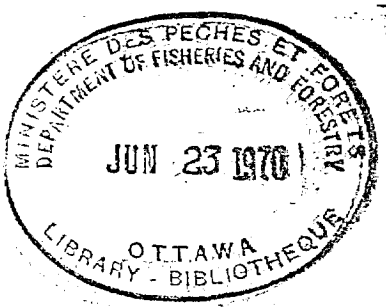

DOMINION OF CANADA

SIXTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of Marine and Fisheries

FOR THE YEAR

1927-28

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1928

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

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

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

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

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Ottawa, July, 1928.

68937—1½

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department, which is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928.

The report deals with the following subjects:—

Review of the Fisheries of 1927.
Operation of the Fish Inspection Act.
The Inspection of Canneries and Canned Fish.
Imperial Economic Committee's Report on Marketing Canadian Fish.
Fisheries Intelligence Service.
Fishing Bounty.
Fish Culture.
North American Committee on Fisheries Investigation.
International Fisheries Commission.
Marine Biological Board.
Prosecutions.
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.
Report of Fisheries Engineer on Fishways, etc.
Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
Entries of United States Fishing Vessels.
Summary of Licenses Issued.
Return of Prosecutions.
Expenditure and Revenue by provinces, 1867-1927.
Report of Mr. J. J. Cowie and Mr. G. R. Earl on their work with Imperial Economic Committee.
Report on the Fisheries of the McKenzie River Delta.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1927

During the year under review the quantity of fish landed, both sea and inland, was much less than in 1926, and the marketed value was considerably lower. The marketed value for the whole of Canada was $49,497,038, while for 1926 it was $56,360,633.

The following table shows the marketed value by provinces for the whole of Canada, as compared with the two preceding years:—

—	1927	1926	1925
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	10,783,631	12,505,922	10,213,779
New Brunswick	4,406,673	5,325,478	4,798,589
Prince Edward Island	1,367,807	1,358,934	1,598,119
Quebec	2,736,450	3,110,964	3,044,919
Ontario	3,670,229	3,152,193	3,436,412
Manitoba	2,039,738	2,328,803	1,466,939
Saskatchewan	503,609	444,288	494,882
Alberta	712,469	749,076	458,504
British Columbia	23,264,342	27,367,109	22,414,618
Yukon Territory	12,090	17,866	15,370
Total	49,497,038	56,360,633	47,942,131

The province of Nova Scotia shows a decrease in value of a million and half dollars from the 1926 value but is a half million dollars ahead of that for 1925. Unfavourable weather conditions during 1927 were responsible for a large part of the decreased catch in this province, together with an over-production in the months of November and December of 1926, when unusually mild and favourable weather conditions aided the fishermen in landing large quantities of fish. The catch of cod and haddock was much lower and gave a decrease in value of $1,200,000 and $270,000 respectively.

In the province of New Brunswick, where the drop in value was nearly a million dollars, there were smaller catches of cod, pollock, herring, and lobsters. Notwithstanding a larger quantity of sardines landed, the value was less by some $170,000.

The value of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island shows a slight increase over that of the previous year, due to higher prices obtained for certain kinds of fish, although the catches in most instances were about the same or slightly lower than in 1926.

In the province of Quebec, sea fisheries district, there were decreases in the catch of cod, herring, and lobsters, three of the chief kinds taken. The catch of salmon was slightly less, while a large increase in the catch of mackerel is recorded.

The increase in the value for Ontario was due to larger catches of herring, trout, and tullibee. Although the catch of whitefish was slightly less than in 1926, a higher value was obtained.

Notwithstanding that the quantity of some of the principal kinds of fish landed was greater, the value shows a decrease. This was owing to poor markets and low prices received especially for pickerel and tullibee, which constitutes a large part of the total production.

The catch of whitefish in Saskatchewan shows an increase, with an increase of over $60,000 in value. There was also an increased catch of pickerel.

In Alberta there was a large decrease in the catch and value of pickerel, an increase in the catch of pike but a drop in value, more than double the catch of trout, and a slight decrease in the catch of whitefish.

The province of Saskatchewan is the only one of the three Prairie Provinces to show an increased value. This was due to increased catches of pickerel and whitefish. In the province of Manitoba there were larger quantities of pickerel

and tullibee landed but, owing to lower prices, there was a drop in the marketed value of each. Fewer whitefish were taken. In the province of Alberta the total value is less despite the fact that some kinds of fish show large increases in the catch. Trout shows an increase from 3,907 cwt. to 10,882 cwt. with a corresponding increase in value, while tullibee also shows an increase in catch and value. The catch of pike was considerably larger but the value somewhat less.

The province of British Columbia shows a considerable decrease. A big drop in the catch of salmon and a smaller catch of halibut were mainly responsible for the decrease. A much larger quantity of herring and pilchards were taken than in 1926.

ATLANTIC COAST

Cod, Haddock, Hake, and Pollock.—The total quantities of these kinds of fish landed were 2,612,743 cwt., as compared with 3,429,024 cwt. in 1926. In each of the kinds of fish, in each of the provinces, with one or two exceptions, were decreased catches reported. The greatest falling off was in the catch of cod in Nova Scotia, which dropped from 1,858,944 cwt. in 1926 to 1,331,873 cwt. in 1927. The decrease in the catch of pollock in New Brunswick is quite noticeable, the figures for the year under review and the previous one being 7,693 cwt. and 38,271 cwt. respectively. Hake shows an increased catch in Nova Scotia of 27,000 cwt., there being 119,431 cwt. landed. Of the total of these kinds of fish landed, there were sold fresh and fresh fillets 334,175 cwt., or a decrease of 105,106 cwt. There were produced smoked and smoked fillets 111,431 cwt., compared with 151,357 cwt. in 1926.

The catch of the Lunenburg fleet was 227,590 quintals, or 115,140 quintals less. During the gale of August 24 this fleet suffered the loss of four vessels and their entire crews. The total number of vessels engaged in fishing during 1927 was 83, or 9 fewer than fished in 1926. The prices received for the dried product, while slightly better than in the previous year, were still quite low.

There were fourteen steam-trawlers operating out of Nova Scotia: seven from Canso and seven from Halifax. This number was an increase of two.

Mackerel, Herring, and Sardines.—Some 1,270,158 cwt. of these fish were landed. In the previous year 1,531,399 cwt. were landed, or a decrease of 261,241 cwt. during 1927. In Nova Scotia there were 50,000 cwt. less herrings taken, while the catch of mackerel was greater by nearly 5,000 cwt. Some 10,000 cwt. less of herring, only half the quantity of mackerel, and 6,000 cwt. more sardines were taken in New Brunswick. The demand for sardines after the American canners commenced buying was good but the run of sardines somewhat light. In Prince Edward Island the catch of herring shows a decrease of some 12,000 cwt., but owing to better prices the marketed value was only slightly less. The catch of mackerel was slightly more. The catch of herring was much lower in Quebec, while, on the other hand, a large increase of 48,000 cwt. of mackerel is noted.

Other Sea Fish.—The catch of halibut was greater by over 3,500 cwt. A decrease of over 5,700 cwt. is noted in the quantity of swordfish taken. The catch of tomcod was 22,744 cwt. and of flounders 9,383 cwt. This is an increase in the former and a decrease in the latter.

Shellfish.—The catch of lobsters was 316,831 cwt., which is a decrease of 12,751 cwt. from the 1926 catch and 24,007 cwt. less than the 1925 catch. The

catch by provinces and its disposal is given in the following table, together with a comparison for the year 1926:—

—	Catch	*Marketed shell	Canned
	cwt.	cwt.	cases
1927			
Nova Scotia	179,673	68,021	55,771
New Brunswick	49,752	16,162	18,866
Prince Edward Island	62,800	2,097	27,896
Quebec	24,606	1,197	11,404
Total	316,831	87,477	113,937
1926			
Nova Scotia	184,316	71,688	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
Total	339,583	91,549	123,519

*Including lobster meat.

There were 19,462 barrels of oysters taken, which was slightly less than in 1926. Some 43,293 barrels of clams were dug, or an increase of over 1,500 barrels. The quantity of scallops taken shows a large increase, 38,635 barrels being landed, compared with 23,200 barrels during 1926. None of these shellfish were landed in New Brunswick during the year, the quantity landed in Quebec was only one-third of that landed in 1926, while the landings in Nova Scotia were just about double.

River Spawning Fish.—The quantity of salmon landed was 49,113 cwt., or 3,682 cwt. less than in the previous year. A decreased catch was recorded for each of the Atlantic provinces. There was a decrease of 17,962 cwt. in the catch of smelts, only 72,519 cwt. being landed.

Some 54,115 cwt. of alewives were landed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, or a decrease of over 17,000 cwt. This fishery depends chiefly on the market for the salted. As the market was bad during the year, little interest was taken by the fishermen in this branch of the industry.

INLAND FISHERIES

The catch of whitefish was 185,664 cwt., compared with 190,644 cwt. in 1926. The province of Ontario, where the largest catch of this species is made, recorded a catch of some 61,658 cwt., or a drop of 2,391 cwt. Manitoba came second with 49,114 cwt. landed, a drop of 5,008 cwt. Saskatchewan was third with 41,323 cwt. landed, an increase of 3,656 cwt.

There were 140,019 cwt. of pickerel landed, or an increase of 13,933 cwt. Of the total, Manitoba contributed 99,813 cwt. which was an increase of 12,562 cwt.

The province of Ontario shows a catch of 31,173 cwt. of blue pickerel, a slight increase over the catch of the same kind in 1926.

The catch of pike was 70,473 cwt., which was a decrease of over 2,000 cwt. from the previous year. The province of Manitoba contributed some 40,166 cwt. to the total catch.

Some 58,099 cwt. of fresh water herring or ciscoes were taken in the province of Ontario from the Great Lakes area. This was an increase of over 14,000 cwt. as compared with 1926.

PACIFIC COAST

The marketed value of the fisheries of the Pacific coast shows a decrease of $4,139,205. This is accounted for by much smaller catches of salmon and halibut. There were increased catches of herring and pilchards.

Salmon.—The catch of salmon was 1,490,395 cwt., a decrease of 536,160 cwt. The pack was much less, 1,361,977 cases compared with 2,065,190 in 1926. Much of the decrease was due to extension of the close season and other measures for the protection of the salmon. The catch of sockeye while below the average was considered fairly satisfactory. During the fall there was a large run of late sockeye salmon in the Fraser river similar to that which occurred in 1926. The catch of pinks shows a big decrease. Owing to intensive fishing for this species it was deemed necessary to take extra precautions such as extension of the weekly close season and early closing of the season, etc., to ensure sufficient numbers reaching the spawning areas. An average catch of cohoes was made while the catch of chums was somewhat less.

Halibut.—The catch of halibut decreased by 14,563 cwt. to 300,532 cwt. It does not appear that the close season now in force has materially affected the catch and it would therefore seem that an extension of close season must be considered or some alternative if the halibut is not to be depleted.

Herring.—The catch was 1,724,246 cwt., compared with 1,301,269 cwt. in 1926. Of the catch over one million hundredweights of dry salted herring were produced for sale in the Orient. In the reduction works there were 170,450 gallons of herring oil and 1,838 tons of herring meal produced.

Pilchards.—Some 1,368,582 cwt. of these fish were landed, which was nearly fifty per cent more than in the preceding year. Pilchards are canned to a small extent, over 58,000 cases being put up which was more than double the pack of the previous year. The greatest use for these fish, however, is in the manufacture of meal and oil of which 2,673,876 gallons of the former and 12,169 tons of the latter were produced. The number of reduction establishments producing meal and oil from pilchards, herring and whales, was twenty-two and the value of their products (including the products of the whale factories) was $2,289,952, or nearly double that for 1926.

Whales and Seals.—Two whaling stations were in operation during the year. The number of whales taken was 258 and the value of the products $241,488. This was a decrease from 1926.

There were 1,476 fur seals taken by Indians under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, compared with 2,824 in the preceding year.

INSPECTION OF FISH

Inspection of certain kinds of cured fish was carried on as usual under the provisions of the Fish Inspection Act. The Act requires packers to have containers, as well as fish, in accordance with the standards laid down in the regulations, and empowers inspectors to examine such whenever and wherever it is necessary and convenient.

During the year there were inspected on the Atlantic coast 38,058 packages of various kinds containing salted herring, mackerel, alewives and salmon. There were also inspected 33,598 boxes of smoked herring. Further, there were inspected 61,400 empty barrels before they passed into the hands of the packers.

On the Pacific coast there were inspected 243,732 boxes of dry salted herring, each containing 400 pounds, before being exported to the Orient.

STANDARDS OF SIZE AND QUALITY FOR SALTED COD, ETC.

In the course of the year the department, after consultation with the trade, established by law standards of size and quality for dry and salted cod, haddock, hake, cusk and pollock.

This was done as a result of representations to the effect that there were no well defined standards on which sellers and buyers of these fish could base just and reasonable prices. The same price is usually paid for fish that are not well cured as for fish that are well cured; consequently fishermen who cure their own fish have no incentive to improve the quality of their cure.

