,362	57,695	164,996	222,691	8
2,860	311,000	36,440	17,151	20,793	385,384	176,088	344,405	520,493	9
369	10,904	1,954	1,030	-	13,888	7,457	12,595	20,052	10
38,311	1,012,619	440,768	31,745	47,187	1,532,319	500,931	2,157,772	2,658,703	11
13,945	630,337	50,337	3,679	1,916	686,269	294,101	682,774	976,875	12
19,366	121,960	360,820	10,488	37,841	531,109	11,794	1,153,226	1,165,020	13
4,666	260,322	29,611	17,578	2,039	309,550	195,036	394,541	499,577	14
334	-	-	-	5,391	5,391	-	17,231	17,231	15
19,057	110,381	354,837	10,477	37,454	513,149	-	1,128,478	1,128,478	16
631	129,722	7,198	8,944	1,200	147,064	68,212	127,604	195,816	17
334	-	-	-	5,391	5,391	-	17,231	17,231	18
853	101,522	14,637	6,040	729	122,928	126,333	104,658	230,991	19
1,848	152,397	11,480	200	200	164,277	148,064	138,609	286,673	20
3,182	27,739	7,776	2,344	110	37,969	-	70,809	70,809	21
2,130	168,240	9,166	1,118	725	179,249	103,857	141,657	245,514	22
2,792	103,797	10,221	1,220	116	115,354	31,754	120,888	152,642	23
7,484	218,821	25,453	1,402	1,262	246,938	22,711	307,838	330,549	24
13,491	470,420	59,049	20,057	2,429	551,955	28,109	791,310	819,419	25
7,075	257,608	34,015	624	479	292,726	110	435,070	435,180	26
852	17,528	1,127	-	-	18,655	21,184	6,117	27,301	27
5,564	195,284	23,907	19,433	1,950	240,574	6,815	350,123	356,938	28
1,300	26,905	1,736	15	75	28,731	21,184	20,258	41,442	29
300	12,231	741	803	-	13,775	2,415	16,930	19,345	30
832	15,306	1,723	1	4	17,034	110	26,922	27,032	31
456	125,805	11,962	10,491	600	148,358	4,400	200,955	205,355	32
5,292	225,463	29,626	583	400	256,072	-	380,733	380,733	33
4,462	42,248	11,060	6,699	1,350	61,357	-	108,238	108,238	34
459	6,917	1,730	25	-	8,672	-	12,318	12,318	35
390	15,545	471	1,440	-	17,456	-	24,956	24,956	36

## FISHERIES STATISTICS

 II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
 (a) General Summary of Statistics

Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
			no.	\$	
1 British Columbia—Totals.....	158	22,253,544	8,436	3,873,942	21
2 Salmon canneries.....	76	16,355,283	6,775	2,693,957	-
3 Clam canneries.....	3	139,391	108	36,260	-
4 Fish curing establishments.....	63	3,761,119	1,089	727,581	17
5 Reduction plants.....	16	1,997,751	464	416,144	4
District No. 1—					
6 Salmon canneries.....	11	2,239,454	580	257,036	-
7 Fish curing establishments.....	19				
7 Reduction plants.....	1	1,287,879	237	208,341	11
District No. 2—					
8 Salmon canneries.....	47	10,152,626	4,731	1,746,871	-
9 Clam canneries.....	2				
9 Fish curing establishments.....	7	2,034,897	286	296,491	-
10 Reduction plants.....	3	1,220,392	179	184,723	-
District No. 3—					
11 Salmon canneries.....	18	3,963,203	1,464	690,050	-
12 Clam canneries.....	1				
12 Fish curing establishments.....	37	600,384	682	262,929	7
13 Reduction plants.....	12	754,709	277	227,561	3

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(a) General Summary of Statistics

Fuel Used	Value of Materials Used					Value of Products			
	Fish	Containers	Salt	Other Materials	Total	Fish Marketed Fresh	Fish Canned, Cured or otherwise Prepared	Total	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
290,832	10,198,782	3,595,694	208,515	201,390	14,204,381	4,040,117	20,063,316	24,103,433	1
173,347	6,240,298	3,333,919	51,092	149,261	9,774,570	146,433	17,117,351	17,263,784	2
1,711	21,297	18,179	130	825	40,431	-	90,884	90,884	3
43,583	3,762,227	232,062	155,510	51,204	4,201,003	3,893,684	1,775,682	5,669,366	4
72,191	174,960	11,534	1,783	100	188,377	-	1,079,399	1,079,399	5
15,584	1,458,174	453,898	3,521	28,768	1,944,361	24,163	2,403,073	2,427,236	6
13,815	877,756	24,637	12,245	44,108	958,746	1,011,177	277,452	1,288,629	7
99,571	3,455,103	2,190,811	20,825	84,252	5,750,991	75,036	10,838,684	10,913,720	8
28,324	2,353,083	80,096	13,091	32	2,446,302	2,847,589	270,351	3,117,940	9
20,413	-	1,638	-	-	1,638	-	356,100	356,100	10
58,192	1,327,021	689,210	26,746	36,241	2,079,218	47,234	3,875,594	3,922,828	11
5,985	552,685	146,078	130,304	7,889	836,956	34,918	1,330,913	1,365,831	12
48,948	174,960	9,326	1,783	100	186,169	-	711,149	711,149	13

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (b) Capital invested

Province and County or District	Estab- lishments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Products, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>16,858,536</b>	<b>8,084,652</b>	<b>3,924,883</b>	<b>28,868,071</b>
Lobster canneries.....	455	1,118,050	166,623	192,701	1,477,374
Salmon canneries.....	79	8,719,522	5,917,352	1,730,966	16,367,870
Clam canneries.....	19	121,044	80,218	24,750	226,012
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	708,300	409,445	135,679	1,253,424
Fish curing establishments.....	251	4,301,805	1,363,449	1,773,142	7,438,396
Reduction plants.....	23	1,889,815	147,535	67,645	2,104,995
<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>260,275</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>260,575</b>
Lobster canneries.....	137	247,475	200	100	247,775
Clam canneries.....	3	800	-	-	800
Fish curing establishments.....	6	12,000	-	-	12,000
<b>Kings County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	45	-	-	-	-
Clam canneries.....	1	123,500	-	-	123,500
Fish curing establishments.....	4	11,400	-	-	11,400
<b>Queens County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	41	47,150	-	-	47,150
Clam canneries.....	1	-	-	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	2	700	-	-	700
<b>Prince County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	51	-	-	-	-
Clam canneries.....	1	77,525	200	100	77,825
<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>2,644,835</b>	<b>882,766</b>	<b>587,053</b>	<b>4,114,654</b>
Lobster canneries.....	133	491,423	107,752	161,337	760,512
Clam canneries.....	7	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	2	191,719	96,962	108,285	396,966
Fish curing establishments.....	97	1,888,266	666,565	303,801	2,858,632
Reduction plants.....	4	73,427	11,487	13,630	98,544
<b>Richmond County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	5	7,000	-	-	7,000
Fish curing establishments.....	3	7,500	300	1,000	8,800
<b>Cape Breton County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	10	29,771	912	1,140	31,823
Fish curing establishments.....	10	36,758	35,959	18,983	91,700
<b>Victoria County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	11	22,700	1,770	5,200	29,670
Fish curing establishments.....	4	27,159	2,254	4,293	33,706
<b>Inverness County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	21	120,785	14,098	50,755	185,638
Fish curing establishments.....	5	668,667	159,615	27,961	856,243
<b>Cumberland County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	17	23,000	250	-	23,250
Fish curing establishments.....	4	17,300	11,000	2,000	30,300
<b>Pictou County—<sup>1</sup></b>					
Lobster canneries.....	12	83,285	15,679	12,707	111,671
<b>Antigonish County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	10	28,351	6,032	1,900	36,283
<b>Guysborough County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	10	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	1	257,620	93,369	157,631	508,620
Fish curing establishments.....	5	-	-	-	-
Reduction plants.....	1	106,274	36,495	15,210	157,979
<b>Halifax County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	7	7,960	3,345	2,535	13,840
Fish curing establishments.....	3	-	-	-	-
Reduction plants.....	1	380,599	187,855	107,134	675,588
<b>Lunenburg County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	2	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	1	121,190	20,380	8,980	150,550
Fish curing establishments.....	2	-	-	-	-
<b>Queens County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	1	-	-	-	-
Clam canneries.....	3	3,210	46	130	3,386
Fish curing establishments.....	8	23,000	2,900	8,500	34,400
<b>Shelburne County—</b>					
Lobster canneries.....	10	21,220	36,708	4,680	62,608
Fish curing establishments.....	18	360,470	104,758	37,740	502,968

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for Pictou County include 2 lobster canneries in Colchester County.

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
**(b) Capital invested—concluded**

Province and County or District	Estab- lishments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Products, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia—concluded</b>					
Yarmouth County—					
Lobster canneries.....	11	34,950	7,010	26,104	68,064
Fish curing establishments.....	10	49,109	47,938	38,028	135,075
Dibby County—					
Lobster canneries.....	6}				
Clam canneries.....	2}	36,900	19,945	6,500	63,345
Fish curing establishments.....	22}				
Reduction plants.....	2}	163,432	67,77	47,642	278,847
Annapolis County—					
Clam canneries.....	2}				
Fish curing establishments.....	3}	6,625	6,375	300	13,300
<b>New Brunswick—Totals.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>995,054</b>	<b>436,993</b>	<b>95,547</b>	<b>1,527,594</b>
Lobster canneries.....	128	297,232	41,124	29,200	367,556
Clam canneries.....	6}				
Sardine canneries.....	2}	558,948	339,614	43,717	942,279
Fish curing establishments.....	51}	130,174	56,255	22,630	209,059
Reduction plants.....	3}	8,700	-	-	8,700
Charlotte County—					
Clam canneries.....	4}				
Sardine canneries.....	2}	552,381	337,939	43,717	934,037
Fish curing establishments.....	27}	75,800	31,852	9,344	116,996
Reduction plants.....	3}	8,700	-	-	8,700
St. John County—					
Fish curing establishments.....	6}	27,324	16,864	13,286	57,474
Westmorland County—					
Lobster canneries.....	8}				
Clam canneries.....	1}	89,828	16,162	11,400	117,390
Fish curing establishments.....	17}	27,050	7,539	-	34,589
Kent County—					
Lobster canneries.....	22}				
Fish curing establishments.....	1}	45,400	6,900	2,200	54,500
Northumberland County—					
Lobster canneries.....	16}	47,793	9,778	4,000	61,571
Gloucester County— <sup>1</sup>					
Lobster canneries.....	82}				
Clam canneries.....	1}	120,778	9,959	11,600	142,337
<b>Quebec—Totals.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>450,388</b>	<b>124,367</b>	<b>136,949</b>	<b>711,704</b>
Lobster canneries.....	57	81,920	17,547	2,064	101,531
Salmon canneries.....	3	5,896	3,166	3,825	12,887
Fish curing establishments.....	34	362,872	103,654	131,060	597,586
Bonaventure County—					
Lobster canneries.....	4}				
Salmon canneries.....	1}	10,031	2,910	3,875	16,816
Fish curing establishments.....	4}	270,157	55,110	42,874	368,141
Gaspé County—					
Lobster canneries.....	7}	17,100	8,197	2,014	27,311
Fish curing establishments.....	18}	250,722	42,544	86,186	379,452
Magdalen Islands—					
Lobster canneries.....	15}	53,000	2,200	-	55,200
Fish curing establishments.....	11}	84,550	5,900	-	90,450
Saguenay County—					
Lobster canneries.....	31}	7,105	6,650	-	13,755
Salmon canneries.....	2}				
Fish curing establishments.....	1}	5,280	856	2,000	8,136
<b>British Columbia—Totals.....</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>12,507,984</b>	<b>6,640,326</b>	<b>3,105,234</b>	<b>22,253,544</b>
Salmon canneries.....	76	8,713,926	5,914,216	1,727,141	16,355,283
Clam canneries.....	3	77,877	53,087	8,427	139,391
Fish curing establishments.....	63	1,908,493	536,975	1,315,651	3,761,119
Reduction plants.....	16	1,807,688	136,048	54,015	1,997,751
District No. 1—					
Salmon canneries.....	11}	1,106,896	903,689	228,869	2,239,454
Fish curing establishments.....	19}				
Reduction plants.....	1}	293,452	186,554	807,873	1,287,879
District No. 2—					
Salmon canneries.....	47}				
Clam canneries.....	2}	5,541,255	3,675,897	1,044,447	10,261,599
Fish curing establishments.....	7}	1,252,635	241,972	431,317	1,925,92
Reduction plants.....	3}	1,139,438	60,710	20,244	1,220,39
District No. 3—					
Salmon canneries.....	18}				
Clam canneries.....	1}	2,143,652	1,387,717	462,252	3,993,621
Fish curing establishments.....	37}	377,406	115,949	76,611	569,966
Reduction plants.....	12}	653,250	67,838	33,621	754,709

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries situated in Restigouche County.

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
**(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages**

	Province and County or District	Establishments no.	Employees on Salaries		
			Male no.	Female no.	Total Salaries \$
1	<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	831	501	45	733,760
2	Lobster canneries.....	455	108	6	60,231
3	Salmon canneries.....	79	164	2	269,378
4	Clam canneries.....	19	9	1	7,638
5	Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	7	—	28,500
6	Fish curing establishments.....	251	180	27	308,430
7	Reduction plants.....	23	33	9	59,583
8	<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	146	26	—	5,878
9	Lobster canneries.....	137	24	—	5,803
10	Clam canneries.....	3	—	—	—
11	Fish curing establishments.....	6	2	—	75
	<b>Kings County—</b>				
	Lobster canneries.....	45			
12	Clam canneries.....	1	1	—	400
13	Fish curing establishments.....	4	—	—	—
	<b>Queens County—</b>				
14	Lobster canneries.....	41	19	—	3,786
	Clam canneries.....	1			
15	Fish curing establishments.....	2	2	—	75
	<b>Prince County—</b>				
	Lobster canneries.....	51			
16	Clam canneries.....	1	4	—	1,617
17	<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	243	134	20	169,431
18	Lobster canneries.....	133	59	4	40,974
	Clam canneries.....	7			
19	Other fish canneries.....	2	—	—	—
20	Fish curing establishments.....	97	70	15	122,365
21	Reduction plants.....	4	5	1	6,092
	<b>Richmond County—</b>				
22	Lobster canneries.....	5	2	—	330
23	Fish curing establishments.....	3	—	—	—
	<b>Cape Breton County—</b>				
24	Lobster canneries.....	10	7	1	2,880
25	Fish curing establishments.....	10	7	—	7,896
	<b>Victoria County—</b>				
26	Lobster canneries.....	11	6	—	1,300
27	Fish curing establishments.....	4	1	—	1,400
	<b>Inverness County—</b>				
28	Lobster canneries.....	21	7	—	3,080
29	Fish curing establishments.....	5	14	2	23,696
	<b>Cumberland County—</b>				
30	Lobster canneries.....	17	—	—	—
31	Fish curing establishments.....	4	—	—	—
	<b>Pictou County—<sup>1</sup></b>				
32	Lobster canneries.....	12	7	1	6,800
	<b>Antigonish County—</b>				
33	Lobster canneries.....	10	3	—	1,700
	<b>Guysborough County—</b>				
	Lobster canneries.....	10			
	Other fish canneries.....	1	7	—	7,450
	Fish curing establishments.....	5			
35	Reduction plants.....	1	5	—	7,352
	<b>Halifax County—</b>				
36	Lobster canneries.....	7	2	—	1,250
	Fish curing establishments.....	3			
37	Reduction plants.....	1	26	9	53,958

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for Pictou County include 2 lobster canneries in Colchester County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
 (c) Employees and Salaries and Wages

Employees on Wages			Contract Labour and Piece-Workers			
Male	Female	Total Wages	Male	Female	Total Wages	
no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$	
7,314	4,265	3,897,533	2,947	2,336	1,081,544	1
2,766	3,608	511,849	13	-	945	2
1,657	309	1,496,990	2,618	2,044	929,528	3
69	109	39,807	4	91	18,879	4
321	22	198,685	12	120	51,678	5
2,049	213	1,160,309	282	81	75,679	6
452	4	399,962	18	-	4,835	7
772	766	109,931	-	-	-	8
747	762	106,202	-	-	-	9
4	4	360	-	-	-	10
21	-	3,369	-	-	-	11
324	293	43,847	-	-	-	12
16	-	2,509	-	-	-	13
179	211	27,206	-	-	-	14
6	-	920	-	-	-	15
247	262	35,449	-	-	-	16
2,313	1,318	593,139	91	-	11,981	17
1,222	1,224	265,131	13	-	945	18
211	42	138,649	12	-	9,140	19
843	52	550,160	66	-	4,896	20
37	-	39,199	-	-	-	21
50	52	9,971	-	-	-	22
15	-	950	-	-	-	23
168	124	29,200	-	-	-	24
55	-	22,229	6	-	61	25
85	101	12,945	-	-	-	26
39	5	7,205	-	-	-	27
148	224	32,655	-	-	-	28
108	9	94,000	50	-	3,000	29
61	51	8,151	-	-	-	30
32	-	5,240	-	-	-	31
159	195	35,576	-	-	-	32
104	123	19,650	-	-	-	33
315	104	171,274	12	-	9,140	34
65	3	45,663	-	-	-	35
55	26	8,674	7	-	745	36
147	-	216,624	-	-	-	37

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Total Salaries
		no.	no.	no.	\$
<b>Nova Scotia—concluded</b>					
	Lunenburg County—				
1	Lobster canneries.....	2}			
	Other fish canneries.....	1}	6	1	5,220
	Fish curing establishments.....	2}			
	Queens County—				
2	Lobster canneries.....	1}			
	Clam canneries.....	3}			
3	Fish curing establishments.....	8			
	Shelburne County—				
4	Lobster canneries.....	10	5		3,780
5	Fish curing establishments.....	18	3	1	7,560
	Yarmouth County—				
6	Lobster canneries.....	11	9		5,950
7	Fish curing establishments.....	10	2	1	3,295
	Digby County—				
8	Lobster canneries.....	6}			
	Clam canneries.....	2}	3	2	5,854
	Fish curing establishments.....	22}			
9	Reduction plants.....	2}	12	2	18,680
	Annapolis County—				
10	Clam canneries.....	2}			
	Fish curing establishments.....	3}			
11	<b>New Brunswick—Totals.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53,012</b>
12	Lobster canneries.....	128	21	2	10,154
	Clam canneries.....	6}			
13	Sardine canneries.....	2}	11		33,268
14	Fish curing establishments.....	51	6	3	14,590
15	Reduction plants.....	3			
	Charlotte County—				
16	Clam canneries.....	4}			
	Sardine canneries.....	2}	10		33,000
17	Fish curing establishments.....	27		1	624
18	Reduction plants.....	3			
	St. John County—				
19	Fish curing establishments.....	6	6	2	13,966
	Westmorland County—				
20	Lobster canneries.....	8}			
	Clam canneries.....	1}	5	2	6,650
21	Fish curing establishments.....	17			
	Kent County—				
22	Lobster canneries.....	22}			
	Fish curing establishments.....	1}	3		675
	Northumberland County—				
23	Lobster canneries.....	16	3		822
	Gloucester County— <sup>1</sup>				
24	Lobster canneries.....	82}			
	Clam canneries.....	1}	11		2,275
25	<b>Quebec—Totals.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,889</b>
26	Lobster canneries.....	57	4		3,300
27	Salmon canneries.....	3	1		1,389
28	Fish curing establishments.....	34	10	2	6,200
	Bonaventure County—				
29	Lobster canneries.....	4}			
	Salmon canneries.....	1}	1		1,389
30	Fish curing establishments.....	4			
	Gaspé County—				
31	Lobster canneries.....	7	2		700
32	Fish curing establishments.....	18	3		2,000
	Magdalen Islands—				
33	Lobster canneries.....	15	2		2,600
34	Fish curing establishments.....	11	7	2	4,200
	Saguenay County—				
35	Lobster canneries.....	31			
	Salmon canneries.....	2}			
36	Fish curing establishments.....	1}			

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages—concluded

Employees on Wages			Contract Labour and Piece-Workers			
Male	Female	Total Wages	Male	Female	Total Wages	
no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$	
57	11	8,363	8	-	1,667	1
5	2	525	-	-	-	2
25	-	9,621	-	-	-	3
88	84	26,980	-	-	-	4
150	4	73,993	2	-	168	5
127	95	23,821	6	-	200	6
61	24	39,357	-	-	-	7
47	68	25,930	-	-	-	8
135	4	66,970	-	-	-	9
12	9	3,572	-	-	-	10
865	1,246	214,693	24	236	50,638	11
546	1,191	94,824	-	-	-	12
157	39	78,252	2	175	49,258	13
153	16	38,732	22	61	1,380	14
9	-	2,885	-	-	-	15
141	28	73,989	2	145	48,558	16
46	2	14,240	4	-	507	17
9	-	2,885	-	-	-	18
22	1	13,747	-	-	-	19
70	98	27,334	-	-	-	20
79	13	10,373	18	61	873	21
104	289	15,170	-	-	-	22
119	215	21,046	-	-	-	23
266	600	35,909	-	30	700	24
554	519	121,067	22	6	236	25
251	431	45,692	-	-	-	26
17	1	550	-	-	-	27
286	87	74,825	22	6	236	28
27	36	3,140	-	-	-	29
7	3	3,800	-	-	-	30
63	77	4,525	-	-	-	31
145	7	41,049	-	-	-	32
157	302	37,305	-	-	-	33
109	75	23,976	22	6	236	34
19	16	1,217	-	-	-	35
27	3	6,055	-	-	-	36

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
**(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages—concluded**

	Province and County or District	Establish- ments	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Total Salaries
		no.	no.	no.	\$
1	<b>British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>489,550</b>
2	Salmon canneries.....	76	163	2	267,989
3	Clam canneries.....	3	5	1	2,870
4	Fish curing establishments.....	63	92	7	165,200
5	Reduction plants.....	16	28	8	53,491
	District No. 1—				
6	Salmon canneries.....	11	19	-	34,143
	Fish curing establishments.....	19			
7	Reduction plants.....	1	31	4	74,081
	District No. 2—				
8	Salmon canneries.....	47			
	Clam canneries.....	2	107	3	160,054
9	Fish curing establishments.....	7	32	3	63,546
10	Reduction plants.....	3	7	5	26,712
	District No. 3—				
	Salmon canneries.....	18			
11	Clam canneries.....	1	42	-	76,662
12	Fish curing establishments.....	37	29	-	27,573
13	Reduction plants.....	12	21	3	26,779

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages—concluded

Employees on Wages			Contract Labour and Piece-Workers			
Male	Female	Total Wages	Male	Female	Total Wages	
no.	no.	\$	no.	no.	\$	
2,810	416	2,368,703	2,810	2,094	1,015,639	1
1,640	308	1,496,440	2,618	2,044	929,528	2
18	46	21,231	2	36	12,159	3
746	58	493,214	172	14	69,167	4
406	4	357,818	18	-	4,835	5
101	32	91,175	232	196	131,718	6
182	7	133,259	10	3	1,001	7
1,114	221	999,874	1,823	1,513	614,310	8
137	29	191,298	27	8	14,280	9
165	2	158,011	-	-	-	10
443	101	426,622	565	371	195,659	11
434	23	172,577	135	3	53,886	12
234	1	195,887	18	-	4,835	13

**II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing**  
**(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months**

Province	Estab- lish- ments	January		February		March		April		May	
		Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
1 <b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	no. 831	no. 1,458	no. 95	no. 1,322	no. 119	no. 2,086	no. 272	no. 4,041	no. 1,078	no. 6,341	no. 3,822
2 Lobster canneries.....	455	33	—	37	—	266	169	1,440	923	2,815	3,583
3 Salmon canneries.....	79	158	—	194	—	833	18	1,407	50	1,648	78
4 Clam canneries.....	19	16	48	30	74	24	42	29	61	55	66
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	165	12	155	18	166	13	218	17	276	15
6 Fish curing establishments.....	251	993	35	791	37	634	30	673	25	1,128	77
7 Reduction plants.....	23	93	—	115	—	163	—	274	2	419	3
8 <b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	no. 146	—	—	—	—	—	—	no. 293	no. 241	no. 793	no. 803
9 Lobster canneries.....	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	241	793	803
10 Clam canneries.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Fish curing establishments.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 <b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	243	707	22	546	22	843	197	1,366	622	2,141	1,293
13 Lobster canneries.....	133	33	—	37	—	254	169	783	584	1,325	1,256
14 Clam canneries.....	7	165	12	155	8	169	13	203	28	197	25
15 Other fish canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Fish curing establishments.....	97	475	10	319	14	385	15	347	10	586	12
16 Reduction plants.....	4	34	—	35	—	35	—	33	—	33	—
17 <b>New Brunswick—Totals</b> .....	190	31	19	31	20	30	15	331	119	715	1,115
18 Lobster canneries.....	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	91	452	1,069
19 Clam canneries.....	6	8	18	8	19	5	14	29	26	122	33
20 Sardine canneries.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Fish curing establishments.....	51	23	1	23	1	25	1	35	2	141	13
21 Reduction plants.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 <b>Quebec—Totals</b> .....	94	—	9	3	9	18	9	148	16	429	503
23 Lobster canneries.....	57	—	—	—	—	12	—	97	7	245	455
24 Salmon canneries.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Fish curing establishments.....	34	—	9	3	9	6	9	51	9	184	48
26 <b>British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	158	720	45	742	68	1,195	51	1,903	80	2,263	108
27 Salmon canneries.....	76	158	—	194	—	833	18	1,407	50	1,648	78
28 Clam canneries.....	3	8	30	22	55	16	28	15	24	12	23
29 Fish curing establishments.....	63	495	15	446	13	218	5	240	4	217	4
30 Reduction plants.....	16	59	—	80	—	128	—	241	2	386	3

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months

June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
6,933	3,924	5,848	2,183	4,572	759	4,230	632	3,895	598	3,064	281	2,127	199
2,736	3,495	1,358	1,655	270	257	241	252	215	218	121	28	79	20
1,789	207	1,944	328	1,945	304	1,515	164	1,033	124	563	65	224	7
55	77	48	47	44	52	49	47	33	63	30	63	24	68
331	16	353	20	295	18	345	21	396	22	387	23	234	25
1,531	126	1,560	129	1,460	125	1,577	145	1,794	168	1,765	100	1,439	79
491	3	585	4	558	3	503	3	424	3	198	2	127	-
785	776	438	391	39	17	36	16	26	12	5	-	-	-
775	776	416	391	14	13	11	12	9	8	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
10	-	22	-	22	-	21	-	13	-	5	-	-	-
2,350	1,284	1,600	495	1,166	115	1,207	126	1,231	147	1,263	108	1,113	99
1,285	1,228	516	425	1,145	45	122	43	118	39	103	17	66	20
213	34	230	37	167	33	210	32	249	44	239	31	238	32
818	22	820	33	818	37	839	51	829	64	887	60	772	47
34	-	34	-	36	-	36	-	35	-	34	-	37	-
770	1,107	587	598	370	236	356	225	313	199	227	39	50	27
446	1,052	258	562	109	198	106	196	88	171	18	11	13	-
167	41	171	30	169	33	178	26	172	27	170	27	11	26
151	14	149	6	83	5	63	3	43	1	39	1	26	1
6	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
575	522	518	359	293	47	268	45	214	42	81	9	14	9
230	439	168	277	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
330	83	333	81	291	46	266	44	214	42	81	9	14	9
2,453	235	2,705	340	2,704	344	2,363	220	2,111	198	1,488	125	950	64
1,774	207	1,927	327	1,945	304	1,515	164	1,033	124	563	65	224	7
6	18	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	10	8	28	9	35
222	7	236	9	246	37	388	47	695	61	753	30	627	22
451	3	542	4	513	3	458	3	379	3	164	2	90	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
 (e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used

	Province	Estab- lish- ments	Bituminous Coal		Anthracite Coal		Lignite Coal	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			no.	ton	\$	ton	\$	ton
1	<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	831	33,321	276,818	426	4,723	59	491
2	Lobster canneries.....	455	3,240	33,625	182	2,027	57	459
3	Salmon canneries.....	79	9,345	96,038	208	2,218	-	-
4	Clam canneries.....	19	371	3,790	-	-	-	-
5	Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	4,716	37,403	-	-	-	-
6	Fish curing establishments.....	251	9,401	51,615	36	478	2	32
7	Reduction plants.....	23	6,248	54,347	-	-	-	-
8	<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	146	885	9,336	15	120	-	-
9	Lobster canneries.....	137	885	9,336	15	120	-	-
10	Clam canneries.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Fish curing establishments.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	243	11,326	81,471	86	984	6	99
13	Lobster canneries.....	133	1,876	18,910	53	548	6	90
	Clam canneries.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other fish canneries.....	2	2,502	22,739	-	-	-	-
15	Fish curing establishments.....	97	4,818	21,787	33	436	-	-
16	Reduction plants.....	4	2,130	18,055	-	-	-	-
17	<b>New Brunswick—Totals</b> .....	190	2,777	20,437	31	284	53	401
18	Lobster canneries.....	128	182	1,835	29	254	51	369
	Clam canneries.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Sardine canneries.....	2	2,579	18,388	-	-	-	-
20	Fish curing establishments.....	51	-	-	2	30	2	32
21	Reduction plants.....	3	16	214	-	-	-	-
22	<b>Quebec—Totals</b> .....	94	402	4,612	85	1,105	-	-
23	Lobster canneries.....	57	297	3,544	85	1,105	-	-
24	Salmon canneries.....	3	70	700	-	-	-	-
25	Fish curing establishments.....	34	35	368	-	-	-	-
26	<b>British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	158	17,931	160,962	209	2,230	-	-
27	Salmon canneries.....	76	9,275	95,338	208	2,218	-	-
28	Clam canneries.....	3	6	66	-	-	-	-
29	Fish curing establishments.....	63	4,548	29,460	1	12	-	-
30	Reduction plants.....	16	4,102	36,098	-	-	-	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
 (e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used

Gasoline		Petroleum Distillate		Fuel Oil		Wood		Other Fuel	Total Value
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	
gal.	\$	gal.	\$	gal.	\$	co. d	\$	\$	\$
63,974	21,351	79,483	17,098	1,103,931	68,445	11,348	65,687	23,114	476,727 1
17,663	6,206	21	4	292	55	4,485	23,010	-	65,386 2
26,124	8,518	55,043	11,783	440,420	29,357	3,881	22,722	3,563	174,199 3
3,173	1,121	-	-	-	-	287	1,238	90	6,239 4
1,503	301	600	226	-	-	1	4	40	37,974 5
14,590	4,926	14,935	3,272	55,172	8,672	2,002	15,847	13,008	97,850 6
921	279	8,884	1,813	608,047	30,361	692	2,866	5,413	95,079 7
2,492	893	-	-	2,770	508	1,508	7,513	-	18,370 8
2,439	875	-	-	70	22	1,485	7,398	-	17,751 9
53	18	-	-	-	-	23	115	-	133 10
-	-	-	-	2,700	486	-	-	-	486 11
18,113	6,212	130	32	44,304	7,356	1,672	10,653	8,925	115,723 12
9,601	3,307	-	-	205	28	741	3,732	-	26,615 13
488	165	-	-	-	-	21	99	-	23,003 14
7,924	2,710	130	32	44,099	7,328	910	6,822	4,436	43,551 15
100	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,489	22,554 16
7,517	2,488	600	226	207	73	2,485	14,190	212	38,311 17
3,136	1,153	-	-	7	4	1,950	10,330	-	13,945 18
2,125	534	600	226	-	-	44	178	-	19,366 19
1,926	681	-	-	200	69	491	3,682	212	4,666 20
330	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 21
4,998	1,825	316	97	72	8	781	5,844	-	13,491 22
2,487	871	21	4	10	1	309	1,550	-	7,075 23
46	16	-	-	-	-	20	136	-	852 24
2,465	938	295	93	62	7	452	4,158	-	5,564 25
30,854	9,933	78,437	16,743	1,056,578	60,500	4,902	27,487	12,977	290,832 26
26,078	8,502	55,043	11,783	440,420	29,357	3,861	22,586	3,563	173,347 27
2,010	705	-	-	-	-	200	850	90	1,711 28
2,275	597	14,510	3,147	8,111	782	149	1,185	8,400	43,582 29
491	120	8,884	1,813	608,047	30,361	692	2,866	924	72,191 30

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (f) Power Equipment

Province	Estab- lish- ments no.	Steam Engines and Turbines		Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines		Water Wheels and Turbines		Total Primary Power	
		no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.
<b>1 Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>9,646</b>
2 Lobster canneries.....	455	69	427	321	750	2	3	392	1,180
3 Salmon canneries.....	79	125	2,121	138	1,715	68	1,059	331	4,895
4 Clam canneries.....	19	4	70	12	45	-	-	16	115
5 Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	12	405	9	46	-	-	21	451
6 Fish curing establishments.....	251	22	1,232	133	811	-	-	155	2,043
7 Reduction plants.....	23	22	621	16	341	-	-	38	962
<b>8 Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>257</b>	-	-	<b>115</b>	<b>414</b>
9 Lobster canneries.....	137	20	157	92	227	-	-	112	384
10 Clam canneries.....	3	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	5
11 Fish curing establishments.....	6	-	-	1	25	-	-	1	25
<b>12 Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,887</b>
13 Lobster canneries.....	133	38	203	117	277	2	3	157	483
Clam canneries.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	2	3	185	6	23	-	-	9	208
14 Fish curing establishments.....	97	14	722	52	408	-	-	66	1,130
15 Reduction plants.....	4	3	64	1	2	-	-	4	66
<b>17 New Brunswick—Totals</b> .....	<b>190</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>340</b>	-	-	<b>147</b>	<b>682</b>
18 Lobster canneries.....	128	9	61	77	149	-	-	86	210
Clam canneries.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Sardine canneries.....	2	12	280	12	53	-	-	24	333
20 Fish curing establishments.....	51	1	1	34	130	-	-	35	131
21 Reduction plants.....	3	-	-	2	8	-	-	2	8
<b>22 Quebec—Totals</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>210</b>	-	-	<b>67</b>	<b>216</b>
23 Lobster canneries.....	57	2	6	35	97	-	-	37	103
24 Salmon canneries.....	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	4
25 Fish curing establishments.....	34	-	-	29	109	-	-	29	109
<b>26 British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>6,447</b>
27 Salmon canneries.....	76	125	2,121	137	1,711	68	1,059	330	4,891
28 Clam canneries.....	3	1	10	1	10	-	-	2	20
29 Fish curing establishments.....	63	7	509	17	139	-	-	24	648
30 Reduction plants.....	16	19	557	13	331	-	-	32	888

## II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing (g) Time in Operation and Hours Worked

Province	Total Number of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Establishments operating during the year					Number of wage-earners working in month of highest employment			
		Less than 60 days	From 60 to 119 days	From 120 to 179 days	From 180 to 239 days	240 days and over	8 hours per day or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>272</b>
Lobster canneries.....	455	247	187	3	9	9	2,491	951	3,451	72
Salmon canneries.....	79	8	13	30	24	4	1,004	1,674	272	17
Clam canneries.....	19	6	6	5	-	2	104	81	47	3
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	2	-	-	1	1	266	81	15	68
Fish curing establishments.....	251	26	75	82	29	30	1,142	569	1,270	47
Reduction plants.....	23	-	4	9	5	5	65	229	283	65
<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>644</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>909</b>	-
Lobster canneries.....	137	51	86	-	-	-	638	84	869	-
Clam canneries.....	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-
Fish curing establishments.....	6	2	3	1	-	-	5	4	13	-
<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>70</b>
Lobster canneries.....	133	45	69	2	8	9	633	715	1,381	29
Clam canneries.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fish canneries.....	2	2	3	2	-	2	252	38	25	2
Fish curing establishments.....	97	6	14	38	16	23	269	283	709	39
Reduction plants.....	4	-	-	1	1	2	5	23	14	-

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(f) Power Equipment

Electric Motors operated by purchased power		Total Power Equipment		Electric Motors operated by power generated by primary power		Total Electric Motors		Boilers	
no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	n.p.
82	983	1,035	10,629	55	398	137	1,381	355	17,280
2	7	394	1,187	-	-	2	7	196	3,951
17	132	348	5,028	17	115	34	248	92	8,405
8	36	24	151	-	-	8	36	8	281
2	10	23	461	-	-	2	10	6	425
46	650	201	2,693	26	215	72	865	16	1,488
7	147	45	1,109	12	68	19	215	37	2,730
-	-	115	414	-	-	-	-	61	1,077
-	-	112	384	-	-	-	-	61	1,077
-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	307	265	2,194	10	108	39	415	104	2,793
1	1	158	484	-	-	1	1	86	1,763
3	15	12	223	-	-	3	15	3	52
23	256	89	1,386	10	108	33	364	9	753
2	35	6	101	-	-	2	35	6	225
2	9	149	691	-	-	2	9	43	1,231
1	6	87	216	-	-	1	6	31	661
-	-	24	333	-	-	-	-	9	530
1	3	36	134	-	-	1	3	1	10
-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	30
-	-	67	216	-	-	-	-	20	472
-	-	37	103	-	-	-	-	18	450
-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	-	29	109	-	-	-	-	1	10
51	667	439	7,114	45	290	96	957	127	11,707
17	133	347	5,024	17	115	34	248	91	8,393
7	31	9	51	-	-	7	31	2	124
22	391	46	1,039	16	107	38	498	5	715
5	112	37	1,000	12	68	17	180	29	2,475

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(g) Time in Operation and Hours Worked