The standards thus established have been incorporated in the regulations to the Fish Inspection Act. The department's inspectors of fish curing and packing have been empowered to carry out such inspections as may be required. Inspection is not compulsory. The purpose simply is, for the present, to provide a means of guarding alike the interests of the fisherman and the dealer, when the former agrees to sell and the latter to buy dry or green salted fish in accordance with the established standards, at a price conditional upon the fish at the time of delivery being such as the standards require. Both seller and buyer in that event have an opportunity of requesting the nearest fish inspection officer to inspect the fish in question and decide as to whether they are up to the standard agreed upon.

Inspection of Canneries and Canned Fish

The department's officers carried on the inspection of fish canneries of all kinds, the raw material to be used, the finished product and the labelling and marking of the cans during the year, as previously.

There were in operation on the Atlantic coast 438 lobster canneries, 15 clam canneries, and 10 other fish canneries, in which were canned sardines, salmon, haddock, cod, and mackerel.

On the Pacific coast there were operated 77 salmon canneries, in some of which clams and pilchards were also canned.

Through the efforts of the inspecting officers there is from year to year more and more attention being given by canners to maintaining sanitary canning places, ensuring a high-class product, and generally complying with the various requirements of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and the regulations.

Imperial Economic Committee on Marketing Canadian Fish

The Imperial Economic Committee appointed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India, and the Colonies and Protectorates, and acting under its terms of reference from the last Imperial Conference, has completed a comprehensive inquiry into the methods of marketing and preparing for market in Great Britain fish foods produced within the Empire.

Canada was represented on the committee by Mr. J. J. Cowie, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. G. R. Earl, of Yarmouth, N.S., was associated with him as expert advisor from Nova Scotia.

The following is from the committee's report:—

The committee confined its attention to those sea fisheries the products of which largely enter into the food of the people of Great Britain. A number of witnesses representing both producing and marketing interests were examined, while the committee had the advantage of consultation with experienced officials of the home and overseas Governments and of eminent scientists.

Great Britain does not depend solely for its fish supply on catches by British fishermen. There are three sources of supply,—

(1) landings by British fishing vessels,
(2) landings from foreign vessels arriving direct from the fishing grounds, and
(3) shipments as cargo from Empire and foreign ports.

The landings of herring and mackerel are usually more than equal to the home demand. On the other hand the British landings of cod, haddock, and such like fish referred to in the report as whitefish, are not always sufficient for the British demands.

Since the war the total quantity of whitefish sold per year in Great Britain has increased by 500,000 cwts. At the same time the British landings have decreased by 750,000 cwts., while imports, mostly foreign, have increased by 1,300,000 cwts. The British industry complains of this increased foreign competition.

The report goes on to say that if retail fish prices were in closer harmony with those of other foodstuffs and were whitefish ample and regular in supply and excellent in quality the demand would increase enormously. With a 10 per cent increase in the per capita consumption and a displacement of even one-half of the foreign imports there would be required British landings much in excess of any yet attained, while an unsatisfied demand to be met from other Empire sources would remain.

It is pointed out in the report that the Canadian representatives disclaim any desire to further embarrass or damage the British industry, but rather, in so far as it is possible, to supplant foreign importations and to share in the future growth of the market.

The opinion is fairly general that the North sea is being overfished and for some year British trawlers have been turning increasingly to more distant waters, consequently much of the fish that is landed is not in the best condition.

It is the opinion that stability in wholesale prices is the key to reduction in retail prices and in increased consumption. Under existing conditions, fresh fish must be marketed immediately after landing; this causes alternate gluts and shortages. If supplies could be stored even for a few days without deterioration the trade conditions would be revolutionized.

The Canadian shipper of fresh fish meantime cannot possibly foretell the price in the British wholesale market. It is useless for him to send large and irregular supplies and market them quickly in the manner customary in the British industry—i.e., in ice; the result would be to break the market to the detriment of himself and the British trade. He, too, needs regularity and stability, and this can only be attained by sending the best quality suitably preserved, and marketing them gradually.

The committee by this does not intend to convey the impression that prime fresh fish boxed in ice and shipped in refrigerated chambers from Canada cannot be landed in the British markets in good condition, but it does warn the trade against the hazard involved in that method of shipment.

It is noted that development in sea fishing for whitefish in Great Britain has taken the form of increased use of the steam trawler, whereas in Canada fishing by hook and line is most favoured. It is further noted that fish taken by line is less liable to injury than that taken by steam trawler, and as many of the line vessels and boats land their fish on the day of catching it is brought to shore in prime condition.

The committee's conclusions and recommendations, in so far as they concern Canada, may be summarized as follows:—

1. The demand in Great Britain is chiefly for fresh fish.

2. The consumption of whitefish has increased while that of herring has decreased.

3. Except for the requirements of a small export trade in salted cod, all the whitefish landed in Great Britain is consumed there. The demand is expanding, and with lower prices, better average quality, and more regular supplies is likely to expand further.

4. The increased demand has been met so far by increased foreign imports.

5. British vessels have found it necessary to fish on more distant grounds. The fish from these grounds is of variable quality when landed, according to the length of time after capture, as present methods of preservation are inefficient.

6. Better methods of preservation are required for fish, both before and after landing, to avoid wide fluctuations in price due to gluts or scarcity.

7. The present excessive fluctuations in price greatly increase the commercial risks of shipping fresh fish in ice from Canada and tend to discourage that branch of interimperial trade.

8. Believing that the prime essential for all improvement of organization lies in the study and application of better methods of preservation at an economic cost, the committee's principal recommendation is that research be instituted for the purpose of improving methods of preserving fish from the time it has been caught until it reaches the consumer.

9. This research should be based on a central station at a fishing port in Great Britain and a station in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

10. The Governments of Great Britain and Canada should encourage co-operation and co-relation between the two stations in order to cheapen costs and secure more rapid results.

The report notes that the Canadian Government, recognizing that the development of an export trade in fish in prime condition depends on a satisfactory solution of the problem of preservation, has already established such a station at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the methods of brine freezing fish are being tested and demonstrated. Some work of this nature has also been done in Great Britain at the Low Temperature Research Institute at Cambridge, but that institute suffers from the disadvantage of having an inland location.

11. Recent discoveries have drawn attention to the special value of cod liver oil as a source of vitamines, not only for medicinal purposes but for strengthening other foods deficient in this substance, and investigation is recommended into the causes of variation in the vitamine content of the oil and the methods of refining it so that the full vitamine content may be retained and the market objections to taste and odour eliminated.

12. It is necessary for the economic development of the industry to exploit to the fullest extent the by-products. Whitefish meal has special value for feeding animals and poultry. While there is a large market in Germany for fish meal, certain of the meat trades in Great Britain have opposed its use on the ground of its inducing taint. Repeated experiments at research stations, however, have demonstrated that there is no risk of taint, if the meal is used in the proportions and in the methods advocated by the English Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The opening of an extended use of fish meal in Great Britain is very great and its development would benefit both the live stock industry and the fishing industry.

The committee believes a greater development of a trade from the fishing ports in fillets instead of whole fish is the line clearly indicated by economy, which would result in a greater beneficial use of by-products.

With respect to salted and dried fish, the report states there is a market for cured or salted cod in the British West African Colonies which, if studied and suited, will probably increase. It is mainly supplied by Norway meantime.

With respect to canned salmon, the committee states that in its report on meat issued two years ago, it pointed out that the compulsory marking of the country of origin on the cans would enable the British consumer to select Empire canned salmon in preference to foreign goods. As a result the British Merchandise Marks Act was amended in 1926 to give effect to this, and it is understood that the British Columbia producers are for the present watching its operation and the matter is left there, except to say that a high standard of quality must be maintained.

Besides taking part in the formal inquiries of the committee and assisting in drafting the report, the Canadian representatives made extended informal personal investigations amongst the trade in Great Britain and a report of their findings will shortly be made public.

Fisheries Intelligence Service

Under this service there was carried on during the season of 1927:—

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 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 1927, 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, $8 each.

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

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.60 each.

There were 9,609 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 11,036 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid was $158,375.80 allocated as follows:—

To 543 vessels and their crew..... $ 44,462 50
To 9,066 boats and their crew..... $113,913 30

FISHING BOUNTY EXPENDITURE FOR 1927-28

County	Boats	Men	Amount	Vessels	Tons	Avg. Tons	Men	Amount	Total Amount
Nova Scotia			$ cts.					$ cts.	
Annapolis	141	225	1,626 00	1	15	15	5	55 00	1,681 00
Antigonish	130	171	1,254 60						1,254 60
Cape Breton	298	542	3,874 20	27	430	16	108	1,294 00	5,168 20
Cumberland	2	3	21 80						21 80
Digby	314	518	3,729 80						3,729 80
Guysboro	535	852	6,158 20	23	382	17	114	1,294 00	7,452 20
Halifax	855	1,117	8,225 20	68	1,036	15	284	3,308 00	11,533 20
Inverness	223	463	3,195 80	4	47	11	19	199 00	3,394 80
Kings	37	53	386 80						386 80
Lunenburg	426	513	3,810 80	136	7,454	55	1,881	22,501 50	26,312 30
Pictou	13	19	138 40						138 40
Queens	138	244	1,748 40	14	220	15	72	796 00	2,544 40
Richmond	336	583	4,180 80	13	182	14	41	505 00	4,685 80
Shelburne	444	819	5,848 40	20	553	28	163	1,857 00	7,705 40
Victoria	218	328	2,401 00	8	115	14	35	393 50	2,794 50
Yarmouth	122	273	1,923 80	8	428	53	119	1,380 00	3,303 80
Total	4,232	6,723	48,524 00	322	10,862	34	2,841	33,583 00	82,107 00

FISHING BOUNTY EXPENDITURE FOR 1927-28—*Concluded*

County	Boats	Men	Amount	Vessels	Tons	Avg. Tons	Men	Amount	Total Amount
New Brunswick			$ cts.					$ cts	$ cts.
Charlotte	233	397	2,849 20	1	12	12	2	27 00	2,876 20
Gloucester	312	767	5,366 20	198	3,256	16	853	10,079 00	15,445 20
Kent	82	144	1,031 40	4	42	10	9	114 00	1,145 40
Northumberland		1	5 60	5	51	10	13	153 00	158 60
Restigouche	5	8	57 80	1	10	10	3	34 00	91 80
St. John	18	26	189 60						189 60
Total	650	1,343	9,499 80	209	3,371	16	880	10,407 00	19,906 80
Prince Edward Island									
Kings	257	347	2,537 20				1	7 50	2,544 70
Prince	574	1,091	7,585 35	1	12	12	1	20 00	7,605 35
Queens	133	269	1,889 40	2	24	12	4	56 00	1,945 40
Total	964	1,707	12,011 95	3	36	12	6	83 50	12,095 45
Quebec									
Bonaventure	484	842	5,985 20	3	33	11	8	97 00	6,082 20
Gaspe	2,106	4,212	29,846 85	6	84	14	26	292 00	30,138 85
Matane	90	130	944 00						944 00
Saguenay	540	1,004	7,101 50						7,101 50
Total	3,220	6,188	43,877 55	9	117	13	34	389 00	44,266 55
Grand total	9,066	15,961	113,913 30	543	14,386	26	3,761	44,462 50	158,375 80

Fish Culture

The more important fresh-water and anadromous food and game fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and speckled trout in the Maritime Provinces, whitefish and pickerel in the Prairie Provinces, and Pacific salmon and trout in British Columbia, were given first consideration in the fish cultural operations of the department during the calendar year 1927, but in response to a constantly increasing public demand greater attention was paid to game fish, and the distribution of game trout was slightly better than ever before.

Some progress was made in the development of a brood stock of trout at the St. John hatchery, New Brunswick, where nearly two and three-quarter million trout eggs were produced during the year. Increased facilities for retaining and feeding fry, so as to afford a longer season for distribution, were provided at several establishments where such development was feasible, as the demand for assistance from areas that are beginning to feel the need of restocking is becoming more and more insistent.

The total distribution was considerably less during 1927 than it was during the previous year, due to the fact that eight hatcheries in Ontario were transferred to the provincial Department of Game and Fisheries in 1926, after the fry produced therein were disposed of, and were not operated by this department in 1927. The distribution from these eight hatcheries in 1926 was approximately four hundred and fifty-four million five hundred thousand, and, omitting the distribution from these establishments, the total output in 1927 was over twenty-seven million greater than in 1926.

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, thirty-four lakes and streams received allotments of fry or older fish from other bodies of water. This work was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces, where there are many districts that are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries.

It involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for a considerable distance, of thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-six fish comprising seven 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 nine million seven hundred and forty-six thousand sockeye salmon eggs, collected in the Pemberton district below Hell's Gate on the Fraser and in the Babine district in the Skeena watershed, were planted in the one-time spawning beds of such important areas as Stuart, Francois, and Quesnel lakes in the Upper Fraser, above Hell's Gate.

Examinations and inspections were continued in the different provinces, with a view to locating waters where trout 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 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 New Brunswick Coal and Railway, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Kettle Valley Railway, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company continued their assistance and co-operation by furnishing free transportation for shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. The extent of this co-operation is indicated by the following summary:—

Railway	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage Baggage car permit			Number Cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.	25,317	235	12,473	11,624	24,097	991	974	1,965	213
C.P.R.	14,219	95	8,253	7,388	15,641	393	393	786	103
D.A.R.	2,740	26	1,370	1,370	2,740	136	136	272	26
F. & G.L.C. & R. Co. & N.B.C. & R.	180	4	90	90	180	16	16	32	4
E. & N. Ry.	1,186	21	666	605	1,271	76	69	145	24
K.V. Ry.	408	2	270	270	540	2	2	4	4
	44,050	383	23,122	21,347	44,469	1,614	1,590	3,204	374

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

Gratifying reports regarding the results that are apparent from the distribution of hatchery products continued to come in from all districts where fish cultural operations are carried on in a systematic way.

Considerable expansion was made in the Fish Cultural Service in the provinces in which the fisheries are administered by the Dominion Government. Sites were selected for salmon and trout hatcheries in Antigonish and Yarmouth counties, N.S.; the pond facilities for fry and brood fish were largely extended at the St. John hatchery and a new salmon and trout hatchery was built on White Marsh Creek one mile from Florenceville, N.B.; a contract was awarded for a whitefish hatchery on Lesser Slave Lake, for a trout hatchery in the Waterton Lakes Park, Alberta, and a subsidiary hatchery was established in

the Jasper National Park, Alberta; the Nelson hatchery was moved to larger and better quarters in the basement of the Armory and a sub-hatchery was established at Summerland, B.C. Detailed description appears in the Report of the Fisheries Engineer.

At the close of 1927 there were in active operation, apart from the new establishments above mentioned, twenty-four main hatcheries, seven subsidiary hatcheries, four salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations. The output from these establishments for the calendar year 1927 was two hundred and ninety-five million two hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, 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, 1927

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution
Salmo salar—Atlantic salmon	.....	503,320	5,916,403	5,652,000	8,199,970	.....	20,271,693
Salmo salar sebago—Landlocked salmon	.....	3,400	.....	50,000	93,680	200	147,280
Salmo irideus—Rainbow trout	.....	205,700	160,000	32,000	83,259	209	481,168
Salmo clarkii—Cutthroat trout	.....	151,840	1,153,310	.....	.....	.....	1,305,150
Salmo rivularis—Steelhead salmon	.....	96,505	140,769	4,000	8,007	.....	249,281
Salmo rivularis kamloaps—Kamloops trout	.....	1,684,000	920,520	.....	.....	.....	2,604,520
Salmo trutta levenensis—Loch leven trout	.....	3,132	.....	.....	.....	10	3,142
Salmo fario—Brown trout	.....	18,684	621,935	.....	33,052	11	673,682
Oncorhynchus nerka—Sockeye salmon	.....	29,197,000	65,729,113	608,000	4,658,665	188	100,192,966
Oncorhynchus tschawytscha-Spring salmon	.....	755,000	563,448	.....	217,254	.....	1,535,702
Salvelinus fontinalis—Speckled trout	.....	221,450	697,025	965,675	1,931,177	6,023	3,821,350
Coregonus clupeiformis—Whitefish	2,290,000	.....	143,735,000	.....	.....	.....	146,025,000
Cristivomer namaycush—Salmon trout	.....	.....	207,770	.....	78	.....	207,848
Stizostedion vitreum—Pickerel	.....	.....	17,765,000	.....	.....	.....	17,765,000
	2,290,000	32,840,031	237,610,293	7,311,675	15,225,142	6,641	295,283,782

The following statement shows the numbers of fry of the different kinds that were distributed in the several provinces in which fish cultural operations are conducted by the Dominion Government:—

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH DURING 1927

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	7,293,700	
Speckled trout	1,347,404	
		8,641,104
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	11,790,198	
Brown trout	101,747	
Landlocked salmon	147,280	
Lochleven trout	3,142	
Rainbow trout	30,202	
Salmon trout	78	
Speckled trout	1,556,509	
		13,629,156
Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon	699,900	
Rainbow trout	2,259	
Speckled trout	503,496	
		1,205,655
Manitoba—		
Pickerel	12,835,000	
Whitefish	122,325,000	
		135,160,000

HATCHERY OUTPUT BY PROVINCES, ETC.—*Concluded*

Saskatchewan—		
Pickerel	4,930,000	
Salmon trout	207,770	
Whitefish	21,410,000	
		26,547,770
Alberta—		
Cutthroat trout	1,024,740	
Brown trout	571,935	
Rainbow trout	243,007	
Speckled trout	3	
Whitefish	2,290,000	
		4,129,685
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon	487,895	
Cutthroat trout	280,410	
Kamloops trout	2,604,520	
Rainbow trout	205,700	
Sockeye salmon	100,192,966	
Speckled trout	413,938	
Spring salmon	1,535,702	
Steelhead salmon	249,281	
		105,970,412
Total		295,283,782

Full particulars regarding the extent and scope of this service appear in the Annual Report on Fish Culture for 1927.

North American Committee on Fishery Investigations

Two meetings of the North American Committee on Fishery Investigations have been held during the past year, one at Toronto, Ont., on October 19, 1927, and one at Boston, Mass., on June 2, 1928.

The haddock fishery was given particular attention. Study of the total catch made on this side of the Atlantic reveals that there has been on the whole little change since as far back as the eighties of the last century, though a slow increase since nineteen hundred is evident. This increase has been in the New England fishery. Where formerly haddock were pickled and dried, now they are sold fresh and smoked, as finnan haddies and fillets. The New England fishery has benefited by this change, while in Canada the development of the fresh and smoked haddock trade has scarcely made up for the passing away of the trade in pickled and dried fish. There is no indication that the stock of haddock as a whole is in danger of exhaustion, but rather that increased catches could readily be made. However, the southern banks, where the New England fishery is intensively prosecuted, are, or soon will be, overfished. The committee is urging prompt action in investigating this fishery thoroughly, so that measures for conservation may be devised and adopted before serious depletion occurs.

The co-operative study of the mackerel, which has been in progress for several years past, has revealed the fact that breeding is particularly successful in certain years. 1921 and 1923 were such years and have furnished the bulk of the mackerel recently in American waters. Three important spawning grounds have been found, in which the floating eggs and fry abound during the summer season, (1) the southern shallow part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, (2) the southern part of the gulf of Maine off the Massachusetts coast, and (3) the coastal waters off New York and New Jersey. The migrations of the mackerel, a most fertile field for argument, are being studied by fastening tags to the fish. An entirely satisfactory tag has not yet been devised, but celluloid bands on the tails have been used extensively. These have shown that the mackerel that strike the coast near cape Cod in the spring, remain on the New England coast rather than pass northeastward to Nova Scotia. Those that strike near cape Sable, N.S., in late spring spread both eastward and westward along the coast,

some remaining in the vicinity, some going north into the bay of Fundy, or westward to the New England coast, and others going eastward as far as Cape Breton. These migrations are accomplished by some of the fish at a rate of about twenty-five miles per day. Mackerel that come to the coast near Canso, at the eastern end of Nova Scotia, in part migrate around Cape Breton into the gulf of St. Lawrence to the coast of Prince Edward island, but none go westward. The evidence indicates that a series of schools strikes the various parts of the coast, and that these remain fairly distinct, but not completely so. Mixing of the schools is somewhat greater during the winter, as recaptures of the fish in subsequent years show greater spreading up and down the coast.

Mr. Sette, under the Sub-Committee on Statistics, prepared a report on the cod fisheries of the American side of the North Atlantic, in which five countries, Newfoundland, France, Canada, United States, and Portugal, have participated. This report brings together the available statistics on this fishery so as to show its size, trend, and the relative importance of the fisheries of each participating country. The report, entitled "Statistics of the Catch of Cod Off the East Coast of North America to 1926," has been published.

The study of the fisheries statistics of the various countries has revealed the need for having the weights of the fish uniformly taken on the basis of a particular condition of the fish, for example either "round" or "gutted". Steps are being taken toward this end.

International Fisheries Commission

This commission was appointed under the provisions of the Treaty for the Protection of the Pacific Halibut between Canada and the United States, and is charged 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 which may seem desirable for its preservation and development. One of the provisions of the Treaty provides for an annual close season of three months—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. As the treaty became effective on November 1, 1924, the third close season expired in February of this fiscal year, and as anticipated in my report of last year the commission, immediately following the termination of that close season proceeded to prepare its first report. The following extract from the report shows the extent and condition of the fishery, and the recommendations of the commission:—

Fisheries for halibut are prosecuted in the North Pacific and the North Atlantic oceans, and yield about ninety millions of pounds annually. The Pacific halibut fishery, which is covered by the terms of this convention, is the greatest in the world. The annual catch exceeds fifty millions of pounds, which represents about sixty per cent of the world's catch. Of the remainder about thirty millions are credited to European countries and six millions to the Atlantic coast of this continent. The value of the Pacific halibut catch to the fishermen is about seven million dollars annually, and it is consequently one of the most important fisheries in North American waters. The Pacific halibut is, therefore, one of the most important species of food fishes indigenous to the waters of the North American continent. The halibut fishery banks of the eastern Pacific are shown in plates Nos. 1-3. The division into areas shown thereon is for statistical purposes and should not be confused with those referred to in the commission's recommendations, which will be submitted later on.

The Pacific halibut fishery originated soon after the first railway communication was established between the two coasts of the United States. It is, therefore, comparatively young. It had its inception in 1888 near cape Flattery, at the entrance to Juan de Fuca strait. The fishery expanded rapidly and by 1910 it had extended to grounds off cape Ommaney, Baranof island, six hundred miles to the north. Subsequent expansion has extended the fishery until it now covers about 1,800 miles of coast. Formerly as many fish were taken from the 600 miles stretch as are now procured from the entire area of 1,800 miles. The banks on the eastern side of the gulf of Alaska, which yield spawning fish, were

first exploited in 1913. In 1926 the larger boats made by far the greater part of their catches in the vicinity of Kodiak island, on the western side of the gulf of Alaska, about 1,200 miles beyond the original fishery. The catch on the older grounds south of cape Ommaney has decreased from a total in excess of fifty million pounds in 1910 to about twenty-one millions in 1926, and much greater effort was exerted in making the catch in the latter year. It is evident that the present level of production has been maintained by extending fishing operations to new areas, as the catch on the older grounds decreased, and by increasing the intensity of the fishing effort.

The amount of gear now used on the older banks is about two and one-half times the quantity formerly used, yet the present catch is only about forty per cent of the former yield from these grounds. Under the stress of this great intensification of fishing effort the abundance of fish on the older banks has fallen enormously, to sixteen per cent of the abundance in 1906. Where in 1906 the catch per set of a unit of fishing year was nearly 300 pounds, in 1926 it was below 50 pounds. Expressed in another way it required six units of gear to catch as many fish as one unit caught in 1906. The decline has gone on at an even rate and shows no tendency to slacken. Accompanying this fall in abundance there has been a decrease in the average size of the fish landed, and a great increase in the percentage of undersized fish. For example between 1919 and 1926 the percentage of undersized fish from the older banks increased from twenty to thirty per cent.

The more recently exploited banks to the westward show the same trend, the catch having fallen from 160 pounds per unit of gear in 1923 to 100 pounds in 1926, and was still lower in 1927, while at the same time there was an increase in the number of fish under eleven and three-quarter pounds.

The rapidity of the decline is regarded as especially serious because of the very slow rate of the growth of the halibut, an adult being from twelve to twenty-five years, or over, in age. Hence the present decline has taken place within the life span of one halibut of ordinarily large size. As nearly all the fish which are being caught now were spawned eight or ten years ago, the abundance of the younger fish, which will annually be available for capture in the next ten years, has already been established. If these are greatly reduced in numbers, and the intensity of the fishery is maintained, the outlook for a future stock of spawning fish sufficient to maintain the supply, presents a hopeless picture. In fact the commission's investigations indicate that relatively few mature halibut are now found on the older banks.

These illustrations demonstrate beyond a doubt that the fishery is in a very serious condition, and that the banks cannot stand the intensity of fishing to which they are subjected. The commission is fully convinced that the conditions are so serious that no delay should be permitted in the adoption of additional conservation measures. In the light of the investigations made, such action is essential to the maintenance of the fishery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that power be given proper governmental authorities:—

1. (*a*) To establish areas, within each of which, if deemed necessary for the preservation of the fishery there, the total catch of halibut may be reduced by a predetermined percentage annually, commencing not less than one year after the putting into force of this recommendation, until the fishery therein shall reach a state of stability of yield.

(*b*) To determine upon the amount of this percentage reduction, and to revise the same from time to time as may be found necessary, the intent being to restrain any increase in the amount of fishing within such area.

2. To close permanently to all fishing the two areas herewith defined, and known to be populated by small immature halibut, and to close such other grounds as may be found by the commission to be populated by a similar class of fish.

3. To prevent the use of any fishing gear deemed unduly destructive.

4. To extend the present closed season by two weeks at its beginning, making the closure for all fishing in all areas from November 1 to February 15, both dates inclusive, and to facilitate future alterations in the length of close season.

5. To license all vessels fishing for halibut in treaty waters, under such terms as are necessary for the purpose of the treaty, including statistical returns, and for clearance to regulated waters.