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments operating during the year					Number of wage-earners working in month of highest employment			
		Less than 60 days	From 60 to 119 days	From 120 to 179 days	From 180 to 239 days	240 days and over	8 hours per day or less	9 hours	10 hours	Over 10 hours
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>New Brunswick—Totals.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>105</b>
Lobster canneries.....	128	110	16	1	1	-	1,037	140	629	34
Clam canneries.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardine canneries.....	2	2	1	3	1	1	32	122	30	68
Fish curing establishments.....	51	3	27	15	-	6	96	6	101	3
Reduction plants.....	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	7	3	-
<b>Quebec—Totals.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>12</b>
Lobster canneries.....	57	41	16	-	-	-	183	12	552	9
Salmon canneries.....	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	15	-
Fish curing establishments.....	34	-	6	17	10	1	19	67	396	3
<b>British Columbia—Totals.....</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>85</b>
Salmon canneries.....	76	6	12	30	24	4	1,004	1,671	257	17
Clam canneries.....	3	2	1	-	-	-	85	2	-	1
Fish curing establishments.....	63	15	25	11	3	9	783	209	51	2
Reduction plants.....	16	-	3	6	4	3	60	199	266	65

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
 (h) Classification of Establishment According to Value of Production

Province	Total Number of Establish- ments	Establishments having a production valued at				
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to under \$10,000	\$10,000 to under \$20,000	\$20,000 to under \$50,000	\$50,000 and over
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>135</b>
Lobster canneries.....	455	209	86	104	42	14
Salmon canneries.....	79	2	1	—	3	73
Clam canneries.....	19	9	3	1	6	—
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	2	—	—	—	2
Fish curing establishments.....	251	92	46	38	38	37
Reduction plants.....	23	2	4	1	7	9
<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>
Lobster canneries.....	137	70	34	29	4	—
Clam canneries.....	3	3	—	—	—	—
Fish curing establishments.....	6	5	1	—	—	—
<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>
Lobster canneries.....	133	21	26	51	25	10
Clam canneries.....	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other fish canneries.....	2	5	2	—	1	1
Fish curing establishments.....	97	32	17	18	12	18
Reduction plants.....	4	—	1	—	2	1
<b>New Brunswick—Totals</b> .....	<b>190</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
Lobster canneries.....	128	79	22	18	7	2
Clam canneries.....	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sardine canneries.....	2	3	1	1	2	1
Fish curing establishments.....	51	33	6	8	—	4
Reduction plants.....	3	1	2	—	—	—
<b>Quebec—Totals</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>
Lobster canneries.....	57	39	4	6	6	2
Salmon canneries.....	3	2	—	—	1	—
Fish curing establishments.....	34	9	13	7	5	—
<b>British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>96</b>
Salmon canneries.....	76	—	1	—	2	73
Clam canneries.....	3	—	—	—	3	—
Fish curing establishments.....	63	13	9	5	21	15
Reduction plants.....	16	1	1	1	5	8

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(i) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees

Province	Total Number of Establish- ments	Establishments		
		Employing less than five persons	Employing five persons and over	Having no employees
		no.	no.	no.
<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>43</b>
Lobster canneries.....	455	75	360	20
Salmon canneries.....	79	1	77	1
Clam canneries.....	19	3	12	4
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	—	3	1
Fish curing establishments.....	251	97	137	17
Reduction plants.....	23	3	20	—
<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1</b>
Lobster canneries.....	137	36	101	—
Clam canneries.....	3	1	1	1
Fish curing establishments.....	6	5	1	—
<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>543</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>5</b>
Lobster canneries.....	133	8	125	—
Clam canneries.....	7	—	—	—
Other fish canneries.....	2	2	4	3
Fish curing establishments.....	97	44	51	2
Reduction plants.....	4	1	3	—
<b>New Brunswick—Totals</b> .....	<b>190</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>14</b>
Lobster canneries.....	128	21	107	—
Clam canneries.....	6	—	—	—
Sardine canneries.....	2	—	7	1
Fish curing establishments.....	51	23	15	13
Reduction plants.....	3	2	1	—
<b>Quebec—Totals</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>21</b>
Lobster canneries.....	57	10	27	20
Salmon canneries.....	3	1	1	1
Fish curing establishments.....	34	9	25	—
<b>British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2</b>
Salmon canneries.....	76	—	76	—
Clam canneries.....	3	—	3	—
Fish curing establishments.....	63	16	45	2
Reduction plants.....	16	—	16	—

II. Agencies of Production, 1926—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing  
(j) Classification of Establishments According to Form of Organization

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Establishments operated by			
		Individuals	Partnerships	Joint Stock Companies	Co-operative Associations
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Canada—Totals</b> .....	<b>831</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>15</b>
Lobster canneries.....	455	274	93	77	11
Salmon canneries.....	79	3	-	75	1
Clam canneries.....	19	9	4	6	-
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	1	1	2	-
Fish curing establishments.....	251	127	50	72	2
Reduction plants.....	23	1	1	20	1
<b>Prince Edward Island—Totals</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
Lobster canneries.....	137	91	31	7	8
Clam canneries.....	3	2	1	-	-
Fish curing establishments.....	6	-	-	6	-
<b>Nova Scotia—Totals</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>
Lobster canneries.....	133	55	31	44	3
Clam canneries.....	7	5	-	2	-
Other fish canneries.....	2	1	-	1	-
Fish curing establishments.....	97	55	21	21	-
Reduction plants.....	4	-	-	4	-
<b>New Brunswick—Totals</b> .....	<b>190</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>
Lobster canneries.....	128	93	12	23	-
Clam canneries.....	6	2	3	1	-
Sardine canneries.....	2	-	1	1	-
Fish curing establishments.....	51	37	11	3	-
Reduction plants.....	3	-	1	2	-
<b>Quebec—Totals</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
Lobster canneries.....	57	35	19	3	-
Salmon canneries.....	3	2	-	-	1
Fish curing establishments.....	34	8	16	10	-
<b>British Columbia—Totals</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3</b>
Salmon canneries.....	76	1	-	75	-
Clam canneries.....	3	-	-	3	-
Fish curing establishments.....	63	27	2	32	2
Reduction plants.....	16	1	-	14	1

**III. SPECIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
BOUNTIES, Etc.**

III. (1) Statement showing the Salmon-pack<sup>1</sup> of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1916 to 1926, inclusive. (From reports of B. C. Salmon Cannery Association)

Species	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases

## FRASER RIVER

Sockeyes.....	11,114	123,614	16,849	29,628	44,598	35,900	48,744	29,423	36,200	31,523	83,598
Springs, red.....	17,673	10,197	15,192	14,519	19,691	11,360	10,561	3,854	2,982	5,695	9,710
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	4,296	4,392	5,949	2,433	694	592	2,294	3,073
Springs, white.....	11,430	18,916	24,853				3,867	3,615	4,056	25,701	20,169
Bluebacks and Steelheads.....	3,129	4,951	4,395	15,941	4,522	1,331	817	15	1,822	5,152	13,776
Cohoos.....	31,330	25,895	40,111	39,253	22,934	29,978	23,587	20,173	21,401	36,717	21,783
Pinks.....	840	134,442	18,388	39,363	12,839	8,178	29,578	63,645	31,993	99,800	32,256
Chums.....	30,924	59,973	86,215	15,718	23,884	11,223	17,895	103,248	109,495	66,111	88,495
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>105,449</b>	<b>377,988</b>	<b>206,003</b>	<b>158,718</b>	<b>132,860</b>	<b>103,919</b>	<b>137,482</b>	<b>224,637</b>	<b>208,516</b>	<b>272,993</b>	<b>272,860</b>

## SKEENA RIVER

Sockeyes.....	60,923	65,760	123,322	184,915	90,869	41,018	100,867	131,731	144,747	81,146	82,360
Springs, red.....	18,372	13,536	16,013	19,661	37,403	18,599	7,089	8,863	9,366	15,978	13,377
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	6,280	5,321	3,167	5,501	2,885	1,351	2,227	4,975
Springs, white.....	2,561	2,609	6,828				1,805	499	1,301	5,240	2,242
Steelheads.....	3,743	1,833	4,994	2,672	1,218	493	1,050	418	214	713	754
Cohoos.....	47,409	38,456	33,759	36,559	18,068	45,033	24,699	31,967	26,938	39,168	30,208
Pinks.....	73,029	148,319	161,727	117,303	177,679	124,437	301,655	145,973	181,313	130,979	210,081
Chums.....	17,121	21,516	22,573	31,457	3,834	1,993	39,758	16,527	25,588	74,308	63,527
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>233,158</b>	<b>292,219</b>	<b>374,216</b>	<b>398,877</b>	<b>334,392</b>	<b>234,765</b>	<b>482,305</b>	<b>338,863</b>	<b>390,858</b>	<b>348,859</b>	<b>407,524</b>

## RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET

Sockeyes.....	44,936	61,195	53,401	56,258	121,254	46,300	60,700	112,350	91,760	171,510	74,628
Springs, red.....	1,033	715	957	937	1,522	364	216	230	153	113	81
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	475	271	-	69	269	261	331	581
Springs, white.....	389	102	452				38	100	131	52	135
Bluebacks and Steelheads.....	-	-	-	2	-	97	82	-	-	-	11
Cohoos.....	15,314	9,124	12,074	9,038	2,908	4,718	1,120	1,526	1,980	4,946	7,450
Pinks.....	3,507	8,053	29,542	6,538	25,647	5,305	24,292	10,057	15,105	8,625	13,504
Chums.....	20,144	16,101	6,729	7,089	1,226	173	311	3,242	4,924	11,510	11,758
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>85,383</b>	<b>95,302</b>	<b>103,155</b>	<b>80,367</b>	<b>152,828</b>	<b>56,957</b>	<b>86,828</b>	<b>127,774</b>	<b>114,314</b>	<b>197,087</b>	<b>108,148</b>

## NAAS RIVER

Sockeyes.....	31,411	22,188	21,816	28,259	16,740	9,364	31,277	17,821	33,590	18,945	15,929
Springs, red.....	3,061	3,170	2,332	2,408	3,586	1,431	1,466	2,522	2,142	3,067	4,616
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	1,166	1,271	657	1,341	457	208	298	751
Springs, white.....	784	1,326	1,820				255	335	375	392	597
Steelheads.....	1,498	1,125	1,305	789	560	413	235	595	1,035	245	375
Cohoos.....	19,139	22,180	17,961	10,900	3,700	8,236	3,533	7,894	6,481	8,027	4,274
Pinks.....	59,593	44,508	59,206	29,949	43,151	29,488	75,687	44,165	72,496	35,530	50,815
Chums.....	11,200	24,938	40,368	24,041	12,145	2,176	11,277	25,791	26,612	22,504	15,392
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>126,686</b>	<b>119,495</b>	<b>143,908</b>	<b>97,512</b>	<b>81,153</b>	<b>51,765</b>	<b>124,071</b>	<b>99,580</b>	<b>142,939</b>	<b>89,008</b>	<b>92,749</b>

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS<sup>2</sup>

Sockeyes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	38	708
Springs, red.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	-
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560
Cohoos.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	2,268	2,157	3,716
Pinks.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	151,676	2,640	200,512
Chums.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,728	41,779	76,016	168,319
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,493</b>	<b>195,811</b>	<b>81,134</b>	<b>373,815</b>

<sup>1</sup>Standard cases of 48 pounds.<sup>2</sup>Prior to 1923 included with Skeena River.

III. (1) Statement showing the Salmon-pack<sup>1</sup> of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1916 to 1926, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Cannery Association)—concluded

Species	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Sockeyes.....	30,255	34,189	9,091	15,678	10,788	10,667	18,235	14,238	19,161	18,619	27,161
Springs, red.....	4,725	15,714	25,480	28,476	25,680	2,690	716	95	187	4,144	3,952
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	7,537	3,531	540	58	40	-	1,105	609
Springs, white.....	123	3,795	4,864	-	-	-	112	3	96	415	661
Bluebacks and steel-heads.....	-	2,916	4,215	8,645	435	3,151	5,495	7,097	2,510	4,832	5,383
Cohoos.....	28,489	31,733	40,732	44,984	20,555	11,120	18,575	21,342	30,593	59,747	51,551
Pinks.....	34,993	49,155	57,035	43,186	14,391	10,660	36,943	30,149	63,102	51,384	86,113
Chums.....	47,178	240,381	251,266	128,013	12,591	34,431	108,478	120,520	165,161	127,520	174,383
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>145,763</b>	<b>377,884</b>	<b>392,663</b>	<b>276,519</b>	<b>87,971</b>	<b>73,259</b>	<b>188,612</b>	<b>193,484</b>	<b>280,810</b>	<b>267,766</b>	<b>349,813</b>

OUTLYING DISTRICTS

Sockeyes.....	36,150	32,902	51,980	54,677	67,156	20,665	39,991	29,084	44,057	70,737	52,628
Springs, red.....	6,367	5,248	5,581	7,148	8,101	2,281	1,124	1,975	2,829	1,091	899
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	7,618	7,532	2,714	3,421	543	933	2,683	1,465
Springs, white.....	208	808	3,002	-	-	-	443	193	483	945	726
Bluebacks and Steel-heads.....	712	865	1,007	767	3,721	2,790	409	732	497	1,520	1,002
Cohoos.....	41,942	30,201	42,331	34,936	33,807	18,203	31,331	28,709	26,031	38,112	43,467
Pinks.....	108,622	112,209	201,847	110,300	247,149	14,818	113,824	146,611	141,878	118,107	179,731
Chums.....	113,634	112,364	90,464	165,717	30,946	21,412	80,485	120,999	195,357	229,240	180,363
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>307,635</b>	<b>294,597</b>	<b>396,212</b>	<b>381,163</b>	<b>398,412</b>	<b>82,883</b>	<b>271,028</b>	<b>328,846</b>	<b>412,065</b>	<b>462,435</b>	<b>460,281</b>

TOTAL SALMON-PACK BY SPECIES

Sockeyes.....	214,789	339,848	276,459	369,445	351,405	163,914	299,614	334,647	369,603	392,518	337,012
Springs, red.....	51,231	48,630	65,535	73,179	95,983	36,725	21,163	17,539	17,659	30,371	32,635
Springs, standard.....	-	-	-	27,372	22,318	13,027	11,913	4,858	3,355	8,938	12,014
Springs, white.....	15,495	27,646	41,819	-	-	-	6,520	4,745	6,442	32,745	24,530
Bluebacks and steel-heads.....	9,082	11,740	15,916	23,816	10,456	8,280	8,088	8,857	6,078	12,462	21,301
Cohoos.....	183,623	157,589	191,068	175,670	101,972	117,288	102,845	112,014	115,722	188,874	162,440
Pinks.....	280,644	493,759	527,745	341,639	520,856	192,908	581,979	440,932	657,538	446,165	773,012
Chums.....	240,201	475,273	497,615	372,035	84,626	71,408	258,204	416,055	568,916	607,209	702,237
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>995,065</b>	<b>1,557,485</b>	<b>1,616,157</b>	<b>1,393,156</b>	<b>1,187,616</b>	<b>603,548</b>	<b>1,290,326</b>	<b>1,341,677</b>	<b>1,745,313</b>	<b>1,719,282</b>	<b>2,065,190</b>

TOTAL SALMON-PACK BY DISTRICTS

Fraser River.....	106,440	377,938	206,003	158,718	132,860	103,919	137,482	224,637	208,516	272,993	272,860
Skeena River.....	223,158	292,219	374,216	398,877	334,392	234,765	482,305	338,863	390,858	348,859	407,524
Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet.....	85,333	95,302	103,155	80,367	152,828	56,957	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,087	108,148
Nasas River.....	126,686	119,495	143,908	97,512	81,153	51,765	124,071	99,580	142,939	89,008	92,749
Queen Charlotte Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815
Vancouver Island.....	145,763	377,884	392,663	276,519	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484	280,810	267,766	349,813
Outlying Districts.....	307,635	294,597	396,212	381,163	398,412	82,883	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	460,281
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>995,065</b>	<b>1,557,485</b>	<b>1,616,157</b>	<b>1,393,156</b>	<b>1,187,616</b>	<b>603,548</b>	<b>1,290,326</b>	<b>1,341,677</b>	<b>1,745,313</b>	<b>1,719,282</b>	<b>2,065,190</b>

<sup>1</sup>Standard cases of 48 pounds.

## III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Values of Fish and Fish Products Imported into Canada for Consumption during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1925		1926		1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fish and Fish Products—		\$		\$		\$
Fish—						
Bait fish, fresh..... lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cod, haddock and pollock—						
Dried..... lb.	4,302,272	285,236	2,643,624	149,632	5,003,380	257,923
Fresh..... lb.	2,025,907	101,253	540,202	15,315	769,493	29,008
Smoked..... lb.	184,873	18,187	25,873	3,770	10,525	1,472
Wet salted or pickled..... lb.	919,033	54,241	98,254	5,944	287,697	12,835
Halibut, fresh..... lb.	986,470	102,496	1,469,907	141,595	1,247,872	142,040
Herrings, canned..... lb.	349,625	35,684	471,818	48,513	859,472	89,700
Herrings, fresh..... lb.	812,011	19,118	516,772	15,612	64,555	2,807
Herrings, pickled or salted..... lb.	5,834,364	266,946	7,466,313	299,437	7,406,477	328,073
Herrings, smoked..... lb.	52,430	2,336	127,806	8,159	93,048	9,895
Live fish and fish eggs for propagating purposes..... lb.	-	6,477	-	5,377	-	8,233
Lobsters, canned, n.o.p..... lb.	11,072	6,055	631	541	327	163
Lobsters, fresh..... lb.	-	2,529	-	721	4,704	2,798
Mackerel, fresh..... lb.	43,483	5,763	47,252	6,238	71,763	7,886
Mackerel, pickled..... lb.	350	67	475	65	-	-
Oysters, canned in cans not over one pint..... can	222,164	39,193	200,957	37,831	187,954	25,631
Oysters, canned, in cans over one pint but not over one quart..... can	506	359	800	552	148	100
Oysters, canned, in cans exceeding one quart..... qt.	1,898	1,281	2,951	2,086	569	458
Oysters, in the shell..... bbl.	1,269	17,862	1,697	15,811	1,797	17,703
Oysters, shelled, in bulk..... gal.	107,291	269,757	110,135	287,924	118,034	300,448
Oysters, prepared or preserved, n.o.p..... lb.	15,026	10,004	18,283	12,220	16,458	11,389
Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters..... lb.	-	7,389	-	4,900	-	6,160
Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved, n.o.p..... lb.	79,739	13,402	36,661	5,569	405,365	67,633
Salmon, fresh..... lb.	586,975	72,817	707,432	62,971	427,863	55,290
Salmon, pickled or salted..... lb.	347,450	20,391	348,731	27,467	524,169	41,363
Salmon, smoked..... lb.	19,049	5,316	21,170	6,105	47,300	10,547
Sardines, anchovies, sprats, and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, weighing—						
Over 20 but not over 36 ounces each..... box	4,737	2,245	13,163	5,792	8,701	3,473
Over 12 but not over 20 ounces each..... box	34,444	6,751	49,720	11,365	48,655	10,221
Over 8 but not over 12 ounces..... box	44,534	8,087	31,620	6,080	70,104	10,571
8 ounces or less..... box	6,829,115	529,484	5,127,164	390,887	6,446,976	498,694
Squid..... lb.	-	50,094	-	37,438	-	20,369
Other fish—						
Dried..... lb.	356,841	91,396	346,249	100,714	354,713	94,900
Fresh..... lb.	1,037,045	102,903	1,129,761	110,607	1,403,486	148,834
Pickled or salted..... lb.	1,014,031	71,361	1,081,514	63,670	1,106,025	69,261
Preserved in oil, n.o.p..... lb.	-	65,779	-	46,062	-	45,557
Prepared or preserved, n.o.p..... lb.	-	201,428	-	212,412	-	287,231
Smoked or boneless..... lb.	221,311	27,970	23,940	3,935	48,919	7,561
Fish Products—						
Ambergris..... lb.	-	222	-	77	-	796
Fish offal or refuse..... cwt.	-	1,908	1,229	4,157	1,913	7,058
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals..... lb.	-	17,306	-	13,650	-	20,263
Oils—						
Cod liver oil..... gal.	118,901	87,731	134,244	123,951	262,256	199,183
Seal oil..... gal.	69,930	39,903	36,581	22,490	89,099	56,044
Whale and spermaceti oil..... gal.	227,369	128,496	837	2,345	23,916	19,937
Other fish oil..... gal.	37,078	27,863	29,872	22,423	33,708	26,097
Pearl, mother of, unmanufactured..... lb.	-	23,281	-	13,092	-	22,078
Shells—						
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured..... lb.	-	3,167	-	353	-	788
Shells, n.o.p., crushed or ground..... lb.	-	80,834	-	93,008	-	105,992
Sponges of marine production..... lb.	-	56,793	-	68,770	-	85,541
Turtles..... lb.	-	3,876	-	4,487	-	4,959
Whalebone, unmanufactured..... lb.	4,977	1,779	1,292	764	1,595	486
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p..... lb.	-	71,462	-	67,631	-	71,629
<b>Total Fish and Fish Products.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,061,281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,590,515</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,257,078</b>

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III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products—con.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Values of Fish and Fish Products of Canadian origin Exported from Canada during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1925		1926		1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fish and Fish Products—		\$		\$		\$
Fish—						
Alewives, fresh.....cwt.	-	-	16	165	8	40
Alewives, salted.....cwt.	24,262	70,498	27,698	96,366	29,877	107,480
Bait fish.....ton	2,122	63,254	1,659	38,244	1,468	42,319
Clams, canned.....cwt.	9,080	166,220	8,454	141,962	8,742	149,819
Clams, fresh.....cwt.	13,627	23,503	9,612	20,176	13,979	26,923
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	15,061	153,566	18,889	191,165	19,124	190,911
Codfish, dried.....cwt.	493,341	4,547,247	594,378	5,246,462	638,266	4,769,436
Codfish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	5,547	38,075	8,227	78,461	12,404	116,452
Codfish, green-salted (pickled).....cwt.	89,965	404,790	77,495	364,926	67,095	300,263
Codfish, smoked.....cwt.	2,667	31,593	17,136	204,718	23,078	282,611
Eels, fresh.....cwt.	13,355	131,868	13,144	181,901	14,170	197,007
Haddock, canned.....cwt.	261	2,740	146	1,782	1,448	13,602
Haddock, dried.....cwt.	36,320	261,999	32,135	234,017	36,012	208,398
Haddock, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	2,460	9,150	2,731	24,467	4,191	41,084
Haddock, smoked.....cwt.	19,417	191,039	19,435	198,560	22,146	205,659
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	41,113	592,810	33,746	430,884	32,140	460,219
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	112,853	541,948	27,024	201,534	19,858	306,792
Herrings, lake, pickled.....cwt.	-	-	220	770	-	-
Herrings, lake, smoked.....cwt.	3	37	-	-	-	-
Herrings, sea, canned.....cwt.	25,055	246,727	31,057	294,536	47,487	439,294
Herrings, sea, dry salted.....cwt.	994,801	1,642,016	1,281,214	2,405,279	803,849	1,524,410
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	301,207	370,320	218,512	288,465	289,392	314,046
Herrings, sea, pickled.....cwt.	60,533	221,899	72,228	256,412	52,265	182,963
Herrings, sea, smoked.....cwt.	58,635	277,734	100,985	413,453	90,418	303,358
Lobsters, canned.....cwt.	45,987	2,820,339	59,689	4,037,259	53,017	3,668,954
Lobsters, fresh.....cwt.	46,236	1,269,666	46,662	1,255,876	49,532	1,396,700
Mackerel, canned.....cwt.	4	40	-	-	-	-
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	63,379	504,561	44,012	290,763	24,175	151,206
Mackerel, pickled.....cwt.	79,156	572,727	70,219	375,473	50,315	367,246
Oysters, fresh.....cwt.	954	6,339	1,338	9,562	1,294	9,643
Pilchards, canned.....cwt.	7,731	74,719	10,865	112,259	8,796	85,491
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	225	1,431
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried.....cwt.	51,470	359,451	38,623	267,131	53,445	300,871
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	4,167	15,759	4,778	15,085	971	2,654
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted.....cwt.	4,627	15,709	6,546	16,910	8,478	18,567
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	234	2,646
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	777,261	10,425,325	670,855	10,467,680	601,539	9,717,353
Salmon, dry salted (chum).....cwt.	178,012	498,404	180,098	694,632	155,251	568,949
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	108,945	1,282,256	89,463	1,116,519	75,800	1,053,739
Salmon, pickled.....cwt.	23,948	389,107	30,511	526,867	19,551	407,772
Salmon, smoked.....cwt.	162	3,235	162	3,150	84	1,334
Salmon, or lake trout, fresh.....cwt.	36,950	386,113	39,757	417,565	38,998	440,888
Shell fish, other, fresh.....cwt.	-	53,965	-	76,505	8,263	146,503
Smelts, fresh.....cwt.	57,648	759,795	78,441	1,050,420	82,343	1,115,778
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	3,143	139,365
Swordfish, fresh.....cwt.	5,310	100,909	4,371	76,940	10,761	176,728
Tongues and sounds.....cwt.	781	13,334	703	14,893	479	4,911
Tullibee, fresh.....cwt.	35,693	118,375	53,610	323,860	76,963	459,245
Whale meat, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	1,051	6,531	833	4,335	33	127
Whitefish, fresh.....cwt.	105,380	1,170,456	117,456	1,374,946	124,480	1,406,006
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	319,414	2,541,087
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	11,201	100,678
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	3,004	16,999
Other sea fish, canned or preserved.....cwt.	-	-	-	-	232	3,245
Fish Products—						
Fish offal or refuse.....cwt.	-	31,834	41,616	94,926	100,421	254,773
Oils—						
Cod liver oil.....gal.	207,822	108,504	323,384	181,116	282,894	182,458
Seal oil.....gal.	56,637	30,132	19,092	10,992	11,879	6,739
Whale oil.....gal.	781,188	417,360	424,467	242,627	370,116	163,390
Other fish oil.....gal.	137,609	43,377	385,169	174,656	1,717,013	700,539
Seal skins, undressed.....no.	7,928	44,677	10,001	85,463	7,754	53,908
Other articles of the fisheries.....	-	53,380	-	166,737	-	499,945
<b>Total Fish and Fish Products.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,967,009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,487,517</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,365,454</b>

III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fish Products of Canadian origin exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch).

Countries to which Exported	Alewives		Bait fish	Clams		Codfish					Eels, fresh	Fish offal or refuse	Haddock				Hali-but fresh and frozen
	Fresh	Salted		Canned	Fresh	Boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green-salted (pickled)	Smoked			Canned	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Smoked	
	ewt.	ewt.		ton.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.			ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	
United Kingdom.....	-	-	-	*	-	-	862	37	2	-	440	4,283	-	-	496	8	-
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	-	-	-	-	102	3,055	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	167	1
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	-	-	-	-	2	4,757	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	106	-	19	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	2	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	21	-	-	1	5,069	16	-	-	-	5	-	689	-	18	-	-
Jamaica.....	-	7,213	-	-	-	52,156	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,353	-	7	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	10	-	-	3	34,606	-	90	58	-	-	-	1,579	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	822	-	*	-	4,001	2	-	-	-	-	-	783	-	3	-	-
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	46	102
Hong Kong.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,176	145	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	75	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	100
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	20	-	-	-	-	37,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	829	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-	3
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fish Products of Canadian Origin exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927—con.

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Countries to which Exported	Herrings, Lake	Herrings, Sea					Lobsters		Mackerel		Shell Fish		Pilehards canned
	Fresh and frozen	Canned	Dry-salted	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked	Canned	Fresh	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Oysters, fresh	Other, fresh	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
United Kingdom.....	-	23	-	-	-	20	28,218	-	-	-	75	-	-
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	2,932	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	152	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	154	-	-	34	94	21	-	-	174	2	-	9
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	-	2,157	-	-	397	722	16	2	-	4,437	12	-	163
British Honduras.....	-	188	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	400	-	-	939	701	2	-	-	100	-	-	48
Jamaica.....	-	5,336	5	-	24,475	519	-	-	-	35,676	1	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	2,919	-	-	249	45,965	-	-	-	110	-	-	-
Other.....	-	1,188	-	-	3,616	1,208	2	-	-	1,072	-	-	8
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoag Kong.....	-	26	201,067	170	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	173	-	69	-	2	1	-	-	-	36	-	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	328	-	55	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,703
Fiji.....	-	498	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
New Zealand.....	-	790	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	1,317
Other.....	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	914
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	725	-	-	-	-	851	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	91	319,357	1	195	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	-	1	-	20	33	-	-	-	301	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	9,877	-	-	454	2,925	-	-	-	896	-	-	-
Czecho-Slovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-

FISHERIES STATISTICS



III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products—con.

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fish Products of Canadian Origin exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927—con.

Countries to which Exported	Pollock, hake and cusk					Salmon					Salmon or lake trout, fresh	Smelts, fresh	Sturgeon, fresh	Sword-fish, fresh	Tongues and sounds	Tullibee, fresh	Whale meat, canned or preserved, n.o.p.
	Boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green salted	Smoked	Canned	Dry-salted (chum)	Fresh and frozen	Pickled	Smoked							
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom.....	-	-	-	-	-	127,751	-	14,303	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden.....	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	18,915	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	80	-	-	-	757	-	22	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
British East Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	10,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	-	8,501	-	-	-	1,336	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	519	-	-	-	1,973	-	10	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	-	4,832	-	-	-	2,738	-	2	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	689	-	208	-	2,265	-	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other.....	-	10,421	-	-	-	509	2	-	108	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	-	-	-	-	-	205	113	138	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.....	-	-	-	-	-	105,288	179	202	119	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,890	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	25,705	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,031	-	986	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	4,600	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	17,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	5	-	-	-	376	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



### III. (2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products—concluded

STATEMENT showing Quantities of the Principal Fish and Fish Products of Canadian Origin exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927—concluded

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Countries to which Exported	White fish, fresh	Other fresh water fish	Other sea fish			Cod liver oil	Fish oil, other	Seal oil	Whale oil	Seal skins, undressed
		Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Pickled, salted, smoked or dried	Canned or preserved, n.o.p.					
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	no.
United Kingdom.....	-	-	2,424	7	68	-	11,205	-	29,496	1,786
Irish Free State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British East.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, British West—										
Gambia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	-	-	11	4	-	25	-	-	-	-
British East Indies—										
British India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Honduras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies—										
Barbados.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	-	-	-	16	-	224	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland.....	-	-	5	-	-	1,860	-	-	-	-
Oceania—										
Australia.....	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	127	14	-	-	-	-	-
Czecho-Slovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FISHERIES STATISTICS

Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	322
French Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany.....	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	1	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jugo-Slavia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libecia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,362	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores and Madeira.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roumania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siam.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	124,480	319,188	8,752	1,545	149	280,785	1,304,446	11,879	340,620	5,646	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exports.....	124,480	319,414	11,201	3,004	232	282,894	1,717,013	11,879	370,116	7,754	-
To British Empire.....	-	-	2,442	669	68	2,109	11,205	-	29,496	1,786	-
To Foreign Countries.....	124,480	319,414	8,759	2,335	164	280,785	1,705,808	11,879	340,620	5,968	-

## III. (3) Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties Paid to Vessels and Boats for the year 1926

County	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Average Tonnage	No. of Men	Amount Paid	No. of Boats	No. of Men	Amount Paid	Total Bounty Paid to Vessels and Boats
					\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>									
Kings.....	1	22	22	1	30 00	530	810	5,118 50	5,148 50
Prince.....	4	55	14	8	119 90	500	936	5,986 15	6,106 05
Queens.....	4	48	12	8	102 00	143	303	1,865 00	1,967 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>251 90</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>12,969 65</b>	<b>13,221 55</b>
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>									
Annapolis.....	1	14	14	2	29 00	181	286	1,794 50	1,823 50
Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	-	114	164	1,032 40	1,032 40
Cape Breton.....	29	439	15	118	1,338 00	291	526	3,441 80	4,779 80
Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	26 10	26 10
Digby.....	-	-	-	-	-	344	562	3,507 60	3,507 60
Guysborough.....	59	961	16	276	3,039 50	515	826	5,159 50	8,199 00
Halifax.....	77	1,169	15	324	3,602 50	1,020	1,345	8,580 10	12,182 60
Inverness.....	8	107	13	38	394 00	250	500	3,061 90	3,455 90
Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	37	60	378 60	378 60
Lunenburg.....	153	8,060	52	2,056	23,487 30	497	580	3,755 50	27,242 80
Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	20	26	168 40	168 40
Queens.....	15	262	17	93	964 00	174	275	1,714 70	2,678 70
Richmond.....	9	139	15	34	394 50	341	614	3,784 30	4,178 80
Shelburne.....	18	485	27	145	1,572 50	502	914	5,627 40	7,199 90
Victoria.....	5	73	15	14	179 50	257	373	2,348 60	2,528 10
Yarmouth.....	9	515	57	188	1,935 00	121	280	1,689 70	3,624 70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>12,224</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>36,935 80</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>7,335</b>	<b>46,071 10</b>	<b>83,006 90</b>
<b>New Brunswick—</b>									
Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	-	269	456	2,840 10	2,840 10
Gloucester.....	171	2,786	16	759	8,483 40	277	687	4,167 20	12,650 60
Kent.....	7	76	11	8	136 50	65	119	732 00	868 50
Restigouche.....	3	30	10	9	100 50	1	3	18 50	119 00
St. John.....	-	-	-	-	-	30	38	242 80	242 80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>8,720 40</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>8,000 60</b>	<b>16,721 00</b>
<b>Quebec—</b>									
Bonaventure.....	2	23	11	8	83 00	596	950	6,043 10	6,126 10
Gaspé.....	7	102	14	33	349 50	2,519	5,028	30,864 15	31,213 65
Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	-	751	1,382	8,509 80	8,509 80
Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	106	153	969 10	969 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>432 50</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>46,386 15</b>	<b>46,818 65</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>15,366</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>46,340 60</b>	<b>10,454</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>113,427 50</b>	<b>159,768 10</b>

CANADA  
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE  
SECTION DES PÊCHERIES

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# STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

1926

(En collaboration avec les Services des Pêcheries du  
Gouvernement Fédéral et des Provinces)

Publié par ordre de l'hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Ministre du Commerce



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI  
1927

*Prix, 40 cents*

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## PRÉFACE

Ce rapport est publié en vertu d'une entente établissant la coopération en matière de statistique, intervenue entre le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique et les différents services gouvernementaux ayant juridiction sur les pêcheries canadiennes. Ces services comprennent: la Direction des pêcheries du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, qui exerce sa juridiction sur les pêcheries des provinces maritimes, des provinces des prairies et de la Colombie Britannique; et les Divisions des Pêcheries des provinces d'Ontario et de Québec, qui régissent les pêcheries de leurs provinces respectives, sauf les pêcheries des Iles de la Madeleine, dans Québec, lesquelles sont sous la juridiction de la Direction des pêcheries du Dominion. La Colombie Britannique possède une Division des Pêcheries, mais cet organisme ne s'occupe pas de statistique pour son propre compte.

En vertu de l'arrangement dont il est parlé plus haut, les statistiques du poisson pêché et des produits offerts en vente à l'état frais ou après une préparation sommaire, sont recueillies par les fonctionnaires locaux des services des pêcheries, vérifiées et condensées au ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, puis compilées au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. En ce qui concerne le poisson industriellement préparé et ses sous-produits, des formules similaires à celles en usage dans le recensement des autres branches de production sont envoyées directement par le Bureau aux poissonneries, établissements de salaison, de conserve de poisson, etc., les fonctionnaires des services des pêcheries s'assurant que ces formules sont consciencieusement remplies et promptement retournées. Les fonctionnaires des gouvernements provinciaux voudront bien accepter nos remerciements pour le concours qu'il nous ont prêté.

R. H. COATS,  
*Statisticien du Dominion.*

BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE,  
OTTAWA, 6 septembre 1927.

## LES PÊCHERIES DU CANADA

**Le début des pêcheries.**—*La pêche est l'une des plus anciennes industries du Canada. Les Normands, les Bretons et les Basques pêchaient la morue à Terre-Neuve dès avant la découverte de l'Amérique. Lorsqu'en 1498 le continent nord-américain s'offrit à la vue de Cabot, ce navigateur lui donna le nom de «Bacalaos», nom basque de la morue que ces rudes pêcheurs poursuivaient déjà. Cap-Breton, l'un des plus anciens noms géographiques de l'Amérique, est un autre souvenir des premiers pêcheurs Français, que les Espagnols et les Portugais ne tardèrent pas à suivre. Fernandez de Navarete nous apprend que des pêcheurs de ces trois nationalités fréquentaient le «Grand Banc» en 1502. La pêche se pratiquait au moyen de lignes à main, les pêcheurs se tenant dans des barils fixés à l'extérieur du passavant, pour éviter le contact des lignes avec les flancs du navire; les bateaux de pêche se livraient à leurs opérations tant que durait le beau temps, puis s'en retournaient en France avec leurs prises de 30,000 à 50,000 morues. Les voyages entrepris le long du littoral démontrèrent bientôt que la morue était aussi abondante en vue du rivage que sur les bancs lointains; les équipages s'accoutumèrent alors à jeter l'ancre dans une baie, à construire une hutte sur la grève et à faire dans leurs petites chaloupes des excursions quotidiennes, dont le produit était salé et séché à terre, puis expédié en France à la fin de la saison. Lorsqu'il remonta le Saint-Laurent, en 1534, Jacques Cartier trouva partout les traces du passage de ces «capitaines courageux» et de leurs rivalités, lesquelles s'exerçaient aussi bien dans des rencontres armées que dans la capture du poisson qui les avait attirés si loin de chez eux. Chauvin fonda un établissement de cette sorte à Tadoussac, en 1599. Bientôt après les pêcheurs s'habituaient à passer l'hiver en Amérique et à y construire de véritables villages. La première concession de pêche fut octroyée par le roi de France à de Monts, en 1603. On peut donc considérer la pêche comme la première industrie à laquelle se soient livrés systématiquement les Européens au Canada; depuis ces temps lointains elle n'a jamais cessé de donner sa récolte annuelle, tant à l'Europe qu'à l'Amérique.*

*Le traité d'Utrecht de 1713 attribua Terre-Neuve à la Grande-Bretagne, déposant la France de son droit de pêcher et de faire sécher le poisson sur certaines sections du littoral de cette île, mais la France conserva les pêcheries de Cap-Breton et celles du golfe. La guerre de Sept ans (1756-63) interrompit les opérations de pêche sur une vaste échelle. Lorsqu'elle se termina, la famille Robin, de Jersey, vint au Canada, et au moyen d'acquisitions graduelles, s'empara de toutes les anciennes stations de pêche françaises. Jusqu'à l'arrivée des Loyalistes, les pêcheurs s'étaient occupés exclusivement de la morue. Seules les pêcheries côtières étaient exploitées durant cette phase, y compris celles du littoral du Labrador; ce ne fut qu'en 1873 qu'un navire de pêche en haute mer sortit du port de Lunenburg, qui est maintenant le centre principal de la grande pêche.*

**Lieux de pêche du Canada.**—*Les pêcheries canadiennes sont probablement les plus vastes de l'univers. Sur l'Atlantique, depuis Grand Manan jusqu'au Labrador, le rivage mesure plus de 5,000 milles, à l'exclusion des anses et échan-crures qui le dentellent. La baie de Fundy, avec 8,000 milles carrés, l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent, dix fois plus grand, et d'autres eaux océaniques représentent ensemble environ 200,000 milles carrés, c'est-à-dire plus des quatre cinquièmes des pêcheries du nord de l'Atlantique. De plus, l'on compte sur les bords de l'Atlantique 15,000 milles carrés d'eaux territoriales, sous le contrôle absolu de la Puissance. Mais ces vastes étendues ne représentent qu'une partie des eaux canadiennes. La baie d'Hudson, dont les côtes s'étendent sur une longueur de 6,000 milles, est plus grande que la Méditerranée; sur le Pacifique, le littoral canadien mesure 7,180 milles; ses baies et firds innombrables offrent aux pêcheurs une multitude d'abris très sûrs. Enfin, disséminés sur tout le territoire, s'égrènent une série de lacs qui, tous ensemble, contiennent plus de la moitié des eaux douces du globe, la part du*

Canada dans les grands lacs seulement couvrant plus de 34,000 milles carrés, auxquels viennent s'ajouter le lac Winnipeg (9,457 milles carrés), le lac Manitoba et de nombreux autres non moins vastes.

Mais la qualité des produits des pêcheries canadiennes est encore plus remarquable. Chacun sait que l'excellence de la chair du poisson est en proportion directe de la pureté et de la fraîcheur des eaux qu'il habite. Considérés sous cet angle, la morue, l'églefin, le hareng, le maquereau, l'ablette (poisson blanc) et le saumon du Canada n'ont pas de rivaux dans l'univers. Il est donc évident que les plus magnifiques pêcheries de l'hémisphère occidental, sinon du globe, appartiennent au Canada.

Le bref exposé qui précède démontre qu'il est impossible d'envisager les pêcheries canadiennes sous un unique aspect; embrassant tout un continent, elles offrent nécessairement une grande diversité. Laisant de côté les immenses étendues de la baie d'Hudson et de la région Arctique qui s'étend depuis l'Ungava jusqu'à l'Alaska, lesquelles, outre la baleine, donnent asile à de nombreux autres poissons comestibles, on peut diviser ainsi qu'il suit les pêcheries canadiennes:

1. PÊCHERIES DE L'ATLANTIQUE.—Elles sont les premières en date, et jusqu'en 1918 elles furent les plus importantes par la valeur de leurs produits. On y prend la morue, le flétan, l'églefin, le merlan, le hareng, le maquereau, le homard, l'huître et le phoque. L'estuaire et les eaux intérieures des provinces maritimes et de Québec sont quelquefois considérés distinctement; mais en les réunissant, la liste ci-dessus s'accroîtrait du saumon, de l'aloose, du gasparot, de l'éperlan, du bar, du tacaud, de la truite et du maskinongé. Les opérations de pêche sont communément considérées sous deux aspects distincts, la pêche hauturière ou de haute mer et la pêche côtière. Cette dernière se pratique au moyen de petites embarcations, le plus souvent automobiles, montées par deux ou trois hommes; on y emploie aussi de petits navires, dont l'équipage se compose de quatre à sept hommes. Les engins de pêche le plus fréquemment employés sont les rets à mailles, les lignes à main et les chaluts; d'autre part, on dispose le long du rivage, des filets, des seines et des nasses. La pêche à l'églefin est aussi importante que celle de la morue; pendant le printemps et l'été ce poisson est ouvert et salé mais la meilleure saison est à l'automne, le poisson étant alors vendu frais ou bien fumé, sous le nom de «finnan haddie». La pêche en haute mer se pratique au moyen de navires de 40 à 100 tonnes, portant de douze à vingt hommes, qui pêchent dans des doris au moyen de lignes de fond. Les flotilles fréquentent tour à tour les différents bancs de pêche, tel que le Grand Banc, le Banc Intermédiaire et le Banquereau. Ces navires, construits sur place, restent quelquefois plusieurs mois en mer; les naufrages sont rares, tant est grande l'habileté de leurs équipages. A leur retour, le poisson, qui a été vidé et salé à bord, est débarqué, lavé et séché. Les Antilles sont le principal débouché de ce produit; aucune autre morue ne pourrait supporter le climat tropical aussi bien que celle préparée par les pêcheurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. De grands chalutiers à vapeur, tels que ceux en usage dans la mer du Nord, ont été introduits depuis plusieurs années dans les pêcheries canadiennes du littoral de l'Atlantique; on compte actuellement onze de ces navires appartenant aux ports de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Ils se livrent à la pêche presque toute l'année; leurs prises approvisionnent le commerce du poisson frais.

La pêche au homard est également une industrie caractéristique. En 1870, il n'existait que trois homarderies sur le littoral de l'Atlantique; en 1926 on en comptait 455, occupant environ 6,500 personnes; 30,000,000 de homards, constituent une prise normale. L'un des constants problèmes de cette industrie, c'est d'assurer l'exécution des dispositions prohibant la capture des jeunes homards et des adultes au moment du frai; on croit toutefois avoir mis un frein au déclin de la production. L'huître, qui pullulait autrefois tout le long du rivage, est maintenant moins abondante. La mise en boîte des «sardines», qui sont de jeunes harengs, occupe au Nouveau-Brunswick un rang égal à l'industrie du homard.

Les pêcheurs des provinces maritimes constituent une population industrielle spécialisée. La pêche côtière s'y pratique d'avril à novembre, et même en janvier, dans les districts abrités et, quoique les plus grands navires travaillent pendant

tout l'hiver, plusieurs milliers d'hommes sont disponibles, à certaines moments de l'année, pour d'autres travaux. Les uns cultivent des petites parcelles de terre entourant leurs maisons, les autres travaillent dans les chantiers de bois du Nouveau-Brunswick ou bien dans les charbonnages de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Quelques pêcheurs de Lunenburg et d'ailleurs font du négoce avec les Antilles. Outre l'oisiveté forcée résultant soit du mauvais temps, soit de la fermeture de la pêche, la méthode consistant à rémunérer les pêcheurs au moyen d'une part de la prise tend à les pousser vers des occupations secondaires, surtout dans les mauvaises années.

En vue de remédier aux défauts de cette méthode, une loi de la législature provinciale de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, passée en 1905, permit aux pêcheurs de se syndiquer et organisa dans la province des «stations» affiliées à un organisme central; les pêcheurs syndiqués devaient se réunir annuellement, pour la discussion des problèmes communs, tels que les facilités de transport, l'approvisionnement des cordages, les prix, les méthodes de prise et de préparation du poisson, etc. Plusieurs congrès successifs eurent lieu. Le Nouveau-Brunswick adopta une législation similaire. Mais ce mouvement fut éphémère. Après quelques années d'existence, on vit les syndicats se dissoudre. Actuellement, chacun pêche pour son propre compte, sans se soucier des autres patrons ou compagnies.

2. PÊCHERIES INTÉRIEURES.—Les grands lacs et les eaux tributaires du St-Laurent constituent une seconde grande division des pêcheries canadiennes. L'ablette ou poisson blanc, la truite, la sandre, et le hareng des lacs sont les poissons les plus importants, commercialement parlant, d'Ontario, quoique le brochet, l'esturgeon et quelques autres poissons ne soient pas à dédaigner. Les pêcheries intérieures de Québec n'ont pas une très grande importance. L'histoire de la pêche dans les grands lacs peut se résumer en deux mots; une destruction en masse, suivie d'une lente résurrection, aidée par la pisciculture. Un seul bateau de pêche pouvait autrefois prendre 90,000 ablettes dans sa journée; dans la rivière Détroit, on avait l'habitude de refouler le poisson dans des viviers où on le prenait ou bien où il périssait par centaines de milliers, étant alors utilisé comme engrais. Mais ce système eut tôt fait de dépeupler les eaux et de démoraliser ce commerce. Dans les grands lacs, la saison de pêche dure de six à huit mois; quelques pêcheurs continuent leurs opérations durant l'hiver en creusant des trous dans la glace, mais le plus grand nombre cherche une autre occupation dans l'intermède des saisons. En se dirigeant plus à l'ouest, le lac Winnipeg, le lac Winnipegosis, le lac Manitoba et des lacs plus petits au nord et à l'est de celui-ci, fournissent la plupart des poissons du Manitoba. L'ablette et la sandre sont les principaux d'entre eux, mais le brochet, le tullipi, l'œil d'or et nombre d'autres variétés s'y trouvent à profusion. Dans la Saskatchewan et dans l'Alberta, la pêche pour le commerce est confinée aux régions situées au nord de la rivière Saskatchewan où l'on prend de grandes quantités d'ablettes. Le problème des transports devient particulièrement aigu; quelques-uns des plus grands lacs du continent, les lacs Reindeer, Athabaska, Grand Esclave, Grand Ours et des centaines de lacs plus petits n'ont aucune communication avec les marchés de consommation. Toutefois, les lacs de l'ouest ont joué le même rôle que le Saint-Laurent dans les temps du régime français et que les bancs de morue dans l'histoire de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, en facilitant la colonisation du pays, puisqu'ils offrent un aliment certain aux colons nouvellement arrivés.

3. PÊCHERIES DU PACIFIQUE.—La Colombie Britannique possède des pêcheries d'eau douce presque similaires à celles de la région des prairies; il est douteux que le commerce des fourrures (qui devait être l'agent de liaison entre cette province et le reste du Canada, à travers les Montagnes Rocheuses) ait pu s'établir au commencement de l'histoire de cette province si ces pêcheries n'avaient pas existé. Les pêcheries de la Colombie Britannique sont d'une grande richesse; elles représentent environ les deux cinquièmes de l'industrie poissonnière du Canada et ses produits se consomment jusqu'aux extrémités de la terre; ils sont essentiellement constitués par le saumon, pêché à l'embouchure du fleuve Fraser, de la Skeena, de la Naas et d'autres rivières descendant du versant occidental des montagnes. Chacune

des variétés de ce roi des poissons comestibles (qui, toutefois, n'est pas le vrai saumon) fréquentant les eaux du Pacifique, se trouve sur le littoral de la Colombie Britannique, c'est-à-dire le sockeye ou dos bleu, le saumon de printemps, le saumon argenté, le saumon rose et le saumon bécard. Entre tous ceux-ci, le dos bleu est de beaucoup le plus important, tant en raison de son abondance que de l'excellence de sa chair, dont la belle couleur rougeâtre est tant appréciée des consommateurs de la Grande-Bretagne. Le fleuve Fraser était autrefois la principale source d'approvisionnement de saumon, mais sa production est aujourd'hui dépassée par celle de la rivière Skeena et de ses tributaires septentrionaux; la prise varie considérablement d'année en année. La remontée du saumon commence vers la fin de juillet et atteint son apogée dans les premières semaines d'août; néanmoins, les régions septentrionales ont une saison quelque peu hâtive. Le saumon de printemps ou quinnat est un très gros poisson; ce fut la première espèce qui fut mise en boîte aux Etats-Unis; la migration de ce poisson s'opère au commencement du printemps et se continue jusqu'en juillet. Le saumon argenté est plus petit; comme le dos bleu, il voyage par bandes innombrables, pendant septembre et octobre, dans le fleuve Fraser et un peu plus tôt dans les cours d'eau plus au nord. Le saumon bécard est salé pour l'exportation en Orient. Le saumon rose, lui aussi, suit le dos bleu. Le plus grand nombre des personnes qu'occupe cette pêche sont des Chinois, des Japonais et des Indiens, l'élément Chinois étant prépondérant dans les usines, tandis que les Indiens et les Japonais se consacrent plutôt aux opérations de pêche. Jusqu'à ces dernières années, les autres pêcheries côtières de la Colombie Britannique étaient négligées. Le flétan abonde à hauteur de l'île Vancouver et entre les îles de la Reine Charlotte et le continent; quoique la première tentative d'exploitation industrielle de ce poisson ait avorté, dès 1903 la Colombie Britannique contribuait pour 10,000,000 de livres à la production de 25,000,000 de livres pêchées sur le littoral du Pacifique, au nord de la Californie, chiffre qui a triplé depuis lors. Semblablement, la pêche au hareng ne s'est développée que tout récemment. Signalons aussi la pêche à la baleine, industrie récemment implantée et possédant trois stations, dont une dans l'île Vancouver et deux dans les îles Reine Charlotte, ces deux dernières étant les seules ayant travaillé en 1926. On prend annuellement environ 400 cétacés de différentes sortes: baleines franches, rorquals, dauphins et même, parfois des cachalots. La pêche à la baleine se pratique dans des bateaux rapides armés de canons lance-harpon Svend Foyn, système venu de Norvège. Aucune partie de la baleine ne se perd, l'huile, les fanons et le guano en sont tirés, dans une mesure toujours croissante. Le cabillaud, l'oulachon, l'éperlan, le sprat, l'esturgeon, l'alose et le bar sont également abondants dans les eaux de la Colombie Britannique.

Ajoutons un mot concernant les pêcheries du phoque à fourrure du Pacifique, dont le siège historique était autrefois à Victoria. Cette industrie est à peu près disparue, tant à cause de la raréfaction de ces animaux que par l'effet du traité de 1911. La flottille qui poursuit le phoque à fourrure dans le nord de l'Atlantique a ses quartiers généraux à St-John, Terre-Neuve; toutefois quelques navires canadiens partant d'Halifax, se livrent à ces opérations jusqu'aux îles Falkland.

**Le sport de la pêche.**—Nous n'avons envisagé jusqu'ici les pêcheries qu'au point de vue purement industriel et commercial; mais le sport lui-même comporte un aspect économique, dans un pays où foisonnent des poissons aussi réputés que le saumon de la Restigouche, l'achigan de Québec et des hautes terres d'Ontario et la truite de la Nipigon. Le gouvernement perçoit des revenus fort élevés en louant soit à des clubs, soit à des particuliers, le droit de pêche dans les lacs et les cours d'eau des contrées les moins peuplées; d'autre part, des centaines de guides y trouvent une occupation rémunératrice pendant les mois d'été.

**Le gouvernement et les pêcheries.**—Au début de la Confédération, le gouvernement fédéral administrait directement la marine et les pêcheries du Canada; un ministre du Cabinet exerçait cette juridiction au moyen d'un personnel considérable d'inspecteurs, de surveillants et de gardes-pêche. Pendant l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1927, le gouvernement fédéral a dépensé pour les pêcheries,

\$1,552,345 et les revenus qui en découlent se sont élevés à \$225,379. Des décisions judiciaires intervenues en 1882, 1898, 1913 et 1920 ont sensiblement modifié la juridiction du gouvernement fédéral à l'avantage des provinces. Aujourd'hui, la Puissance exploite directement les pêcheries en eau salée des provinces maritimes et de la Colombie Britannique et les pêcheries d'eau douce des trois provinces des prairies. Les pêcheries intérieures des provinces maritimes et d'Ontario et les pêcheries tant en eau douce qu'en eau salée de la province de Québec sont exploitées par ces provinces respectivement, mais le gouvernement fédéral possède seul le droit de légiférer sur toutes les matières concernant la pêche, dans toutes les parties du pays.

**Conservation.**—Les pêcheries fluviales et lacustres, incontestablement, et les pêcheries maritimes, probablement, si elles étaient abandonnées à elle-mêmes, subiraient la loi économique de l'appauvrissement. Pour combattre cette tendance, le gouvernement canadien dut légiférer, interdisant la pêche en certaines saisons, la pollution des rivières et l'obstruction de leurs cours; il dut aussi spécifier les dimensions des mailles des filets, réglementer les agrès et les opérations de pêche. En outre, il a été créé un système de pisciculture, qui possède aujourd'hui 32 viviers, 6 viviers auxiliaires et 4 bassins à saumon, ayant coûté \$258,000 en 1926, et distribuant plus de 721,000,000 d'œufs, d'alevins et de poissons par année, principalement le saumon de la Colombie Britannique et l'ablette. Ces alevins sont distribués gratuitement et placés dans les eaux qui leur conviennent le mieux.

**Recherches scientifiques.**—Des stations, où l'on procède à des recherches biologiques sur les problèmes aussi nombreux que complexes que présentent les pêcheries, et placées sous la direction de la Commission Biologique du Canada, sont établies à St-Andrews, N.-B., et à Nanaimo, C.B., les universités de Toronto, McGill, Queens', du Manitoba, de la Colombie Britannique et les principales institutions des provinces maritimes détachent à chacune de ces stations, soit des professeurs, soit des spécialistes et techniciens. Parmi les problèmes pratiques que l'on y a abordés citons entre autres: l'histoire naturelle des poissons comestibles, la bactériologie du poisson, soit frais, soit préparé, l'amélioration des méthodes de manipulation et de préparation du poisson, etc. Des mémoires scientifiques et des rapports sont publiés chaque saison.

**Aide directe.**—Quant au surplus, le gouvernement s'est efforcé d'apporter son aide aux pêcheries, lorsqu'il s'est agi de résoudre des cas spéciaux et de surmonter des difficultés particulières. Afin d'encourager la capture de la roussette ou chien de mer, on a exploité pendant quelques années des manufactures ayant pour objet l'utilisation de ce poisson. Pendant quelque temps, un technicien fut chargé de démontrer la méthode écossaise de séchage du hareng, en vue d'améliorer les procédés de manipulation en usage au Canada. Conformément aux dispositions de la loi sur l'inspection du poisson, des instructeurs enseignent depuis plusieurs années à la population côtière les méthodes les plus perfectionnées de préparation du poisson, de fabrication des barils et caques et d'inspection des produits séchés ou fumés. Un bulletin trimestriel traitant des pêcheries maritimes est publié pour le bénéfice du commerce. Finalement, une petite flottille de canonnières armées circule constamment le long des côtes et sur les grands lacs, pourchassant les braconniers et faisant appliquer les règlements.

Pendant la guerre, on s'est efforcé d'augmenter autant que possible la consommation du poisson, afin d'économiser les autres aliments plus facilement exportables chez nos alliés. A cette fin, le gouvernement établit un service de transport du poisson, par grande vitesse, dans des wagons réfrigérateurs sur son réseau, depuis le littoral jusqu'aux grandes villes de l'intérieur; de plus, il s'efforça de stimuler la consommation du poisson au moyen d'une active propagande. Les résultats n'ont pas été négligeables puisqu'aujourd'hui la consommation de poisson au Canada dépasse 22 livres par bouche.\* Le gouvernement s'est aussi préoccupé d'améliorer le service des trains rapides, transportant le poisson depuis la côte de l'Atlantique jusqu'à Montréal et Toronto.

\*On arrive à cette estimation en additionnant le poisson importé au poisson pris au pays, puis en soustrayant la quantité exportée.

**Problèmes internationaux.**—Une région de pêche aussi riche que celle du nord de l'Atlantique ne pouvait manquer d'attirer les pêcheurs d'autres pays et d'anciennes coutumes se transformèrent en droits acquis, dont quelques-uns durent encore, notamment le séchage de leurs prises par les pêcheurs Français sur les rivages de Terre-Neuve. Autrement grave est la question des droits des Etats-Unis dont les pêcheurs, durant la période coloniale, approvisionnaient de poisson la Nouvelle-Angleterre et à qui le traité de Versailles, de 1783, reconnut le droit de pêcher dans les eaux côtières du Canada. La guerre de 1812 leur fit perdre cette prérogative, si bien qu'après 1818, les Etats-Unis n'avaient d'autres droits que ceux de faire escale dans les ports canadiens pour s'y abriter ou s'y approvisionner de bois ou d'eau, ou y réparer leurs embarcations; de pêcher autour des îles de la Madeleine et sur la rive nord du golfe St-Laurent, à l'est de Pointe Jolie; enfin de faire sécher et de préparer leur poisson dans les hautes, baies et anses non habitées de cette partie de la rive nord. L'interprétation des clauses du traité de 1818 souleva maintes querelles, apaisées par le traité de réciprocité (1854-1866). Par ce dernier traité, le poisson canadien et ses sous-produits entraient en franchise aux Etats-Unis et vice versa; de plus, les pêcheurs des Etats-Unis obtenaient le droit de pêche dans les eaux territoriales canadiennes de l'Atlantique, les pêcheurs canadiens étant autorisés à pêcher dans certaines eaux territoriales des Etats-Unis, sur le même littoral, à l'exclusion dans les deux cas, des cours d'eau et de leurs estuaires. Les crustacés, mollusques et coquillages étaient exceptés. Le traité de Washington de 1871 confirma le traité de réciprocité de 1854 en ce qui concerne les pêcheries et pourvut à la nomination d'une commission d'arbitrage devant déterminer le chiffre de l'indemnité à payer par les Etats-Unis à la Grande-Bretagne, en raison des concessions par elle consenties. Cette commission siégea à Halifax en 1877 et y rendit une sentence arbitrale fixant cette indemnité à \$5,500,000, dont \$1,000,000 étaient attribués à Terre-Neuve. Cependant, en 1885, les Etats-Unis dénoncèrent les clauses de ce traité se rapportant à la pêche et cette action fut suivie d'une période de graves désagréments entre les deux pays. Une convention, signée en 1888, porte le nom de «Traité non ratifié de 1888». Les plénipotentiaires qui l'ont négocié étaient tombés d'accord sur les points suivants: les bateaux de pêche des Etats-Unis recevraient annuellement et gratuitement des licences les autorisant à pénétrer dans les ports canadiens, à y acheter des provisions et des agrès, à transborder leurs prises et à embarquer des équipages. C'est ce traité qui donna naissance aux «licences du modus vivendi». Les négociateurs du traité ayant reconnu qu'il ne pouvait être ratifié par les deux gouvernements avant l'ouverture de la saison de pêche, décidèrent comme mesure transitoire et ne devant pas durer plus de deux ans que les bateaux de pêche des Etats-Unis, sur paiement d'un droit de \$1.50 par tonneau, pourraient exiger l'émission d'une licence leur accordant le bénéfice des dispositions ci-dessus énumérées. Le Sénat des Etats-Unis rejeta ce traité; néanmoins, le gouvernement canadien continua à émettre des «licences du modus vivendi» jusqu'en 1918, date à laquelle des arrangements furent faits assurant des privilèges réciproques aux pêcheurs des deux pays dans les ports de leur voisin, mais les effets de cette entente—qui était une mesure spéciale de guerre du gouvernement des Etats-Unis—cessèrent le premier juillet 1921. L'année suivante, on dut recourir de nouveau aux «licences du modus vivendi», mais à la fin de 1923 elles disparurent. Depuis lors, on est revenu aux dispositions du traité de 1818.

Dans les grands lacs également, les problèmes les plus importants, tels que le repeuplement et la disposition du poisson, ont nécessairement un caractère international et se compliquent du nombre des Etats intéressés. Une situation analogue s'est créée en Colombie Britannique, où les industriels de Puget Sound capturent le saumon dos bleu du fleuve Fraser, en quantités beaucoup plus considérables que les pêcheurs du Canada et ce, au moyen de pièges et autres méthodes interdites dans les eaux canadiennes. En 1906, une commission internationale fit le premier pas vers une entente sur cette question vitale; en 1922 une commission parlementaire recommandait la prohibition de la pêche de ce saumon, dans les eaux du Fraser, pendant cinq ans, comme mesure de conservation.

La pêche au flétan, de notre côté du Pacifique, ne peut se faire que par les ports du Canada ou des États-Unis, mais comme elle se pratique principalement en dehors des eaux territoriales, aucun des deux pays ne pouvait la contrôler seul. En même temps, il est de l'intérêt des deux pays de la maintenir florissante et permanente. C'est pourquoi l'étude des moyens à adopter pour la protection de ce poisson a été confiée à la conférence canado-américaine des pêcheries nommée en 1918 par les deux pays pour étudier toutes les questions relatives à la pêche et pendantes entre les deux pays. En 1922, le Canada a proposé que la question du flétan fut étudiée séparément. La suggestion ayant été bien accueillie, il en est résulté le traité du 2 mars 1923 «pour la protection du flétan du Pacifique». En vertu de ce traité, la pêche du flétan est interdite depuis le 16 novembre de chaque année jusqu'au 15 février inclusivement de l'année suivante.

**Primes.**—Une conséquence indirecte mais fort importante du traité de Washington subsiste encore aujourd'hui. Une loi de 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), pour le développement des pêcheries maritimes et l'encouragement à la construction des navires de pêche, a consacré une somme annuelle de \$150,000 représentant l'intérêt sur le montant de la sentence arbitrale d'Halifax, à la distribution de primes aux propriétaires de bateaux de pêche et à leurs équipages. Une autre loi, votée en 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42), éleva ces primes à \$160,000, les détails de leur distribution étant réglés chaque année par arrêté ministériel.

**Industrie moderne.**—L'industrie poissonnière du Canada, telle qu'elle existe actuellement, est le fruit des efforts accomplis pendant les cinquante dernières années. En 1844, la valeur des prises n'était estimée qu'à \$125,000; elle doubla dans la décade suivante, et dès 1860, dépassait \$1,000,000. Dix ans plus tard, elle atteignit \$6,000,000, chiffre plus que doublé en 1878. Dans la dernière décade du siècle elle dépassait \$20,000,000, touchait à trente-quatre millions en 1911 et atteignait presque cinquante-six millions en 1926. Mais son apogée fut atteinte en 1918, année qui dépassa soixante millions. (Ces chiffres représentent la valeur totale de tout le poisson vendu soit frais, soit séché, soit en conserve ou autrement préparé). Pendant ce temps le personnel de cette industrie comprenait 70,000 personnes et le capital qu'elle absorbait atteignait \$50,000,000 en certaines années, quoique dans son ensemble cette industrie n'ait pas progressé aussi rapidement que les autres, au cours de la période de grande prospérité qui régna au Canada après 1896.

Entre tous les poissons, la morue et le saumon se disputèrent longtemps la primauté; si l'on remontait jusqu'aux origines, la morue tiendrait la tête, mais si l'on ne considère que les vingt dernières années, on constate que le saumon a définitivement conquis la première place et même le volume du homard et son prix élevé ont plus d'une fois relégué la morue au troisième rang. Ceci eut pour effet de modifier le rang des provinces entre elles, la Colombie Britannique tenant maintenant la première place, qui appartenait auparavant à la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Le flétan prend la quatrième place parmi nos poissons de commerce.

**Commerce.**—On a déjà vu que la consommation domestique de poisson est relativement minime au Canada et que cette industrie dépend largement des marchés de l'étranger. On peut évaluer approximativement à 60 pour cent des prises annuelles la portion exportée, dont les États-Unis absorbent approximativement un tiers et la Grande-Bretagne un cinquième. Pendant l'exercice financier 1927, les exportations totales se sont élevées à \$36,365,454, dont \$15,545,569 pour les États-Unis et \$5,613,203 pour la Grande-Bretagne. Le plus important des poissons exportés est le saumon en boîte (expédié en Grande-Bretagne et aux autres marchés européens), suivi de près par la morue sèche (expédiée aux Antilles, en Amérique du Sud, etc.). Pour le poisson frais, spécialement l'ablette et le homard, les États-Unis constituent le principal débouché. En définitive, les exportations de poisson du Canada ne le cèdent qu'à celles de la Grande-Bretagne et de la Norvège, mais si l'on y joint les exportations de Terre-Neuve, elles excèdent l'une et l'autre. En 1927, le Canada, a importé pour \$3,257,078 de poisson.

## STATISTIQUES DES PÊCHERIES CANADIENNES, 1926

La valeur totale de la production des pêcheries canadiennes en l'année 1926 a été de \$56,360,633, comparativement à \$47,942,131 en 1925 et \$44,534,235 en 1924. Ces chiffres représentent l'ensemble de la production, c'est-à-dire le poisson soit frais, soit préparé par les pêcheurs ou dans les usines.

Le tableau qui suit indique la quantité et la valeur des principaux poissons dont le commerce s'est élevé à au moins \$100,000 pendant les derniers cinq ans; la dernière colonne indique l'augmentation ou la diminution en 1926 comparativement à 1925.

1. Quantité<sup>1</sup> et valeur<sup>2</sup> des principaux poissons, 1922-1926

Espèces		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Augmentation
							ou diminution en 1926 sur 1925 Aug. + Dimin. -
Saumon.....	qtx \$	1,547,009 13,593,414	1,561,738 12,534,515	2,024,675 13,784,920	1,933,260 15,760,630	2,180,470 19,607,082	+ 247,210 + 3,846,452
Morue.....	qtx \$	2,348,398 5,377,020	1,801,757 4,079,397	1,888,316 5,443,814	2,309,000 6,232,821	2,733,864 6,995,283	+ 424,864 + 762,462
Homard.....	qtx \$	363,925 5,956,450	381,628 6,365,362	272,213 4,169,171	340,838 5,552,977	339,583 5,883,672	- 1,255 + 330,695
Flétan.....	qtx \$	323,902 4,342,526	354,325 6,596,452	359,647 5,878,870	340,007 4,185,391	339,918 4,935,472	- 89 + 750,081
Hareng.....	qtx \$	1,854,050 2,084,197	1,841,062 2,659,804	2,127,432 3,147,123	2,413,973 3,117,841	2,423,457 3,238,919	+ 9,484 + 121,078
Ablette.....	qtx \$	158,781 1,485,567	157,788 1,629,143	167,706 1,747,528	186,648 1,990,108	190,644 2,167,865	+ 3,996 + 177,757
Eglefin.....	qtx \$	307,733 952,533	304,565 1,046,808	337,860 1,013,253	344,388 1,171,555	493,832 1,754,846	+ 152,416 + 583,291
Doré.....	qtx \$	83,149 741,000	103,869 909,471	101,610 1,010,015	86,877 1,056,169	126,086 1,385,856	+ 39,209 + 329,687
Sprat.....	qtx \$	20,342 106,055	19,492 92,036	27,485 82,845	318,973 182,911	969,958 1,256,721	+ 650,985 + 1,073,810
Sardines.....	brl. \$	244,703 769,381	134,561 1,016,810	270,076 1,244,605	158,533 1,017,206	173,166 1,175,268	+ 14,633 + 158,062
Eperlan.....	qtx \$	83,268 934,608	65,254 868,629	90,428 1,154,641	76,795 1,035,504	92,311 1,174,185	+ 15,516 + 138,681
Truite.....	qtx \$	70,806 775,976	68,232 823,767	76,858 990,321	81,292 1,097,728	78,710 1,051,196	- 2,582 - 46,532
Tullipi.....	qtx \$	45,423 153,414	23,785 127,661	42,316 175,268	61,804 293,754	101,525 645,945	+ 39,721 + 355,191
Maquereau.....	qtx \$	251,478 1,500,357	141,749 617,978	215,590 1,021,242	187,661 663,628	115,487 443,155	- 72,174 - 220,473
Brochet.....	qtx \$	39,325 174,233	43,674 197,024	53,995 230,261	54,217 278,369	72,520 407,181	+ 18,303 + 128,812
Clovisse et mactres.....	brl. \$	40,435 190,860	44,040 215,826	60,357 320,241	54,986 290,063	54,230 268,887	- 756 - 21,176
Anguille.....	qtx \$	13,144 93,458	14,367 99,848	15,635 127,255	15,675 146,062	24,466 231,559	+ 8,791 + 85,497
Perche.....	qtx \$	27,194 153,926	31,049 184,240	29,387 185,350	27,532 180,497	30,498 230,155	+ 2,966 + 40,658
Huîtres.....	brl. \$	19,427 144,082	22,949 152,776	28,982 212,408	21,428 185,353	22,255 209,378	+ 827 + 24,025
Espadon.....	qtx \$	11,164 102,789	14,343 155,029	5,575 96,157	4,551 78,209	12,936 207,248	+ 8,385 + 129,039
Merluce et lingue.....	qtx \$	262,660 376,953	93,520 143,578	192,811 316,508	174,136 295,720	151,051 203,502	- 23,085 - 92,218
Sandre.....	qtx \$	63,585 260,699	32,547 179,011	30,601 168,306	34,453 275,624	30,385 182,310	- 4,068 - 93,314

NOTE.—Voir les renvois à la fin du tableau, page suivante.

1. Quantité<sup>1</sup> et valeur<sup>2</sup> des principaux poissons, 1922-1926—fin

Espèces		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Augmentation ou diminution en 1926 sur 1925	
							Aug. +	Dimin. -
Esturgeon.....	qtx	3,687	5,431	7,174	6,243	5,198	-	1,045
	\$	97,776	176,619	248,786	201,227	159,438	-	41,789
Pétoncles.....	brl.	10,781	13,890	10,350	17,718	23,200	+	5,482
	\$	63,803	85,205	70,655	97,751	151,926	+	54,175
Gasparot.....	qtx	55,261	52,699	32,069	57,465	72,237	+	14,772
	\$	110,464	81,417	60,132	104,834	149,619	+	44,785
Merlan.....	qtx	154,693	71,240	54,787	76,396	86,416	+	10,020
	\$	199,994	105,616	107,691	127,415	124,957	-	2,458

<sup>1</sup>Pris et débarqué. <sup>2</sup>Vendu. <sup>3</sup>Comparaison avec les années précédentes impossible parce que le total de 1926 comprend l'huile et la poudre, tandis qu'en 1925 ces deux éléments étaient inclus dans huile et poudre de poisson.

## Opérations de pêche en 1926

La production des pêcheries en 1926 a été beaucoup plus considérable en 1926 qu'en 1925, la valeur marchande du poisson et de ses produits mis sur le marché n'ayant été dépassé que deux fois dans l'histoire de cette industrie, et ce fut pendant la guerre, quand les prix étaient beaucoup plus élevés que maintenant.

La province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse donne une augmentation de plus de deux millions et quart de dollars. Ses pêcheries ont pris beaucoup d'expansion au cours de l'année à la suite d'une plus grande demande domestique et étrangère pour le poisson frais. La prise des mois d'été a augmenté de plus de 50,000,000 livres. Quinze nouveaux vaisseaux ont été construits pour cette industrie au cours de l'année.

Il y a augmentation dans la prise de l'églefin, du merlan, du hareng, de la sardine, du gasparot, de l'éperlan, et du tacaud dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, qui contribue à gonfler le grand total.

Dans la province de l'île du Prince-Edouard, les pêcheries ont diminué en valeur. Il y a eu recul dans la prise de la morue, de l'éperlan et du homard, trois des principales industries de la province.

Dans la province de Québec, la quantité et la valeur ont été à peu près stables. Un léger recul dans la prise de la morue et du maquereau se compense par une avance dans la prise du hareng, du saumon et du homard.

La province d'Ontario donne une baisse dans la valeur générale et une diminution dans la prise de l'ablette, du doré et du brochet.

La province de Manitoba donne une belle augmentation dans la prise de presque tous les poissons. La prise a été plus faible en Saskatchewan, mais en Alberta elle est plus considérable et sa valeur a avancé.

La Colombie Britannique a fait dans l'industrie du saumon des progrès ayant contribué dans une large mesure à une augmentation de près de cinq millions dans la valeur des pêcheries de cette province.

## PÊCHERIES DE LA CÔTE DE L'ATLANTIQUE

*Morue, églefin, lingue et merlan.*—La prise de ces espèces donne 3,425,544 quintaux. C'est une augmentation de 553,213 quintaux sur 1925. Chaque espèce donne une augmentation pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse, mais la morue est à la tête avec 450,000 quintaux. La prise d'églefin et de merlan a été plus considérable pour le Nouveau-Brunswick, mais elle a été plus faible pour les autres poissons. L'île du Prince-Edouard et Québec donnent une diminution de la prise de morue et de lingue. De la prise totale, 439,281 quintaux ont

été consommés frais (y compris les filets frais). C'est une augmentation de 127,923 quintaux sur la quantité de poisson vendu frais l'année précédente; la quantité vendue fumée est de 151,357 quintaux (y compris les filets fumés) comparativement à 103,116 quintaux en 1925.

La flotte de Lunenburg, qui fait la pêche sur les bancs, a débarqué 372,000 quintaux de morue. En 1926, cette flotte se composait de 92 vaisseaux, soit une augmentation de 12 sur l'année précédente. Les prix payés aux pêcheurs ont été sensiblement plus bas qu'en 1925.

Onze chalutiers à vapeur ont fait la pêche au large des ports de la Nouvelle-Ecosse au cours de l'année.

*Maquereau, hareng et sardine.*—La prise de ces espèces a donné 1,531,399 quintaux, comparativement à 1,428,155 quintaux en 1925, soit une augmentation de 103,244 quintaux.