The reasons for the above recommendations are clearly set out by the commissioners. The report has been printed and those interested may obtain copies thereof on application to the department.

The recommendations of the commission are under the consideration of the two Governments.

68927—2½

Marine Biological Board

All four stations of the Board were in operation during the year. These are located at St. Andrews, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Nanaimo, B.C., and Prince Rupert, B.C.

At St. Andrews and Nanaimo fundamental researches such as life-history, growth and food of fishes, etc., and at Halifax and Prince Rupert investigations connected with the methods of handling and preserving the products of the commercial fisheries are carried on.

In the course of the year the staff of the board on the Atlantic coast conducted short scientific and practical courses of instruction for hatchery officers, cannery managers and fishermen, all of which were benficial and much appreciated.

During the year an arrangement was come to by the Department, the board, and Dalhousie University of Halifax, N.S., whereby with the assistance of the department and the board the university has undertaken to establish a graduate course in fisheries. It is anticipated that the first stages of the course will be started in the coming university year.

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

Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich, Chairman, Toronto, Ont.
J. J. Cowie, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. Philip Cox, Fredericton, N.B.
Dr. C. J. Connolly, Antigonish, N.S.
Dr. E. E. Prince, Ottawa, Ont.
Very Rev. Canon Huard, Quebec, P.Q.
Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. W. T. MacClement, Kingston, Ont.
Professor J. N. Gowanlock, Halifax, N.S.
Professor A. Willey, Montreal, P.Q.
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.
Professor A. Willey.

MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. Handfield Whitman, Chairman.
Professor Gowanlock.
Dr. C. J. Connolly.
Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF PACIFIC SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

John Dybhavn, Chairman.
Dr. A. H. Hutchinson.
Dr. W. A. Clemens, Secretary.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Chairman.
Dr. W. A. Clemens.
Dr. A. H. Leim,
Mr. J. A. Rodd,
Dr. R. E. Foerster, Secretary.

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

Prosecutions

The names of those against whom action was taken as a result of the violation of the Fisheries Act are being published in this report separately and will be found in appendix No. 8.

Scallop and Oyster Investigations

The following investigations were carried on by the department's naturalist during the season of 1927:—

Scallop investigations in Mahone Bay, N.S.

Exploratory work on the coast of three Maritime Provinces in search of scallop beds.

Examination of oyster beds in New Brunswick.

Details of these investigations will be found in appendix No. 3.

The loss of life of those engaged in the industry was very heavy, no less than four vessels and their entire crews being lost in one storm on the Atlantic coast. The total loss of life was one hundred and eleven, three of whom were drowned on the Pacific coast and the remainder on the Atlantic coast.

Your obedient servant,

A. JOHNSTON,
Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

APPENDIX NO. 1

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR WARD FISHER, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1927-28

The value of the fisheries for this province for the year 1927 was $10,783,631. While this does not compare altogether favourably with the previous year, it must be remembered that 1926 was a banner year with a total value amounting to $12,505,922. This latter value has not been exceeded since the years closely following the end of the war. In order to arrive at a better valuation other than 1926 we must go back to the year 1920, when prices were inflated and the total value amounted to $12,742,659.

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

1923	$ 8,448,385
1924	8,777,251
1925	10,213,779
1926	12,505,922
1927	10,783,631

Weather conditions throughout the greater part of the year were unfavourable for fishing. Rough, boisterous, and foggy weather prevailed.

The fresh fish industry was in an unsatisfactory condition at the opening of the year. The unusually mild weather of November and December, 1926, resulted in large catches which the dealers were unable to dispose of, and as a consequence there was, at first, little demand for the catches of the shore fishermen at a price that would give a living wage. It is gratifying, however, to report that the fresh fish trade is continually expanding, and that there is an increased demand particularly for finnan haddies and fillets.

The catch of the chief commercial varieties shows a decrease in most instances as compared with the year before, with the exception of the mackerel, halibut, and scallop fisheries.

COD

The catch was 1,331,873 cwt., with a landed value of $2,433,699 and a marketed value of $3,455,722, as compared with a catch of 1,858,944 cwt., having a landed value of $3,634,923 and a marketed value of $4,652,858 for 1926. The decrease in the catch as compared with the preceding year was 527,071 cwt., the landed value $1,201,224, and the marketed value a decrease of $1,197,086.

The Lunenburg fleet was a vital factor in the decrease shown in the cod fishery. In this connection it must be recalled that four of the Lunenburg vessels were lost in the gale of August 24 along with their crews of more than eighty men. The shore fishermen were also handicapped by unfavourable weather.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY

The total lobster catch for 1927 was 179,673 cwt., having a marketed value of $3,255,627, as compared with 184,316 cwt. and $3,386,416 for 1926.

The total pack for 1927 was 55,771 cases, as compared with 56,277 cases. The total value of the pack was $1,727,105 for 1927, as compared with $1,753,150 for 1926.

The total marketed value for 1927 was $3,255,627, as compared with $3,386,416 for 1926.

The following is the catch and pack by counties:—

	Catch		Pack	
	Cwts.	Marketed value	Cases	Value
		$		$
Inverness	14,590	192,704	5,926	177,678
Richmond	8,575	110,530	2,806	85,352
Cape Breton	12,111	186,948	5,965	180,133
Victoria	7,248	75,260	1,600	62,418
	42,524	565,442	16,297	505,581
Halifax	13,207	235,960	3,014	92,790
Guysboro	20,364	352,859	6,844	213,708
Antigonish	10,425	182,843	5,845	177,834
Pictou	14,002	273,427	7,629	229,991
Colchester	176	2,716	83	2,407
Cumberland	4,812	64,146	1,914	56,196
	62,986	1,111,951	25,329	772,926
Lunenburg	3,724	64,267	590	18,300
Queens	3,818	58,528	186	6,324
Shelburne	21,708	474,694	5,277	162,102
Yarmouth	34,542	730,247	7,003	227,254
Digby	9,683	229,749	1,089	34,618
Annapolis	609	19,554	.....	.....
Kings	79	1,195	.....	.....
	74,163	1,520,234	14,145	448,598

The marketing of the pack was not profitable. Prices were low and demand poor. Japanese crab meat was offered, especially in the European market at a very attractive price which greatly interfered with the success of the lobster packers.

HADDOCK

The landings of haddock amounted to 384,207 cwts., as compared with the previous year when 458,292 cwts., were taken. The landed value for the year was $660,669 and the marketed value $1,402,135, as compared with a landed value of $838,716 and a marketed value of $1,671,971 for 1926. The decrease in the landed value was $178,047 and the marketed value $269,836.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY

The mackerel fishery shows an increase in the catch, landed value and marketed value. During the year 72,306 cwts. were landed, as against 67,580 cwts. in 1926. The landed value was $236,796 and the marketed value $338,851, as compared with a landed value of $173,049 and a marketed value of $285,961 for the previous year. The increase in the marketed value registers $52,890.

HERRING

The landings of herring were less than in 1926 when the catch was 264,823 cwts., as compared with a catch of 214,560 cwts. this year. Naturally the values also fell off. The marketed value this year was $482,458, as compared with $547,548 last year, a decrease of $65,090.

HALIBUT

The halibut fishery shows an increase in landings and values. This year the catch was 27,551 cwts., as against 23,725 cwts. in 1926. The increase in the landed value was $46,771 and the marketed value $86,959. Most of the months record this fishery as showing gains over the previous year.

SALMON

The salmon catch was 12,819 cwts., having a marketed value of $233,189, as compared with 13,428 cwts. and $253,272 in 1926.

SCALLOPS

The scallop fishery especially in the Bay of Fundy district continues to expand and show a healthy growth. The outlook for this fishery is bright indeed. Many more new boats were engaged in this fishery this year than in any previous year, and it is confidently expected that the output will steadily increase from year to year. This industry is only in its infancy in so far as Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis counties are concerned, and the progress that has already been made is really remarkable. This year 37,607 barrels were landed, as compared with 19,918 barrels last year. The marketed value was $212,838, as against $138,472 for 1926, an increase of $74,366.

SMELT

The decrease in the smelt catch is largely attributed to the mild weather which prevailed during the early part of the smelt fishing season, 7,110 cwts. were taken while the catch last year was 10,981 cwts. The marketed value of the fishery naturally suffered, amounting to $124,653 this year, as compared with a value of $165,630 last year.

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

District No. 1, Cape Breton.—Inspector McLeod

The outstanding features of the year, compared with 1926, are decreases in the quantities and values of cod, haddock, swordfish, lobsters, smelts, pollock and alewives, and increases in the quantities and values of mackerel, halibut, salmon, hake and cusk.

Lobsters.—The catch of lobsters was 42,524 cwts., marketed value $565,442, as compared with 42,874 cwts., marketed value $660,006 for 1926.

The decrease in the catch is due to unfavourable weather conditions and drift ice which prevented operations at the opening of the season. These fish were very plentiful in the waters surrounding Isle Madame, where an increase of 2,017 cwts. is noted as compared with 1926. On account of the low prices offered for cod, haddock and mackerel, the fishermen of this district prosecuted the lobster fishing with the utmost vigour.

The largest catches were landed at Mainadieu, Petit de Grat and Port Hood Island.

Cod.—The catch was 139,096 cwts., having a marketed value of $290,882, as compared with 136,505 cwts. and $394,870 for 1926.

A large increase in the catch is noted at the ports of North Sydney, Ingonish and Neil's harbour, where this branch of the industry was prosecuted intensely during the fall months when good prices prevailed.

Haddock.—The total catch was 68,344 cwts., having a marketed value of $132,485, as compared with 76,428 cwts., and $250,569 for 1926.

Decreases of 8,084 cwts. in the catch, and $118,084 in marketed value are noted. The large falling off in the catch is due to the following reasons: (*a*) Rather than fish for the low prices offered the fishermen turned their attention to other kinds of work which they found more remunerative. (*b*) Only one trawler operating, as compared with four during 1926. (*c*) These fish were not as plentiful as in the previous year, and it is supposed that they passed by before the trap-nets were set in the spring.

The largest catches were landed at Ingonish, Hawkesbury and Petit de Grat.

Mackerel.—The catch was 29,832 cwts., having a marketed value of $122,425, as compared with 20,473 cwts., valued at $84,623 for the preceding year, showing an increase of 9,359 cwts. in catch and $37,802 in marketed value.

The largest landings were at L'Ardoise, Cheticamp and Louisburg.

These fish were very plentiful during the spring at Ingonish, Neil's harbour and Isle Madame; but on account of the low prices offered, the fishermen only operated in a half-hearted manner. Fine catches were landed at Margaree and cape Rouge during the fall. For some unaccountable reason the fall run of mackerel do not appear in the waters surrounding Port Hood island, where they used to strike in very plentifully eight or ten years ago.

Halibut.—The catch was 4,772 cwts., having a marketed value of $92,194, as compared with 3,775 cwts., and $54,102 for the previous year, showing an increase of 997 cwts. in the catch and $38,092 in marketed value.

The increase in the catch is due to more bankers landing at North Sydney, as well as an increase in the catch for Ingonish, owing to more fishermen having engaged in this branch of the industry.

The largest landings were at North Sydney, Port Morien and Ingonish.

Salmon (Commercial).—The total landed catch was 4,897 cwt., having a marketed value of $78,436, as compared with 4,648 cwt., valued at $76,720, for the preceding year, showing an increase of 249 cwt., in the catch and $1,716 in marketed value.

These fish were unusually plentiful in the Mira river, and increases in the catch are noted in Grand river also. Salmon were fairly plentiful at Port Hood, Margaree, Cheticamp and bay St. Lawrence.

Salmon (Sport).—The number of anglers visiting the Margaree river is increasing from year to year. It is most gratifying to report an increase of 379 salmon landed with the fly in the Margaree river, as compared with the previous year. Also, that these fish were of a larger size; one fish landed at Big Intervale, North East Margaree, weighed 52½ pounds. Fly fishing in the Margaree river was most satisfactory, except during a period from the middle of July to the middle of August when the water was very low, warm and clear. After the gale that occurred on the 24th of August, salmon ascended the Margaree river in enormous numbers, and most satisfactory catches were landed.

In the history of the Margaree the catch with the fly was eclipsed only in the banner season of 1922, when 868 fish were landed.

Swordfish.—The total catch was 5,376 cwt., valued at $86,534, as compared with 6,594 cwt., valued at $114,112 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,218 cwt. in catch, and $27,578 in marketed value.

The decrease is due to scarcity and unfavourable weather conditions, as these fish will only remain on the surface during bright and calm weather. Increases are noted at the ports of North Sydney and Ingonish, where more fishermen were engaged in this branch of the industry. Largest landings were at Louisburg, Glace Bay, and North Sydney.

Herring.—The catch was 26,604 cwt., having a marketed value of $43,191 as against 35,641 cwt., having a value of $83,005 showing a decrease of 9,037 cwt. in the catch, and a decrease of $39,814 in marketed value.

The increase in the catch is due to the spring herring being exceptionally plentiful at isle Madame, North Sydney and St. Ann's, and the decrease in the values is caused by a great falling off in the catch of the July run, as compared with the previous year.

Smelts.—The catch of smelts was 1,727 cwt., having a marketed value of $26,427 as compared with 2,687 cwt. having a value of $34,958 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of 960 cwt., in the catch, and $8,531 in marketed value.