La prise de hareng de la Nouvelle-Ecosse a été de 58,000 quintaux supérieure à celle de l'année précédente. Celle de l'île du Prince-Edouard a été à peu près la même, tandis que dans Québec et le Nouveau-Brunswick, les augmentations respectives ont été de 39,000 et 50,000 quintaux. On a fumé 133,163 quintaux de hareng, ce qui est une augmentation de 43,219 quintaux.

La prise de maquereau n'a donné que 115,487 quintaux, comparativement à 187,661 en 1925. Vu l'état du marché américain qui était surapprovisionné de ce poisson, la demande a été faible et la pêche au maquereau n'a pas été poussée.

On a pris en 1926 173,166 barils de sardines comparativement à 158,533 barils en 1925. Ce poisson était abondant et aurait pu être pris en beaucoup plus grande quantité si la demande, qui vient principalement des sardineries des Etats-Unis, avait été plus forte. Le volume de sardines mises en conserve dans les établissements canadiens est le plus grand dans nos annales.

*Autres poissons de mer.*—Le flétan a donné 24,823 quintaux, soit 3,000 quintaux de plus que l'année précédente; l'espadon, 12,935 quintaux, ce qui est presque le triple de 1925; le tcaud, 20,239 quintaux, et le carrelet, 15,798 quintaux. Dans le cas de ces deux dernières espèces, il y a augmentation sur l'année précédente.

*Crustacés et mollusques.*—La prise de homard a donné 339,583 quintaux, ce qui est une diminution de 1,255 quintaux; la quantité d'huîtres a été de 19,898 barils, comparativement à 19,960 barils en 1925.

La quantité de maîtres et clovises mise sur le marché est de 41,417 barils, ce qui donne une augmentation de 12,958 barils. Les pétoncles donnent aussi une augmentation: 23,200 barils en 1926 comparativement à 17,718 en 1925.

*Poisson frayant dans les rivières.*—La prise de saumon a été de 52,795 quintaux, ce qui est un peu moins que l'année précédente. L'éperlan a donné 90,481 quintaux au lieu de 75,457 quintaux en 1925. De ce total, le Nouveau-Brunswick a contribué 59,400 quintaux, ce qui est, pour cette province, une augmentation de près de 13,000 quintaux.

La prise de gasparot donne aussi une forte avance sur l'année précédente, 71,479 quintaux au lieu de 56,781 quintaux en 1925. La prise a été moins considérable en Nouvelle-Ecosse, mais a été beaucoup plus abondante au Nouveau-Brunswick.

#### PÊCHERIES INTÉRIEURES

La prise de poisson blanc a été de 190,644 quintaux, soit une augmentation de 3,964 quintaux. C'est la plus forte pêche depuis 1919. Le Manitoba donne une augmentation de 16,000 quintaux, provenant en très grande partie du lac Winnipeg, où le poisson blanc est plus abondant que depuis quelques années. Le doré a donné 126,086 quintaux, la sandre 30,385 quintaux et le brochet, 72,520, comparativement à 86,877 quintaux, 34,453 quintaux et 54,217 quintaux, respectivement en 1925. Pour chacune des trois espèces, Ontario

a une diminution, tandis qu'au Manitoba, la prise est à peu près deux fois celle de l'année précédente. Le doré et le brochet ont été moins abondants en Saskatchewan, mais beaucoup plus abondants en Alberta.

L'Ontario a tiré des grands lacs 44,122 quintaux de hareng d'eau douce. C'est une diminution de 1,433 quintaux sur 1925.

Le Manitoba et l'Alberta ont des augmentations substantielles dans leur prise, tandis que la Saskatchewan et l'Ontario ont une diminution.

#### PÊCHERIES DU PACIFIQUE

La valeur des produits poissonniers du Pacifique donne sur l'année précédente une augmentation de près de cinq millions de dollars. Cette augmentation vient en grande partie de la mise en conserve du saumon dont la valeur a avancé de près de quatre millions. La pêche du flétan et du sprat a contribué le reste de l'augmentation, bien que la prise de flétan ait été un peu plus faible que la saison précédente.

*Saumon.*—On a pris 2,125,555 quintaux de saumon, comparativement à 1,873,376 en 1925, soit une augmentation de 252,179 quintaux. Les saumoneries ont mis en conserve 2,065,185 caisses, au lieu de 1,720,622 en 1925. La valeur totale de ce saumon rendu sur le marché a été de \$18,776,762, comparativement à \$14,973,885 l'année précédente, et ce dernier chiffre était déjà de deux millions plus élevé que celui de 1924.

La quantité de saumon mis en conserve cette année constitue un record. C'est le résultat d'une demande croissante pour les variétés d'automne, comme le saumon rose et le bécard. Le nombre de caisses de sockeye a été de 336,996, ce qui est dans la normale. La production des saumoneries de la rivière Fraser a été plus grande que d'ordinaire à la suite de la forte migration de la fin de septembre et du commencement d'octobre. La prise de saumon argenté a été normale tandis que celle des roses a été phénoménale, donnant 772,992 caisses. Il en a été de même pour le bécard qui a donné 701,971 caisses.

*Flétan.*—On a pris 315,095 quintaux de flétan, soit une diminution de 3,145 quintaux sur 1925. Cette diminution vient en plus grande partie des vaisseaux de pêche américains débarquant leur prise au Canada.

*Hareng.*—La prise a été de 1,301,269 quintaux, ce qui donne une diminution de plus de 100,000 quintaux sur l'année précédente. De cette quantité, on a salé à sec 938,647 quintaux, quantité qui ne fut dépassée qu'une seule année, mais encore 144,000 quintaux en arrière du record.

*Sprat.*—La prise de ce poisson, cette année, a plus que triplé celle de l'an dernier, atteignant 969,958 quintaux. La plus grande partie de cette pêche a été absorbée dans la fabrication de l'huile ou de la poudre de poisson. Cette production a donné 7,948 tonnes de poudre et 1,898,721 gallons d'huile. Cette huile est expédiée principalement aux Etats-Unis et en Angleterre, tandis que la poudre est achetée principalement par le Japon.

*Baleine et phoque.*—Deux postes de pêche à la baleine ont été en activité au cours de l'année, se trouvant tous les deux dans les îles Reine Charlotte. Le nombre de baleines prises est de 269.

Le nombre de phoques à fourrure pris par les Indiens en vertu du traité concernant le phoque à fourrure est de 2,824.

Résumé de la production de 1926

Le tableau qui suit donne pour l'ensemble du Canada un relevé de tout le poisson pris et mis sur le marché en 1926. On y trouvera d'abord la quantité et la valeur de la prise de chaque espèce, au navire ou bateau de pêche, puis l'indication de la forme sous laquelle chacune de ces espèces a été livrée à la consommation et la valeur qu'elle avait alors.

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant l'année 1926

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes	
	Quantité	Valeur
		\$
<b>Morue, prise</b> ..... qtx	<b>2,733,864</b>	<b>5,371,156</b>
Mise en vente—		
Fraîche..... qtx	224,905	1,011,665
Filets frais..... qtx	2,043	20,430
En saumure..... qtx	153,205	634,697
En boîte..... caisses	2,935	19,756
Fumé..... qtx	1,175	9,400
Filets fumés..... qtx	75,475	922,452
Séchée..... qtx	626,897	3,958,011
Sans arêtes..... qtx	29,315	286,386
Huile de foie (médicinale)..... gal.	94,383	57,499
Huile de morue..... gal.	201,799	74,987
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	6,995,283
<b>Eglefin, pris</b> ..... qtx	<b>496,802</b>	<b>903,878</b>
Mis en vente—		
Frais..... qtx	226,035	839,338
Filets frais..... qtx	4,002	47,739
En boîte..... caisses	14,734	105,300
Fumé..... qtx	53,477	431,883
Filets fumés..... qtx	16,934	210,221
En saumure..... qtx	8,877	24,944
Séché..... qtx	21,021	95,421
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	1,754,846
<b>Merluche et lingue, prises</b> ..... qtx	<b>151,051</b>	<b>131,970</b>
Mise en vente—		
Fraîches..... qtx	8,011	15,039
En saumure..... qtx	35,871	70,063
Filets fumés..... qtx	4,042	39,686
Séchées..... qtx	18,867	71,223
Sans arêtes..... qtx	1,178	7,491
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	203,502
<b>Merlan, pris</b> ..... qtx	<b>86,416</b>	<b>84,550</b>
Mis en vente—		
Frais..... qtx	13,232	25,603
En saumure..... qtx	11,647	26,188
Filets fumés..... qtx	318	2,862
Sans arêtes..... qtx	44	282
Séché..... qtx	16,432	70,042
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	124,957
<b>Collin, pris</b> ..... qtx	<b>101</b>	<b>404</b>
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	101	637
<b>Flétan, mis en vente</b> ..... qtx	<b>339,918</b>	<b>4,373,683</b>
Mis en vente—		
Frais..... qtx	339,662	4,932,828
Fumé..... qtx	94	1,410
En boîte..... caisses	127	1,234
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	4,935,472
<b>Carrelet, barbue, plie, etc., pris</b> ..... qtx	<b>16,950</b>	<b>33,525</b>
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	16,950	80,870
<b>Rale, prise</b> ..... qtx	<b>17,286</b>	<b>21,455</b>
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	17,286	58,880
<b>Sole, prise</b> ..... qtx	<b>11,961</b>	<b>46,735</b>
Mis en vente, fraîche..... qtx	11,691	74,798

## 2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant l'année 1926—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes		
	Quantité	Valeur	
<b>Hareng, pris</b> .....	qtz	2,370,849	\$ 1,781,221
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtz	133,699	276,056
Sans arêtes.....	qtz	1,022	8,220
En boîte.....	caisses	18,007	82,442
Fumé.....	qtz	139,362	475,781
Salé à sec.....	qtz	938,647	1,331,141
Mariné.....	brl.	40,106	258,670
Utilisé comme boîte.....	brl.	196,250	422,654
Engrais.....	brl.	109,278	77,641
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	2,932,605
<b>Maquereau, pris</b> .....	qtz	115,487	275,218
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtz	57,981	235,448
Fumé.....	qtz	74	888
En boîte.....	caisses	20	250
Salé.....	brl.	19,126	206,569
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	443,155
<b>Sardines, prises</b> .....	brl.	173,166	258,482
Mise en vente—			
En boîte.....	caisses	217,592	980,474
Fraîche et salée.....	brl.	124,199	194,794
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	1,175,268
<b>Sprat, pris</b> .....	qtz	969,958	848,062
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtz	36	357
En boîte.....	caisses	26,731	119,525
Utilisé comme boîte.....	brl.	2,950	7,375
Huile.....	gal.	1,898,721	734,078
Poudre.....	tonnes	7,948	371,365
Engrais.....	tonnes	533	24,021
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	1,256,721
<b>Gasparot, pris</b> .....	qtz	71,479	68,457
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtz	13,119	22,148
Fumé.....	qtz	9,619	52,880
Salé.....	brl.	12,773	71,917
Employé comme boîte.....	qtz	400	400
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	147,345
<b>Bar, pris</b> .....	qtz	522	5,382
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	522	7,346
<b>Perche, prise</b> .....	qtz	927	8,103
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtz	927	9,828
<b>Saumon, pris</b> .....	qtz	2,178,350	9,220,964
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtz	239,134	2,318,696
En boîte.....	caisses	2,066,818	16,367,808
Fumé.....	qtz	917	15,425
Salé à sec.....	qtz	139,858	517,563
Préparé au lait.....	qtz	13,950	293,096
Mariné.....	qtz	2,575	44,118
Utilisé comme boîte.....	qtz	893	2,662
Oufs de.....	qtz	1,533	4,059
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	19,563,427
<b>Alose, prise</b> .....	qtz	5,152	40,564
Mise en vente—			
Fraîche.....	qtz	4,952	50,465
Salée.....	brl.	72	2,469
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	52,934
<b>Eperlan, pris</b> .....	qtz	91,762	722,506
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	91,762	1,163,122
<b>Esturgeon, pris</b> .....	qtz	297	5,412
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	293	5,928
<b>Truite, prise</b> .....	qtz	1,775	24,732
Mise en vente—			
Fraîche.....	qtz	1,762	26,853
En boîte.....	caisses	15	120
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	26,973

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant l'année 1926—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes		
	Quantité	Valeur	
<b>Cabillaud, pris</b> .....	qtx	10,358	\$ 56,637
Mis en vente—			
Frais.....	qtx	3,978	38,959
En saumure.....	qtx	39	500
Fumé.....	qtx	3,151	49,912
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	89,371
<b>Morue rouge, prise</b> .....	qtx	3,891	15,924
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	3,891	26,013
<b>Bonite, prise</b> .....	qtx	1,523	9,113
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	1,523	12,491
<b>Capelan, pris</b> .....	brl.	5,311	7,478
Mis en vente, frais.....	brl.	5,311	7,635
<b>Anguille, prise</b> .....	qtx	1,925	17,242
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtx	1,925	19,393
<b>Roussette, ou chien de mer, pris<sup>1</sup></b> .....	qtx	80,380	23,634
<b>Poulpe, pris</b> .....	qtx	379	2,449
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	379	3,052
<b>Oulachon, pris</b> .....	qtx	405	1,756
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	405	2,086
<b>Encornet, pris</b> .....	brl.	21,933	48,597
Utilisé comme botte.....	brl.	21,933	59,329
<b>Espadon, pris</b> .....	qtx	12,936	146,416
Mise en vente, frais.....	qtx	12,936	207,248
<b>Tacaud, pris</b> .....	qtx	20,239	31,074
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	20,239	66,889
<b>Poissons divers, pris</b> .....	qtx	9,801	30,954
(Non compris les poissons énumérés ailleurs).			
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	9,801	38,008
<b>Clorisses et maîtres, prises</b> .....	brl.	54,230	115,404
Mises en ventes—			
Fraîches.....	brl.	23,736	80,615
En boîte.....	caisses	30,370	188,272
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	268,887
<b>Bucardes, pris</b> .....	qtx	76	341
Mis en vente.....	qtx	76	418
<b>Crabes, pris</b> .....	qtx	8,389	45,855
Mis en vente.....	qtx	9,389	63,295
<b>Homard, pris</b> .....	qtx	339,583	4,155,993
Mis en vente—			
Vivant.....	qtx	91,304	2,106,437
Chair.....	qtx	49	4,410
En boîte.....	caisses	123,519	3,745,187
Foie de.....	caisses	2,251	27,638
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	5,883,672
<b>Huitres, prises</b> .....	brl.	22,255	152,073
Mises en vente, fraîches.....	brl.	22,255	209,378
<b>Pétoncles, pris</b> .....	brl.	23,200	147,828
Mis en vente—			
Ecaillés.....	gal.	45,897	148,241
En boîte.....	caisses	355	3,685
Total, valeur marchande.....		-	151,926
<b>Crevettes, prises</b> .....	qtx	664	9,377
Mises en vente, fraîches.....	qtx	664	13,125
<b>Langues et noues, marinées ou séchées</b> .....	qtx	1,130	13,355
<b>Bigorneau, pris</b> .....	qtx	4,256	8,463
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtx	4,256	12,358
<b>Algue, verte</b> .....	qtx	5,262	5,760
Mise en vente, séchée.....	qtx	1,076	14,540
<b>Phoque à fourrure, pris</b> .....	nomb.	2,824	26,748
Peaux vendues.....	nomb.	2,824	29,550

<sup>1</sup>Sert à la fabrication de l'huile de poisson et des engrais.

## 2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant l'année 1926—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes	
	Quantité	Valeur
<b>Phoque, commun</b> ..... nomb.	3,723	\$ 9,067
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	3,723	13,915
Huile de..... gal.	8,265	3,526
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	17,441
<b>Marsouins, pris</b> ..... nomb.	2	69
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	2	24
Huile..... gal.	140	49
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	73
<b>Baleines, prises</b> ..... nomb.	269	270,127
Mises en vente—		
Os et poudre..... tonnes	340	9,633
Huile de..... gal.	468,206	223,864
Engrais de..... tonnes	666	36,630
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	270,127
<b>Produits divers—</b>		
Huile de poisson..... gal.	295,946	121,396
Colle de poisson..... gal.	13,600	16,320
Peaux et os de poisson..... qtx	13,369	21,310
Entrailles de poisson..... tonnes	6,407	17,577
Engrais de poisson..... tonnes	1,306	45,957
Poudre de poisson..... tonnes	3,300	226,110
Autres produits.....	-	15,358
<b>Valeur totale des pêcheries—</b>		
Valeur des prises.....	-	29,564,778
Valeur marchande.....	-	49,959,585

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures	
	Quantité	Valeur
<b>Gasparot, pris</b> ..... qtx	758	\$ 2,274
Mis en vente—		
Frais..... qtx	356	1,068
Salé..... brl.	134	1,206
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	2,274
<b>Achigan, pris</b> ..... qtx	684	10,729
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	684	10,729
<b>Carpe, prise</b> ..... qtx	12,371	86,962
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	12,371	90,919
<b>Barbotte, prise</b> ..... qtx	6,601	50,209
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	6,601	56,410
<b>Anguille, fraîche</b> ..... qtx	22,541	209,166
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	22,541	212,166
<b>Oeil-d'or, pris</b> ..... qtx	11,685	41,630
Mis en vente—		
Frais..... qtx	4,542	18,683
Fumé..... qtx	3,863	67,108
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	85,791
<b>Hareng, pris</b> ..... qtx	52,608	196,009
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	52,608	306,314
<b>Maskinongé, pris</b> ..... qtx	62	1,296
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	62	1,296
<b>Poisson divers (gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.), pris</b> ..... qtx	70,575	330,365
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	70,575	332,340
<b>Mulet, pris</b> ..... qtx	21,562	29,908
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	21,562	46,365
<b>Perche, prise</b> ..... qtx	29,571	165,552
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	29,571	220,327
<b>Doré, pris</b> ..... qtx	126,086	1,142,874
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	126,086	1,385,856
<b>Sandre, prise</b> ..... qtx	30,385	121,540
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	30,385	182,310

## 2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada, durant l'année 1926—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures	
	Quantité	Valeur
<b>Brochet, pris.</b> .....	qtz	\$ 302,451
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	407,181
<b>Saumon, pris.</b> .....	qtz	40,349
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	43,655
<b>Alose, prise.</b> .....	qtz	16,509
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtz	16,509
<b>Eperlan, pris.</b> .....	qtz	9,063
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	9,063
<b>Esturgeon, pris.</b> .....	qtz	117,323
Mis en vente, frais.....	qtz	142,639
Caviar.....	liv.	10,871
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	153,510
<b>Truite, prise.</b> .....	qtz	852,287
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtz	1,034,223
<b>Tullipi, pris.</b> .....	qtz	498,578
Mis en vente—		
Frais.....	qtz	645,765
Fumé.....	qtz	180
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	645,945
<b>Ablette, prise.</b> .....	qtz	1,537,187
Mise en vente, fraîche.....	qtz	2,107,865
<b>Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—</b>		
Valeur des prises.....	-	5,762,261
Valeur marchande.....	-	7,401,048
<b>Valeur totale de toutes les pêcheries—</b>		
Valeur des prises.....	-	35,327,039
Valeur marchande.....	-	56,360,633

## Moyens de production: Capital, outillage, main-d'œuvre, etc.

## (1) Pêche proprement dite:

*Capital.*—Le capital représenté par les navires, barques, filets, pièges, môles et quais, glaciers, etc., affectés aux opérations de pêche proprement dites était évalué en 1926 à \$29,038,613, comparativement à \$25,732,645 en 1925 et \$23,552,565 en 1924. Le total de 1926 se répartit en \$24,022,374 pour les pêcheries maritimes et \$5,016,239 pour les pêcheries intérieures. (Tableau 3).

*Main-d'œuvre.*—En 1926, 61,371 personnes ont été employées dans les pêcheries, dont 48,768 dans les pêcheries maritimes et 12,603 dans les pêcheries de l'intérieur. Le total de 1925 était de 58,273 et celui de 1924, de 53,914. (Tableau 4).

## (2) Usines poissonnières.—

*Capital.*—Le capital engagé dans les établissements de préparation du poisson, pour la mise en boîte, le fumage, la fabrication de l'huile, de la poudre, etc., était de \$28,868,071 en 1926 comparativement à \$21,139,985 en 1925 et \$20,304,785 en 1924. Ces totaux comprennent la valeur des terrains, bâtiments et machineries, des stocks et approvisionnements en mains ainsi que du fonds de roulement. (Tableau 5).

*Main-d'œuvre.*—Ces établissements ont employé en 1926, 17,408 personnes comparativement à 16,272 en 1925 et 15,536 en 1924. Le total de 1926 se divise en 10,762 hommes et 6,646 femmes. (Tableau 6).

3. Matériel et agrès de pêche. Valeur des vaisseaux et barques de pêche, filets, pièges, quais, etc., employés dans les pêcheries canadiennes en 1924, 1925 et 1926

Nomenclature	Pêcheries maritimes					
	1924		1925		1926	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Chalutiers à vapeur.....	9	690,000	13	895,000	14	990,000
Bateaux de pêche à vapeur.....	11	68,500	11	175,000	8	159,500
Voiliers et embarcations à gazoline.....	1,068	3,959,059	1,243	4,637,685	1,398	6,454,422
Chaloupes (à rames et à voiles).....	14,647	532,788	13,497	561,009	14,138	615,936
Chaloupes à gazoline.....	14,313	4,537,997	15,097	4,896,399	15,622	5,328,186
Pinasses et chalands.....	416	331,700	840	420,268	529	516,783
Rets à mailles, seines, pièges et trappes, filets à éperlan.....	102,458	3,558,246	121,069	4,094,242	125,899	4,507,399
Nasses.....	489	553,670	484	545,725	470	604,750
Chaluts.....	17,190	304,400	18,287	323,851	18,207	300,374
Lignes à main.....	63,522	99,557	60,767	112,704	69,434	120,321
Pièges à crabes.....	5,967	27,795	4,802	18,910	4,215	15,445
Agrès de pêche à pétoncles.....	48	4,360	48	4,360	90	3,420
Établissements d'ostréiculture et aménagement.....	1	20,000	1	26,000	1	26,000
Casiers à homard.....	1,576,928	1,913,063	1,620,958	1,928,454	1,613,974	1,926,793
Môles et quais de pêche.....	2,542	1,023,690	2,472	960,030	2,623	977,820
Congélateurs et glacières.....	637	554,016	641	455,516	567	448,401
Petites poissonneries.....	7,504	1,015,468	7,315	1,001,264	7,331	1,026,824
<b>Valeur totale.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,224,313</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,056,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,022,374</b>

Nomenclature	Pêcheries intérieures					
	1924		1925		1926	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Bateaux à vapeur ou remorqueurs.....	123	894,889	132	994,389	140	1,038,674
Chaloupes à voiles et à rames.....	3,430	163,648	3,912	174,307	3,828	189,616
Chaloupes à gazoline.....	1,302	662,480	1,487	755,462	1,444	778,170
Chalands.....	2	4,000	2	2,000	3	2,500
Rets à maille.....	-	1,215,799	-	1,348,921	-	1,491,831
Seines.....	551	55,288	139	25,508	131	25,018
Filets à enelos.....	1,355	646,255	1,356	677,605	1,322	624,820
Seines à cercle.....	1,812	51,107	1,862	56,704	1,185	34,596
Carrelets sur dévidoirs.....	77	861	57	896	52	605
Lignes.....	1,915	11,618	3,455	56,030	3,033	59,697
Nasses.....	117	29,250	-	-	1,308	83,222
Pièges à anguilles.....	25	100	100	200	25	100
Pièges tournants.....	3	450	3	450	3	450
Harpons.....	126	876	144	1,026	140	990
Môles et quais.....	419	148,580	426	113,612	462	195,698
Congélateurs et glacières.....	878	415,116	878	431,632	945	451,170
Petites poissonneries.....	132	24,935	302	37,426	292	39,083
<b>Valeur totale.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,328,252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,676,168</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,016,239</b>

4. Personnel occupé aux opérations de pêche en 1924, 1925 et 1926

Classification	Pêcheries maritimes			Pêcheries intérieures		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Hommes employés:						
A bord des chalutiers à vapeur.....	179	222	249	-	-	-
A bord des navires.....	5,744	6,008	7,660	740	736	729
A bord des chaloupes.....	37,036	38,379	40,122	6,543	8,055	8,193
A bord des pinasses.....	743	1,093	737	4	4	6
Pêcheurs sans embarcations.....	-	-	-	2,925	3,176	3,675
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,702</b>	<b>46,302</b>	<b>48,768</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>12,603</b>

5. Capital d'exploitation<sup>1</sup> des établissements de préparation et de mise en boîte du poisson, en 1924, 1925 et 1926

Énumération	1924		1925		1926	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Homarderies.....	502	1,735,151	478	1,502,192	455	1,477,374
Saumoneries.....	65	8,460,712	69	9,172,387	79	16,367,870
Crustacés et mollusques.....	17	188,749	15	70,694	19	226,012
Sardinerias et autres conserves de poisson.....	4	1,633,193	5	1,274,825	4	1,253,424
Établissements de fumage, salaison, etc.....	240	6,574,357	263	7,135,917	251	7,438,396
Huilerias.....	8	1,712,623	16	1,983,970	23	2,104,995
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>29,304,785</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>21,139,985</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>28,868,071</b>

<sup>1</sup>Embrasse la valeur des terrains, bâtiments, aménagement, outillage, les matières premières en stock et les fonds de roulement.

## 6. Personnel des établissements de préparation et de mise en boîte du poisson en 1924, 1925 et 1926

Énumération	1924			1925			1926		
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Total	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Total	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
<i>Personnes employées dans les:</i>									
Homarderies.....	3,064	3,598	6,602	2,953	3,634	6,587	2,887	3,614	6,501
Saumoneries.....	3,596	1,843	5,439	3,644	2,410	6,054	4,439	2,355	6,794
Établissements de préparation des mollusques et crustacés.....	90	145	235	56	110	166	82	201	283
Sardinerias et autres conserves de poisson.....	226	198	424	255	226	481	340	142	482
Établissements de fumage, salaison, etc.....	2,400	213	2,613	2,338	295	2,633	2,511	321	2,832
Huilerias.....	219	4	223	345	6	351	503	13	516
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>15,536</b>	<b>9,591</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>16,272</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>17,408</b>

## Usines poissonnières

*Nombre d'établissements.*—En 1926, la préparation industrielle du poisson s'est pratiquée dans 831 établissements, ce qui est une diminution de 15 comparativement à l'année précédente. Le nombre des homarderies a diminué de 23 et celui des fumeries de 12, tandis que celui des saumoneries a augmenté de 10; les établissements mettant les clovisses en conserve ont augmenté de 4 et les huilerias ont augmenté de 7. Bien que le nombre des établissements ait décliné, comparativement à l'année précédente, il y a avance dans le capital engagé, le nombre de personnes employées, et le volume et la valeur de la production. L'industrie de la préparation industrielle du poisson pour la consommation se limite aux pêcheries maritimes des provinces de l'Atlantique, île du Prince Edouard, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouveau Brunswick et Québec, et à la Colombie Britannique. Le tableau 16, page 196, donne le répartition de ces établissements par provinces.

*Personnel et rémunération.*—Cette branche de l'industrie poissonnière a employé en 1926 17,408 personnes se répartissant comme suit: 546 directeurs, gérants ou commis; 11,579 ouvriers et journaliers, et 5,283 ouvriers à contrat ou à la pièce. Les personnes décrites comme travaillant à la pièce sont employées dans les saumoneries de la Colombie Britannique, où une grande partie de leur travail est à forfait, l'entrepreneur engageant et payant directement sa main-d'œuvre et étant lui-même rémunéré par le fabricant selon la quantité de poisson mis en boîte par son équipe. Plus de la moitié du travail des usines poissonnières se fait de cette façon. Le montant versé à tous les employés au cours de l'année est de \$5,622,837 soit une augmentation de \$651,670 sur l'année précédente. De ce total, les administrateurs et commis ont reçu \$733,760

tandis que les ouvriers et salariés ont eu pour leur part \$3,807,533 et les ouvriers à la pièce, \$1,081,544. Le tableau ci-dessous donne les statistiques comparatives des employés et de leurs appointements et salaires des trois dernières années.

### 7. Personnel des usines poissonnières en 1924, 1925 et 1926, et appointements et salaires

Année	Employés		Ouvriers et journaliers		Ouvriers à l'entreprise ou aux pièces		Total, personnel, appointements et salaires	
	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$	nomb.	\$
1924.....	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925.....	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837

*Personnel occupé par mois.*—Mai et juin avec 10,163 et 10,857 employés respectivement sont les deux mois de la plus grande activité dans l'industrie, tandis que janvier, avec 1,553 employés, et février, avec 1,441, sont les mois les moins occupés. Dans les homarderies, mai et juin ont été les mois de la plus grande activité, tandis que dans les saumoneries ce sont juillet et août. Dans les sardineriers et les établissements mettant les clovises en conserve, il n'y a guère de variation de mai à octobre. Le tableau ci-dessous donne le nombre d'employés dans l'industrie pour chaque mois des trois dernières années. Ces statistiques ne couvrent pas les entrepreneurs et ouvriers à la pièce parce qu'il est impossible de recueillir sur eux des données exactes.

### 8. Main-d'œuvre de l'industrie poissonnière<sup>1</sup>—Nombre d'employés sur la liste de paie le 15 de chaque mois, en 1924, 1925 et 1926

Mois	1924			1925			1926		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Janvier.....	1,200	111	1,401	1,345	137	1,482	1,458	95	1,553
Février.....	1,164	97	1,261	1,262	130	1,392	1,322	119	1,441
Mars.....	1,309	233	1,632	1,765	301	2,066	2,086	272	2,358
Avril.....	2,028	840	3,768	3,752	1,558	5,310	4,041	1,078	5,119
Mai.....	5,121	3,311	8,432	5,893	3,809	9,702	6,341	3,822	10,163
Jun.....	5,879	3,505	9,384	6,117	3,685	9,802	6,933	3,924	10,857
Juillet.....	4,240	1,294	5,534	4,220	1,018	5,238	5,848	2,183	8,031
Août.....	3,538	588	4,126	3,853	629	4,482	4,572	759	5,331
Septembre.....	3,472	518	3,990	3,799	620	4,419	4,230	632	4,862
Octobre.....	3,000	433	3,433	3,464	471	3,935	3,855	598	4,493
Novembre.....	2,256	204	2,460	2,620	281	2,901	3,064	281	3,345
Décembre.....	1,563	141	1,704	1,933	143	2,076	2,127	199	2,326

<sup>1</sup>A l'exclusion des ouvriers travaillant à l'entreprise ou aux pièces.

*Combustible employé.*—Le charbon vient en tête avec 33,806 tonnes, valant \$282,032. La gazoline, les distillés de pétrole et le mazout ont aussi été employés jusqu'à concurrence d'une valeur de \$106,894, et le bois, pour une valeur de \$65,687. La valeur totale de tous les combustibles employés a été de \$456,229 au lieu de \$412,038 en 1925.

*Force motrice.*—La force motrice de tous les établissements consiste en 254 machines à vapeur fournissant 4,876 h.p.; 629 moteurs à explosion interne fournissant 3,708 h.p.; 137 moteurs électriques d'une capacité de 1,381 h.p.; et 70 turbines hydrauliques d'une capacité de 1,062 h.p. Des moteurs électriques, 82 étaient mus par de l'énergie achetée et 55 par le courant primaire généré dans l'établissement. Les moteurs à gazoline sont le plus largement employés dans les provinces maritimes et Québec, tandis qu'en Colombie Britannique, les engins à vapeur et les turbines occupent la première place.

*Matières premières.*—La valeur totale du poisson consommé dans les différents produits, et du poisson acheté pour être revendu frais, est de \$16,692,352,

soit une augmentation de \$2,738,416 sur l'année précédente. La valeur des réipients est de \$4,652,025; celle du sel, \$356,267; et celle des différents autres matériaux, de \$333,485, ce qui fait un total, pour toutes les matières premières, de \$22,034,129, comparativement à \$18,680,686 en 1925. La quantité totale de poisson acheté par tous les établissements est de 6,451,285 quintaux, ou 62 p.c. de toute la prise de poisson de mer. Le tableau ci-dessous donne la valeur des matières premières employées en 1926 et chacune des deux années précédentes.

#### 9. Valeur des matières premières de l'industrie poissonnière, 1924, 1925 et 1926

	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$
Poisson.....	11,480,416	13,953,936	16,692,352
Sel.....	401,820	389,054	356,267
Réipients.....	3,801,699	3,878,633	4,652,025
Autres matières premières.....	405,397	459,063	333,485
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,089,332</b>	<b>18,681,686</b>	<b>22,034,129</b>

*Valeur de la production.*—La valeur du poisson absorbé par l'industrie pour subir une préparation ou une transformation quelconque est de \$28,841,944, tandis que la valeur du poisson vendu frais pour consommation immédiate est de \$7,348,820. La valeur totale de la production est de \$36,190,764, soit une augmentation de \$5,809,772, ou 19 p.c. sur l'année précédente. La valeur des produits manufacturés accuse une augmentation de \$4,950,135, ou 21 p.c., tandis que celle du poisson vendu frais pour la consommation a augmenté de \$859,637, ou 13 p.c. Ces valeurs se distribuent de la manière suivante entre les différents genres d'établissement: saumoneries, 48 p.c.; salaisons, fumeries et sécheries, 29 p.c.; homarderies, 13 p.c.; sardineries et autres conserves, 5 p.c.; huileries et autres transformations de la poissonnerie, 4 p.c.; conserves de clovises, 1 p.c. Le tableau ci-dessous montre la valeur de la production de chaque espèce d'établissement pour 1926 et les deux années précédentes.

#### 10. Valeur des produits de l'industrie poissonnière, 1924, 1925 et 1926

Nomenclature	1924		1925		1926	
	Poisson vendu frais	Poisson en boîte ou autrement préparé	Poisson vendu frais	Poisson en boîte ou autrement préparé	Poisson vendu frais	Poisson en boîte ou autrement préparé
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Homarderies.....	873,446	2,954,703	841,064	3,886,346	886,127	4,005,358
Saumoneries.....	128,517	11,078,851	80,245	13,486,605	167,617	17,123,468
Etablissements de conserves de mollusques.....	128	243,748	420	156,599	11,794	222,118
Sardineries.....	117,001	1,081,599	175,958	1,145,175	234,809	1,725,344
Etablissements de fumage, sala- ge, etc.....	5,718,779	4,098,433	5,391,496	4,540,097	6,048,473	4,474,036
Huileries et fabriques d'engrais..	-	542,757	-	696,987	-	1,291,620
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,637,871</b>	<b>20,000,091</b>	<b>6,489,183</b>	<b>23,891,809</b>	<b>7,348,820</b>	<b>28,841,944</b>

*Autres données.*—Pour les fins de la statistique, on a groupé les établissements d'industrie poissonnière selon la forme de leur organisation, la durée de leurs opérations, l'importance de leur personnel et la valeur de leur production. (1) La première classification montre que 415 établissements appartiennent à des particuliers; 149 à des sociétés en nom collectif; 252 à des sociétés en commandite et 15 à des coopératives. Les homarderies sont en plus grande partie exploitées par des particuliers et les saumoneries par des sociétés par actions. (2) La

classification par la durée des opérations montre que 289 établissements ont été en activité moins de 60 jours dans l'année; 285, de 60 à 119 jours; 129, de 120 à 179 jours; 70, de 180 à 239 jours; et 58, 240 jours et plus. Dans le groupe ayant travaillé pendant 240 jours ou plus, on compte 39 établissements de fumage, salage ou séchage; 9 homarderies, 5 huileries, 4 saumoneries, 2 conserveries de clovissees et 1 autre établissement de mise du poisson en boîte. Dans plusieurs conserveries, on fait après la saison le séchage et le fumage du poisson et les retours de 1926 montrent que 12 saumoneries et 11 homarderies ont fumé ou salé du poisson en outre de la mise en boîte. (3) La classification par l'importance du personnel montre que 609 établissements avaient 5 employés ou plus; et que 179 en avaient moins de 5. Les établissements n'ayant pas d'employés étaient au nombre de 43, le travail y étant fait par les propriétaires. Les retours montrent que 97 p.c. des saumoneries, 79 p.c. des homarderies et 55 p.c. des établissements préparant le poisson séché, salé ou fumé ont employé 5 personnes ou plus pendant la saison. (4) La classification selon la valeur de la production, faite en cinq groupes donne 316 établissements avec une production annuelle de moins de \$5,000; 140 avec une production de plus de \$5,000 et de moins de \$10,000; 144 avec une production de \$10,000 à \$20,000; 96 avec une production de \$20,000 mais ne dépassant pas \$50,000; et 135 avec une production de plus de \$50,000. Dans ce dernier groupe se trouvent 73 saumoneries; 37 établissements de fumage, salage et séchage; 14 homarderies; 9 huileries; 6 conserveries de clovissees, et 2 sardineries ou conserveries; 92 p.c. des saumoneries ont une production de \$50,000 ou plus.

### Répartition par provinces

Les tableaux 11-17 qui suivent sont consacrés à la production poissonnière dans les provinces. On y trouve la valeur totale des pêcheries; la quantité de poisson pris et de poisson vendu, pour les espèces principales; la quantité et la valeur de tout le poisson pris et vendu; la valeur totale, par comté ou district, de tout le poisson de mer pris et vendu; le volume du poisson pêché en haute mer; la valeur du matériel de pêche et le nombre du personnel.

#### 11. Valeur des pêcheries, par provinces, de 1922 à 1926, par ordre de leur importance en 1926

Provinces	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Augmentation ou diminution en 1926 sur 1925. (Aug.+, dimin.-)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Colombie Britannique.....	18,849,658	20,795,914	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109	+ 4,952,491
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	10,209,258	8,448,385	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922	+ 2,292,143
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	4,685,660	4,548,535	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478	+ 526,889
Ontario.....	2,858,122	3,159,427	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193	- 284,219
Québec.....	2,089,414	2,100,412	2,283,314	3,044,919	3,110,964	+ 66,045
Manitoba.....	908,816	1,020,595	1,232,563	1,466,939	2,328,803	+ 861,864
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1,612,599	1,754,980	1,201,772	1,598,119	1,358,934	- 239,185
Alberta.....	331,239	438,737	339,107	458,504	749,076	+ 290,572
Saskatchewan.....	245,337	286,643	482,492	494,882	444,298	- 50,594
Territoire du Yukon.....	10,107	11,917	18,773	15,370	17,866	+ 2,496
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,800,210</b>	<b>42,565,545</b>	<b>44,534,235</b>	<b>47,942,131</b>	<b>56,360,633</b>	<b>+ 8,418,502</b>

## 12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce, et leur valeur par provinces, 1922-1926

## Ile du Prince-Edouard

Espèces	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Augmentation ou diminution en 1926 sur 1925. (Aug.+, dimin.-)
Homard..... qtx	87,583	97,456	65,893	78,570	66,298	- 12,272
\$	1,309,982	1,405,906	777,301	1,088,712	926,718	- 161,994
Morue..... qtx	31,493	27,291	41,036	61,483	49,823	- 11,660
\$	54,300	61,395	81,885	150,135	118,380	- 31,755
Eperlan..... qtx	9,442	9,784	14,273	17,595	15,390	- 2,205
\$	86,060	121,233	133,747	142,496	98,670	- 43,826
Hareng..... qtx	39,407	53,313	37,716	64,942	63,930	- 1,012
\$	49,489	76,975	58,664	83,703	89,915	+ 6,212
Huitres..... qtx	5,211	4,035	7,945	5,278	5,161	- 117
\$	46,731	40,350	68,840	52,780	61,898	+ 9,118

## Nouvelle-Ecosse

Morue..... qtx	1,560,271	1,048,943	1,129,801	1,408,238	1,858,944	+ 450,706
\$	3,555,727	2,434,492	3,309,209	3,760,833	4,652,858	+ 892,025
Homard..... qtx	173,706	172,720	115,275	170,698	184,316	+ 13,618
\$	2,913,087	3,081,647	1,904,407	3,014,963	3,386,416	+ 371,453
Eglefin..... qtx	298,593	297,023	320,804	323,718	458,292	+ 134,574
\$	934,138	1,029,787	975,860	1,134,327	1,671,971	+ 537,644
Hareng..... qtx	183,138	165,886	267,413	206,863	264,823	+ 57,960
\$	364,815	295,391	542,658	434,130	547,548	+ 113,418
Flétan..... qtx	29,007	19,197	27,407	20,250	23,725	+ 3,475
\$	409,163	319,199	441,113	282,118	381,720	+ 99,602
Maquereau..... qtx	166,538	79,184	114,662	117,599	67,580	- 50,019
\$	1,129,104	388,051	688,350	445,185	285,961	- 159,224
Saumon..... qtx	8,577	11,217	10,127	8,422	13,428	+ 5,006
\$	154,771	202,090	181,966	157,124	253,272	+ 96,148
Espadon..... qtx	11,164	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	+ 8,385
\$	102,789	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	+ 129,039
Eperlan..... qtx	7,133	7,169	8,186	8,328	10,981	+ 2,653
\$	85,020	120,816	131,523	130,182	165,630	+ 35,448
Pétoncles..... brl.	10,732	11,839	7,504	12,404	19,918	+ 7,514
\$	63,339	72,547	51,793	76,025	138,472	+ 62,447
Merluche et lingue..... qtx	150,009	58,819	119,988	91,027	91,966	- 919
\$	232,269	93,186	203,352	183,465	135,517	- 47,948

## Nouveau-Brunswick

Sardines..... brl.	244,553	134,494	269,643	158,259	171,637	+ 13,378
\$	707,781	1,016,655	1,241,508	1,016,325	1,172,490	+ 156,165
Homard..... qtx	69,554	73,688	68,303	65,894	59,611	- 6,283
\$	1,262,714	1,339,155	1,203,564	1,069,722	1,135,664	+ 65,942
Eperlan..... qtx	62,680	43,210	63,975	46,692	59,400	+ 12,708
\$	713,151	582,203	844,730	718,149	850,913	+ 132,764
Hareng..... qtx	364,419	251,100	333,530	372,710	422,897	+ 50,187
\$	367,699	270,863	367,037	384,354	529,195	+ 143,841
Morue..... qtx	311,712	286,571	259,166	265,544	261,425	- 4,119
\$	714,681	585,314	643,321	512,013	478,770	- 33,243
Saumon..... qtx	16,859	20,682	33,563	30,073	25,131	- 4,942
\$	237,073	250,838	425,800	428,558	408,397	- 20,161
Gasparot..... qtx	39,105	44,010	21,298	34,879	52,875	+ 17,996
\$	81,590	67,911	40,499	65,295	116,727	+ 51,432
Clovisées et mactres..... brl.	21,332	22,645	33,444	19,496	27,278	+ 7,782
\$	90,741	103,923	137,099	88,426	111,362	+ 22,936

## STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

## 12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce, et leur valeur par provinces, 1922-1926—suite

## Nouveau-Brunswick—fin

Espèces	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Augmentation ou diminution en 1926 sur 1925. (Aug. +, dimin. -)
Huitres..... brl.	10,708	14,574	17,201	12,038	12,383	+
§	53,447	67,123	103,040	88,693	92,535	+ 3,842
Eglefin..... qtx	5,425	6,715	16,638	18,186	35,038	+
§	12,240	14,782	37,039	32,546	76,480	+ 43,934
Maquereau..... qtx	23,441	13,455	13,845	16,707	19,088	+
§	121,026	54,054	49,166	63,968	65,188	+ 1,220
Tacaud..... qtx	13,131	10,873	13,375	13,056	17,079	+
§	31,414	31,587	50,209	41,517	61,242	+ 19,725

## Québec

Morue..... qtx	416,732	409,701	417,783	602,099	584,567	-
§	839,435	795,140	1,120,570	1,545,804	1,408,516	- 137,288
Homard..... qts	33,082	37,764	22,742	25,676	29,358	+
§	470,667	538,654	283,899	379,580	434,874	+ 55,294
Hareng..... qtx	188,946	226,426	206,135	286,028	326,416	+
§	149,009	190,462	161,119	246,115	278,795	+ 32,680
Anguille..... qtx	10,020	12,338	11,918	11,816	21,172	+
§	60,118	73,946	86,756	104,463	195,608	+ 91,145
Saumon..... qtx	12,206	14,765	15,080	20,714	15,536	-
§	122,001	137,024	136,725	189,318	159,303	- 30,015
Maquereau..... qtx	53,770	46,211	79,437	47,135	22,765	-
§	213,964	157,864	246,278	131,229	71,353	- 24,370
Carpe..... qtx	-	-	3,224	2,563	4,868	+
§	-	-	25,472	18,216	80,825	+ 42,609
Eperlan..... qtx	3,613	4,055	2,854	3,400	5,259	+
§	27,363	34,677	32,468	37,243	41,811	+ 4,568

## Ontario

Truite..... qtx	65,679	62,553	68,821	73,257	69,127	-
§	719,852	761,322	901,555	1,003,621	933,214	- 70,407
Ablette..... qtx	60,829	65,250	66,918	70,583	64,049	-
§	744,738	854,391	869,934	924,638	864,661	- 6,534
Doré..... qtx	23,849	26,912	29,646	25,677	23,071	-
§	345,808	352,546	400,221	370,774	299,923	- 70,851
Hareng..... qtx	75,618	108,512	125,013	45,555	44,122	-
§	302,406	487,633	625,065	250,554	264,732	+ 14,178
Sandre..... qtx	63,585	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	-
§	260,699	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	- 93,314
Tullipi..... qtx	3,374	3,151	5,004	9,109	11,971	+
§	17,545	20,795	32,526	66,041	125,695	+ 59,654
Perche..... qtx	24,673	27,009	25,158	23,317	20,678	-
§	133,235	159,354	150,948	139,902	124,068	- 15,834
Brochet..... qtx	12,598	11,962	12,933	13,163	12,954	-
§	69,286	61,127	65,958	75,688	97,155	+ 21,467

## Manitoba

Doré..... qtx	54,175	68,096	62,486	48,953	37,251	+
§	355,216	484,982	528,426	562,881	900,608	+ 337,727
Tullipi..... qtx	41,511	18,952	34,363	49,539	35,267	+
§	133,024	98,279	125,258	207,622	501,814	+ 294,192
Ablette..... qtx	36,632	25,491	27,904	38,078	54,122	+
§	267,692	183,459	265,076	361,849	490,625	+ 128,776

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce, et leur valeur par provinces, 1922-1926—fin

Manitoba—fin

Espèces	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Augmentation ou diminution en 1926 sur 1925. (Aug.+, dim.-)
Brochet..... qtx	21,272	24,103	30,314	27,305	43,467	+
\$	70,243	89,734	104,973	110,222	176,425	+
Œil d'or..... qtx	3,865	6,110	6,533	7,205	11,625	+
\$	26,777	43,761	35,495	70,080	85,099	+
Perche..... qtx	483	2,175	2,170	1,667	6,296	+
\$	3,292	11,122	15,677	18,678	71,958	+

Saskatchewan

Poisson blanc..... qtx	21,027	24,607	42,393	44,978	37,667	-
\$	178,519	207,264	363,532	384,700	326,058	-
Truite..... qtx	1,482	1,753	2,839	3,146	3,106	-
\$	13,813	16,999	28,891	30,980	33,433	+
Brochet..... qtx	2,879	3,753	5,393	4,153	4,354	+
\$	20,612	24,307	35,920	28,285	26,606	-
Doré..... qtx	1,711	1,943	3,556	2,896	2,918	+
\$	12,946	15,944	28,576	25,738	25,520	-
Mulet..... qtx	2,106	2,476	2,816	2,785	3,139	+
\$	11,632	13,503	15,069	14,598	14,191	-

Alberta

Ablette..... qtx	39,598	41,649	29,931	32,349	34,132	+
\$	286,338	374,460	241,696	310,665	478,666	+
Doré..... qtx	1,865	3,476	3,921	6,943	10,374	+
\$	10,853	20,639	28,159	52,645	116,175	+
Brochet..... qtx	1,561	2,859	4,311	7,438	9,780	+
\$	5,768	13,680	17,275	42,889	83,559	+
Truite..... qtx	2,310	2,406	3,602	2,746	3,907	+
\$	26,900	22,636	36,102	31,930	46,418	+

Colombie Britannique

Saumon..... qtx	1,509,075	1,514,765	1,965,159	1,873,376	2,125,555	+
\$	13,073,927	11,936,668	13,027,251	14,973,885	18,769,605	+
Flétan..... qtx	293,184	334,667	331,982	318,240	315,095	-
\$	3,918,441	6,271,993	5,427,542	3,891,819	4,543,720	+
Hareng..... qtx	1,002,519	1,035,823	1,157,625	1,437,875	1,301,269	-
\$	850,734	1,338,450	1,392,580	1,717,985	1,528,734	-
Sprat..... qtx	20,342	19,492	26,485	318,973	969,958	+
\$	106,055	92,036	82,881	182,911	1,256,721	+
Morue..... qtx	28,190	29,251	40,530	31,636	39,105	+
\$	212,871	203,056	288,829	264,036	336,759	+
Cloisses et mactres..... brl.	11,974	14,466	20,030	26,527	12,813	-
\$	68,206	87,216	153,472	161,764	105,409	-
Morue noire..... qtx	19,013	16,879	18,183	14,956	10,358	-
\$	119,026	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	-
Crabe..... qtx	8,506	8,373	5,957	6,979	8,389	+
\$	60,765	61,482	40,197	50,605	63,295	+

Territoire du Yukon

Saumon..... qtx	363	275	684	585	656	+
\$	5,452	6,875	11,628	9,945	12,490	+
Truite..... qtx	44	71	115	82	91	+
\$	880	1,788	2,875	2,050	2,548	+
Ablette..... qtx	108	100	150	115	89	-
\$	2,170	2,512	3,750	2,875	2,492	-

Le total de 1926 comprend l'huile et la poudre tandis qu'en 1925 ces deux éléments étaient inclus dans huile et poudre de poisson.

## 13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1926, par provinces

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Québec <sup>1</sup>		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>Morue, prise</b> ..... qtx	49,823	73,513	1,858,944	3,634,923	201,425	330,727	584,567	1,082,605	39,105	249,388
Mise en vente:										
fraîche..... qtx	14,219	42,307	144,242	519,988	24,973	107,195	2,528	6,386	38,943	335,789
filets frais..... qtx	-	-	2,043	20,430	-	-	-	-	-	-
en saumure..... qtx	16,483	68,016	86,736	380,371	19,078	75,605	30,891	110,497	17	205
en boîte..... caisses	-	-	2,835	18,756	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
filets, fumés..... qtx	-	-	75,143	919,479	148	1,488	120	720	64	765
fumé..... qtx	-	-	1,175	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
séchée..... qtx	929	6,293	408,023	2,431,494	45,846	285,930	172,099	1,234,294	-	-
sans arêtes..... qtx	-	-	27,913	272,340	204	2,067	1,198	11,979	-	-
huile de foie de morue médicamenteuse gal.	30	45	86,358	50,527	5,360	4,652	2,635	2,275	-	-
huile de foie de morue gal.	5,730	1,719	79,371	30,073	4,510	1,830	112,188	41,365	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	118,380	-	4,652,858	-	478,770	-	1,408,516	-	336,759
<b>Eglefin, pris</b> ..... qtx	1,472	2,325	458,292	838,710	35,038	60,837	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mise en vente:										
frais..... qtx	1,126	2,565	203,890	775,447	21,019	61,326	-	-	-	-
filets frais..... qtx	-	-	4,002	47,739	-	-	-	-	-	-
en boîte..... caisses	-	-	14,734	105,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
fumé..... qtx	-	-	53,449	431,601	28	282	-	-	-	-
filets fumés..... qtx	-	-	16,934	210,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
en saumure..... qtx	29	116	4,500	16,870	4,348	7,958	-	-	-	-
séché..... qtx	96	384	18,512	84,792	1,747	6,914	666	3,330	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	3,065	-	1,671,971	-	76,480	-	3,330	-	-
<b>Merluche et lingue, prises</b> ..... qtx	13,803	11,825	91,946	91,701	43,818	26,952	1,480	1,480	4	12
Mise en vente:										
fraîches..... qtx	80	120	6,445	9,315	1,482	5,580	-	-	4	24
en saumure..... qtx	6,360	19,281	14,698	29,148	14,813	21,634	-	-	-	-
filets fumés..... qtx	-	-	4,042	39,686	-	-	-	-	-	-
séchés..... qtx	370	1,480	13,724	52,124	4,279	15,643	494	1,976	-	-
sans arêtes..... qtx	-	-	867	5,244	311	2,247	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	20,881	-	135,517	-	45,104	-	1,976	-	24
<b>Merlan, pris</b> ..... qtx	-	-	48,145	52,556	38,271	31,994	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente:										
frais..... qtx	-	-	8,132	22,334	5,100	3,219	-	-	-	-
en saumure..... qtx	-	-	5,627	14,727	6,020	11,441	-	-	-	-
filets fumés..... qtx	-	-	318	2,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
séché..... qtx	-	-	9,253	37,517	7,179	32,525	-	-	-	-
sans arêtes..... qtx	-	-	44	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	-	-	77,772	-	47,185	-	-	-	-
<b>Colin, pris</b> ..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	404
Mise en vente, frais	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	637
<b>Flétan, pris</b> ..... qtx	-	-	23,725	295,620	198	2,676	900	6,519	315,095	4,068,868
Mise en vente:										
frais..... qtx	-	-	23,657	380,486	198	2,843	900	7,189	314,907	4,542,310
fumé..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	1,410
en boîte..... caisses	-	-	127	1,234	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	-	-	381,720	-	2,843	-	7,189	-	4,543,720
<b>Carrelet, barbue, plie, etc., pris</b> ..... qtx	-	-	13,941	26,067	1,857	4,103	-	-	1,152	3,355
Mise en vente, frais	-	-	13,941	68,699	1,857	5,868	-	-	1,152	6,303
<b>Rate, prise</b> ..... qtx	-	-	16,150	18,204	181	263	-	-	955	2,988
Mise en vente, fraîche	-	-	16,150	54,110	181	480	-	-	955	4,290
<b>Sole, prise</b> ..... qtx	-	-	5,173	12,518	-	-	-	-	6,518	34,217
Mise en vente, fraîche	-	-	5,173	29,123	-	-	-	-	6,518	45,675
<b>Hareng, pris</b> ..... qtx	63,930	73,996	264,823	291,060	422,897	260,982	317,930	148,701	1,301,269	1,006,482
Mise en vente:										
frais..... qtx	11,443	23,561	61,055	164,968	47,189	38,231	2,942	4,272	11,070	45,024
sans arêtes..... qtx	-	-	22	220	1,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
en boîte..... caisses	-	-	553	3,900	17,021	76,594	-	-	433	1,948
fumé..... qtx	8	40	19,280	89,180	101,112	281,983	12,763	50,731	6,199	53,847
salé à sec..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938,647	1,331,141
mariné..... brl	666	4,308	27,527	172,197	4,406	25,639	7,787	55,334	80	1,192
utilisé com. boîte	25,336	62,006	45,544	116,141	26,486	51,576	68,525	97,349	30,359	95,582
engrais..... brl	-	-	471	942	49,032	47,172	59,775	29,527	-	-
Total, valeur marchande	-	89,915	-	547,548	-	529,195	-	237,213	-	1,528,734

<sup>1</sup> Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1926, par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Québec <sup>1</sup>		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
<b>Maquereau, pris.....</b> qtx	6,054	15,164	67,580	173,049	19,088	42,277	22,765	44,728	-	-
Mis en vente:										
frais.....	2,572	10,979	31,113	153,091	19,150	64,948	5,146	6,430	-	-
en boîte.....	50	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fumé.....	-	-	74	888	-	-	-	-	-	-
salé.....	1,130	9,424	12,103	131,982	20	240	5,873	64,923	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	20,653	-	285,961	-	65,188	-	71,353	-	-
<b>Sardine, prise.....</b> brl	-	-	1,464	1,464	171,637	256,728	65	290	-	-
Mise en vente:										
en boîte.....	-	-	-	-	217,592	908,474	-	-	-	-
fraîche et salée.....	-	-	1,464	2,368	122,670	192,016	65	410	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	2,368	-	1,172,490	-	410	-	-
<b>Sprat, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	969,958	848,062
Mis en vente:										
frais.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	357
en boîte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,731	119,525
boîte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,950	7,375
huile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898,721	734,078
poudre.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,948	371,365
engrais.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	24,021
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256,721
<b>Gasparot, pris.....</b> qtx	360	480	19,002	17,519	52,117	50,458	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente:										
frais.....	-	-	7,777	12,144	5,342	10,004	-	-	-	-
fumé.....	-	-	631	1,773	8,985	51,107	-	-	-	-
salé.....	120	720	3,321	18,255	9,332	52,942	-	-	-	-
employé c. boîte.....	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	720	-	32,172	-	114,453	-	-	-	-
<b>Bar, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	45	375	426	4,701	-	-	51	306
Mis en vente: frais....	-	-	45	450	426	6,950	-	-	51	306
<b>Perche, prise.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	923	8,091
Mise en vente, fraîche	-	-	-	-	4	24	-	-	923	9,804
<b>Saumon, pris.....</b> qtx	164	3,195	13,428	193,621	24,579	321,685	14,624	139,887	2,125,555	8,562,576
Mis en vente:										
frais.....	164	4,015	12,766	244,070	24,561	394,297	12,341	125,299	189,302	1,551,015
en boîte.....	-	-	623	6,692	25	300	980	10,677	2,065,190	16,350,139
fumé.....	-	-	83	2,510	-	-	-	-	834	12,915
salé à sec.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,868	517,563
préparé au lait.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,950	293,096
mariné.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	5,962	1,584	38,156
œufs de.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,533	4,059
utilisé c. boîte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	2,662
Total, valeur marchande..	-	4,015	-	253,272	-	394,597	-	141,938	-	18,769,605
<b>Alose, prise.....</b> qtx	-	-	556	5,956	4,533	33,896	63	712	-	-
Mise en vente:										
fraîche.....	-	-	436	6,526	4,453	43,227	63	712	-	-
salée.....	-	-	40	1,200	32	1,269	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	7,726	-	44,496	-	712	-	-
<b>Eperlan, pris.....</b> qtx	15,390	87,906	10,981	119,243	59,400	469,399	4,710	30,798	1,281	15,160
Mis en vente, frais....	15,390	98,670	10,981	165,630	59,400	850,913	4,710	32,748	1,281	17,161
<b>Esturgeon, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	6	44	-	-	12	144	275	5,254
Mis en vente, frais....	-	-	6	47	-	-	12	144	275	5,737
<b>Truite, prise.....</b> qtx	111	1,127	1,051	16,991	137	2,040	443	4,244	33	330
Mise en vente:										
fraîche.....	111	1,332	1,051	18,821	137	2,040	430	4,166	33	494
en boîte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	120	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	1,332	-	18,821	-	2,040	-	4,286	-	494

<sup>1</sup> Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

## 13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1926, par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Québec <sup>2</sup>		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
<b>Cabillaud, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,358	56,637
Mis en vente:										
frais.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,978	38,959
en saumure.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	500
fumé.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,151	49,912
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,371
<b>Morue rouge, prise....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,891	15,924
Mis en vente, fraîche. qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,891	26,013
<b>Bonite, prise.....</b> qtx	-	-	1,523	9,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, fraîche. qtx	-	-	1,523	12,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capelan, pris.....</b> brl	157	471	-	-	60	60	5,094	6,947	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.... brl	157	628	-	-	60	60	5,094	6,947	-	-
<b>Anguille, prise.....</b> qtx	192	1,589	1,453	13,299	119	828	161	1,526	-	-
Mis en vente, fraîche. qtx	192	2,162	1,453	14,781	119	894	161	1,556	-	-
<b>Roussette ou chien de mer, pris<sup>1</sup>.....</b> qtx	-	-	2,000	120	-	-	-	-	78,380	23,514
<b>Poulpe, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	2,449
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	3,052
<b>Oulachon, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	1,756
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405	2,086
<b>Encornet, pris.....</b> brl	-	-	16,747	41,643	25	50	5,161	6,904	-	-
Utilisé en boîte..... brl	-	-	16,747	52,375	25	50	5,161	6,904	-	-
<b>Espadon, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	12,936	146,416	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente..... qtx	-	-	12,936	207,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tacaud, pris.....</b> qtx	2,331	4,664	329	233	17,079	25,427	500	750	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	2,331	4,664	329	233	17,079	61,242	500	750	-	-
<b>Poissons divers, pris..</b> qtx	-	-	3,955	5,108	51	51	5,795	25,795	-	-
(à l'exclusion de toutes les espèces ci-dessus mentionnées).										
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	-	-	3,955	12,162	51	51	5,795	25,795	-	-
<b>Clovises et mactres, prises.....</b> brl	867	1,080	8,937	14,952	27,278	42,782	4,335	16,135	12,813	40,455
Mises en vente, fraîches..... brl	101	151	4,963	10,532	10,985	33,778	4,335	16,160	3,352	19,994
en boîte..... caisses	766	4,382	4,006	20,891	16,137	77,584	-	-	9,461	85,415
Total, valeur marchande..	-	4,533	-	31,423	-	111,362	-	16,160	-	105,409
<b>Buccaces, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	76	341	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	-	-	-	-	76	418	-	-	-	-
<b>Crabes, pris.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,389	45,855
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,389	63,295
<b>Homards, pris.....</b> qtx	66,298	610,757	184,316	2,496,006	59,611	797,819	29,358	251,321	-	-
Mis en vente:										
vivant..... qtx	3,153	42,057	71,443	1,611,049	15,861	443,527	847	9,804	-	-
chair de..... qtx	-	-	49	4,410	-	-	-	-	-	-
en boîte..... caisses	29,442	877,955	56,277	1,753,150	24,041	691,522	13,750	422,560	-	-
foie de..... caisses	374	6,706	1,550	17,807	67	615	254	2,510	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	926,718	-	3,386,416	-	1,135,664	-	434,874	-	-
<b>Huitres, prises.....</b> brl	5,161	36,161	2,354	13,571	12,383	68,219	-	-	2,357	34,122
Mises en vente, fraîches ches..... brl	5,161	61,898	2,354	19,199	12,383	92,535	-	-	2,357	35,746
<b>Pétonc'es, pris.....</b> brl	-	-	19,918	134,374	560	1,792	2,722	11,662	-	-
Mis en vente:										
écaillés..... gal.	-	-	39,332	134,787	1,120	1,792	5,445	11,662	-	-
en boîte..... caisses	-	-	335	3,685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	138,472	-	1,792	-	11,662	-	-
<b>Crevettes, prises.....</b> qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	9,377
Mises en vente, fraîches..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	13,125

<sup>1</sup> Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.<sup>2</sup> Utilisé dans la production de l'huile de poisson et comme engrais.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1926, par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Île du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Québec <sup>1</sup>		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$				\$
Langues et noues, mariées et séchées.. qtx	35	700	248	3,250	759	8,885	88	250	-	-
Bigorneaux (ou Littorines), pris..... qtx	-	-	2,847	4,673	1,409	3,790	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	2,847	8,455	1,409	3,903	-	-	-	-
Aigue, verte..... qtx	-	-	76	760	5,136	5,000	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, séchée. qtx	-	-	16	760	1,060	13,780	-	-	-	-
Phoque à fourrure, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	26,748
Peaux vendues..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	29,550
Phoque commun, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,723	9,067	-	-
Mis en vente: peaux..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,723	13,915	-	-
huile..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,265	3,526	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,441	-	-
Marsouins, pris..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	69	-	-
Mis en vente: peaux..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-
huile..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	49	-	-
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-
Baleines, prises..... nomb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	270,127
Mises en vente: fanons et sous-produits..... tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	9,633
huile..... gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468,206	223,864
engrais..... tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	36,630
Total, valeur marchande..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,127
<b>Produits divers:</b>										
Huile de poisson (autre)..... gal.	-	-	37,783	23,720	27,313	9,645	-	-	230,850	88,031
Colle de poisson..... gal.	-	-	13,600	16,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poudre de poisson..... tonnes	-	-	1,554	132,090	-	-	-	-	1,746	94,020
Engrais..... tonnes	-	-	400	20,000	500	11,800	-	-	316	14,157
Peaux et os de poisson. qtx	-	-	12,689	20,460	180	275	500	575	-	-
Entrailles de poisson. tonnes	-	-	6,407	17,577	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autres produits.....	-	-	-	2,725	-	5,476	-	-	-	7,157
<b>Valeur totale, pêcheries maritimes—</b>										
<b>Valeur des prises.....</b>	-	924,253	-	8,669,895	-	2,845,889	-	1,792,284	-	15,332,457
<b>Valeur marchande.....</b>	-	1,358,934	-	12,505,922	-	5,294,548	-	2,483,072	-	27,367,109

Espèces	Pêcheries Intérieures					
	Nouveau-Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Québec <sup>1</sup>		Ontario	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		\$		\$		\$
Gasparot, pris..... qtx	728	2,274	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente: frais..... qtx	356	1,068	-	-	-	-
salé..... qtx	134	1,206	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	2,274	-	-	-	-
Achigan, pris..... qtx	212	3,816	472	6,913	-	-
Mis en vente frais..... qtx	212	3,816	472	6,913	-	-
Carpe, prise..... qtx	-	-	4,868	60,825	7,421	25,973
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	4,868	60,825	7,421	29,684
Barbotte, prise..... qtx	-	-	2,679	26,261	3,291	19,746
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	2,679	26,261	3,291	23,037
Anguille, prise..... qtx	30	114	21,011	194,052	1,500	15,000
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	30	114	21,011	194,052	1,500	18,000
Hareng, pris..... qtx	-	-	8,486	41,582	44,122	154,427
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	8,486	41,582	44,122	264,732

<sup>1</sup>Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes.

## 13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1926, par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures					
	Nouveau-Brunswick <sup>1</sup>		Québec <sup>1</sup>		Ontario	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
Maskinongé, pris..... qtx	-	\$ -	62	\$ 1,296	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	62	1,296	-	-
Poisson divers, pris..... qtx	-	-	33,581	193,563	32,246	128,984
(gade, chabot, ou ananiche, etc.).						
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	33,581	193,563	32,246	128,984
Mulet, pris..... qtx	224	672	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	224	672	-	-	-	-
Perche, prise..... qtx	15	45	1,649	12,879	20,678	82,712
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	15	45	1,649	12,879	20,678	124,068
Doré, pris..... qtx	368	4,416	2,104	39,214	23,071	253,781
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	368	4,416	2,104	39,214	23,071	299,923
Sandre, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	30,385	121,540
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	-	-	30,385	182,310
Brochet, pris..... qtx	-	-	1,965	23,436	12,954	71,247
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	1,965	23,436	12,954	97,155
Saumon, pris..... qtx	552	13,800	912	17,365	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	552	13,800	912	17,365	-	-
Alose, prise..... qtx	720	4,320	1,032	12,189	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	720	4,320	1,032	12,189	-	-
Eperlan, pris..... qtx	-	-	549	9,063	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	549	9,063	-	-
Esturgeon, pris..... qtx	57	1,425	1,996	32,033	1,742	47,034
Mis en vente:						
frais..... qtx	57	1,425	1,996	32,033	1,742	52,260
caviar..... liv.	96	48	-	-	5,294	8,470
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	1,473	-	32,033	-	60,730
Truite, prise..... qtx	-	-	100	1,852	69,127	794,960
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	100	1,852	69,127	933,214
Tullipi, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	11,971	101,753
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	-	-	11,971	125,695
Ablette (poisson blanc), prise..... qtx	-	-	585	5,369	64,049	704,539
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	-	-	585	5,369	64,049	864,661
<b>Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures:</b>						
Valeur des prises.....	-	30,882	-	677,892	-	2,521,696
Valeur marchande.....	-	30,330	-	677,892	-	3,152,193

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
Carpe, prise..... qtx	82	\$ 164	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	82	410	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbotte, prise..... qtx	631	4,202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	631	7,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oëls-d'or, pris..... qtx	11,625	41,030	60	600	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	4,482	17,991	60	692	-	-	-	-
fumé..... qtx	3,863	67,108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	85,099	-	692	-	-	-	-
Poisson divers, pris..... qtx	139	1,316	3,551	4,542	1,046	1,758	12	202
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	139	1,316	3,551	6,313	1,046	1,828	12	336
Mulet, pris..... qtx	13,743	18,250	3,139	8,138	4,456	2,848	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	13,743	28,654	3,139	14,191	4,456	2,848	-	-
Perche, prise..... qtx	6,296	60,970	-	-	933	8,946	-	-
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	6,296	71,958	-	-	933	11,377	-	-
Doré, pris..... qtx	87,251	746,022	2,918	15,337	10,374	84,104	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	87,251	900,608	2,918	25,520	10,374	116,175	-	-
Brochet, pris..... qtx	43,467	132,162	4,354	16,314	9,780	59,292	-	-
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	43,467	176,425	4,354	26,666	9,780	83,559	-	-
Saumon, pris..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	9,184
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	12,490
Esturgeon, pris..... qtx	1,080	35,931	30	900	-	-	-	-
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	1,080	55,721	30	1,200	-	-	-	-
caviar..... liv.	1,523	2,353	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	58,074	-	1,200	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1926, par provinces—fin

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
<b>Truite, prise</b> ..... qtx	604	\$ 4,885	3,106	\$ 20,369	3,907	\$ 28,183	91	\$ 2,038
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	604	6,708	3,106	33,483	3,907	46,418	91	2,548
<b>Tullipi, pris</b> ..... qtx	85,267	382,299	1,890	6,755	2,397	77,771	-	-
Mis en vente:								
frais..... qtx	85,267	501,814	1,890	10,225	2,337	8,031	-	-
fumé..... qtx	-	-	-	-	30	180	-	-
Total, valeur marchande.....	-	884,113	-	10,225	-	8,211	-	-
<b>Ablette (poisson blanc), prise</b> ..... qtx	54,122	317,411	37,667	194,818	34,132	313,057	89	1,993
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	54,122	490,625	37,667	326,058	34,132	478,660	89	2,492
<b>Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures:</b>								
Valeur des prises.....	-	1,744,642	-	267,773	-	505,959	-	13,417
Valeur marchande.....	-	2,328,803	-	444,288	-	749,076	-	17,866

14. Valeur totale, par comtés et districts du poisson de mer pêché et mis en vente en 1926

Comté ou district	Valeur totale du poisson pêché	Valeur totale du poisson et des produits du poisson mis en vente
<b>Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux</b> .....	\$ 924,253	\$ 1,358,934
Kings.....	253,075	452,866
Queens.....	264,306	402,953
Prince.....	406,782	503,115
<b>Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux</b> .....	8,669,895	12,505,922
Richmond.....	171,801	227,420
Cap Breton.....	313,626	505,763
Victoria.....	155,100	216,400
Inverness.....	420,947	872,067
Cumberland.....	113,567	189,991
Colchester.....	14,329	22,144
Pictou.....	200,079	300,459
Antigonish.....	155,544	232,965
Guysborough.....	859,785	1,751,398
Halifax.....	1,039,731	2,039,032
Hants.....	4,833	8,379
Lunenburg.....	2,473,466	2,532,846
Queens.....	246,843	282,330
Shelburne.....	647,665	895,414
Yarmouth.....	895,209	1,194,892
Digby.....	692,616	1,039,850
Annapolis.....	145,341	180,937
Kings.....	19,413	19,631
<b>Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux</b> .....	2,845,889	5,294,548
Charlotte.....	735,638	2,013,555
St. John.....	192,151	279,894
Albert.....	246	246
Westmorland.....	227,631	482,798
Kent.....	345,855	435,782
Northumberland.....	505,073	1,013,001
Gloucester.....	622,261	846,690
Restigouche.....	217,034	222,582
<b>Québec—Totaux</b> .....	1,792,284	2,433,072
Bonaventure.....	205,507	282,011
Gaspé.....	738,004	976,271
Iles de la Madeleine.....	379,149	633,223
Saguenay.....	418,080	485,766
Matane.....	15,260	19,517
Rimouski.....	36,284	36,284
<b>Colombie Britannique—Totaux</b> .....	15,332,457	27,367,109
District I.....	2,965,851	4,242,204
District II.....	8,101,399	16,137,975
District III.....	4,265,207	6,986,930

## 15. Proportions du poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs ou restant en mer plus de deux jours, 1926

Province et comté ou district	Morue			Eglefin			Merluche et lingue		
	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1 Canada—Totaux.....	1,540,133	1,193,731	2,733,864	264,362	232,440	496,802	10,794	140,257	151,051
2 Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux	-	49,823	49,823	-	1,472	1,472	-	13,803	13,803
3 Kings.....	-	5,714	5,714	-	1,164	1,164	-	2,854	2,854
4 Queens.....	-	31,732	31,732	-	308	308	-	1,057	1,057
5 Prince.....	-	12,377	12,377	-	-	-	-	9,892	9,892
6 Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	1,411,770	447,174	1,858,944	262,554	195,738	458,292	9,137	82,809	91,946
7 Richmond.....	-	17,561	17,561	-	15,519	15,519	-	-	-
8 Cap Breton.....	-	43,089	43,089	-	7,186	7,186	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	34,294	34,294	-	22,132	22,132	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	17,460	24,101	41,561	28,568	3,023	31,591	133	2,549	2,682
11 Cumberland.....	-	57	75	-	30	30	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	139	139	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	110	110	-	-	-	-	411	411
14 Antigonish.....	-	1,640	1,640	-	451	451	-	2,100	2,100
15 Guysborough.....	105,656	73,168	178,824	82,302	15,101	97,403	124	804	928
16 Halifax.....	122,042	57,509	179,551	132,119	19,708	151,827	153	31	184
17 Hants.....	-	42	42	-	8	8	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	1,091,574	32,887	1,124,461	7,390	4,089	11,479	1,220	3,545	4,765
19 Queens.....	23,066	13,966	37,032	1,782	4,575	6,357	2,011	956	2,997
20 Shelburne.....	14,140	65,873	80,013	6,210	15,480	21,690	2,330	1,230	3,560
21 Yarmouth.....	37,832	24,569	62,401	4,183	6,625	10,808	3,136	549	3,685
22 Digby.....	-	52,146	52,146	-	77,464	77,464	-	63,503	63,503
23 Annapolis.....	-	5,117	5,117	-	3,897	3,897	-	7,131	7,131
24 Kings.....	-	888	888	-	450	450	-	-	-
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux..	128,181	73,244	201,425	1,808	33,230	35,038	1,657	42,161	43,818
26 Charlotte.....	-	38,395	38,395	-	32,042	32,042	-	33,852	33,852
27 St. John.....	-	2,140	2,140	-	1,000	1,000	-	4,800	4,800
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	5,565	931	6,496	-	-	-	-	2,485	2,485
31 Northumberland.....	3,260	920	4,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	118,235	30,439	148,674	1,498	178	1,676	1,500	994	2,494
33 Restigouche.....	1,121	360	1,481	310	10	320	157	30	187
34 Québec—Totaux.....	150	584,417	584,567	-	2,000	2,000	-	1,480	1,480
35 Bonaventure.....	150	63,470	63,620	-	2,000	2,000	-	1,480	1,480
36 Gaspé.....	-	277,277	277,277	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	38,892	38,892	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	202,078	202,078	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 Matane.....	-	2,450	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux	32	39,073	39,105	-	-	-	-	4	4
42 District I.....	-	21,116	21,116	-	-	-	-	4	4
43 District II.....	32	349	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District III.....	-	17,608	17,608	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. Proportions du poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs ou restant en mer plus de deux jours, 1926—suite