The great falling off in the catch is due to scarcity, and mild weather prevailing at the opening of the season.

Oysters.—The catch was 1,224 barrels, valued at $10,347, as compared with 1,280 barrels, valued at $9,502, for the preceding year, showing a decrease in the catch of 56 barrels and an increase of $845 in the marketed value.

The largest catches were landed at Orangedale, River Dennys, and Little Narrows.

Trout.—Compared with the preceding year trout were far more plentiful, and as usual, excellent catches were taken at Lake Ainslie, River Dennys, Barachois and Indian Brook, St. Ann's. A trout landed with the fly at the outlet of Barachois river, St. Ann's, weighed 6 pounds 4 ounces. Many trout weighing over 5 pounds were landed in several of the streams of this island.

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

The catch as well as the landed and marketed values show marked decreases compared with 1926, but the values compare favourably with those of 1925, although the catch is the lowest since 1923. This is due to smaller landings of all the principal varieties, excepting lobsters, hake, soles, mackerel and albacore. Cod and haddock show heavy decreases of 145,805 cwt. and 56,724 cwt., respectively, due chiefly to smaller landings at Canso and Halifax by steam trawlers. Only one trawler operated the full year at Canso, and fish were not found to be plentiful offshore. Another important reason for the smaller catch during the summer and autumn months was the unusually rough weather which greatly hampered the inshore operations. The only important increases are those of lobsters 2,529 cwt., soles 2,902 cwt., and albacore 686 cwt.

Cod.—The total catch was 212,876 cwt., with a marketed value of $896,947 as compared with 360,681 cwt., with a marketed value of $1,269,989 for 1926, showing a decrease of 147,805 cwt. in the catch, and $373,042 in the marketed value.

Decreased catches were general throughout but are more pronounced at Halifax and Canso. A succession of gales during the summer and early autumn greatly hampered inshore operations and the fishermen were disheartened by unusually low prices. These opened at 1 cent per pound with only large fish wanted. However, as the season advanced, prices improved until 2½ cents to 3 cents were offered at the last of the season.

Of the total catch, 100,865 cwt. were taken offshore as compared with 227,698 cwt., taken offshore in 1926.

Haddock.—The catch was 191,934 cwt., having a marketed value of $884,238, as compared with 249,719 cwt., having a market value of $1,007,035 for 1926, showing a decrease of 57,785 cwt., with a corresponding decrease in the marketed value of $122,797.

Guysboro county east is mostly responsible for the decrease, where only 53,619 cwt. were taken as compared with 1926—94,515 cwt. This is on account of only one trawler being operated in the summer and early autumn months. No haddock are taken by shore boats until November.

Of the total catch, 173,363 cwt. were taken offshore, as compared with 214,421 cwt. in the previous year. Prices to fishermen were about the same as for cod.

Pollock.—The catch was 8,180 cwt., having a marketed value of $12,694, as compared with 19,401 cwt., having a marketed value of $36,997, showing a decrease of 11,221 cwt. in the catch and $24,303 in the marketed value.

The decline was most serious in Halifax county west and Guysboro county east, which is general for all line fish excepting hake during 1927.

Of the total catch, 5,399 cwt. were taken offshore, whilst 14,850 cwt. were taken offshore in 1926.

Prices to the fishermen were about 1 cent per pound, although for a period in the summer only 50 cents per cwt. was offered.

Hake.—The catch was 5,391 cwt., having a marketed value of $12,955, as compared with 3,623 cwt., having a marketed value of $8,535 for 1926, an increase of 1,768 cwt. and $4,420 in marketed value.

The increase is due to increased catches in Antigonish county, Halifax west, and Guysboro east.

Offshore catch was 342 cwt. Prices landed, 75 cents per cwt. Market prices: dried $4, green salted $3, and smoked fillets 10 cents.

Halibut.—The catch was 7,240 cwt., having a marketed value of $146,871, compared with 8,039 cwt., having a marketed value of $164,462, a decrease in catch of 799 cwt. and value of $17,591.

Smaller catches in Halifax west and Guysboro east account for the decrease. The offshore catch was 5,754 cwt., compared with 6,391 cwt. for 1926.

Herring.—The catch was 54,609 cwt., having a marketed value of $146,784, compared with 68,984 cwt., having a marketed value of $136,298, a decrease of 14,375 cwt. in the catch and an increase of $10,486 in marketed value.

The catch of spring herring in Cumberland county north was a failure. Antigonish and Guysboro counties also show heavy declines, while in Halifax county west the catch increased 9,000 cwt.

Mackerel.—The catch was 34,003 cwt., having a marketed value of $160,908, compared with 34,334 cwt., having a marketed value of $149,231.

While the catch shows a decrease of 331 cwt., the marketed value shows an increase of $11,677. This is due to better prices offered to the fishermen during the late run of mackerel in October and November.

Increased catches were taken in Guysboro County, while Halifax county is responsible for the decrease. During November fairly good catches were taken in Chedabucto bay and Halifax county west. Prices then were good and the fishermen did well. The fall run was unusually late; in fact, in Queensport Harbour all the nets were ashore and one fisherman who had been unable to take his nets ashore on account of sickness found a good catch when he was able to tend his gear, and the other fishermen soon had their nets out again.

Prices landed: May, 4 cents; June, 3 cents; July, 3 cents; August, 3 cents; September, 4 cents; October, 5 cents; and November, 6 cents per pound.

Salmon.—The catch was 5,886 cwt., having a marketed value of $113,971, compared with 7,610 cwt., having a marketed value of $149,695, a decrease in the catch of 1,724 cwt. and marketed value $35,724.

Halifax county west alone shows a decrease of 1,968 cwt., Guysboro county shows a considerable increase, while in Antigonish the increase was 1,000 cwt., and in Pictou county 200 cwt. This fishery is in a flourishing condition in these two counties, the marketed value for 1927 being about $65,000.

Flounders, Skate, and Soles.—Flounders and skate decreased 4,511 cwt. and 7,722 cwt., while soles increased 7,264 cwt. These fish are almost entirely produced offshore by steam trawlers.

Catfish and Monkfish.—1,972 cwt. less catfish were taken, and no monkfish for 1927, while 180 cwt. were landed last year. The entire catch of these varieties is produced offshore.

Albacore.—The catch was 1,575 cwt., with a marketed value of $15,750, compared with 889 cwt., having a marketed value of $8,890 for 1926.

These fish were fairly plentiful during July in St. Margaret's bay, where the entire catch was taken.

Swordfish.—The catch was 1,715 cwt., with a marketed value of $30,795, as compared with 6,176 cwt., with a marketed value of $90,694 for 1926, showing a decrease in catch of 4,461 cwt. and marketed value $59,899.

Guysboro county is responsible for the decrease, particularly the eastern part, where the decline was 2,176 cwt. Prices for ground fish were low during the swordfish run, and fishermen generally lost a lot of time and went to great expense in endeavouring to capture swordfish. It is usually the case that fishermen give up regular fishing when swordfish are on, and unless the fish are plentiful their efforts usually result in a loss.

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

Cod.—The greatest fall-off was in connection with the catch and value of the Lunenburg cod fishing fleet. This of course would have a tendency to decrease the quantity and the total value of the catch.

Haddock.—The catch and value of haddock remains about the same as the last few years, showing a slight decrease from last year.

Hake and Cusk.—This fishery shows an increase over last year and a considerable increase over previous years.

Halibut.—The halibut fishery shows a large increase both in catch and value.

Herring.—The catch of herring was 133,347 cwt., with a value of $276,047, as compared with a catch of 160,198 cwt. valued at $328,245 for 1926. The year 1926 was one of the best years the herring fishermen have had for some time.

Mackerel.—The mackerel fishery in so far as this district is concerned remains in a more or less depleted condition.

Salmon.—The salmon fishery is gradually on the increase; 2,036 cwt. were taken with a value of $40,782, which compares very favourably with the catch and value for the last five years.

Scallops.—During the year 1927, 37,579 barrels of scallops were taken in this district with a value of $212,698. This fishery is showing a steady and continued increase from year to year, especially in the Bay of Fundy district.

THE LUNENBURG FLEET

The total value of the season's catch was approximately $1,500,000 and the total catch was 227,590 quintals, or 115,140 quintals short of the previous year's catch. The schooner *Gladys Mosher,* Captain John Mosher, was the high liner of the fleet with 4,540 quintals.

The estimated monetary value of the shortage of the catch of the Lunenburg fleet this year in comparison with last year is $300,000 and the shortage of last year from the year before was around $100,000. Therefore the loss to the industry in the past two years is about $400,000.

These figures do not include the loss of vessels, etc., which for the past two years has been appalling. Four staunch vessels of the Lunenburg fleet were lost in the big gale of August 24. Their entire crews, numbering over eighty men, also perished. The vessels lost were the *Uda R. Corkum,* Captain Wilfred Andrews; *Malaha,* Captain Warren Knickle; *Joyce M. Smith,* Captain Edward Maxner; *Clayton W. Walters,* Captain Mars Selig.

The cost of vessels and equipment together with running expenses was high, and therefore money was not readily obtainable, and the industry was not expanded as it should have otherwise been.

The number of vessels engaged in fishing in 1927, including those lost, was eighty-three, nine less than in the previous year. Two new vessels were completed to be added next year to the fleet, but then it must be remembered there were four vessels lost during 1927, so that the fleet in 1928 will no doubt be smaller than in 1927. Each year shows an increased number of Newfoundland men manning the Lunenburg fleet. One of the vessels lost this year, the *Joyce M. Smith,* had with the exception of the captain and two men an entire crew of Newfoundland men.

Fifty-eight vessels on the frozen bait trip landed 30,700 quintals; seventy vessels on the spring trip landed 60,390 quintals; and seventy-nine vessels on the summer trip landed 136,500 quintals.

The prices received this year were slightly in advance of those received last year. In 1926 the fishermen received from $5.50 to $6 for their first two trips, and $5.50 for their summer trip. This year the frozen bait trip brought around $6.35 per quintal, the spring trip was sold at $5.80 to $6.40, and the summer catch around $7.

BAIT AND ICE REPORTING SERVICE

For the benefit of the fishermen of Nova Scotia and others immediately interested in the fishing industry it was decided to resume reporting, during the spring, ice conditions and bait supplies at the Magdalen islands. The fishery officer at Grindstone, Magdalen islands, was instructed to forward a telegram once per week until bait appeared, after which to send one every day, except Sunday, until the end of the spring herring season. The information received was of particular value to those interested, especially at such fishing centres as Lunenburg, Riverport, and Canso.

The first report was received on April 22, and dealt with ice conditions, as no herring had as yet appeared. Herring were reported on May 13, and from that time on reports were received regularly until the end of the spring run, around the second week in June. This service was much appreciated by the fleet engaged on the banks.

The contents of the reports as received were posted prominently in the chief fishing centres and given publicity in the Halifax papers.

THE STEAM TRAWLER

Owing to the increased demand and expanding market for fresh fish, the steam trawler fleet was augmented by two vessels, viz., the *Bonthorpe* and the *Sleaford.* Both the *Bonthorpe* and the *Sleaford* came to the Maritime Fish Corporation, Ltd., and operated from Canso. The *Bonthorpe* was constructed at Collingwood, Canada, in 1927, and the *Sleaford* at Selby, England, during the same year. Each vessel operated from Nova Scotia for a period of approximately three months.

Each year shows an increase in the number of steam trawlers employed from Nova Scotia ports. During 1926 eleven were in operation, while 1927 saw fourteen engaged. They were as follows:—

Name of Vessel	Port Operated From
Offa	Canso, N.S.
Rayon D'Or	Canso, N.S.
Lemberg	Halifax, N.S.
Venosta	Halifax, N.S.
Good Hope	Halifax, N.S.
Loubyrne	Halifax, N.S.
Lord Beaconsfield	Canso, N.S.
Lord Darling	Canso, N.S.
Lord Shaftesbury	Canso, N.S.
Viernoe	Halifax, N.S.
Willoughby	Halifax, N.S.
Bonthorpe	Canso, N.S.
Sleaford	Canso, N.S.
Cape Agulahus	Halifax, N.S.

HAIR SEAL MENACE

The hair seals in this province have been in the past, and still are, very destructive to the commercial fisheries, especially the salmon and smelt fisheries. This matter has been of considerable concern to the department, and various means and ways of destroying the seals have been attempted without a great deal of success until the present year.

Some years ago a bounty of $1 per seal was offered, but it was claimed that this amount was inadequate. The decision of the department this year to pay a bounty of $3.50 for each hair seal destroyed has resulted in the destruction of a considerable number of the species, which has naturally had a beneficial effect on the commercial fisheries of the province.

The new bounty went into operation in April, and up to the last of the present calendar year 2,754 seals have been turned in and their snouts delivered to officers of the department throughout the province.

It is estimated that at the close of the fiscal year March 31, 1928, some 3,300 seals will have been destroyed and turned in.

The continuation of this bounty next year should result in the destruction of a considerably increased number of seals.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR INSPECTORS AND FISHERY OFFICERS

A school of instruction for inspectors and fishery officers was conducted by the Biological Board of Canada at the Atlantic Experimental Station, Halifax, N.S., from February 14 to 26 inclusive. Three district inspectors of this province were in attendance as well as sixteen fishery overseers from Nova Scotia, together with a number of inspectors and overseers from the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The various subjects taken up during the course aroused considerable interest and resulted in a very beneficial effect upon all those in attendance. Many subjects were dealt with and the time engaged was well spent. All the officers attending were alert, active and very much interested in the various phases of the industry covered by the lectures and classes of instruction.

FISH COLLECTION SERVICE

On that portion of the Guysboro county coast between Canso and Port Bickerton an experiment was tried out in the collection of fish by Government subsidized boats, which carried the fish to Canso for delivery to the dealers at a nominal rate of freight.

Two boats were first engaged but owing to rough weather and the difficulty of securing ice supplies, a third boat was later engaged to assist. These boats plied between Canso and Port Bickerton, calling at all points where fish were offered, carrying ice and bait from Canso to the fishermen and bringing their catches back to Canso. The service was highly satisfactory in spite of unusually rough and foggy weather, and the fishermen for the first time were able to dispose of their catches fresh for better cash prices. They were assured of a regular supply of bait and relieved of the work of splitting their catches which enabled them to remain longer on the fishing grounds. Later fishing was also encouraged which requires larger boats, these, the fishermen will probably arrange for if the service is continued.

A total of 2,832,325 pounds of fish were carried by the collection boats at a cost to the public which, apparently, quite justifies the continuation of the service.

RIVER AND INLAND FISHERIES

Sport fishing is a distinct asset to the province and is becoming more so as the influx of tourists steadily increases from year to year. Good catches of salmon and trout were taken by anglers throughout the whole province. The rainfall during the summer was exceptionally heavy and provided many periods of high water conditions which enabled salmon to ascend the numerous rivers and streams.

Many salmon were taken on the fly on the various rivers and streams in Halifax and Guysboro counties. The St. Mary's river, Guysboro county, is an exceptionally good river and salmon sport fishermen are visiting it more and more every year. This year they were quite successful in their operations. Most of the rivers in the above counties flow through country which is unsuitable for agriculture, and while some deforestation has taken place, the low temperature and volume of the streams have been maintained so that they make ideal salmon waters.

Anglers for salmon were exceptionally successful in such rivers as the St. Mary's river, Guysboro county, the Margaree river in Inverness county, the Medway river and the Mersey river in Queens county, the Annapolis river, Annapolis county, and various other rivers and streams throughout the province. The record salmon taken by an angler was caught on the Margaree river and weighed 52½ pounds.

Trout fishing was particularly good. In Cape Breton island as well as the mainland excellent catches were taken. A trout landed with the fly at the outlet of Barachois river, St. Ann's weighed six pounds four ounces. Nova Scotia should be and is, becoming a popular and prosperous sport fishing district.

While the average visitor is contented with fishing for trout a great many visitors came to angle for salmon.

A great deal of time and energy was expended in an effort to keep our rivers and streams free of obstructions, etc., in order that such fish as salmon and trout may readily ascend to their spawning grounds, as it is recognized by all interested that it is of vital concern to the province that these fisheries be kept up if we are to hold the reputation which Nova Scotia possesses at present as a sporting country. Fishways were constructed in dams and various obstructions removed from the rivers and streams. Both salmon and trout fry were planted in the various waters.

UTILIZATION OF FISH WASTE MANUFACTURE OF BY-PRODUCTS

During the year four licensed reduction plants were operated in Eastern Nova Scotia as shown below:—

Fasterfat, Ltd., Halifax.
C. W. Kendall Reduction Works and Fish Meal Plant, Halifax.
Lucky Fish Meal Co., Halifax.
Robinson Glue Co., Canso.

Fasterfat, Ltd. installed a modern machine for the manufacture of fish meal and has been working steadily throughout the year.

C. W. Kendall plant has been working part time on a smaller scale than Fasterfat.

The Lucky Fish Meal Co. was formed in February, absorbing the Kendall plant but only operated a short time when it became disorganized and Mr. Kendall resumed his own operations.

The Robinson Glue Co. operated as usual throughout the year.

The following plants were also operated in Western Nova Scotia:—

H. R. L. Bill, Lockeport, N.S.
A. W. Dodd Co., Tiverton.
A. W. Dodd Co., Westport.
Liverpool Refiners, Liverpool (east side).
Roy Casey, Victoria Beach.
Parkhurst Cod Liver Oil Corp., Tiverton.
M. A. Nickerson, Clark's Harbour.
George W. Wightmen, Lockeport.
Lewis Canning Co., Annapolis.

All of the above were engaged in the production of oil with the exception of the Lewis Canning Co. This plant was operated from a by-product standpoint for the purpose of grinding scallop and clam shells into chicken food.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON FISHERIES

A Royal Commission to investigate the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands was appointed by Order in Council in September. This commission held meetings in Nova Scotia during the months of October, November and December. Sittings were held at Cheticamp, Port Hood, Canso, Isaac's Harbour, Arichat, St. Peters, Ingonish, North Sydney, Louisburg, Glace Bay, Mulgrave, Antigonish, Pictou, Pugwash, Halifax, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Lockeport, Shelburne, Barrington Passage, Clark's Harbour, Yarmouth and Digby.

The sittings were largely attended by the fishermen and others interested in the fishery industry.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE

Patrol boat *Mildred McColl,* Captain Williams.—The Fisheries Patrol Boat *Mildred McColl* was absent from the district during the great part of the fishing season on scallop investigation in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Her absence resulted in an outbreak of illegal lobster fishing, particularly in Halifax county east. This section of the coast includes numerous islands and coves which provide good cover for illegal operations. These can only be properly protected by the constant attention of the patrol boat.

Contract boat *Lulu T* was chartered to protect the lobster fishing boundary at Port Philip, Cumberland county, from August to October. The protection was only fairly satisfactory, but it will never be adequate until a regular boat is provided.

F.P. I, Captain Baker.—This boat kept up a continuous patrol throughout the season between Pubnico and the head of the Bay of Fundy and gave entire satisfaction in so far as it was possible for one boat to do so. This district is largely frequented by tourists during the summer months who in many cases encourage people to illegally fish for lobsters. The inspector for the district states he does not believe the parties carrying on such illegal fishing are our real fishermen but that they are farmers and men who are not dependent on that fishery for an existence. In practically every case where men were convicted for illegal fishing they were not lobster fishermen but parties engaged in other lines of endeavour. Another boat should be put on in the Yarmouth district to assist in patrol work covered by *F.P. I,* as this district is altogether too large for one boat, if the fisheries are to receive adequate protection.

FISHERIES CRUISER SERVICE

The past year was a strenuous one for both C.G.S. *Arras* and C.G.S. *Arleux.* Both vessels were actively engaged throughout the year and both Captain Barkhouse of the *Arras* and Captain Cousins of the *Arleux* deserve commendation for the zeal and vigilance which characterized their work.

The *Arras* was engaged during the summer months as a hospital ship with the fleet on the Grand Banks and during the remainder of the year was occupied in patrolling the coast and ice breaking. The *Arleux* performed extremely valuable work throughout the year on fisheries patrol service and in assisting vessels in distress, breaking ice, etc.

With regard to the work of the *Arras* as a hospital ship the medical officer employed on the vessel reports as follows:—

The total number of new cases treated was 223, an increase of 37 over the preceding year.

The total number of calls upon the ship's medical officer for treatment, supplies and dressings were 312.

A larger quantity of stock drugs was dispensed but not so much of the special medicines.

The instruments were all oiled and placed in the sterilizer which with the remaining drugs and supplies were left in the care of the commander of the ship.

I believe more and more the fishing fleet are regarding the government ships as an intimate and integral part of their equipment. They trust us more with regard to their catches, each year increasing calls are being made upon our services and I can only emphasize again the advisability of sending a more suitable ship to the Grand Bank's service, a ship equipped with some form of hospital and surgical accommodation, a motor boat for getting quickly around the fleet in harbours, and facilities for exchanging courtesies between the government ships of foreign countries which we encounter in our work.

A digest of the logs of these two vessels will reveal the nature of the work performed and show an outstanding record of efficiency.

Cruiser "Arras"—Captain Barkhouse

The *Arras* commissioned at Yarmouth on April 1, 1927, was at that date undergoing her annual refit, the work being completed on April 20.

April 20. Proceeded to sea cruising east, called at Shelburne and arrived at Liverpool the 21st.

April 25. Left Liverpool cruising east and arriving at Halifax.

April 26. Taking stores and painting ship.

April 27. Proceeded to adjust ship's compasses.

April 29. Left Halifax cruising west, called at Lunenburg, and arrived at Liverpool the 30th.

May 2 and 3. Searching for drifting buoy off Little Hope and Roseway bank.

May 4. Cruising west, arriving at Shelburne same day.

May 5. Left Shelburne cruising east, calling at Lockeport and Lunenburg, arriving at Liverpool, May 6.

May 7. Assisted the 4-mast schooner *Joan Kielberg* out over Liverpool Bar to sea.

May 9. Assisted the 4-mast schooner *Cashier* to wharf at Brooklyn, then searched and found drifting bell buoy 18 miles off Liverpool. Towed buoy in and delivered to the C.G.S. *Lady Laurier*.

May 10. Cruising east arriving at Lunenburg same day.

May 11. Cruising west arriving at Liverpool.

May 12. Assisted the 4-mast schooner *Cashier* from wharf at Brooklyn to McClearns wharf, Liverpool.

May 13 to 16. At Liverpool. Dense fog on coast.

May 17. Assisted the 3-mast schooner *Cape LaHave* out over Liverpool Bar to sea.

May 18. Cruising west calling at Lockeport and arriving at Shelburne the 19th.

May 20. Cruising east. Assisted the salt laden 3-mast schooner *General Pau* to sea from Sandy point. Arrived at Liverpool same day.

May 21. Assisted the 4-mast schooner *Cashier* out over Liverpool Bar to sea.

May 23. Proceeded on patrol duty. First American mackerel seiner arrived on coast, followed her to Liverpool.

May 24 and 25. At Liverpool. Dense fog on coast.

May 25. First mackerel taken in nets on coast. These were taken at Yarmouth and Dover, N.S.

May 26. Calibrating the Direction Finding Station at Yarmouth, N.S.

May 28. Cruising east watching American mackerel seiners, arriving at Lunenburg the 30th with two mackerel seiners.

June 1 and 2. With American seiners. Arrived at Liverpool, June 2.

June 3. Cruising east, arriving at Halifax, June 4.

June 5 and 6. At Halifax taking in stores and new chain cable.

June 7. Cruising west calling at Lunenburg and Liverpool, arriving at Yarmouth, June 10.

June 11. Cruising east calling at Shelburne, arriving at Liverpool the 12th.

June 13. Hauled ship out on Marine Railway at Liverpool for overhaul underwater fittings and painting bottom.

June 16. Launched ship off Marine Railway and to wharf at Liverpool.

June 17. Cruising east, called at Lunenburg and arrived at Halifax on June 18.

June 19 to 22. At Halifax taking stores and getting ready to proceed to Newfoundland waters with the Canadian fishing fleet.

June 23. Cruising east towards banks.

June 24. At North Sydney. Coaled ship and proceeded at midnight towards St. Pierre and Green banks.

June 26. Arrived at Cape Broyle, Newfoundland, with part of the fishing fleet, to get in touch with the fleet on banks.

June 27 to August 30. The ship was in close touch with the fishing fleet on banks and in harbours when seeking bait, giving medical treatment to all sick fishermen and taking very serious cases to hospital at St. John's for treatment. During the season we gave treatment to 223 men on the vessels.

August 30. All fishing vessels were leaving for the western banks and towards home. We followed the fleet and arrived at North Sydney, 5.20 p.m. the 31st.

September 1. Proceeding towards Sable Island banks to search for four missing Lunenburg fishing vessels. Called at Canso and interviewed all fishing vessels sighted on banks and coast.

September 10. Arrived at Liverpool and Lunenburg to interview fishing captains that had returned from Sable Island banks.

September 12. Cruised towards Sable Island banks searching for missing fishing vessels.

September 14. Found the Grenfel Mission yacht *Maraval* at sea 22 miles off Canso, towed her to Canso and gave her in charge of customs officer.

September 16. Arrived at Lunenburg to embark six Lunenburg fishing captains and take them to Sable island to try and identify the wreckage found on island.

September 17. Proceeded and arrived at Sable island 9 a.m. the 18th. The six captains landed and remained six hours searching over the beach and around shores on the island. At 3 p.m. captains returned and we proceeded towards Lunenburg.

September 19. Arrived at Halifax to land sick lightkeeper from Sable island. Left Halifax and arrived at Lunenburg same day.

September 20 to 22. At Lunenburg. Dense fog on coast and banks.

September 23. Proceeded towards Sable Island banks searching for wreckage.

September 25. At 6.30 a.m. we found the Lunenburg schooner *Uda R. Corkum* sunk in 15 fathoms water on Middle bank. We pulled the topmast, main gaff and main boom and part of mainsail from the wreck and took into Lunenburg.

September 27. Arrived at Lunenburg and gave wreckage in charge of the customs officer.