Merlan			Flétan			Carrelet, etc.			Raie			
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	
qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
19,827	66,589	86,416	329,951	9,967	339,918	14,073	2,877	16,950	16,154	1,132	17,286	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
19,827	28,318	48,145	17,014	6,711	23,725	13,625	316	13,941	16,150	-	16,150	6
-	400	400	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	209	209	541	1,860	2,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	226	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1,887	6	1,893	1,031	111	1,142	3,056	-	3,056	1,417	-	1,417	10
-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	260	-	-	14
4,914	2,613	7,527	1,020	487	1,507	-	-	-	61	-	61	15
9,936	1,935	11,871	5,371	1,154	6,525	10,559	50	10,609	14,672	-	14,672	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	17
875	1,800	2,675	4,180	830	5,010	10	-	10	-	-	-	18
370	227	597	1,471	76	1,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
15	1,043	1,058	695	569	1,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1,830	2,406	4,236	2,705	849	3,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	16,423	16,423	-	484	484	-	2	2	-	-	-	22
-	1,087	1,087	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	166	166	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
-	38,271	38,271	-	198	198	-	1,857	1,857	-	181	181	25
-	38,271	38,271	-	140	140	-	1,807	1,807	-	181	181	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	-	-	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	-	-	-	166	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	608	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	312,937	2,158	315,095	448	704	1,152	4	951	955	41
-	-	-	38,567	8	38,575	-	447	447	-	828	828	42
-	-	-	274,370	-	274,370	448	-	448	4	-	4	43
-	-	-	-	2,150	2,150	-	257	257	-	123	123	44

**15. Proportions du poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs ou restant en mer plus de deux jours, 1926—suite**

Province et comté ou district	Sole			Hareng			Maquereau		
	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1 Canada—Totaux.....	6,301	5,390	11,691	3,574	2,367,275	2370,849	1,685	113,802	115,487
2 Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux	-	-	-	-	63,930	63,930	-	6,054	6,054
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	17,846	17,846	-	456	456
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	15,882	15,882	-	2,948	2,948
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	30,202	30,202	-	2,650	2,650
6 Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux.....	5,173	-	5,173	-	264,823	264,823	-	67,580	67,580
7 Richmond.....	-	-	-	-	3,377	3,377	-	11,818	11,818
8 Cap Breton.....	-	-	-	-	6,347	6,347	-	3,104	3,104
9 Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	2,009	2,009	-	2,827	2,827
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	-	23,908	23,908	-	2,724	2,724
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	17,174	17,174	-	58	58
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	254	254	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	705	705	-	262	262
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	9,790	9,790	-	316	316
15 Guysborough.....	4,087	-	4,087	-	20,142	20,142	-	18,877	18,877
16 Halifax.....	1,086	-	1,086	-	20,619	20,619	-	14,821	14,821
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-
18 Lunenburg.....	-	-	-	-	21,995	21,995	-	4,594	4,594
19 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	16,630	16,630	-	2,228	2,228
20 Shelburne.....	-	-	-	-	22,060	22,060	-	305	305
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	36,036	36,036	-	5,538	5,538
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	26,610	26,610	-	-	-
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	31,757	31,757	-	33	33
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	5,110	5,110	-	75	75
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux..	-	-	-	3,574	419,323	422,897	1,685	17,403	19,088
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	227,995	227,995	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	610	610	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	67,540	67,540	-	80	80
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	1,980	31,227	33,207	-	2,176	2,291
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	1,594	10,910	12,504	1,570	-	1,570
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	79,204	79,204	-	14,722	14,722
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	1,835	1,835	-	425	425
34 Québec—Totaux.....	-	-	-	-	317,930	317,930	-	22,765	22,765
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	-	105,405	105,405	-	5,030	5,030
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	78,356	78,356	-	124	124
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	-	-	-	126,620	126,620	-	17,595	17,595
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	2,085	2,085	-	16	16
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	5,064	5,064	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-
41 Colombie Britannique—Totaux	1,128	5,390	6,518	-	1,301,269	1,301,269	-	-	-
42 District I.....	-	4,760	4,760	-	30,468	30,468	-	-	-
43 District II.....	1,128	-	1,128	-	42,211	42,211	-	-	-
44 District III.....	-	630	630	-	1,228,590	1,228,590	-	-	-

15. Proportions du poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs ou restant en mer plus de deux jours, 1926—suite

Saumon			Esturgeon			Cabillaud			Morue rouge			
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	
qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
4,326	2,174,024	2,178,350	2	291	293	5,316	5,042	10,358	576	3,315	3,891	1
-	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	147	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	13,428	13,428	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	410	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	416	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	2,697	2,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	587	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	1,554	1,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	2,048	2,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	3,029	3,029	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	201	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	263	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	10	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	218	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	354	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
4,326	20,253	24,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
570	730	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
3,756	2,223	5,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	4,884	4,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	8,606	8,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
-	14,624	14,624	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	3,465	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	4,126	4,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	6,186	6,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
-	647	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	200	200	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
-	2,125,555	2,125,555	-	275	275	5,316	5,042	10,358	576	3,315	3,891	40
-	334,706	334,706	-	263	263	-	3,776	3,776	-	1,641	1,641	41
-	1,274,526	1,274,629	-	-	-	5,316	-	5,316	576	-	576	42
-	516,220	516,220	-	12	12	-	1,266	1,266	-	1,674	1,674	43
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44

15. Proportions du poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs ou restant en mer plus de deux jours, 1926—suite

Province et comté ou district	Espadon			Poissons divers		
	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx
1 Canada—totaux.....	16	12,920	12,936	3,317	6,484	9,801
2 Ile du Prince-Edouard—totaux.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Queens.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Prince.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	16	12,920	12,936	3,317	638	3,955
7 Richmond.....	-	1,008	1,008	-	-	-
8 Cap Breton.....	-	5,547	5,547	-	-	-
9 Victoria.....	-	39	39	-	-	-
10 Inverness.....	-	-	-	62	-	62
11 Cumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Colchester.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Pictou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Antigonish.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Guysborough.....	-	4,915	4,915	-	-	-
16 Halifax.....	-	1,261	1,261	3,255	-	3,255
17 Hants.....	-	-	-	-	63	63
18 Lunenburg.....	-	39	39	-	-	-
19 Queens.....	-	111	111	-	-	-
20 Shelburne.....	16	-	-	-	-	-
21 Yarmouth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Digby.....	-	-	-	-	500	500
23 Annapolis.....	-	-	-	-	75	75
24 Kings.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Nouveau-Brunswick—totaux.....	-	-	-	-	51	51
26 Charlotte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 St. John.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Albert.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Westmorland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Kent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Northumberland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Gloucester.....	-	-	-	-	51	51
33 Restigouche.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Québec—totaux.....	-	-	-	-	5,795	5,795
35 Bonaventure.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 Gaspé.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 Iles de la Madeleine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Saguenay.....	-	-	-	-	795	795
39 Matane.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 Rimouski.....	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
41 Colombie Britannique—totaux.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 District I.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 District II.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 District III.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. Proportions du poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs ou restant en mer plus de deux jours, 1926—fin

Phoques			Baleines			Total <sup>1</sup>		
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale
nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	qtx	qtx	qtx
416	2,408	2,824	269	-	269	2,220,407	6,335,536	8,555,943 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,246	135,246 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,181	28,181 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,944	51,944 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,121	55,121 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,758,585	1,120,459	2,879,044 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,099	50,099 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	541	67,758	68,299 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,652	62,652 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	53,614	59,119	112,733 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,378	17,378 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722	722 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,075	2,075 13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,111	16,111 14
-	-	-	-	-	-	198,164	138,155	336,319 15
-	-	-	-	-	-	299,195	120,117	419,312 16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	449 17
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,249	69,980	1,175,229 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	28,730	39,032	67,762 19
-	-	-	-	-	-	23,406	106,564	129,970 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	49,686	76,692	126,378 21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,146	237,146 22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,365	49,365 23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,045	7,045 24
-	-	-	-	-	-	141,231	646,172	787,403 25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372,683	372,683 26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,350	12,350 27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2 28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,689	67,689 29
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,230	37,589	45,819 30
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,180	14,053	24,233 31
-	-	-	-	-	-	121,233	130,479	251,712 32
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	11,327	12,915 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	949,923	950,073 34
-	-	-	-	-	-	150	180,961	181,111 35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,049	360,049 36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,107	183,107 37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,768	211,768 38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,176	8,176 39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,862	5,862 40
416	2,408	2,824	269	-	269	320,441	3,483,736	3,804 177 41
-	-	-	-	-	-	38,568	398,016	436,584 42
416	239	655	269	-	269	281,873	1,317,190	1,599,063 43
-	2,169	2,169	-	-	-	-	1,768,530	1,768,530 44

<sup>1</sup> Excepté les phoques à fourrure et les baleines.

## 16. Résumé, par provinces, des capitaux engagés, 1926

Opérations de pêche proprement dites	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
1 Chalutiers à vapeur.....	-	\$ -	11	\$ 810,000
2 Bateaux de pêche à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	-	-	-	-
3 Voiliers et embarcations à gazoline.....	9	7,600	367	1,838,464
4 Chaloupes à voile et à rames.....	468	5,520	4,255	114,537
5 Chaloupes à gazoline.....	1,504	355,830	5,749	1,395,576
6 Pinasses.....	8	2,450	191	147,350
7 Rets, seines, pièges, etc.....	8,385	54,642	52,239	1,112,385
8 Filets à enclos.....	-	-	-	-
9 Seines à cercles.....	-	-	-	-
10 Nasses.....	-	-	85	31,400
11 Chaluts.....	900	18,000	12,359	184,654
12 Lignes à main.....	1,290	2,580	23,125	27,305
13 Casiers à homard.....	363,923	363,923	781,417	1,022,548
14 Pièges à anguille.....	-	-	-	-
15 Agrès de pêche à pétoncles.....	-	-	90	3,420
16 Môles.....	29	67,000	1,695	725,470
17 Congélateurs et glacières.....	6	11,800	318	134,451
18 Petites poissonneries.....	442	16,700	4,306	432,214
19 Valeur totale.....	-	906,045	-	7,979,774

	Ontario		Manitoba	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
20 Chalutiers à vapeur.....	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
21 Bateaux de pêche à vapeur et remorqueurs.....	119	807,800	21	230,874
22 Voiliers et embarcations à gazoline.....	-	-	-	-
23 Chaloupes à voile et à rames.....	1,022	62,251	925	61,760
24 Chaloupes à gazoline.....	1,003	585,945	74	42,550
25 Pinasses.....	-	-	3	2,500
26 Rets, seines, pièges, etc.....	17,027,282	810,858	48,636	444,043
27 Harpons.....	140	990	-	-
28 Chaluts.....	-	-	-	-
29 Filets à enclos.....	1,306	621,320	16	3,500
30 Seines à cercles.....	1,134	33,686	13	150
31 Carrelets sur dévidoirs.....	44	573	8	32
32 Lignes à main.....	1,241	18,139	304	1,070
33 Pièges à crabes.....	-	-	-	-
34 Pièges tournants.....	-	-	-	-
35 Etablissements d'ostréiculture.....	-	-	-	-
36 Môles et quais.....	340	128,105	42	54,793
37 Congélateurs et glacières.....	512	268,070	84	106,730
38 Petites poissonneries.....	-	-	54	22,350
39 Valeur totale.....	-	3,337,737	-	970,352

Etablissements industriels	Ile du Prince-Edouard	
	Nombre	Valeur
40 Homarderies.....	137	\$ 247,775
41 Saumoneries.....	-	-
42 Etablissements de préparation des mollusques.....	3	800
43 Sardines et autres poissonneries.....	-	-
44 Etablissements de fumage, salage et séchage.....	6	12,000
45 Huileries.....	-	-
46 Total.....	146	260,575

<sup>1</sup> Dans Ontario, les rêts à mailles et les seines sont indiquées par verges.

## 17. Résumé, par provinces, du nombre du personnel, 1926

	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	
			Maritimes	Intérieures
47 Hommes employés sur les bateaux, embarcations, etc.....	nombre 2,916	nombre 16,315	nombre 8,589	nombre 435
48 Personnes employées dans les établissements de fumage, salage et séchage.....	1,564	3,876	2,414	-
49 Total.....	4,480	20,191	11,003	435

16. Résumé, par provinces, des capitaux engagés, 1926

New Brunswick						Québec					
Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total, pêcheries		Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total, pêcheries	
Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
304	228,400	-	-	304	228,400	108	46,800	-	-	108	46,800
4,605	90,650	364	4,630	4,969	95,280	1,465	71,105	1,278	44,278	2,743	115,383
2,331	700,260	7	1,725	2,338	701,985	2,607	705,250	188	72,550	2,885	777,800
42	49,983	-	-	42	49,983	7	3,100	-	-	7	3,100
26,954	898,824	746	8,730	27,700	907,554	32,679	518,090	785	74,307	33,464	592,397
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
385	573,350	-	-	385	573,350	-	-	1,308	83,222	1,308	83,222
2,324	31,960	-	-	2,324	31,960	1,425	25,120	-	-	1,425	25,120
10,727	10,016	-	-	10,727	10,016	26,940	28,656	1,461	40,360	28,401	69,016
357,261	411,590	-	-	357,261	411,590	111,373	128,732	-	-	111,373	128,732
-	-	25	100	25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
410	133,400	-	-	410	133,400	478	43,350	-	-	478	43,350
100	244,100	-	-	100	244,100	133	43,950	211	31,440	344	75,390
1,238	453,800	-	-	1,238	453,800	1,314	86,860	165	7,662	1,479	94,522
-	3,926,333	-	15,185	-	3,841,518	-	1,701,013	-	353,819	-	2,054,832

Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique		Yukon	
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$
-	-	-	-	3	180,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	159,500	-	-
-	-	-	-	610	4,333,158	-	-
94	2,945	130	13,315	3,345	334,124	15	437
35	13,700	130	58,870	3,341	2,171,270	7	3,030
-	-	-	-	231	315,900	-	-
3,624	65,336	5,669	111,775	5,642	1,923,458	56	1,800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,199	40,640	-	-
38	760	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	128	-	-	7,352	51,764	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,215	15,445	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	450
32	3,925	48	8,875	1	26,000	-	-
36	4,150	100	40,530	11	8,600	-	-
13	4,750	59	4,220	10	14,100	2	200
-	-	-	-	31	37,250	1	100
-	95,694	-	237,435	-	9,609,209	-	6,017

Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick		Québec		Colombie Britannique	
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
	\$		\$		\$		\$
133	760,512	128	367,550	57	101,531	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	12,587	76	16,355,283
7	-	6	-	-	-	3	6,139,391
2	396,966	2	942,279	-	-	-	-
97	2,858,632	51	-	34	597,586	63	3,761,119
4	98,544	3	217,759	-	-	16	1,997,751
243	4,114,654	199	1,527,594	94	711,704	158	22,253,544

17. Résumé, par provinces, du nombre du personnel, 1926

Québec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Colombie Britannique	Yukon
Maritimes	Intérieures						
nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre
8,786	2,106	4,145	3,809	864	1,212	12,162	32
1,118	-	-	-	-	-	8,436	-
9,904	2,106	4,145	3,809	864	1,212	20,598	32

### Primes

En vertu d'une «Loi pour encourager le développement des pêcheries maritimes et la construction des navires de pêche», une somme de \$160,000 est donnée en primes, chaque année, par le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, aux pêcheurs des provinces maritimes de l'est. Ces primes sont réparties et distribuées sur les bases fixées, de temps à autre, par décrets ministériels.

Pour l'année 1926, ces versements se sont effectués sur les bases suivantes:

Aux propriétaires de navires de pêche, \$1 par tonneau enregistré, avec un maximum de \$80 par navire.

A chaque membre de leur équipage, \$7.50.

Aux propriétaires de barques mesurant au moins 13 pieds de quille, \$1 par embarcation.

A chaque pêcheur montant ces barques, \$5.60.

Le nombre de primes payées en 1926 est de 11,036 au lieu de 9,979 en 1925. Le montant des primes versées en 1926 est de \$159,768.10 et se répartit comme suit:

A 582 navires et leurs équipages.....	\$ 46,340.60
A 10,454 bateaux et ceux qui les montaient.....	\$113,427.50

### Importations et exportations

La valeur du poisson et des produits de la pêche importés au Canada pour la consommation pendant l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1927 est de \$3,257,078, soit une augmentation de \$666,563 sur l'année précédente. La valeur totale des exportations est de \$36,365,454, soit une diminution de \$1,122,063 sur l'année précédente.

### Revue rétrospective

Les cinq tableaux suivant présentent une revue rétrospective de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada dans les années passées. En ce qui concerne la production, les données sont établies par provinces et par années et remontent jusqu'à 1870. Quant au nombre et à la valeur des navires, barques, etc., les chiffres partent de l'année 1880. Enfin, le personnel occupé à cette industrie nous est révélé depuis 1895.

18. Revue rétrospective (a) Valeur totale des pêcheries dans les différentes provinces du Canada, depuis 1870 jusqu'à 1926 inclusivement

Année	He du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie-Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Total pour tout le Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870.....	Inconnu	4,019,425	1,131,433	1,161,551	264,982	Inconnu	Inconnu	6,577,391
1871.....	"	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872.....	"	6,016,835	1,965,459	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873.....	207,595	6,577,085	2,255,662	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,996
1874.....	288,863	6,652,302	2,685,794	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875.....	298,927	5,573,851	2,427,654	1,596,759	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876.....	494,967	6,029,050	1,953,389	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"	11,117,000
1877.....	763,036	5,527,858	2,133,237	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	"	12,005,934
1878.....	840,344	6,131,600	2,305,790	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879.....	1,402,301	5,752,937	2,554,722	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880.....	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881.....	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,904	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882.....	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883.....	1,273,458	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,958,192
1884.....	1,055,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,361	1,333,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885.....	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886.....	1,141,901	8,415,362	4,150,227	1,741,382	1,435,989	1,157,348	186,950	18,679,288
1887.....	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,074,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,830,869	1,092,195	180,677	17,418,508
1889.....	886,430	6,946,722	3,067,039	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,254
1890.....	1,041,109	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,900
1891.....	1,238,733	7,014,300	3,571,050	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	392,969	18,977,874
1892.....	1,179,856	6,940,724	3,203,922	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,169
1893.....	1,133,368	6,407,279	3,746,121	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,656,659
1894.....	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,659,968	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895.....	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,158	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896.....	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,188,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897.....	954,949	8,090,346	3,934,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898.....	1,070,202	7,226,034	3,849,337	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899.....	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900.....	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901.....	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	25,737,153
1902.....	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,076	5,284,824	1,198,437	21,969,433
1903.....	1,099,510	7,841,602	4,186,800	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,748,365	1,478,665	23,101,878
1904.....	1,077,546	7,347,099	4,671,084	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905.....	998,922	8,259,035	4,847,090	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906.....	1,168,939	7,799,160	4,905,225	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,002,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907.....	1,492,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	963,422	25,499,349
1908.....	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909.....	1,197,575	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1900.....	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,507	29,965,433
1911.....	1,196,396	9,367,550	4,886,157	1,868,136	2,205,436	13,677,125	1,467,072	34,667,872
1912.....	1,379,905	7,384,055	4,264,054	1,988,241	2,842,378	14,455,488	1,074,843	33,389,494
1913.....	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	904,458	33,207,748
1914.....	1,261,666	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,137,884	31,264,631
1915.....	933,682	9,166,851	4,737,145	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,860,708
1916.....	1,344,179	10,092,902	5,656,859	2,991,624	2,658,993	14,637,346	1,826,475	39,208,378
1917.....	1,786,310	14,468,319	6,143,088	3,414,378	2,866,419	21,518,595	2,114,935	52,312,044
1918.....	1,148,201	15,143,066	6,298,990	4,577,973	3,175,111	27,282,223	2,634,180	60,259,744
1919.....	1,536,844	15,171,929	4,979,574	4,258,731	3,410,750	25,301,607	1,849,044	56,508,479
1920.....	1,705,723	12,742,659	4,423,745	2,592,382	3,336,412	22,329,161	2,018,257	49,241,339
1921.....	924,529	9,778,623	3,690,726	1,815,284	3,065,042	13,953,670	1,704,061	34,931,935
1922.....	1,612,599	10,209,258	4,685,660	2,089,414	2,858,122	18,849,658	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923.....	1,754,980	8,448,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,227	20,795,914	1,757,892	42,565,545
1924.....	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,557,587	21,257,517	2,072,935	44,534,235
1925.....	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	22,414,618	2,435,695	47,942,131
1926.....	1,358,934	12,505,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	27,367,109	3,540,033	56,360,633

18. Revue rétrospective (b) Nombre et valeur des navires et barques de pêche du Canada, et valeur des agrès de pêche et du matériel de l'industrie poissonnière pour les années 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 et de 1900 à 1926.

Année	Navires		Barques		Valeur des filets et seines	Autre matériel de l'industrie poissonnière (1)	Total du capital
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur			
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	1,181	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,938,582
1885.....	1,177	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1890.....	1,069	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1895.....	1,121	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1900.....	1,212	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901.....	1,231	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902.....	1,296	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903.....	1,343	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904.....	1,316	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,108,584	12,356,942
1905.....	1,384	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906.....	1,439	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,075	14,555,565
1907.....	1,390	2,748,234	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908.....	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,956,420	15,569,854
1909.....	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910.....	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911.....	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912.....	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913.....	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,038
1914.....	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915.....	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916.....	1,965	5,207,724	40,105	4,828,793	4,485,269	14,146,176	28,728,962
1917.....	1,539	6,268,946	42,689	5,770,464	5,347,497	29,756,218	47,143,125
1918.....	1,417	6,790,888	38,726	7,059,638	6,174,967	40,196,370	60,221,863
1919.....	1,373	7,768,160	36,434	7,470,095	6,312,245	33,026,526	54,577,026
1920.....	1,228	8,316,071	30,522	7,859,999	6,697,214	27,532,194	50,405,478
1921.....	1,145	6,326,803	31,747	7,379,606	6,112,142	25,850,926	45,669,477
1922.....	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	28,287,181	47,764,988
1923.....	1,162	6,249,971	32,360	5,813,421	5,656,712	29,952,846	47,672,950
1924.....	1,211	5,612,448	34,110	6,232,613	5,530,556	26,481,733	43,857,350
1925.....	1,399	6,702,074	34,835	6,809,445	6,203,876	27,157,235	46,872,630
1926.....	1,560	8,642,596	35,564	7,431,191	6,684,269	35,148,628	57,905,684

(1) Cela comprend toutes les fabriques de conserves de poisson, les poissonneries et établissements de fumage, les entrepôts frigorifiques, les moles et quais affectés à la pêche, les casiers à homard, pièges à saumon et à crabe, les masses, chaluts et autres agrès de pêche, à l'exception des "navires", des "barques" et des "filets et seines".

## 18. Revue rétrospective (c) Nombre de personnes employées dans l'industrie poissonnière en 1895 et depuis 1900 jusqu'à 1926

Année	Nombre de personnes employées dans les fabriques et poissonneries	Nombre de pêcheurs sur navires	Nombre de pêcheurs en barques	Nombre de pêcheurs sans bateau <sup>1</sup>	Nombre total de pêcheurs	Nombre total des personnes employées dans l'industrie poissonnière
1895	13,030	9,804	61,530	-	71,334	84,364
1900	18,205	9,205	71,859	-	81,064	99,269
1901	15,315	9,148	69,142	-	78,290	93,605
1902	13,563	9,123	68,678	-	77,801	91,364
1903	14,018	9,304	69,830	-	79,134	93,152
1904	13,981	9,236	68,109	-	77,345	91,326
1905	14,037	9,366	73,505	-	82,871	96,908
1906	12,317	8,458	67,646	-	76,104	89,021
1907	11,442	8,089	63,165	-	71,254	82,696
1908	13,753	8,550	62,520	-	71,070	84,823
1909	21,694	7,931	60,732	-	68,663	90,357
1910	24,978	8,521	60,089	-	68,610	93,588
1911	25,206	9,056	56,870	-	65,926	91,132
1912	23,327	9,076	56,005	-	65,081	88,408
1913	26,893	10,525	61,251	-	71,776	98,669
1914	24,559	9,440	60,554	-	69,994	94,513
1915	27,320	9,541	65,321	-	74,862	102,182
1916	25,680	9,192	60,432	-	69,624	95,304
1917	22,732	8,946	62,700	744	72,390	95,122
1918	18,554	8,668	58,110	1,738	68,516	87,070
1919	18,356	8,908	56,280	2,616	67,804	86,160
1920	18,499	7,918	47,418	1,861	57,197	75,696
1921	14,104	6,899	46,580	1,751	55,230	69,334
1922	16,577	7,503	48,480	1,897	57,880	74,457
1923	15,447	6,694	44,482	2,341	53,517	68,964
1924	15,536	6,663	44,326	2,925	53,914	69,450
1925	16,272	7,566	47,531	3,176	58,273	74,545
1926	17,408	8,638	49,058	3,675	61,371	78,779

<sup>1</sup> Non classifié séparément, antérieurement à 1917.

## 18. (d) Capital engagé dans l'industrie de la pêche, par provinces, 1880-1926

Année	Île du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	Inexistant	3,938,582
1885.....	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	378,274	809,805	"	6,697,459
1890.....	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	"	7,372,641
1895.....	470,639	3,139,968	1,710,347	804,703	831,505	2,035,435	"	9,253,848
1900.....	422,120	3,278,623	2,361,037	830,869	789,042	2,987,104	"	10,990,125
1901.....	425,539	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	750,921	3,360,082	"	11,491,300
1902.....	395,648	3,485,489	1,943,654	1,014,168	816,392	3,160,683	"	11,305,959
1903.....	464,792	3,937,428	2,005,391	1,124,848	846,368	3,256,102	"	12,241,454
1904.....	444,868	4,016,661	2,118,377	1,243,095	931,097	2,935,416	"	12,356,942
1905.....	417,951	4,361,897	2,182,059	1,138,875	960,700	3,158,145	"	12,880,897
1906.....	460,694	4,529,301	2,171,083	1,207,515	942,910	4,591,560	"	14,555,565
1907.....	488,905	4,469,011	2,332,455	1,134,315	1,009,403	4,767,863	"	14,286,592
1908.....	547,714	5,052,148	2,365,563	1,101,746	1,125,884	4,898,854	"	15,509,354
1909.....	568,828	5,014,909	2,346,467	1,097,767	1,147,075	6,823,852	"	17,357,932
1910.....	601,753	5,334,053	2,576,795	1,031,813	1,165,229	7,830,976	"	19,019,870
1911.....	641,731	5,645,276	2,894,795	1,215,532	1,170,365	8,003,000	"	20,932,904
1912.....	851,070	6,521,590	3,508,899	1,440,114	1,808,404	9,941,049	"	24,388,459
1913.....	948,667	7,110,210	3,600,547	1,445,871	1,506,581	12,489,613	"	27,464,033
1914.....	1,030,464	7,868,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	8,829,740	"	394,739
1915.....	1,024,268	7,999,112	3,958,714	1,464,373	1,860,732	9,141,915	"	24,733,162
1916.....	1,178,148	8,661,643	4,487,601	1,479,593	1,860,732	9,141,915	"	25,855,575
1917.....	1,770,949	11,702,311	5,735,071	3,283,218	2,331,182	21,606,345	"	28,728,962
1918.....	1,529,184	13,084,412	6,960,327	4,469,164	2,694,102	30,478,437	"	62,221,863
1919.....	1,528,541	13,971,628	5,873,652	3,767,293	3,039,682	25,373,497	"	54,577,026
1920.....	1,309,179	13,347,270	4,931,856	3,246,442	3,269,971	23,290,359	"	50,405,478
1921.....	970,798	12,265,465	4,436,076	2,735,617	3,151,715	21,135,723	"	45,660,477
1922.....	1,161,325	12,860,960	4,014,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,969	"	47,764,668
1923.....	1,278,481	12,183,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	"	47,672,850
1924.....	1,211,556	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	"	43,857,350
1925.....	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	"	46,872,630
1926.....	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	"	57,906,684

## 18 (e) Personnel de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada, par provinces, 1895, et de 1900 à 1926

Année	Île du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Colombie Britannique	Canada
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
1895.....	7,058	29,369	14,489	14,119	3,250	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900.....	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901.....	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902.....	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,885	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903.....	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,529	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904.....	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905.....	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,008
1906.....	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,535	89,021
1907.....	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,696
1908.....	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,768	84,823
1909.....	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910.....	7,975	26,568	22,660	12,052	3,787	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911.....	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912.....	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	3,604	3,874	15,628	88,408
1913.....	6,264	28,879	21,876	10,973	3,511	6,459	20,707	98,669
1914.....	5,832	29,364	22,034	11,012	4,076	3,867	18,328	94,513
1915.....	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916.....	6,235	28,682	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917.....	5,888	26,557	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,883	95,122
1918.....	5,684	25,368	15,712	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919.....	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,803	86,160
1920.....	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921.....	3,644	23,238	10,512	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922.....	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923.....	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924.....	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925.....	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,113	17,382	74,545
1926.....	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES  
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ANNUAL REPORT

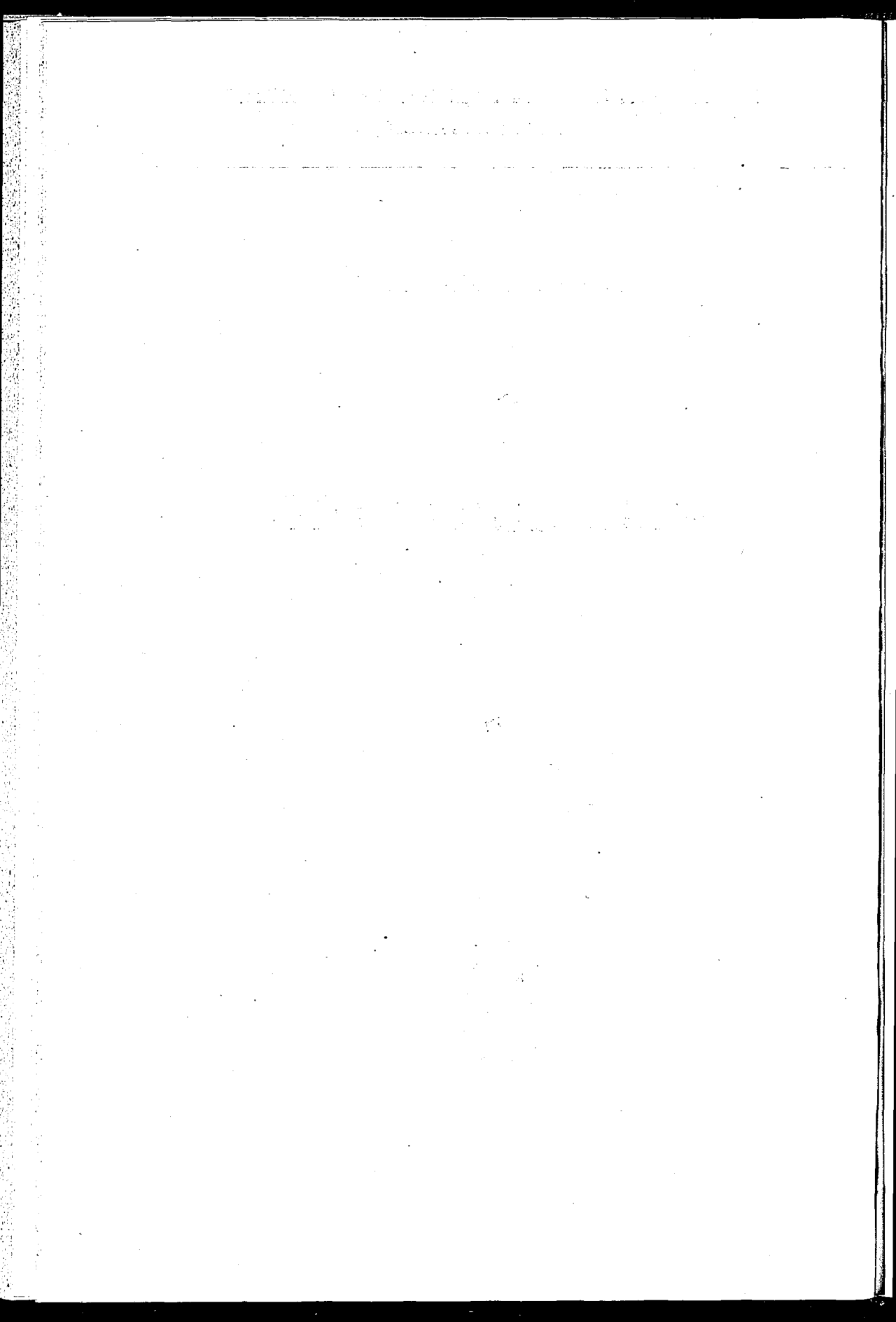
ON

FISH CULTURE

1926



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1927



# FISH CULTURE

## ANNUAL REPORT BY J. A. RODD, SUPERINTENDENT

The more important fresh-water and anadromous food fishes, such as Atlantic salmon in the east, whitefish, salmon trout and pickerel in the interior and sockeye salmon in the west, were given first consideration in the fish cultural operations of the department during the calendar year 1926. In response to a constantly increasing public demand greater attention was paid to game fish, and the distribution of game trout was approximately the same as last year, which was greater than ever before.

Satisfactory progress was made in the development of the rearing ponds and brood stock at the St. John hatchery, New Brunswick, which produced over two million six hundred thousand trout eggs during the year.

With the increased demand for assistance from areas that are beginning to feel the need of re-stocking the necessity for increased facilities for holding and feeding the fry so as to afford a longer season for distributions is becoming more apparent every year.

The total distribution from all hatcheries was greater by over fourteen and one-half million than it was in 1925. The distributions of sockeye salmon and whitefish were larger by approximately two and one-half and forty-three million respectively, but the distributions of Atlantic salmon, cisco and pickerel were smaller by approximately three, ten and fifteen and one-half million respectively than they were in 1925, with minor variations in the other species.

The total distribution was nearly seven hundred and twenty-two million as shown by species in the following statement:—

STATEMENT, BY SPECIES, OF THE FISH AND FISH EGGS DISTRIBUTED FROM THE HATCHERIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Finger-lings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution
<i>Salmo salar</i> —Atlantic salmon.....		440,000	4,797,780	8,494,800	7,909,616	11	21,642,207
<i>Salmo salar sebago</i> —Landlocked salmon.....		25,250		62,035			87,285
<i>Salmo irideus</i> —Rainbow trout.....			342,700	139,917	67,863	763	551,243
<i>Salmo clarkii</i> —Cutthroat trout.....		216,250	655,190	293,750	166,890		1,332,080
<i>Salmo gairdneri</i> —Steelhead salmon.....			222,804				222,804
<i>Salmo trutta kamloops</i> —Kamloops trout.....		1,581,000					1,581,000
<i>Salmo trutta leweenensis</i> —Loch leven trout.....			351,509	210,000		714	1,932,509
<i>Salmo fario</i> —Brown trout.....			336,000	164,295			546,714
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> —Sockeye salmon.....	1,500	39,423,400	57,305,668		5,029,361	3,854	101,763,783
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> —Spring salmon.....			463,800		221,527		685,327
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> —Coho salmon.....		793,170					793,170
<i>Oncorhynchus gorbusha</i> —Pink salmon.....						25	25
<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> —Chum salmon.....						40	40
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> —Speckled trout.....		585,250	417,127	578,500	2,548,226	3,845	4,132,952
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> —Whitefish.....			478,521,750				478,521,750
<i>Cristiomer namaycush</i> —Salmon trout.....			11,183,290	1,580,000	5,399,415		18,162,705
<i>Argyrosomus arctedi</i> —Cisco.....		1,380,000	1,362,000				1,362,000
<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i> —Pickerel.....			88,655,000				88,655,000
	1,500	44,444,320	644,614,618	11,523,297	21,389,842	9,231	721,982,808

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, twenty-five lakes received allotments of fry or older fish from other bodies of water. With one exception this work was confined to the western provinces where there are many districts that are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries. It involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for a considerable distance, of sixty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two fish, comprising nine different species. Sixty large black bass, some weighing as high as four pounds, were caught in Dog lake, in the Kenora district, and transferred to Fox lake near McDougall's Mills Station on the Canadian National. The individual transfers are given in the following statement:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRANSFERS OF FISH FROM ONE BODY OF WATER TO ANOTHER DURING 1926

Waters stocked	Transferred from	Stage	Bass	Kam- loops trout	Min- nows	Mullet	Perch	Pick- erel	Pike	Rain- bow trout	White fish	Total
Dog lake, Ont.	Fox lake	Mature	60									60
Dominion Government Forestry Farm, Indian Head; Qu'Appelle lakes, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings					500					500
Ganley lake, Sask.	Perch lake	Fry					1,000		50			1,050
Ganley lake, Sask.	Perch lake	Fingerlings					200					200
Ganley lake, Sask.	Perch lake	Mature							3			3
Grassy lake, No. 2, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings					2,000					2,000
Lac Pelletier, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings					1,000					1,000
Meysers lake, Sask.	Wakaw lake	Fingerlings						1,000				1,000
Proctors lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Mature					70					70
Shrimp lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Mature					50					50
Thirteen Mile lake, Sask.	Jackfish lake	Fingerlings				350	3,500					3,850
Thirteen Mile lake, Sask.	Jackfish lake				200							200
Whitewood lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Mature					120					120
Whitewood lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Advanced fry.									5,000	5,000
West Stonewall lake, Sask.	Devils lake	Fingerlings						1,000				1,000
Boags lake, Alta.	Lac la Nonne	Mature					50					50
Elkwater lake, Alta.	Echo lake	Fingerlings					2,000					2,000
Hastings lake, Alta.	Lac la Nonne	Mature					174					174
Lake Nakamun, Alta.	Lac la Nonne	Mature					35					35
Hellais lake, B.C.	Milburn creek (or Found Creek)	Fry								2,000		2,000
Jones lake, B.C.	Paul and Lloyds Creeks	Fry		1,000								1,000
Milburn lake, B.C.	Milburn creek (or Found Creek)	Fry								8,000		8,000
Paul lake, B.C.	Paul and Lloyds Creeks	Fry		14,000								14,000
Pinantan lake, B.C.	Paul and Lloyds Creeks	Fry		16,000								16,000
Silent lake, B.C.	Paul and Lloyds Creeks	Fry		1,000								1,000
Six mile lake, B.C., drains into Bouchie lake.	Milburn creek (or Found Creek)	Fry								1,500		1,500
Sixteen Mile lake, B.C.	Milburn creek (or Found Creek)	Fry								1,500		1,500
Unnamed lake, B.C.—Harper Ranch near Pinantan.	Paul and Lloyds creeks.	Fry		2,000								2,000
Unnamed lake, B.C.—Merritt District.	Paul and Lloyds creeks.	Fry		3,000								3,000
			60	37,000	200	350	10,699	2,000	53	13,000	5,000	68,362

The seeding of remote and isolated waters to which it is not feasible to transfer fry from existing hatcheries was continued in British Columbia. The whitefish hatching battery and fry tanks on the C.G.S. *Bradbury* were again utilized and a portion of the whitefish fry from the Gull Harbour hatchery, in the southern portion of lake Winnipeg, were transferred and distributed; as they hatched, much further north and over a far more extensive area than would have been otherwise feasible.

As opportunity offers the hatchery staffs are increasing their knowledge regarding the waters that come within their respective distribution areas by examining them on a systematic basis. Considerable work of a similar nature is done by the inspectors of fisheries and fishery overseers, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. This information is card-indexed and added to as further information is acquired or conditions change. It is of considerable value to the responsible officers in allotting and distributing the hatchery output to the best advantage. Examinations and inspections were made in the various provinces with a view to locating waters in which trout eggs might be obtained for hatchery purposes. Reports of heavy runs were investigated, but such reports did not prove to be well founded.

In addition to these more general inspections various inspections of a more special nature were made in anticipation of possible expansion of the present work, and the extension of the fish cultural service by the construction of new establishments in districts that are difficult to cover from existing hatcheries. The more important of these inspections were made in eastern and western Nova Scotia, central New Brunswick along the St. John river, the northern end of lake Winnipeg, parts of northern Saskatchewan, parts of northern and of southern Alberta, and parts of the southern interior as well as of the northern interior of British Columbia. The inspection of the Francois lake district on the upper waters of the Fraser river, British Columbia, made by C. W. Harrison, the District Inspector of Hatcheries for the province, was the first of its kind in so far as these particular waters are concerned. This inspection was begun on July 22, 1926, and Mr. Harrison reports in part as follows:—

These inspections were made for the purpose of locating suitable areas tributary to the Fraser river for eyed sockeye egg planting operations.

This lake (Fraser lake) is situated about three hundred and sixty miles east of Prince Rupert; is about twelve miles in length with an average width of two miles, and the Canadian National Railway follows the south shore for its full length. The waters of an immense number of lakes, including those from the Francois lake district in the southeast and the Endako river and lake system from the northeast, flow through Fraser lake and practically all of the above were at one time immense sockeye producing areas. Ormonde creek, which enters Fraser lake at about the middle of the north shore, is the main direct spawning stream for the fish that frequented this body of water in the past. I examined this stream on July 23 and found that conditions therein were in every way suitable for limited egg planting operations. The same day I visited the east end of Francois lake and examined the Nithi river which enters that body of water at the extreme east end and about two miles south of the Stellako river, the outlet to this immense watershed. As will be seen by the map, this river drains two fair sized lakes, Anzus and Borek, and owing to the limited time at my disposal I did not visit those lakes as my sole object at this time was to locate suitable grounds for future sockeye egg planting. The bed of this river is in every way suitable for the reception of eyed eggs. It has a clean gravel bottom, and although not wide it is capable of accommodating a fairly large number of eggs and is ideal as a natural spawning ground.

After completing examination of Nithi river I proceeded via Burns lake to Francois lake, crossed on the ferry to the south side where I obtained a boat and proceeded to Uncha creek, which enters Francois lake on the south shore about twenty miles from the east end. This creek drains a number of lakes, the largest of which is Uncha lake. Although this stream would probably be suitable for natural spawning, only a small area near the lake is suitable for egg planting, but I am informed that sockeye used to reach the head waters of Uncha lake and deposit their eggs in its tributary streams.

Proceeding via Ootsa lake I reached the west end of Francois lake on July 26, arriving there about noon, and that day examined Nadina river, the main feeder to Francois lake. This is a large shallow river and was in the past the main sockeye spawning area of this

system. I reached a point about six miles from the mouth and found conditions in every way suitable for the reception of a large number of sockeye eyed eggs, and also was informed that the same ideal conditions were to be found for many miles farther up this river. The following morning I visited Trout or Parrot lake which lies about eight miles north of the head of Francois lake, as I had been informed that the outlet stream just below this lake contained a clean gravel bed suitable for the reception of sockeye eggs. I found that this was not the case. The bed of the stream was composed of large boulders, therefore unsuitable for that purpose.

Returning via Keefe's Ferry landing I then visited the lower part of Trout or Parrot creek and there found sufficient area of suitable bottom to accommodate from 500,000 to 1,000,000 eggs.

During my return journey to Prince George I visited Stellako River falls, which I had been informed was the only obstruction of any consequence on the whole of this water system between Francois lake and the Fraser river, and may state that these falls are easily surmountable by returning parent fish. They are situated about two and a half miles below the lake. The river at this point is about two hundred feet in width, and the highest elevation of the crest of the falls is about eight feet. The reef crosses the river obliquely, and its junction with the south bank is about one hundred and fifty feet up stream above its junction at the north bank. There are two channels intersected by a rocky island, and the approach to the crest in the south channel is gradual, and as before stated, appears very easy for the ascent of parent fish.

In connection with the conditions seen by me in the Francois lake district, I would beg to state that they appear to me to be eminently satisfactory for all classes of fish cultural work, and of all the districts I have yet seen in British Columbia suitable for the propagation of sockeye salmon, the possibilities here are exceptionally outstanding, and in my opinion when a supreme effort is made to bring back the Fraser river to its former productiveness, this district can be made the biggest factor towards success. Every condition here found lends itself to the success of such an installation (fish hatchery), and amongst those conditions that would apply I would beg to point out the following. Francois lake is about eighty miles in length with an average width of two miles, and judging from sporting fish conditions therein appears to contain an abundance of natural food. It contains large areas of splendid spawning grounds for natural production. The centre of the lake is only fifteen miles from the Canadian National Railway. This district has a splendid system of good roads which are being continually improved and extended. It is termed the lake district of British Columbia; for example, one stream, Tatalrose creek, drains a system of twelve small lakes varying in size from one-half mile to two miles in length, and said to not contain any fish. These would be ideal for utilization as natural retaining ponds operated in the same way as those in the vicinity of Stuart Lake hatchery. This is only one system; innumerable small lakes of this class are to be found in the immediate vicinity of Francois lake, many of them of easy access from the prevailing public highways. In addition, there is an ideal situation for a hatchery, or it might be termed an establishment, for increased facility for distribution purposes. This is situated on Norris creek which enters Francois lake about nine miles west of the provincial government ferry. I may say that this stream would require further examination, but I am informed that it is spring fed, does not freeze during the most severe weather, and that there is an abundance of water at all times, and is reached by the main highway which crosses it at a point close to the lake shore.

In conclusion of this report on conditions for fish cultural expansion in this district, I would again state that although I have examined almost all the different large spawning areas tributary to the Fraser river, none of them have impressed me to such an extent as those seen in this district.

The Stuart system received 5,000,000 and the Nadina river of the Francois lake system received an equal number of eyed sockeye eggs from the Lakelse Lake hatchery on the Skeena river in 1926. The Lakelse eggs were replaced by equal allotments to that establishment from the Pemberton hatchery on the lower Fraser.

It was recently reported in the press that negotiations were nearly completed for the installation of a large plant in the vicinity of Prince George, B.C., which would involve the erection of a dam of immense proportions somewhere in the vicinity of Isle de Pierre. If this is the case and such undertaking goes ahead, it is of particular interest to all those concerned in the sockeye industry of the Fraser river. Such a dam, if proper facilities for the passage of parent fish to their spawning grounds are not arranged for would cut off more than half of the sockeye spawning areas of that system.

The bodies of water and areas that such an obstruction would affect are approximately as follow:—

Body of Water	Approximate Areas Square Miles
Stuart lake .....	211
Tacla lake .....	107
Trembluer lake .....	44
Pinchi lake .....	22
Francois lake .....	93
Fraser lake .....	20
Burns lake .....	8
Decker lake .....	5
Total .....	510

For comparison, the following gives the approximate area of the different bodies of water frequented by sockeye salmon below the point where it is rumoured the dam will be situated:—

Body of Water	Approximate Areas Square Miles
Bowron lake .....	6
Quesnel lake .....	133
Chilco lake .....	97
Anderson lake .....	10
Seton lake .....	10
Shuswap lake .....	123
Cultus lake .....	5
Lillooet lake .....	17
Harrison lake .....	84
Pitt lake .....	21
Total .....	506

Should the project above mentioned materialize it will readily be seen from the above that there will be no future possibility, no matter what steps are taken, to make the Fraser river again so productive of sockeye salmon as in the past. This would be most disastrous and particularly when there is at this time such gratifying evidence that the sockeye are again been established on the spawning grounds of the upper Fraser, which in the past were responsible for the major portion of fish of this variety that frequented this system.

Experiments were made in feeding with different kinds of food, fed in different ways, at several hatcheries, with a view to determining the most efficient and economical ration for fry and older fish.

The Research Committee of the Biological Board was supplied with such specimens and material as it desired and as was available at the hatcheries, and was given such assistance by the hatchery staffs as their regular duties permitted. Immediate consideration and investigation was accorded by the Research Committee of the Biological Board to all hatchery problems referred to them.

A school for hatchery officers was again conducted by the Biological Board from August 2 to 14 inclusive. The classes were held in the Atlantic Experimental Station for Fisheries at Halifax, N.S., and the studies included physics, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, fish diseases, fish foods and topical discussions on temperature, light, fish enemies, oxygen, transportation, salinity, apparatus, distribution, water supply, fertilization, etc.

A special course of instruction was also given at the Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B., from August 23 to 28 inclusive. It dealt with methods of sounding and mapping lakes, use of thermometers, use of hydrographic records, preservation of water samples, methods of taking plankton, washing and preserving material, determination of acidity and alkalinity, etc. Two afternoons were spent in field work.

#### FREE TRANSPORTATION

The Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company

and New Brunswick Coal and Railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Kettle Valley Railway, and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway continued their assistance and co-operation of the previous year by most generously furnishing free transportation for shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. A similar courtesy has been recently extended by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. The extent of this co-operation is indicated by the following summary:—

—	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage Baggage car permit			Number Cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.....	25,811	249	13,465	16,000	29,465	1,020	986	2,006	228
C.P.R.....	12,827	96	7,438	6,634	14,072	382	358	740	119
F. & G.L.C. & R. Co. & N.B.C. & R.	90	2	45	45	90	10	10	20	2
P.G.E.....	694	8	347	347	694	4	4	8	8
E. & N.....	1,024	20	473	419	892	57	61	118	17
D.A.R.....	2,509	23	1,255	991	2,246	138	121	259	23
	42,955	398	23,023	24,436	47,459	1,611	1,540	3,151	397

NOTE.—Number of passages refers to transportation one way. A return trip counts as two passages. Number of permits refers to one way passage for cases or cans, either by permit, special authority or free transportation without a permit form.

An unfortunate transaction that may have serious results occurred in 1925 in the unauthorized liberation by a fish and game club of 140 large black bass in Little Magaguadavic lake. The Magaguadavic system was heretofore trout waters, and the department was considering the construction of a fishway over the falls and dam near tidewater, so as to permit the salmon to ascend throughout the system. It was also proposed to stock the stream with salmon fry, with a view to making it an angling stream for salmon. The introduction of bass is viewed with such concern that pending further investigation construction of the fishway has been deferred, and the stocking of the system with trout has been discontinued except in the areas that are cut off from the main system by natural or artificial barriers sufficient to prevent the ascent of bass.

The general public is displaying an increasing interest in fish culture, and in many localities the boards of trade, municipalities, angling and protection clubs and associations, and private individuals have provided the necessary transportation from the railway stations to the waters that are being stocked, and have cordially assisted in the actual distribution. In a few instances private individuals and associations have established and maintained the necessary facilities for holding and feeding the fry allotted to the waters in which they were interested until they reached fingerling size and were several months old. These ponds or enclosures were operated under the general direction and supervision of the nearest hatchery officers and in all instances were a decided success.

The Restigouche Riparian Association, New Brunswick, placed its boat and crew, all found, at the disposal of the department for collecting parent salmon for the New Mills salmon pond.

Provincial Fishery and Game Administration services, Dominion Parks and Forestry Branches of the Department of the Interior, Dominion Forestry officers and the officers and crews of the fishery patrol and protection boats have been most cordial in their co-operation. As previously mentioned, the Research Committee of the Biological Board gave prompt and careful consideration to all problems and difficulties that were referred to them. The courtesy and assistance that has thus been afforded is gratefully acknowledged.

Various exchanges of eggs have been made with the federal services of the United States, the states of New Hampshire, Maine and North Dakota, details of which will be found on later pages of this report.

Twenty-five thousand landlocked salmon eggs collected from the Chamcook lakes, New Brunswick, were presented to the Department of Fisheries, Dublin, Ireland. These eggs arrived in excellent condition, and were laid down in the Zoological Gardens, Dublin. Sir Thomas Gratton Esmond, Bart., has advised that the eggs hatched out better than any group he has ever seen. The resultant fry were distributed in various waters throughout Ireland.

Five hundred thousand salmon trout eggs from the Thurlow hatchery were given to the Quebec provincial hatchery at Magog, P.Q. Over 17,000 carp eggs from Kingsville were forwarded to the Biological Board at St. Andrews, N.B.

One hundred thousand Kamloops and 50,000 speckled trout eggs were shipped from British Columbia to the Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Japan. They arrived in excellent condition.

Mr. F. G. Richmond, editor of the *Salmon and Trout Magazine*, of London, England, and manager of the Killywhan Fisheries near Dumfries, Scotland, in acknowledgment of cut-throat trout eggs sent him last year, forwarded a shipment of nearly 22,000 brown trout eggs which were hatched at the St. John hatchery, New Brunswick. The best of the fry are being reared for brood stock.

#### EXHIBITS

Several species of fish in different stages of growth were supplied for the fisheries exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition at Vancouver, B.C., and speckled trout, Loch Leven, brown and rainbow trout of different ages, and landlocked salmon fingerlings, were supplied to the provincial Government of New Brunswick from the St. John hatchery for the New Brunswick exhibit that was made at the Sportsmen's Show that was held in Boston from January 29 to February 5, 1927.

The department also participated in the exhibit illustrating the natural resources of Canada that was held in the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa from March 23 to 27 inclusive, 1927. This exhibit was largely fish cultural in its nature and included whitefish, salmon trout, cisco, speckled trout, brown trout and Loch Leven trout eggs, landlocked and Atlantic salmon eggs and landlocked salmon, salmon trout, Loch Leven, rainbow, speckled and brown trout fish in various stages of growth. In a very small compass were shown eggs of different kinds, fry bursting their shells, and fish in various stages of growth up to trout of five and six years of age. The standard equipment in the "battery and jar" and in the "trough and tray" methods of hatching were displayed. This exhibit created a great deal of attention and interest and it is estimated that the attendance reached upwards of 11,000. The whitefish, salmon trout, and cisco eggs were very generously supplied by the Department of Game and Fisheries for Ontario.

The transfer to the province, referred to in last year's report, of the eight hatcheries previously operated in Ontario became effective on June 30, 1926. The fry produced in them in 1926 were distributed by this department. The permanent members of the staff have been retired or superannuated according to their length of service in accordance with the terms of the Superannuation Act of 1924.

Satisfactory evidence is apparent and most gratifying reports are continuously received from all districts where fish culture is carried on. The efficiency of fry distribution in proper environment is evidenced by recent results which are greatly valued by the residents of the respective districts, some of which are, viz., the acclimatization of rainbow trout in the foothill streams in southern Alberta and the improvement in the angling that has followed. The angling is reported to have been better last summer in the Highwood river than for twenty years previously, and the catch is estimated to have consisted of at least one-third rainbow trout.

According to all available reports and information no species of trout have ever been found in the waters of southern Saskatchewan. Beginning in 1924, brown and Loch Leven trout fry were planted in several streams in the Cypress Hills district and the streams were closed to fishing. Up to the present these fish have done well. They have survived three winters; some reproduced last autumn in their third year and specimens have been caught nearly a pound in weight and over a foot in length. While it is too soon to form an opinion regarding the final outcome of this introduction, the evidence to date is causing much local interest and enthusiasm, as the possibility of angling in a district that has hitherto been devoid of such sport is greatly appreciated.

Big and Little Quill lakes in central Saskatchewan cover an area of approximately 230 square miles. They have no visible outlet and their waters are strongly saline. According to the early settlers, sticklebacks were the only fish present in these lakes twenty years ago. This central part of the Prairie Provinces is farther from the sea and is more poorly supplied with fish than any other part of Canada. The making of the Quill, or other at present non-productive lakes, productive would then be nothing short of a boon to the residents. Whitefish and cisco fry were, therefore, distributed in 1924 in the creeks that flow into the easterly end of Little Quill where the water is least saline. A few whitefish were caught in the nets fished for suckers in the winter of 1925-26; approximately 150 whitefish and 20 cisco were caught in 1926-27 in Little Quill and recently whitefish were caught in Big Quill. All specimens were in a fat, healthy condition; the whitefish weighed up to 2½ and the cisco 1½ pounds.

The speckled trout, native to Prince Edward Island, spawns in the autumn, and it is protected by close season from "the 1st day of October in each year to the 31st day of March following, both days inclusive." As trout angling is an important tourist attraction, said attraction would be increased by prolonging or lengthening the angling season. Such could be accomplished if spring-spawners could be established in definitely prescribed waters. Rainbow trout, which spawn in the spring of the year, are, therefore, in prime condition in the autumn when the speckled trout are in spawning condition, unfit for food and protected by close season and vice versa. Rainbow trout fry were, therefore, distributed in Pisquid or Keefe's lake, a depleted speckled trout lake, in 1925, and two years later fish as heavy as four pounds are reported. One angler states that at one fishing he caught six that totalled fifteen pounds and another rose forty-five and hooked eleven.

All of the above results are from fry distributions and with non-indigenous species.

#### STAFF

During the past year Canadian fish culture lost its oldest officer in point of years and length of service in the death of Mr. Alex. Mowat, superintendent of the hatchery on the Restigouche river, New Brunswick, where fish culture as a Dominion Government enterprise had its beginning in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Mowat had over forty-four years continuous service, and contributed much, particularly in its early years, to the development of fish culture in Canada.

The department is indeed fortunate in the standard of its hatchery employees, who are giving their best in the discharge of their duties and the advancement of their particular responsibilities.

Commendable energy and initiative was displayed generally in experimenting with modifications of existing equipment and in developing original ideas.

A portable scow or pontoon for distributing fry in lakes and rivers was tested in connection with the St. John hatchery, and proved entirely satisfactory under certain conditions, but the model was rather heavy for ordinary handling and for transportation by motor truck along with the fry. This defect will be remedied.

## COLLECTION OF EGGS

## ATLANTIC SALMON

The collection of Atlantic salmon eggs was carried on at the same points as it has been in recent years, namely, the regular retaining ponds at Margaree, St. John, Miramichi, New Mills, and on a more limited scale late in the season at temporary enclosures in the Nipisiguit and Morell rivers and Coleman's stream on Trout river. Conditions generally were favourable and a larger collection could have been secured had such been desired.

Salmon were not as plentiful in the Margaree river as they have been in recent years and no large daily catches were made, but between September 23 and November 19 a total of 766 fish were taken which yielded 4,420,000 eggs, which were laid down in the hatchery at Northeast Margaree. The loss that occurred in the pond was a little larger than usual, although it was only 3 per cent.

The run of salmon in St. John harbour was especially good and splendid catches were made in commercial nets. Little river, from which the retaining pond received its fresh water, was low during the early part of the season and heavy northwest gales formed a gravel bar across its outlet, which prevented the usual free circulation of water through the pond. This bar also prevented the stale water that collects in the marshes above the pond from running off as freely as usual between tides. Removal of the bar and dredging of the channel permitted a freer run-off between tides and lower tides to flood the pond with sea-water. The fish did not appear to be as vigorous as they usually are when they were delivered and a heavier loss than usual took place during the early part of the season. A total of 1,441 salmon were purchased from the commercial fishermen and these yielded 6,600,000 eggs.

Salmon appeared to be as numerous as they have been in recent years in the Miramichi river and no difficulty whatever was experienced in obtaining all the fish required. A total of 3,480 salmon were obtained by tender from two nets, between September 8 and October 19 inclusive. These yielded nearly 17,000,000 eggs.

The purchase of parent fish at New Mills was confined to the commercial fishing stands in the immediate neighbourhood of the pond on the New Brunswick shore and in view of the unfavourable conditions that sometimes prevail the purchase was limited to 497 fish. The brook that supplies this pond with fresh water was dry from July 30 until August 8, but from that time forward tide and weather conditions were favourable. The fish kept well during the summer, notwithstanding the failure of the fresh water supply in early August and yielded upwards of 2,000,000 eggs.

Operations were again carried on in the Nipisiguit river with a view to propagating the local race of fish. Two hundred and nineteen salmon were captured by the hatchery officers between September 4 and October 16. The fish were captured in a trap-net and retained in floating pontoons anchored in the river. This method of retention, as in the past, proved satisfactory, but for some unknown reason the loss of fish while in retention was last year heavier than ever before. The yield consisted of only 210,000 eggs. The resultant fry will be returned to the river in response to the local desire for the perpetuation of the native fish.

The run of salmon in the Morell was not as large as it was in recent years and contained a large percentage of small males about three pounds in weight. Two hundred and fifty-two fish were captured by trap-nets in the Morell river and Coleman's stream between November 2 and December 4 which yielded 757,000 eggs.

From the 1925 collection exchanges of eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were made with the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the states of New Hampshire and Maine for Loch Leven, brown, rainbow and cutthroat trout eggs. Similar exchanges of 1926 salmon eggs have been arranged.

The collection of landlocked or seabago salmon eggs which was undertaken in an experimental way last year was continued in Chamcook lakes, New Brunswick. While this collection was comparatively small it exceeded that of the previous year by over sixty-five per cent, amounting to 296,550 eggs. Twenty-five thousand such eggs from the collection of 1925 were successfully transferred to Dublin, Ireland, where they were hatched in the Zoological Gardens. Loss in transfer hardly exceeded one per cent and the recipients have reported that the hatch was one of the most complete they have ever seen.

The following statement gives the number of Atlantic salmon eggs collected and their disposal up to December 31, 1926:—

Collection point	Number collected	Distribution of eggs	
Margaree pond.....	4,420,000	Margaree hatchery.....	4,420,000
Miramichi pond.....	16,986,600	Bedford hatchery.....	2,678,400
		Middleton hatchery.....	2,316,600
		Windsor hatchery.....	2,667,600
		Miramichi hatchery.....	8,797,500
		Restigouche hatchery.....	526,500
New Mills pond.....	2,011,000	Restigouche hatchery.....	2,011,000
Nipisiguit river.....	210,000	Restigouche hatchery.....	210,000
St. John pond.....	6,600,000	Grand Falls hatchery.....	4,525,000
		St. John hatchery.....	2,075,000
Morell river }.....	757,000	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	757,000
Trout river }.....			
	30,984,600		30,984,600

#### SPECKLED TROUT

The unprecedented demand for speckled trout for stocking the numerous waters in the Maritime Provinces, which has developed in recent years, was continued on a still larger scale. Various waters in these provinces have been prospected each year with a view to locating places where speckled trout congregate in numbers for spawning purposes. Such efforts were continued during the past season but without success. It, therefore, appears that the collection of eggs from wild fish cannot be expected to meet requirements, and although a satisfactory yield was obtained from the ponds at the St. John hatchery it was necessary to fall back on the commercial fish farms for speckled trout eggs. Last season the purchased eggs fell well below the average standard previously obtained. It, therefore, appears necessary if we are to meet the public demand for speckled trout, to develop brood ponds of sufficient area to meet our requirements. In addition to the eggs purchased, small collections were made at various points. A small collection of fairly good quality was obtained from the ponds at the Margaree hatchery, as well as from a trap operated in the Musquodoboit river by the staff of the Bedford hatchery. The operations at the last-mentioned point were greatly handicapped through heavy rains, which kept the water at an unusually high level and eventually washed out the fence.

Conditions at Halfway river, which were referred to in the last report, were not as favourable as were hoped for, and the proposed operations there were not carried on. The ponds which have been developed at the St. John hatchery are proving satisfactory and contain a nice stock of brood fish. Last autumn they yielded approximately two million eggs of good average quality, although a certain percentage of the parent fish were only eighteen months old. In addition to this yield a small collection was made from wild fish in lake Utopia.

Satisfactory results from wild fish were again obtained in Prince Edward Island, where nearly 600,000 eggs were obtained. In this province the parent fish are captured and cared for by the owners and proprietors of streams until they are stripped and liberated. They are paid for on the basis of all fish of spawning size that are placed at the disposal of the hatchery officers in a healthy, vigorous condition. The quality of the eggs obtained compares favourably with those from all other sources. The collection of speckled trout eggs in this province was, however, smaller than the average of recent years. This decrease was largely due to the lessees of McKenna's stream—which was one of the most productive sources of supply—objecting to the continuance of such operations just at the beginning of the spawning season when it was too late to arrange for similar operations at other points.

Most satisfactory returns are apparent from the introduction of speckled trout in selected waters in southern British Columbia and in Vancouver island. In some of these waters in which the trout were introduced a few years ago they have attained unusual size, and from three comparatively small lakes in the Nelson district nearly one million eggs were collected. A small collection was also made from the Cowichan hatchery in a lake in which this species was introduced but a few years ago.

The local collections were supplemented by purchase from fish farms.

The following statement gives the number of speckled trout eggs collected in 1926:—

Hatchery	Number collected	Collection area
Bedford.....	70,500	Musquodoboit river.
Margaree.....	159,328	Hatchery ponds.
St. John.....	1,974,472	Hatchery ponds.
	20,746	Lake Utopia.
Kelly's Pond.....	50,050	Gillans stream.
	103,265	Hatchery ponds.
	40,660	Hunter river.
	183,425	Milton stream.
	5,900	Trout river.
	206,500	Watts stream.
Cowichan lake.....	35,300	Spectacle lake.
Nelson.....	543,000	Boundary lake.
	72,500	McGregor lake.
	360,000	Violin lake.
	3,825,646	

In addition to these local collections, one million seven hundred thousand speckled trout eyed eggs were purchased from Harry Trexler Farms, Allantown, Pa., U.S.A. These were distributed (1926) as follows:—

Middleton hatchery.....	200,000
Windsor hatchery.....	744,000
Grand Falls hatchery.....	756,000
	<hr/>
	1,700,000

#### WHITEFISH

As the eight hatcheries that were previously operated in Ontario by the Federal Government were transferred to that province on June 30, 1926, the propagation of whitefish is now confined to the Gull Harbour hatchery, lake Winnipeg; Snake Island hatchery, lake Winnipegosis Manitoba; and to the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery, Saskatchewan; and the collection of such eggs to the operations at Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, and to the Waterhen river, lake Winnipegosis.

In accordance with the practice of recent years, the tunnel and wings of the pound-nets in Dauphin river were raised so as to permit the free ascent of the fish from Saturday sundown to Sunday at sundown each week. As the best lifts throughout the season were taken at the end of the week, it would appear that a large percentage of the fish escaped during the weekly close time of twenty-four hours. The early runs that occur in August and September were not intercepted, as the net was only set on September 22 and the first lift was made on September 24. On October 23 slush started running in the river and the leads had to be let down. On October 24 the slush was heavier and the net was taken out. As weather conditions looked like a freeze-up, operations were brought to an end on November 2 with a collection of over 61,000,000 eggs.

Four pound-nets were operated by the Winnipegosis hatchery staff at the entrance to the Waterhen river and a satisfactory collection of over 107,000,000 eggs was made. All the fish, 7,378, were transferred and retained in enclosures in the lagoon at the hatchery until they were stripped and liberated. Weather conditions were not as favourable as could be desired as high winds prevailed and heavy frosts early in the season brought fishing operations to a close on October 23.

The following table gives the number of eggs collected in each area and their disposal, 1926:—

Collection area	Number collected	Disposal
Lake Winnipegosis—		
Waterhen river.....	82,100,000	Winnipegosis hatchery.
Waterhen river.....	25,350,000	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.
Lake Winnipeg—		
Dauphin river.....	61,200,000	Gull Harbour hatchery.
	168,650,000	

#### SALMON TROUT

The propagation of salmon trout on an extensive scale by this department ceased with the transfer of the hatcheries previously operated by it to the province of Ontario, as the Great Lakes are the only known fields in which such eggs are obtainable in considerable numbers or where the distribution of such fry in commercial quantities is necessary. No salmon trout eggs were, therefore collected in 1926, but from the collection of 1925 five hundred thousand eggs of this species from the Thurlow hatchery were presented to the province of Quebec; one hundred and twenty-five thousand were transferred from the Port Arthur to the Winnipegosis hatchery for introducing the species into Clear lake in the Riding Mountain forest reserve, Manitoba; fifty thousand were transferred to the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery for a similar introduction into Brightsand lake, Saskatchewan; and one hundred and eighty-two thousand were transferred to Banff and the resultant fry distributed in lake Minnewanka, Rocky Mountains Park, and the principal lakes in the Waterton Lakes Park.

#### PICKEREL

The total collection of pickerel eggs was slightly smaller than that of 1925, largely due to unfavourable conditions that were encountered in the Napanee river, where the collection is made under the direction of the Thurlow hatchery. Against this decrease there was a satisfactory increase in the Sarnia hatchery collection and in the collection made at the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.

The ice was so late in breaking up and leaving the Napanee river that most of the run of pickerel had passed before the pound-net could be set and put in operation. The first eggs were obtained on April 23, and the run was over and operations completed on May 2.

The season in the Sarnia district was also late and the fishermen were fully a month later than usual in getting their nets set. The cold backward weather apparently retarded the ripening of the fish and a record was established inasmuch as the collection was finished in a shorter time than ever before: 73,000,000 eggs were collected in ten days. The quality was well up to the average of the other years, and those obtained during the first week were particularly good.

Operations in connection with the Collingwood hatchery were again conducted in the Shawanaga river, and although every effort was made and the location of the nets changed frequently, the main run of spawning fish was not located, although last year's collection was slightly exceeded.

Three camps were operated in creeks in the Kenora district, but the low state of the water throughout the season prevented the fish from ascending as they do under normal conditions. The collection was consequently smaller in this district than it has been for some years. Shipments of eyed eggs were made from Kenora to the Banff hatchery for stocking lakes in the vicinity of Red Deer, Alberta, and an exchange of pickerel eggs was made with the North Dakota Fish and Game Commission for black bass and crappie.

Exceptionally stormy weather prevailed during operations at the mouth of the Icelandic river, lake Winnipeg. Conditions in this respect were so unfavourable that gill-nets could not be used and the pound-net, which was maintained with considerable difficulty, was not successful. The temperatures were also unfavourable, inasmuch as there was a sudden change from comparatively cold to warm summer weather, and apparently the fish were not on their usual spawning grounds.

An effort was also made after a lapse of several years to collect pickerel eggs in the southerly end of lake Winnipegosis, but such operations did not prove successful. High winds and drifting ice hampered the work and no good spawning grounds or run of spawning pickerel were located, although the territory at the mouth of the Waterhen river was well prospected with pound and gill-nets.

An encouraging increase was made in Sioux lake by the staff of the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery, where nearly 10,000,000 eggs were obtained.

The following summary gives the number of pickerel eggs collected, and the disposal of them, 1926:—

Collection area	Number collected	Disposal
Lake Ontario— Bay of Quinte, Napanee river.....	20,700,000	Thurlow hatchery.
Lake Huron.....	73,000,000	Sarnia hatchery.
Georgian bay— Shawanaga river.....	8,775,000	Collingwood hatchery.
Lake-of-the-Woods— Black Sturgeon lake.....	17,900,000	Kenora hatchery.
Eagle lake.....	11,235,000	Kenora hatchery.
Pickerel lake.....	10,320,000	Kenora hatchery.
Lake Winnipeg— Icelandic river.....	1,040,000	Gull Harbour hatchery.
Lake Winnipegosis— Waterhen river.....	680,000	Winnipegosis hatchery.
Sioux lake— Arnolds point.....	9,860,000	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.
	153,510,000	

## PACIFIC SALMON

## FRASER RIVER WATERSHED

The return of sockeye to the Fraser River watershed was the largest for many years and in addition the commercial catch exceeded all expectations. A record was attained in the collection of sockeye eggs which was eleven million in excess of that of last year and over sixty-three per cent in excess of the collection in 1922, the corresponding year in the four-year cycle that obtains in the Fraser.

The run of sockeye to the upper Pitt river and its tributaries was considerably larger than the runs of recent years. Over five million eggs were collected and in addition the natural spawning grounds were well seeded. There was a slight decrease in the collection compared with last year due to the unusually low water which prevented the fish from entering the creeks and ascending to the pens and fences. They consequently remained in the river which necessitated their capture largely with gill-nets and increased the usual difficulties to a considerable extent. There was a heavy run of coho and a medium run of other species.

The return of sockeye to Cultus lake which was the result of artificial propagation and natural reproduction in 1922, was quite satisfactory and considerably larger than that of four years ago. As the Research Committee of the Biological Board is conducting experiments and investigations into the life-history of sockeye at Cultus lake, the outlet stream was securely fenced and the total run intercepted. An unusual occurrence was observed in the appearance of a small run of sockeye early in September about a month earlier than the regular run. These fish arrived in a ripe condition and were larger than the usual Cultus lake sockeye which suggests that they were possibly the return from eggs transferred from Pemberton and distributed as fry in Cultus lake. Ninety-two thousand, eight hundred eggs were collected from this early run. The total collection amounted to nearly six and one-half million. This collection is in excess of the normal capacity of the Cultus Lake hatchery and as the program of the Research Committee called for the collection and handling of all the eggs obtainable at this point, in accordance with the usual hatchery practices, it was necessary to provide additional accommodation. This was done by the construction of a temporary sub-hatchery at Smith's creek on Cultus lake.

As above stated 92,800 eggs were obtained between September 22 and October 9 from an early run of sockeye that reached the fences in a spawning condition. The eggs from the regular run were taken between October 28 and December 22, which meant a long retention of several weeks' duration of a goodly number of sockeye below the hatchery fences. As long retention of parent sockeye in a limited area is injurious to free spawning, 261 males and 1,149 females died before they ripened or were stripped, and undoubtedly the quality and the numbers of the eggs obtained from other fish that were retained for a considerable period, but had not reached the point of dying were adversely affected. There was a good run of chum salmon and the run of coho was up to the average of recent years. All of these fish were counted and liberated unstripped above the hatchery fences.

The run of sockeye to Morris creek was, in the opinion of the local fishery officers, the best since 1917. The same officers report that these fish reached the spawning grounds in splendid condition and that the run was probably three times greater than in any year since 1917. The Indians also report that the run to the Harrison Rapids was the best for many years.

The run to the Anderson-Seton lake system was not as large as that of last year although quite a number of fish were observed spawning at the head, as well as in the outlet of this system.

The run to the Pemberton district was considerably larger than that of last season, but on account of the abnormally high water conditions in 1922 it was difficult to compare it with that year. The superintendent of the hatchery, however, is of the opinion that the run was equal to that of four years ago. The spawning grounds were well seeded and all previous collections of eggs were exceeded with a take of over forty-five million. This record collection was obtained from probably one-third of the fish that entered the Lillooet river; the balance spawning in the natural way. Of this number, twenty-one million, seven hundred thousand were transferred to other points for the purpose of seeding the upper waters of the Fraser system above Hell's Gate, and to replace eggs that were transferred from the Skeena River hatchery for the same purpose. As weather conditions most unfavourable for egg planting are liable to be encountered in the interior and on the upper Fraser, the earliest eggs obtained, viz., those from Lakelse lake on the Skeena are utilized to seed these streams and are afterwards replaced with eggs from the Pemberton hatchery. In addition to fifteen million transferred to Lakelse lake, the following eyed eggs from Pemberton were planted on the natural spawning grounds:—

Morris creek, Harrison lake .....	3,000,000
Eagle river, Shuswap lake .....	2,700,000
Gates creek, Anderson-Seton lakes .....	1,000,000

A most unexpected run of sockeye salmon made its appearance late in October in Adams river, tributary to Big Shuswap lake and in Little river which connects Big and Little Shuswap lakes. The conditions that occurred in these streams were beyond all expectations and it was conservatively estimated that at least half a million sockeye salmon spawned in these two streams. The local fishery officers have kept all the tributaries to these lakes under close observation during the spawning season and their evidence is to the effect that no sockeye spawned in any of the streams of this district, except the two above mentioned. Needless to say nothing approximating the run of 1926 has been seen in this area since before the Hell's Gate disaster of 1913.