September 28 and 29. At Bridgewater.

September 30. Proceeded to assist schooner *Manuata,* ashore at Gaff point, mouth of LaHave river.

October 1. Pulled schooner *Manuata* off rocks. Vessel filled with water and turned over on side. Towed her in river.

October 2. At Livepool.

October 3 and 4. At LaHave assisting with sunken schooner *Manuata* to get her out of channel clear of shipping.

October 5 to 8. Cruising on western coast watching American mackerel seiners. Three seiners on our coast.

October 9. Attended memorial service for lost fishermen at Lunenburg. Arrived at Liverpool same day.

October 10 to 20. Ship at Liverpool blowing down and cleaning boiler and tanks.

October 21. Proceeded cruising east towards North Bay and the Northumberland Straits. Called at Lunenburg, Halifax, White Head, Port Hawkesbury, Souris, Prince Edward Island, arriving at Pictou October 29.

October 31. Left Pictou cruising towards south coast of Nova Scotia. Called at Souris, Canso, White Head, arriving at Halifax, November 3.

November 5. Cruising on western coast and at Liverpool, November 11.

November 12. Proceeded on station and arrived at Lunenburg to help pull new fishing schooner from launchways where she had broken down 11.10 p.m. Pulled schooner clear of launchways.

November 13. Cruising on western station.

November 16. Found the American fishing schooner *Virginia* in distress off Little Hope and towed her to Liverpool for repairs.

November 17. Cruising on station, calling at Lunenburg, Lockeport, and Shelburne.

November 23. Found mast showing 6 feet out of water and fast to sunken wreck off Mouton island. We pulled mast from wreck and towed to Liverpool and gave in charge of customs officer.

November 24. Cruising on station.

November 30. Assisted schooner *Vivian P. Smith* to wharf at Shelburne.

December 2. Cruising on station. Found Shelburne fishing schooner *Muir* in distress with broken shaft and assisted her to Marine Railway at Liverpool.

December 3. Cruising on western station.

December 17. Towed schooner *Hazel L. Myra* out of mud to safe berth at West LaHave, then cleared ice from LaHave river up to Bridgewater and assisted three-mast schooner *Harry McLellan* out the river to safe anchorage off West LaHave.

December 18. Assisted three-mast schooner *Hazel L. Myra* from LaHave to Lunenburg and arrived at Liverpool same day.

December 19 and 20. Assisted local tugs to pull the American fishing schooner off Liverpool bar, but failed, and vessel wrecked.

December 21. Cruising on station. Called at Lunenburg and assisted three-mast schooner *Hazel L. Myra* to Halifax. Then arranged to take doctor to Sable island to attend sick lightkeeper. Doctor Byrne refused to go in *Arras* as the accommodation did not suit him.

December 22. Cruising west towards LaHave river to clear ice and keep river open for shipping.

December 23. Broke ice and assisted the American four-mast schooner *Dustin G. Cressey* down river to safe anchorage off LaHave.

December 24. Cruising on station.

December 25 and 26. At Liverpool.

December 27. Cruising on western station, calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Shelburne.

January 6. Assisted National Defence lighter *Sapper* from Shelburne to Halifax.

January 7 to 9. At Halifax taking stores.

January 10. Crusing on station between Halifax and Shelburne.

January 12. Assisted fishing schooners *Agnes McGlashen, Mona Maria,* and *Clara B. Creaser* along the coast from Sambro to LaHave.

January 13. Cruising on western station and arrived Halifax.

January 16. Assisting fishing vessels.

January 18. Assisting fishing schooners *Hamona* and *Delawana* from Sambro light to LaHave and Lunenburg.

January 19. Breaking ice in LaHave river and assisting schooners *Evelyn Wilkie* and *Kathleen Creaser* into safe berth clear of ice.

January 21. Breaking ice and clearing channel to Bridgewater and assisting four-mast schooner *Joan Kielberg* from wharf at Bridgewater down river through ice to safe berth off West LaHave.

January 22. At Liverpool.

January 23. Cruising east, arriving at Halifax same day.

January 24. Proceeded, assisting fishing schooners *Pauline Lhones* and *Democracy* from Sambro to Lunenburg and Riverport.

January 27. Arrived West LaHave.

January 28. Pulled the schooners *Golden West II* and *Village Queen* off the mud banks at Parks Cove, where they had been driven on shore during the gale of the 25th.

January 30. Cruising on station and searching for drifting light and bell buoy which had gone adrift from Brazil rock, 11.55 p.m. Found buoy 15 miles south by west from Little Hope. Took buoy in tow and arrived at Sandy point

5 a.m. 31st. We then started breaking ice and clearing ice from channel at Shelburne.

February 1. Proceeded breaking ice at Shelburne, found the can buoy off Sandy point light drifting to sea, towed it back to position, then proceeded breaking ice.

February 2. Cruised east and arived at Riverport. Breaking ice and assisting fishing vessels at Riverport.

February 3. Breaking ice at LaHave, Parks Cove, and Riverport. Cleared channel to Ritcey's wharf and released fishing steamer.

Febuary 4. Breaking ice at Riverport, released schooners *Mary Pauline* and *Audry Brown* from ice to safe anchorage.

February 5. Cruised to Mahone bay and started breaking ice to clear channel to shipyards at Mahone.

February 6. Breaking ice at Mahone bay and Lunenburg.

February 7. Breaking ice at Mahone, Lunenburg, and Riverport. We released four-mast schooner *Joan Kielberg* from ice to berth off Spectacle island clear of running ice, then cruised west, arriving at Shelburne February 8.

February 9. Cruising east, called at Liverpool and arrived at Lunenburg the 10th.

February 11. Cruised to Mahone bay, cleared channel of ice and arrived at Liverpool same day.

February 13. Cruised east, breaking ice at Riverport and Parks cove. Released schooner *Versailles* from ice and assisted her to Lunenburg.

February 14. Cruised to Mahone bay, broke ice, cleared channel to shipyards and returned to Lunenburg same day.

February 15 and 16. At Lunenburg.

February 17. Cruising west, calling at Liverpool and arriving at Shelburne the 22nd.

February 23. Pulled the stranded yacht *Mic-Mac* off ledge and to wharf clear of ice.

February 24. Cruised east and anchored off LaHave river at night, waiting for high tide.

February 25. Proceeded, breaking ice at Riverport, Parks cove, and LaHave, arriving at Liverpool same day.

February 27. Cruised east, breaking ice at Riverport and Parks cove. Released fishing schooner *Jennie Elizabeth* from ice and assisted her to Lunenburg.

February 28. Cruised to shipyards, broke ice and cleared the channel so new fishing schooner could be launched, then proceeded to Riverport, breaking ice and clearing channel. Released fishing schooner *Bertha Walters* from ice and to LaHave.

February 29. Proceeded breaking ice at Riverport. Released schooner *Hamona* from ice and to wharf at Riverport. Assisted fishing schooner to Lunenburg, then assisted schooner *D. D. McKenzie* from Lunenburg to ice channel, Mahone bay. Broke ice to wharf and shipyards and assisted *McKenzie* to Ernest wharf, Mahone.

March 1. Proceeded breaking ice at Mahone, then cruised west to Riverport, breaking ice and clearing channel. Released fishing schooners *Mona Maria* and *Clara B. Creaser* from ice and to wharf at Riverport.

March 2. Breaking ice at Parks cove and Riverport. Released the fishing schooners *Agnes G. Myra* and *Mark Grey* from ice and to wharf at Riverport. Released fishing schooner *Hermada* from ice at Parks cove and released fishing schooner *Neva Belle* from ice to wharf at Indian Point, then breaking ice at Mahone bay.

March 3. Proceeded breaking ice Mahone. Towed schooner *D. D. McKenzie* out ice channel clear of running ice, then cruised to Parks cove breaking ice. Released fishing schooner *J. E. Conrad* from ice to wharf at LaHave. Arrived at Liverpool same day.

March 4 and 5. At Liverpool. Gales on coast.

March 6. Proceeded, assisted schooner *Cape Blomidon* out Liverpool bay clear of ice, and to sea. Cruised east, breaking ice at Riverport and Parks cove, arriving at Mahone bay same night.

March 7. Proceeded breaking ice at Mahone bay. Assisted schooner *D. D. McKenzie* to sea, then cruised to Riverport breaking ice and clearing channel so coastal steamer with frozen bait could get to Ritcey's wharf to supply fishing vessels. At LaHave at night.

March 8. Proceeded breaking ice at Riverport. Released fishing schooners *Mary Pauline* and *Pauline Lohnes* and to wharf, then proceeded to Parks cove. Released fishing schooner *Bernice Zinck* from ice and assisted her to Lunenburg.

March 9. Proceeded to Indian Point breaking ice. Released schooner *Neva Belle* and assisted her to Lunenburg, then proceeded to Riverport, Parks cove and LaHave breaking ice. Released fishing schooner *J. E. Conrad* and assisted her to Lunenburg, then proceeded to Parks cove and LaHave.

March 10. Proceeded to Riverport breaking ice. Released the fishing schooners *Mark Grey, Mona Maria, Agnes G. Myra* and *Clara B. Creaser* from wharf and out in harbour clear of ice. Released schooner *Russel Zinck* from ice, then proceeded to Mahone bay breaking ice and clearing channel.

March 11. Breaking ice at Mahone bay.

March 12. Proceeded breaking ice at Mahone. Released fishing schooner *A. J. Balfour* from ice and assisted her to Lunenburg.

March 13. At Lunenburg.

March 14. Proceeded to Mahone bay breaking ice and clearing the channel to shipyards.

March 15. Breaking ice. New pilot boat launched, then proceeded to Indian Point breaking ice and clearing channel, arriving at Lunenburg same night.

March 16. Proceeded to East LaHave breaking ice and clearing channel to wharf, then breaking ice in LaHave river.

March 17. Proceeded breaking ice and opening up LaHave river for shipping. Cleared channel to shipyards at Dayspring and channel to Bridgewater, then cruised west arriving at Liverpool same night.

March 18, 19 and 20. At Liverpool. Heavy gales on coast.

March 21. Proceeded to sea cruising towards Yarmouth for ship to lay up for repairs as per telegram received from department. Arrived at Yarmouth same night.

March 22. Moored ship at Baker's wharf for refit.

March 23. Inspectors O'Brien and Stevens on board going over the defects that require attention.

March 24. Crew getting ship ready for repairs.

The Lunenburg Grand Banks fishing fleet consisted of 68 sail, French fishing fleet 150 sail, Newfoundland fleet 27 sail, and Portuguese fleet 20 sail.

Forty-two French beam trawlers, two Spanish trawlers and nine Canadian beam trawlers were sighted this year on the banks, that is, St. Pierre, Quero and Middle Ground banks. We had no beam trawlers to contend with on the Grand banks this year.

The Lunenburg fleet had only a fair catch this year. During the first part of August fish were very scarce on the Grand banks which caused quite a number of our vessels going west to the Sable island and Middle Ground banks.

We had no complaints of interference with our fleet by the beam trawlers, and very few reports of illegal fishing.

During the year we had 16 American fishing vessels on the stations we were working on, these we boarded twenty-four times.

During the year we steamed 15,293 miles and consumed 1,285 tons of coal.

Cruiser "Arleux"—Captain Cousins

April 1. Cruising westward towards Liverpool on patrol work. Fishing reported poor.

April 2. Arrived at Shelburne.

April 4. Proceeded to Yarmouth. Boarded several American lobster buyers. Local fishing vessels report fair catches being taken.

April 5. Proceeded up Bay of Fundy to Digby. Passed large fleet of lobster fishing boats between Yarmouth and cape St. Mary's. Fishermen report fishing very good, between Gulliver's cove and Digby gut passed large fleet of scallop boats operating. Fishermen report good scallop fishing.

April 11. Proceeding towards Browns bank to take up search for twelve men adrift in four dories from the American fishing schooner *Commonwealth* burned at sea.

April 12. Searching Browns and LaHave banks for missing fishermen. Spoke with several fishing vessels on banks. No trace of missing men in dories. Continued search until midnight when weather prevented any further search then proceeded towards coast.

April 14. Arrived at Shelburne.

April 15. Proceeded to Halifax.

April 20. Proceeded to Lunenburg.

April 21. Moored ship at Lunenburg for annual repairs.

June 10. Finished repairs.

June 11. Proceeded to Halifax for bunker coal and supplies.

June 17. Proceeded on patrol work, arriving at Lunenburg.

June 19. Proceeded to LaHave banks in search of two missing fishermen from the Liverpool fishing schooner.

June 20. Continued search towards cape Sable. 7.30 p.m. arrived at Shelburne. Reported fishermen picked up and landed at Portland, Maine.

June 24. Proceeded to Halifax for supplies.

June 29. Arrived at Canso.

July 1. At Canso taking part in Diamond Jubilee celebration.

July 4. Arrived at Sheet harbour.

July 5. Proceeded to Halifax.

July 9. Proceeded to Lunenburg.

July 12. Proceeded to Chester.

July 13. Patrolling in Mahone bay in search of illegal lobster fishing.

July 15. Patrolling in St. Margaret's bay, arriving at Halifax.