This season for the third year in succession 1,000,000 sockeye eggs were planted in the tributaries to Bowron lake. Upper and Lower Horsefly rivers and Mitchell river, tributaries to Quesnel lake, received 4,000,000 sockeye eggs. The Upper Horsefly river was first seeded with eyed eggs in the fall of 1922. That year the fishery officers and residents reported that no sockeye were observed on the spawning grounds of the streams tributary to Quesnel lake so that there was very little, if any, natural seeding. The results of the egg planting were due this autumn and the fishery overseer for the district reports that when carrying on egg planting in the Upper Horsefly, he observed at least 500 sockeye on the spawning grounds above Black creek. The following plantings of eyed eggs were made this year in the Quesnel lake district:—

Bowron lake .....	1,000,000
Upper Horsefly river .....	1,500,000
Lower Horsefly river .....	1,750,000
Mitchell river .....	750,000

The run of sockeye in the Upper Bowron was largest for several years and better than that of four years ago. There was no run to Mitchell river spawning beds, only two being seen there, which corresponds to the conditions of four years ago. The run to the Horsefly river was, as above intimated, the best for several years and as no sockeye was seen there four years ago, it would appear that this year's run is the result of the egg planting of the preceding cycle year. The run to the Chilco river was not as large as that of 1925, but it would appear from the information available that it was about the same as that of four years ago.

The run of sockeye to the Stuart lake district would not seem to have been as large as it was last year, but conditions for accurate observations and calcu-

lations were not as favourable. The first fish made their appearance towards the end of July and they were observed on the spawning grounds well into October. It was rather difficult to compare the run with that of previous years as it arrived earlier than usual and as a result the bulk of the fish got past the points where the Indians usually set their nets and when the nets were set the Indians not getting large numbers were discouraged and abandoned fishing in favour of other pursuits. While the run may not have been as good as that of 1925, it was very much better than the runs of preceding years.

As has been customary for some time, no eggs were collected in the Upper Fraser, but 5,000,000 were transferred from Lakelse lake, Skeena river, which were afterwards replaced at Lakelse with eggs from the Pemberton hatchery on the Fraser. Of the 5,000,000 eggs, 2,110,000 were planted on the natural spawning grounds of the various streams connected with the Stuart Lake system, and the balance were developed to the free swimming stage in the Stuart Lake hatchery. The fry at this hatchery are largely distributed in small barren lakes in the vicinity of the hatchery which constitute natural retaining ponds as they do not contain enemy fish and are teeming with natural fry food.

Fish cultural operations were commenced this year in the Francois lake system. Examination of this system was made by Mr. C. W. Harrison, the district Inspector of Hatcheries for British Columbia, in July, and he found conditions so favourable for fish cultural work that over 5,000,000 eyed sockeye eggs from Lakelse hatchery were planted in the Nadina river at the head of the Francois lake in September and October. The egg planting crew were on the river from September 19 till October 12 and during that time only two parent sockeye were seen, although their operations covered approximately twelve miles of the river. From information obtained from various sources very few parent sockeye have been seen in this system for several years, although salmon were at one time abundant and it was apparently one of the principal spawning grounds of the Upper Fraser. Some results of this egg planting should be apparent in the system four or five years hence.

The collection of salmon eggs in the Fraser watershed in 1922 compares with that of 1926, as follows:—

		Pitt lake	Cultus lake	Harrison lake	Pember-ton	Total
Sockeye.....	1922	3,514,000	3,222,750	2,057,800	26,000,000	34,794,550
	1926	5,044,000	6,442,285		45,350,000	56,836,285
Coho.....	1922	137,000	120,000			257,000
	1926					
Spring.....	1922			1,518,860		1,518,860
	1926					
Chum.....	1922			3,086,670		3,086,670
	1926					
Steelhead.....	1922					
	1926		5,500			5,500

1922—Total of all species—39,657,080.

1926—Total of all species—56,841,785.

#### RIVERS INLET

This season's run of sockeye to Rivers Inlet was large, although not quite so large as those of 1924 and 1925. It was, however, considerably in excess of the runs of 1921 and 1922 and the commercial pack in the inlet was considerably larger than the pack of those years, whose seedings were responsible for this year's returns as four- or five-year-old fish. It appears from various reports that the commercial pack would have been considerably larger but for the fact that during the height of the fishing season stormy weather prevailed from a week to ten days and during that period the fishing boats were unable

to operate to the same extent as if conditions had been more favourable. These conditions, while inimicable to a large pack, permitted a greater escapement to the spawning grounds.

The collection of eggs was slightly in excess of any previous collection made in this district, and as has been the case in several consecutive past years it is really a matter of conjecture as to how many more eggs could have been taken. Only two creeks, Genesi and Quap, were operated. In the opinion of the hatchery officers the run to Genesi was considerably larger than any previous run since the hatchery was established. A feature of this run was the great number of large fish, whereas in previous years small sized fish were in the majority. The eggs taken averaged eight thousand to the quart, while those obtained in Quap creek averaged six thousand six hundred to the quart. Genesi creek was heavily seeded in the natural way, and it appears that a good percentage of those that were held below the fences returned to the lake and to nearby streams for spawning. There appeared to be no lessening in the number of sockeye in Quap creek and in the lake at its mouth when the fences were removed. Several streams at the extreme head of the lake in which the runs were almost extinct a few years ago were abundantly seeded. At the same time the runs in the various streams lower down the lake, including the outlet, were up to the average of recent years, or considerably better.

The collection in the two creeks was as follows:—

	Sockeye salmon
Genesi Creek.....	5,040,000
Quap Creek.....	14,784,000
	19,824,000

#### SKEENA RIVER

The collection of sockeye eggs in the Lakelse lake was larger than any previous collection made in that district and was all obtained from two of the inlet creeks. In addition to this record collection the spawning grounds of these two creeks were liberally seeded as well as all the other smaller tributaries to the lake. As no severe freshets occurred the spawning grounds were not disturbed and from this standpoint favourable returns might reasonably be expected four years hence.

For the second year in succession the number of eggs obtained from Morrison creek for the Babine Lake hatchery had to be supplemented by eggs obtained in Babine river. This condition of affairs does not signify that there was any shortage of parent sockeye but is largely due to the unusually high water that obtained in Morrison creek both seasons. This high water hampered egg collecting operations and permitted a large escapement to Morrison lake of parent sockeye which would otherwise have been captured and stripped for hatchery purposes.

At Lakelse lake as the fish are spawned they are dipped over the hatchery fences and allowed to ascend to the upper spawning grounds. At Morrison creek and Babine river the fish are all killed after they are stripped in the usual way. The females are opened and the eggs that remain in them collected and fertilized. The male fish are taken by the Indians and dried for food purposes. This season the Indians who usually fish at the mouth of Morrison creek discontinued fishing and accepted the fish after they had been utilized or handled for hatchery purposes. The same course was followed at Babine river.

The provincial fishery officer who has inspected the various streams for the past seven years estimates that all the creeks and spawning grounds of the Babine Lake district were well up to the average of former years with the

exception of Fulton river and Pierre creek which more than surpassed any of his visits both as to quantity and quality of the sockeye in them. He also reports that there was a good run in Bulkley river which would be well seeded and up to the average of former years so that the river, as a whole, was in a fair condition.

The following summary gives the number of salmon eggs collected in the different streams in the Skeena River Watershed, and the disposal of them, 1926:—

Collection area	Species	Number collected	Disposal
Lakelse lake— Scullabuchan creek.....	Sockeye	4,164,000	Lakelse lake hatchery
Williams creek.....	Sockeye	11,553,000	
		15,717,000	
Babine lake— Babine river.....	Sockeye	2,070,000	Babine lake hatchery
Morrison creek.....	Sockeye	5,665,000	
		7,735,000	
		23,452,000	

#### VANCOUVER ISLAND

General conditions in all districts of Vancouver island where fish cultural operations are and have been conducted are particularly gratifying. In the Anderson lake district the run of sockeye was slightly larger than that of the previous season and outstanding improvements were visible in Stamp river and Sproat lake which have received attention from the Anderson Lake hatchery. The superintendent of the hatchery estimates that not less than 65,000 sockeye reached the spawning grounds of Anderson lake, which estimate is 5,000 in excess of his estimate for last year. Forty per cent of this run were beach spawners and the balance ascended Clemens creek, the first three miles of which were heavily seeded. Between October 18 and November 4 seven and one-quarter million eggs were taken and after a break of ten days one and one-quarter million later eggs were taken. The lake and tributary streams were quite high during the early part of the season, but were at a satisfactory level during the time that the heaviest spawning took place, so that there should not be any great loss through eggs being left high and dry by the receding water levels.

The run of coho and chum was smaller, while the run of spring was equal to that of last season. The superintendent who has been in charge of this establishment since it commenced operations is of the opinion that he could readily have taken 30,000,000 eggs last autumn.

In the Kennedy lake area a splendid run of sockeye occurred which the hatchery superintendent states was the largest since the hatchery began operations, with the possible exception of 1924. At this establishment the eggs are obtained from beach spawners and as the fish that are stripped would be caught over again if liberated, they are killed, bled, opened and the remaining eggs taken. This season nearly 2,000,000 eggs were taken in this manner. A small run of early sockeye appeared at Kennedy and Elk rivers in June and July; 51,800 eggs were obtained from this run on August 29. These eggs hatched on November 2. The run was unusually small, not exceeding 200 fish in Elk river and possibly 300 in the Clayoquot river. On the other hand the late run was with the exception of 1924 possibly the largest that has occurred since the hatchery commenced operations, consisting of approximately 26,000 fish. Owing to the lake level being considerably above normal during the greater part of

the spawning season of 1925, there was a heavy loss in the naturally spawned eggs and in the newly hatched fry. Numerous nests of dead eggs and fry were dug out of the spawning beaches this spring by the hatchery employees.

A greater variety of fish is handled at the Cowichan Lake hatchery than at any hatchery in the province, including salmon and trout.

The run of steelhead in the Cowichan lake district was exceptionally good, but largely owing to the lengthy period during which these fish spawn and the difficulties encountered in capturing the parent fish, the collection was not as large as could be desired. The spring salmon collection was particularly satisfactory and one of the largest ever made at this establishment. The run was probably the best, with the exception of 1924, since the hatchery began operations. There was also a very large run of coho, but no collection of such eggs was made as the hatchery was filled to capacity with the eggs of other species.

The run of various species to the Comox and Alberni districts was also very good, the outstanding features being the large runs of sockeye to Sproat lake and Stamp river, 11,000 sockeye were lifted over Stamp falls, while many thousands died in the river below the falls.

The following summary gives the collection of salmon eggs on Vancouver island, 1926:—

Anderson lake hatchery—	
Sockeye salmon .....	8,505,000
Kennedy lake hatchery—	
Sockeye salmon .....	8,689,100
Cowichan lake hatchery—	
Spring salmon .....	1,601,000
Steelhead salmon .....	231,900
	19,027,000

#### MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION

The collection of cutthroat trout eggs at Spray lakes, Alberta, was slightly smaller than the collection of last year. The egg collecting crew and equipment for this camp went in by pack horse on March 27 and the first eggs were obtained on April 19. The eggs at this camp are eyed or hatched in floating pontoons held in a small bay with sufficient protection to guard against undue agitation that might be caused by the current and winds. In the face of continuous fishing during the open season, the angling in this comparatively small system is holding up well, as upwards of twelve hundred pounds of trout were taken by anglers during the last fishing season. Several barren lakes at the head waters of Spray lakes and its tributaries which were cut off from the lower system by falls, received an allotment of eyed eggs which were planted in suitable locations in gravel. As a result fry were observed around the shores of the lakes late in the season.

A small collection of cutthroat trout eggs was also made in Rosebud lake and Six Mile creek by the staff of the Nelson sub-hatchery. Conditions in Rosebud lake have changed materially in recent years with the cutting of the timber. The inlet creek dries up after the freshets are over and the lake bottom is covered with a light deposit so that there are apparently no suitable spawning grounds. The fish that were caught this year were in poor condition and yielded eggs of a similar quality. Six Mile lake is situated at an elevation of some four thousand feet. Consequently there is a heavy fall of snow and the lake opens up late in the season. When the fences were put in, the lakes were frozen, and there was four feet of snow on the ground. A subsequent thaw which came suddenly carried out the fences, and the fish that were intercepted thereby, escaped beyond recapture.

The collection in connection with the Cowichan Lake hatchery was also disappointing. It appears that the majority of the trout, in a heavy freshet that occurred early in January, ascended to the upper waters of the various mountain streams where they remained until the end of the spawning season.

The Cranbrook hatchery operated by the Cranbrook Rod and Gun Club and other local organizations in co-operation with the department, which provides expert supervision, had a successful season. Over 818,000 cutthroat trout eggs were collected locally and the majority of the resultant fry were distributed in local waters.

The only collection of rainbow trout eggs from wild fish was made in the hatchery creek by the staff of the Stuart Lake hatchery. Some 90,000 were collected. Upwards of three hundred thousand rainbow eggs were obtained from the brood fish at St. John hatchery, New Brunswick. Small collections of this species were also made at the Middleton and Banff hatcheries. These collections were supplemented by purchase from commercial fish farms and exchange for other eggs with the state of Maine.

The collection of Kamloops trout eggs in the Gerrard district was on a par with the satisfactory collection of last year, although conditions were not as favourable as could be desired inasmuch as but a small proportion of the fish ascended to the fences and traps and the majority had to be captured by means of a drag-seine over a rather extensive area of the river and transferred to the pens in pontoons. The collection of Kamloops in the Lloyds creek district was also satisfactory. Operations were carried on in Kanough, Paul, Pinantan creeks and in Hyas lake. Fish appeared on the spawning grounds much earlier than in former seasons, but partly owing to the extremely light snowfall of the previous winter, the creeks remained low throughout the season and did not allow the fish to run as freely as in former years, consequently large numbers spawned on the beaches of the lakes and did not run into the creeks as usual where operations were conducted. This condition was particularly noticeable in Hyas lake where the collection was considerably smaller than was expected. One hundred thousand Kamloops trout eggs from the Lloyds creek hatchery were sent to the Tokyo Angling and Country Club, Tokyo, Japan. The consignees reported that these eggs reached their destination in excellent condition.

Upwards of three hundred and forty thousand Loch Leven and brown trout eggs were obtained from brood stock reared at the St. John hatchery. This collection was supplemented by exchange for other eggs with the Bureau of Fisheries at Washington and the state of New Hampshire. A small collection of carp eggs was made at the Kingsville hatchery for the Research Committee of the Biological Board.

The efforts of recent years made by the staff of the Gull Harbour hatchery to collect and hatch sturgeon eggs were continued in the Winnipeg and Pigeon rivers. The construction of a pulp and paper mill accompanied by considerable blasting probably affected the run of sturgeon in Winnipeg river, as only twenty fish in all were caught, none of which were ripe. Operations in Pigeon river were no more successful, as while twenty-three fish were caught, some of them of considerable size, none of them were in a spawning condition and consequently no eggs were obtained.

The collections of eggs, other than those previously tabulated, are given in the following statement:—

<i>Cutthroat trout—</i>		
Spray Lakes hatchery—		
Spray lakes .....	637,180	637,180
Banff hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds .....	4,371	4,371
Cowichan Lake hatchery—		
Nixon creek .....	62,900	
Robinson river .....	35,800	
		98,700
Nelson Eyeing Station—		
Rosebud lake .....	96,000	
Six Mile creek .....	5,000	
		101,000
Cultus Lake hatchery—		
Cultus creek .....	800	800

<i>Kamloops trout</i> —		
Lloyd's Creek Eyeing Station—		
Kanough creek .....	275,000	
Paul creek .....	1,073,000	
Pinantan creek .....	240,000	
Hyas Long lake .....	130,000	
	<hr/>	1,718,000
Gerrard hatchery—		
Lardeau river .....	660,000	660,000
<i>Brown trout</i> —		
St. John hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds .....	268,320	268,320
<i>Loch leven trout</i> —		
St. John hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds .....	73,732	73,732
<i>Rainbow trout</i> —		
St. John hatchery—		
Hatchery pond .....	311,545	311,545
Middleton hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds .....	2,500	
Lily lake .....	2,000	
	<hr/>	4,500
Banff hatchery—		
Hatchery pond .....	7,625	7,625
Stuart Lake hatchery—		
Hatchery creek .....	90,000	90,000
<i>Carp</i> —		
Kingsville hatchery—		
Lake Erie .....	17,500	17,500
	<hr/>	3,993,273

The following summary gives, by species, the total receipt of eggs during the year ended December 31, 1926:—

Atlantic salmon .....	30,984,600	
Landlocked salmon .....	296,550	
Rainbow trout .....	413,670	
Cutthroat trout .....	842,051	
Steelhead salmon .....	237,400	
Kamloops trout .....	2,378,000	
Sockeye salmon .....	117,306,385	
Spring salmon .....	1,601,090	
Speckled trout .....	3,825,646	
Whitefish .....	168,650,000	
Pickereel* .....	153,510,000	
Carp .....	17,500	
Brown trout .....	268,320	
Loch leven trout .....	73,732	
	<hr/>	480,404,854

\* 5,000,000 of these eggs (eyed) were exchanged with North Dakota Game and Fish Commission for black bass to be delivered fall 1927.

The following purchases were also made: —

Rainbow trout eyed eggs from J. Warren Kinney	486,240	
Speckled trout eyed eggs from Harry Trexler Farms, Allantown, Pa. ....	1,700,000	
	<hr/>	2,186,240

Donation received:—

Brown trout from Solway Fisheries, Dumfries, Scotland .....	21,900	21,900
	<hr/>	482,612,994

In addition to the above the following exchanges were made:—

Brown trout eyed eggs from state of New Hampshire in exchange for Atlantic salmon .....	584,619
Brown trout eyed eggs from state of New Hampshire (private exchange with Trout Brook Co.) exchange for Atlantic salmon .....	279,241
Rainbow trout eyed eggs from state of Maine, exchange for Atlantic salmon .....	57,215
Loch leven trout, exchange with state of New Hampshire for Atlantic salmon .....	300,000

Loch leven trout, exchange with United States Bureau of Fisheries, for Atlantic salmon .....	550,064
Cutthroat trout, exchange with state of New Hampshire for Atlantic salmon .....	10,000
Cutthroat trout, exchange with United States Bureau of Fisheries for Atlantic salmon .....	997,000
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from Cranbrook hatchery, in exchange for Kamloops trout .....	200,000

The Nimpkish Lake hatchery, formerly operated by the British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, was reopened last autumn after being closed for several years; 4,800,000 sockeye eggs were collected and from their present appearance should result in a very satisfactory hatch.

STATEMENT OF EGGS SUPPLIED TO OTHER THAN DOMINION GOVERNMENT HATCHERIES DURING 1926

Species	Number	To
Atlantic salmon.....	100,000	State of Maine—Caribou hatchery, Aroostock Co. Maine, exchange for Rainbow trout.
Atlantic salmon.....	500,000	United States Bureau of Fisheries—East Orland, Maine, exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Atlantic salmon.....	1,000,000	State of New Hampshire, in exchange for Brown trout, Lochleven trout and Cutthroat trout.
Salmon trout.....	500,000	Magog hatchery (Quebec) Provincial—donation.
Pickereel.....	5,000,000	North Dakota Game and Fish Commission, North Dakota, for Black Bass to be delivered fall 1927.
Landlocked salmon.....	25,000	Department of Fisheries, Dublin, Ireland—donation.
Kamloops trout.....	100,000	Cranbrook District Rod and Gun Club, in exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Kamloops trout.....	100,000	Tokyo Angling Club, Tokyo, Japan—sold.
Speckled trout.....	50,000	Tokyo Angling Club, Tokyo, Japan—sold.
Carp.....	17,500	Biological Board, St. Andrews—donation.

In the interests of economy and convenience in the distribution of fry, the following transfers of eyed eggs were made in 1926:—

Species	From	To	Number
Atlantic salmon.....	(a) Margaree hatchery.....	Lindloff hatchery.....	700,000
	(a) Grand Falls hatchery.....	Tobique hatchery.....	800,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Sparkle hatchery.....	407,000
Speckled trout.....	(a) Miramichi hatchery.....	Kelly's Pond hatchery.....	300,000
	(a) Restigouche hatchery.....	Cowichan lake hatchery.....	(d) 1,000,000
	(a) Nelson Eyeing Station.....	Nipisiguit hatchery.....	426,000
	(a) St. John hatchery.....	Cowichan lake hatchery.....	175,000
Cisco.....	(a) Port Arthur hatchery.....	Middleton hatchery.....	300,000
	(a) Thurlow hatchery.....	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.....	1,440,000
Whitefish.....	(a) Port Arthur hatchery.....	Collingwood hatchery.....	14,000,000
	(a) Port Arthur hatchery.....	Banff hatchery.....	182,000
Salmon trout.....	(a) Port Arthur hatchery.....	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.....	50,000
	(a) Thurlow hatchery.....	Winnipegosis hatchery.....	125,000
	(b) Kenora hatchery.....	St. John hatchery.....	(c) 2,000
Pickereel.....	(b) Spray lakes hatchery.....	Banff hatchery.....	5,600,000
	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery.....	Banff hatchery.....	110,160
Cutthroat trout.....	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery.....	Cowichan lake hatchery.....	240,000
	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery.....	Cultus lake hatchery.....	50,000
	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery.....	Lakelse lake hatchery.....	200,000
Kamloops trout.....	(b) Lloyds Creek hatchery.....	Pemberton hatchery.....	90,000
	(b) Gerrard hatchery.....	Nelson Eyeing Station.....	363,000
	(a) Pemberton hatchery.....	Lakelse lake hatchery.....	12,612,000
Sockeye salmon.....	(a) Lakelse lake hatchery.....	Stuart lake hatchery.....	2,890,000

(a) 1925 Fall collection. (b) 1926 Collection. (c) for use of Biological Board.

(d) Laid down in Cowichan lake hatchery..... 560,000  
 Planted as eyed eggs Cowichan lake District..... 340,000  
 Planted as eyed eggs Alberni District..... 100,000

1,000,000

## MARKING OF FISH

From 1913 to 1924 inclusive a percentage of the parent Atlantic salmon that were captured and stripped at the several retaining ponds and egg collecting points in the Maritime Provinces were marked by attaching a numbered silver tag to their dorsal fins. In all instances the marking, weighing and measuring was done after the fish were stripped. The marking was originally undertaken to obtain definite evidence to counteract the apprehension that exists in some quarters that there are two distinct races of Atlantic salmon in our eastern rivers, one of which enters the rivers in the spring, and the other in the autumn; that the progeny of the late run fish are always late run and vice versa; that in some streams late fish were being propagated which were not as valuable as early fish; also to gain some information with regard to frequency in spawning in Atlantic salmon. As over 70 per cent of the recaptures that were "late" fish the years that they were marked were recaptured as "early" fish, the apprehension in question has subsided. Systematic marking at retaining ponds has been discontinued, and so far as Atlantic salmon are concerned is confined to some local districts and for special purposes. A small number of sturgeon were marked in the Winnipeg and Pigeon rivers to obtain some information with regard to their movements. The marking that was done in 1926 and the recaptures that were reported are listed in the following statements:—

STATEMENT OF THE MARKING OF SALMON AND STURGEON DURING 1926

—	Species	Number marked	Date of marking	Nature of mark	Object
Nipisiguit river, N.B.....	Stripped Atlantic salmon....	118	Oct. 27, 28, 29...	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	To throw some light on— The movements of the salmon that resort to this river to spawn.
Pigeon river.....	Sturgeon.....	8	June 8, 9.....	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	The movements of sturgeon.
Winnipeg river.....	Sturgeon.....	6	May 30, 31.....	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	The movements of sturgeon.

## ATLANTIC SALMON—RECAPTURES, 1926

## MARGAREE POND

Number	Weight (lbs.)	Length (ins.)	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated. 2. Where caught.
B933.....	5 17	31 37	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 15, 1921.... Aug. 28, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
B2384.....	6 17	29 38	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Nov. 21, 1924.... Aug. 25, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
B2385.....	6 19	27 37½	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Nov. 21, 1924.... July 27, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. Margaree Harbour, N.S.
B2394.....	7 16	29 36	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Nov. 21, 1924.... Aug. 25, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. LaPointe, Inverness Co., N.S.
B2415.....	17 30	35	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 21, 1924....	Margaree river, N.S.
B2420.....	14 36	32 40	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 21, 1924.... Aug. 23, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. St. Ann's Bay, Cape Breton Island.
B2427.....	12 27	31 39	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 21, 1924.... Aug. 25, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. Margaree Harbour, N.S.
B2439.....	15 20	34 38	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 21, 1924.... Nov. 22, 1926....	Margaree river, N.S. Margaree river, N.S.

## MIRAMICHI POND

B2649.....	6 6	30 31	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Nov. 4, 1924.... June 1, 1926....	Miramichi river, N.B. N.W. Miramichi river, N.B.
B2742.....	9 18	32	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Nov. 4, 1924.... June 8, 1926....	Miramichi river, N.B. Within a few miles of Trinity, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

## ST. JOHN POND

B2503.....	7 21	28	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 8, 1924.... June 18, 1926....	St. John Harbour, N.B. St. John Harbour, N.B.
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## NEW MILLS POND

B2804.....	19 29	41 46	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Nov. 7, 1924.... June 16, 1926....	New Mills, N.B. At Miguasha, Bonaven- ture Co., Quebec.
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## NIPISIGUIT

F22.....	15½ 18	37 37	Kelt..... Clean.....	F "	Oct. 25, 1924.... Oct. 28, 1926....	Nipisiguit river, N.B. Nipisiguit river, N.B.
F204.....	3½ 10½	23	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Oct. 28, 1924.... Aug. 14, 1926....	Nipisiguit river, N.B. Big Rock, Belloni Point, Bathurst, N.B.
F669.....	5 9½	24	Kelt..... Clean.....	M "	Oct. 23, 1925.... Aug. 3, 1926....	Nipisiguit river, N.B. Big Rock, Belloni Point, Bathurst, N.B.

All the recaptures had been to sea, and with one exception were taken within a comparatively short distance of the place where they were originally marked and liberated. The exception, No. B. 2742, was marked near South Esk on the Miramichi river, New Brunswick, on November, 1924, and was recaptured in June, 1926, near Trinity Bay on the northern coast of Newfound-

land, approximately 800 miles by the shortest route from where it was marked. One, No. B. 933, was marked in 1921 and was recaptured five years later. This is a record in so far as the marking done by the Fish Culture Branch is concerned. The number of recaptures that doubled and trebled in weight was higher than usual.

In 1924 at Lloyds Creek eyeing station some kamloops trout were marked after stripping to demonstrate that fish properly stripped regain their good condition equally as well as those that spawn naturally. In 1926 the hatchery crew found eight or ten of these marked fish, from which the tag had been torn away. The specimens were in first-class condition.

At the Anderson Lake hatchery in April, 1924, 14,621 sockeye yearlings were marked and liberated. In 1926, 180 or 2.56 per cent of the 7,025 fish handled for hatchery purposes were recaptured. The percentage must have been very much greater as the hatchery superintendent estimated that there were 65,000 sockeye on the spawning beaches at the hatchery of which only 10.8 per cent were handled, and the cannery at Kildonan, which packed 3,524 cases of sockeye, did not make any search for or report any marked fish.

There was also a break of ten days, from November 4 to 14, during the height of the spawning season when no fish were handled for spawning purposes.

The appropriation that was available for fish culture did not provide for any expansion in the way of new main hatcheries. When it was seen that the hatchery at Cultus lake would not carry the eggs that would be available from the run of sockeye that season, a subsidiary hatchery was built at Smith's Falls on the same lake, to take care of the surplus. This building is 56 feet long by 16 feet wide, built of poles cut on the ground with a split cedar roof and shiplap siding, contains eighteen troughs 16 feet long, 16½ inches wide and 7½ inches deep. The head tank, 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep, is supplied with water from the dam below the falls through a 6-inch pipe 65 feet long and a settling tank 12 feet long, 5 feet wide and 3 feet deep. A building 20 feet by 12 feet with 8-foot walls was built for the attendant.

Necessary repairs and renewals were made at various other establishments, mostly by or under the direction of the superintendent. Some of the most important of these were a rearing pond 120 feet long by 4 feet wide, divided into three sections, and a new garage, at the Bedford hatchery; the construction of the crib landing dock in the lagoon at the Winnipegosis hatchery by the Department of Public Works; the log boat house at the Spray Lakes hatchery; a concrete dam at Taylor creek with connecting flume to the present water supply and a new boat slip at the Kennedy Lake hatchery; new foundations under the Cowichan hatchery and dwelling; two open woodsheds; a further strengthening of the embankment which confines Medowse creek to its channel by the removal of boulders from the creek to the embankment; and considerable improvement to the truck road between the lake and tide water at River's Inlet. This road, which was previously impassable for the truck in wet weather, was greatly improved by corduroy covered with gravel. The corduroy was cut and split, as well as all the material for the woodsheds, and the work involved in strengthening the embankment, was done by the hatchery staff. A new scow, capable of carrying the hatchery truck; landing stages at both sides of the lake, and boathouse, were built at the Lakelse hatchery. The grounds and general surroundings of the hatchery buildings were greatly improved.

During 1926 the department operated thirty-two main hatcheries, six subsidiary hatcheries, four salmon retaining ponds, one eyeing station and several egg-collecting stations. These numbers include the eight hatcheries in Ontario which were operated by this department up to June 30, and then transferred to the Ontario Provincial Government. The output of these forty-three establishments during 1926 was as follows:—

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH  
DURING 1926

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon .....	10,100,040	
Brown trout .....	7,950	
Rainbow trout .....	3,800	
Speckled trout .....	1,917,989	
		12,029,779
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon .....	10,534,558	
Brown trout .....	203,264	
Landlocked salmon .....	87,285	
Loch leven trout .....	90,714	
Rainbow trout .....	61,212	
Salmon trout .....	30	
Speckled trout .....	1,081,593	
		12,058,656
Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon .....	480,543	
Rainbow trout .....	40,071	
Speckled trout .....	220,193	
		740,807
Ontario—		
Pickeral .....	83,855,000	
Salmon trout .....	17,832,860	
Whitefish .....	352,786,750	
		454,474,610
Manitoba—		
Pickeral .....	1,380,000	
Salmon trout .....	123,300	
Whitefish .....	110,550,000	
		112,053,300
Saskatchewan—		
Cisco .....	1,362,000	
Pickeral .....	3,250,000	
Salmon trout .....	46,515	
Whitefish .....	15,185,000	
		19,843,515
Alberta—		
Cutthroat trout .....	1,155,440	
Lochleven trout .....	456,000	
Pickeral .....	1,550,000	
Rainbow trout .....	373,460	
Salmon trout .....	160,000	
		3,694,900
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon .....	527,066	
Chum salmon .....	40	
Coho salmon .....	793,170	
Cutthroat trout .....	176,640	
Kamloops trout .....	1,932,509	
Pink salmon .....	25	
Rainbow trout .....	72,700	
Sockeye salmon .....	101,763,783	
Speckled trout .....	913,177	
Spring salmon .....	685,327	
Steelhead salmon .....	222,804	
		107,087,241
Total .....		721,982,808

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE HATCHERIES OPERATED, THEIR LOCATION, DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, THE SPECIES AND THE NUMBER OF EACH SPECIES DISTRIBUTED FROM EACH HATCHERY DURING THE SEASON 1926

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution
1876	Bedford.....	Halifax county, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon...				720,000	1,236,040		
			Brown trout.....					7,950		
			Speckled trout.....					694,750		2,658,740
1902	Margaree.....	Inverness county, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon...			1,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000		
			Speckled trout.....					104,400	3,539	4,407,939
1906	Windsor.....	Hants county, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon...				600,000	1,511,000		
			Speckled trout.....					675,800		2,786,800
1913	Middleton.....	Annapolis county, N.S....	Atlantic salmon...			300,000	100,000	686,000		
			Rainbow trout.....					3,800		
			Speckled trout.....			90,000	235,000	114,500		1,529,300
1912	(a) Lindloff.....	Richmond county, N.S....	Atlantic salmon...			647,000				647,000
1874	Restigouche.....	Restigouche County, N.B.	Atlantic salmon...				180,000	1,274,550		
			Speckled trout.....					4		1,454,554
1874	Miramichi.....	Northumberland county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon...		440,000		3,012,000	976,650		4,428,650
1880	Grand Falls.....	Victoria county, N.B.....	Atlantic salmon...			470,000	900,000	814,425		
			Speckled trout.....					505,000		2,689,425
1914	St. John.....	St. John county, N.B....	Atlantic salmon...				795,000	98,183		
			Brown trout.....				164,295	38,969		
			Landlocked salmon.		25,250		62,035			
			Lochleven trout...				90,000		714	
			Rainbow trout.....				37,917	22,532	763	
			Salmon trout.....					30		
			Speckled trout.....		250		343,500	232,619	220	1,912,277
1914	(a) Nipisiguit.....	Gloucester county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon...			405,250				405,250
1915	(a) Tobique.....	Victoria county, N.B.....	Atlantic salmon...			779,850				779,850
1915	(a) Sparkle.....	Carleton county, N.B....	Atlantic salmon...			388,650				388,650
1906	Kelly's Pond.....	Queens county, P.E.I....	Atlantic salmon...			280,000	187,800	12,743		
			Rainbow trout.....					40,071		
			Speckled trout.....					220,193		740,807
1908	Sarnia.....	Lambton county, Ont.....	Pickarel.....			47,000,000				
			Whitefish.....			57,000,000				104,000,000
1908	Warton.....	Bruce county, Ont.....	Salmon trout.....			3,080,000	1,570,000	400,350		5,050,350
1912	Collingwood.....	Simcoe county, Ont.....	Pickarel.....			5,915,000				
			Whitefish.....			64,980,000				70,895,000
1912	Port Arthur.....	Thunder Bay district, Ont.	Salmon trout.....			4,303,510				
			Whitefish.....			7,926,750				12,230,260

1912	Southampton.....	Bruce county, Ont.....	Salmon trout.....					4,999,000		4,999,000
1915	Thurlow.....	Hastings county, Ont.....	Pickereel.....							
			Salmon trout.....							
			Whitefish.....							
1915	Kenora.....	Rainy river district, Ont.	Pickereel.....							96,713,000
			Whitefish.....							
1917	Kingsville.....	Essex county, Ont.....	Whitefish.....							49,025,000
1914	Gull Harbour.....	Big island, lake Winnipeg, Man.	Pickereel.....	1,040,000						111,562,000
			Whitefish.....							
1909	Winnipegosis.....	Snake island, lake Winni- pegosis, Man.	Pickereel.....	340,000						52,390,000
			Salmon trout.....							
			Whitefish.....							
1915	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	Cisco.....							59,663,300
			Pickereel.....							
			Salmon trout.....					35		
			Whitefish.....							
1914	Banff.....	Banff, Alta.....	Cutthroat trout.....							19,843,515
			Loch leven trout.....							
			Pickereel.....							
			Rainbow trout.....							
			Salmon trout.....							
1917	(a) Spray lakes.....	Banff, Alta.....	Cutthroat trout.....	216,250						3,320,100
1916	Cultus lake.....	Cultus lake, B.C.....	Cutthroat trout.....							374,800
			Kamloops trout.....	50,000						
			Steelhead salmon.....							
1917	Pitt lake.....	Pitt lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....							81,060
1906	Pemberton.....	Birkenhead river, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....	10,000						4,906,853
			Sockeye salmon.....	(b) 9,089,000						32,458,300
1908	Stuart lake.....	Stuart lake, B.C.....	Rainbow trout.....							
			Sockeye salmon.....							
1903	Lakelse lake.....	Lakelse lake, B.C.....	Kamloops trout.....	200,000						
			Sockeye salmon.....	(b) 12,124,500						
1908	Babine lake.....	Babine lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....							20,129,830
1906	Rivers Inlet.....	Owikano lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon.....	10,319,400						6,256,520
1911	Anderson lake.....	Anderson lake, Vancouver island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....	(c) 5,748,000						18,169,754
			Sockeye salmon.....							8,968,359
1911	Cowichan lake.....	Cowichan lake, Vancouver island, B.C.	Atlantic salmon.....							
			Coho salmon.....	793,170					25	11
			Cutthroat trout.....							
			Kamloops trout.....	40,000						
			Pink salmon.....							
			Speckled trout.....	75,000					25	90
			Spring salmon.....						960	
			Steelhead salmon.....						221,527	
1911	Kennedy lake.....	Kennedy lake, Vancouver island, B.C.	Sockeye salmon.....	(d) 1,500	(e) 2,142,500					2,868,458
			Chum salmon.....							
										40
										8,678,507

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE HATCHERIES OPERATED, THEIR LOCATION, DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, THE SPECIES AND THE NUMBER OF EACH SPECIES DISTRIBUTED FROM EACH HATCHERY DURING THE SEASON 1926—*Concluded*

Fstab- lished	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distrib- ution
1914	Gerrard.....	Trout lake, Kootenay district, B.C.	Kamloops trout...		197,000					197,000
1922	Lloyds creek.....	Lloyds creek, Kamloops district, B.C.	Kamloops trout...		851,000	45,000				896,000
1923	(a) Nelson.....	Nelson, B.C.....	Cutthroat trout...			29,110				
			Kamloops trout...		233,000	30,000				
			Speckled trout...		510,000	116,790				918,900
				1,500	44,444,320	644,614,618	11,523,297	21,389,842	9,231	721,982,808

(a) Subsidiary hatchery.

(b) All of these distributed from the 1926 Fall collection.

(c) 2,002,000 of these were distributed from the 1926 Fall collection.

(d) All of these green eggs planted from the 1926 Fall collection.

(e) 584,500 of these were distributed from the 1926 Fall collection.



Canada Dept SH223  
 Marine Fisheries A11  
 Conn. Dept Fisheries 1926/27  
 Br. 60th 1926-27

DATE	ISSUED TO
APR 25 1927	<del>               BR 30 Lh                Mutual Loan 202                KIA of 20 2-8856             </del>