July 18. Proceeded to sea, took crew off schooner *Mary F. Anderson* and towed derelict to Halifax.

July 26. Patrolling off Halifax harbour in search of illegal lobster fishing.

July 27. Proceeded to Chester.

July 29. Arrived at Lunenburg.

July 30. Proceeded to Liverpool. Fishing reported fair.

August 2. Arrived at Shelburne. Local fishing boats taking herring.

August 3. Proceeded to Yarmouth. Boarded the American fishing schooner *Yankee*.

August 4. Calibrating the Yarmouth D. F. Station.

August 5. Calibrating station.

August 6. Proceeded to Bay of Fundy towards Digby.

August 10. Located new scallop bed 14 miles N.N.W. from Point Prim, Digby.

August 12. Proceeded to Yarmouth.

August 13. Arrived at Shelburne. Boarded American fishing schooner *Oretha F. Spinney*.

August 16. Patrolling 3 mile limit off Shelburne to prevent American fishing vessels from securing bait inside limits. Local fishing boats taking good catches of herring from nets, disposing their catches to the Shelburne cold storage.

August 17. Patrolling off Shelburne.

August 18. Proceeding towards Halifax for coal and supplies.

August 20. Relieved lightship No. 24 off Halifax. 8 p.m. relieved by lightship and proceeded to Halifax.

August 26. Arrived at Shelburne.

August 27. Patrolling off Shelburne, boarded several American swordfishermen at Shelburne.

August 30. Patrolling in vicinity of Shelburne.

September 1 to September 3. At Shelburne. Thick fog. Boarded several American fishing vessels.

September 5. At Lockeport (Labour Day) taking part in celebration.

September 6. Proceeded to Sandy point, took schooner *Joan Kielberg*, which was damaged in gale August 24, in tow for LaHave river.

September 7. Moored schooner at LaHave river, and proceeded to Lunenburg.

September 8. Cruising towards Halifax.

September 13. Proceeded to St. Margaret's bay and Hubbards cove, and proceeded to Lunenburg.

September 15. Proceeded in search of illegal lobster fishing.

September 16. Arrived at Shelburne. Boarded several American fishing vessels.

September 17. Arrived at Halifax.

September 19 to September 24. Cruising in vicinity of Halifax.

September 26. Cruising towards St. Margaret's Bay and Hubbards Cove. Proceeded to Halifax.

September 28. Arrived at Lunenburg.

September 29. Proceeding towards Sable island to bring off the late lightkeeper's family and sick man.

September 30 to October 2. Off Sable island. Crew of life saving station made several attempts to launch surf boat, sea too rough.

October 3. Proceeded for coal. Towed into Canso water logged schooner *N. W. White*. Proceeded towards Sable island.

October 4. Arrived at Sable island. took off Cleary family and sick man, proceeded towards Halifax. Strong S.W. gale.

October 5. Arrived at Halifax.

October 6. Proceeded to St. Margaret's bay and Hubbards cove.

October 7. Proceeded to S.W. island, assisting patrol boat *Mildred McColl* in locating position of fish trap. Proceeded to Lunenburg.

October 9. At Lunenburg. Officers and crew attending memorial service for the fishermen lost during the gale of August 24th.

October 10. Proceeded to Halifax and vicinity.

October 15. Arrived at Lunenburg.

October 17. Proceeded in search of illegal lobster fishing.

October 18. Boarded American seiner *Governor Foss*, at Lunenburg.

October 21. Arrived at Halifax, cleaning ship's boiler.

November 1. Proceeded to Lunenburg.

November 2 and 3. Proceeded in search of illegal lobster fishing, proceeding to Lunenburg.

November 8. Arrived at Shelburne.

November 9. Cruising towards Yarmouth.

November 10. Calibrating Yarmouth D. F. Station.

November 11. Proceeding up Bay of Fundy towards Digby, passed large fleet of scallop boats operating between Gulliver's cove and Digby gut. Fishermen report good scallop fishing when weather is favourable. Several new boats have been added to the fleet this season. Proceeded to Digby.

November 12. Proceeded to sea, picked up motor boat with two men, broken down and drifting to sea. S.W. gale. Took boat in tow to Digby. Ship at Digby in protection to scallop fleet, until lifeboat is in commission.

November 19. Proceeding towards Yarmouth.

November 20. Proceeded to Shelburne.

November 21. Arrived at Halifax for coal and supplies.

November 26. Proceeded to Sheet Harbour.

November 27. Proceeding towards Canso to protect the winter fishing fleet.

November 27 to January 24. Protecting winter fishing fleets from Canso, Arichat and Petit de Grat, and assisting fishing boats with engine trouble. Fishermen report poor season's fishing owing to haddock being scarce, and rough weather.

January 27. Proceeded towards Halifax.

January 28. Relieved *Sambro* lightship, and proceeded to Halifax.

February 2. Proceeded towards Lunenburg with new Lunenburg fishing schooner *Sigrid Amanda* in tow.

February 4. Moored ship at railway wharf Lunenburg for annual refit.

LOSS OF LIFE

The loss of life of those actively engaged in the fishing industry of this province I deeply regret to have to report was appalling. In addition to the eighty-two men of the Lunenburg fleet, previously referred to, who lost their lives during the big gale of August 24, when four vessels of that fleet failed to return to port, a number of shore fishermen as follows were drowned while engaged in their precarious calling:—

On April 24, R. Latter drowned at Herring cove, Halifax county.

On August 24, Arthur Covey and his son Charles, of Indian harbour, drowned off Prospect, Halifax county.

Two fishermen were drowned in Halifax county east.

Three fishermen of Petit de Grat were drowned during the month of November. The schooner *Virginia S* lost one man on November 22, when Mr. Alexie Martell was washed overboard from a dory by a heavy sea. On the 28th, Messrs. Edward DeRoche and Willie Brown lost their lives when returning from the fishing grounds. A heavy sea capsized their boat and although they clung to the bottom of the boat as long as possible and several of their friends attempted to save them they sank before they could be rescued.

PROSECUTIONS

In Appendix No. 8 will be found details of prosecutions for offences committed against the Fisheries Act in this province.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. F. CALDER, DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1927-28

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

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

Cod	19,331 cwts.	Value	$ 58,247
Haddock	32,735 "	"	70,589
Hake	36,796 "	"	41,610
Pollock	7,693 "	"	14,272
Halibut	101 "	"	1,912
Flounders	1,133 "	"	3,747
Skate	157 "	"	431
Herring	155,224 "	"	186,023
Sardines	174,640 bbls.	"	1,046,250
Alewives	23,000 cwts.	"	41,916
Salmon	3,462 "	"	66,492
Shad	1,698 "	"	18,600
Smelts	194 "	"	1,903
Mixed Fish	205 "	"	102
Clams	24,493 bbls.	"	96,599
Cockles	143 cwts.	"	500
Green Dulse	2,870 "	"	7,040
Lobsters	6,735 "	"	194,425
Winkles	520 "	"	1,231

The total marketed value of the catch was $1,858,364, against $2,296,541 for 1926, $1,859,003 for 1925 and $2,030,611 for 1924.

COD

The catch of cod was 19,331 cwt. against 37,674 cwt. for the previous year. Cod were not so plentiful during the past year as they were the previous one, the demand for the fish was very poor and the opportunity to sell did not always exist. These factors account for a considerable portion of the decrease in the catch.

HADDOCK

A large increase is to be noted in the quantity of haddock taken during the year—32,735 cwt. against 19,061 cwt. for the previous year. The increase in the haddock catch is due to two causes: first, the lack of market and very low price being paid for hake, and the increased opportunity to sell haddock in a fresh condition, the Maritime Fish Company of Digby, N.S., taking regular cargoes from Wilson's Beach.

HAKE

The catch of hake was 36,796 cwt. against 34,120 cwt. for the previous year. The market conditions for these fish remain practically as they were during 1926. The average price paid during the past year for the round fish was 46 cents per cwt. This price was so low that very little energy was put into the fishery.

POLLOCK

A large decrease is to be noted in the pollock catch—7,693 cwt. against 38,271 cwt. for the previous year. This falling-off in the yield is due entirely to a scarcity of the fish. Pollock were very scarce along the whole Atlantic seaboard. This was a serious blow to our fishermen, as slack-salted Quoddy pollock were generally in good demand, at fair prices. Of course, the price paid this year, due to the scarcity of the supply, was very high.

HERRING

There was a falling-off of about 50 per cent in the herring catch for the year as compared with the previous one—155,224 cwt. in 1927 against 229,611 cwt. in 1926. This was due, principally, to a great falling-off in the run of herring at Grand Manan. The limited supply, however, was really a blessing in disguise for all those who engage in the smoked herring industry at Grand Manan, as their smoke houses were filled with the pack of the previous year. Owing to the very light pack during the past year, they were enabled to dispose of the stock on hand at fair prices.

SARDINES

One hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred and forty barrels were taken during the past year, against 171,637 barrels in 1926—practically the same quantity in each year—but the available supply differed greatly during the two years in question. During 1926 thousands of hogsheads of sardines were actually turned out of the weirs, as there was no sale for them. The factories on the American side actually closed down for the year by the middle of October. This year they kept open until the first of December. It is true that they did not open until July this year, but such was the case with most of them during 1926. Until July of the past year, Connors Bros. Ltd., was the only cannery that was open. Of course there were times when they could not take care of the entire supply, but the run was not very heavy and most of the fish were sold. After the American canneries opened up, the demand always exceeded the supply. The catch for the present year, therefore, really represents the available supply. The average price paid to the fishermen, $6.60 per hogshead, is not a fair value for the product, and the industry is being conducted, on the whole, with very little, if any, profit. For the greater part of the year, the canners acted as an actual combine in the purchase of sardine herring supplies, with all of them paying $5 per hogshead; but, during the latter part of the year, as the supply continued to be light and the buyers of lobster bait from Nova Scotia were procuring considerable quantities at the standing price, the canners started to raise it, with the result that, for a time, there was active competition among them in the purchase of herring at the weirs, and good prices were paid to the fishermen. The pack last year was comparatively light, all old goods are cleaned up and the past years pack is practically all disposed of also. Consequently, the canneries will all open in the spring, and it is to be sincerely hoped that there will be competition among them in the purchase of their supply of sardine herring, and that our fishermen will once again receive fair prices for the same.

SALMON

The salmon catch was 3,462 cwt. against 3,810 cwt. for the previous year —a slight falling-off. Taken on the whole, however, this fishery is well holding its own.

ALEWIVES

The Alewive catch was 23,000 cwt. against 34,000 cwt. for the previous year. A large portion of the alewive catch is salted, packed in barrels and exported to Haiti and other West Indian islands. There is very little demand for them at the present time, with the result that a considerable portion of the catch is yet on hand. The prospects for the successful prosecution of this branch, during the coming year, is not very encouraging.

SHAD

There was a large falling-off in the shad catch for the present year—1,698 cwt. against 3,384 cwt. for 1926. While the catch in the Bay of Fundy

waters and St. John harbour was very light, at the same time, Overseer Barnes reports that a very large run of shad ascended the Petitcodiac river and successfully performed their function of propagation. It is to be hoped that the fishery will show the benefit of the same in the course of the next few years.

LOBSTERS

A slight increase is to be noted in the quantity of lobsters taken during the year—6,735 cwt. against 6,130 cwt. for 1926. I really think the increase in the yield is due more to favourable weather conditions during the past fall, rather than to any increase in the run of lobsters.

There is very little to note with regard to minor branches of the industry.

It is very apparent that the lot of the fisherman, under present conditions, is not a happy one. The run of fish, taken on the whole, is fairly satisfactory, and the fishermen have provided themselves with necessary, up-to-date equipment for catching the same; but they are seriously handicapped by their inability to find a ready market for their products at paying prices. This is especially true of the summer months when the run of fish is the greatest and the weather is good. The urgent need of the line-fishermen is development of the fresh fish and mild-cured industries. The salt fish industry appears to be dying out. The fresh, mild-cured and canned industries are taking its place. Except in sardine canning, there has been very little development along these lines in this district. There is a fairly steady supply of practically all kinds of ground fish of the very best quality, but neither facilities, capital nor business organization for development along modern lines. It is to be sincerely hoped that some such development will materalize in the near future.

There were 64 confiscations and 14 prosecutions during the year. In Appendix No. 8 will be found full details of the prosecutions for this district.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. L. BARRY, DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1927-28

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

The total marketed value of the catch for the past year was $2,504,560, as against a marketed value of $2,998,007 for 1926, a decrease of $473,281. The following tables show the catch and marketed value for the years 1926 and 1927:—

	1927		1926	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Lobsters	43,017 cwt.	760,628	53,481 cwt.	921,856
Smelts	45,990 "	684,260	59,088 "	846,850
Salmon	18,369 "	331,112	20,779 "	320,322
Cod	117,442 "	223,159	160,890 "	386,273
Oysters	13,574 bbls.	100,576	12,383 bbls.	92,535
Tomcods	20,246 cwt.	91,979	17,079 cwt.	61,242
Herring	257,609 "	193,593	194,290 "	201,756
Clams and Quahaugs	8,704 bbls.	34,099	9,445 bbls.	35,644
Mackerel	9,271 cwt.	30,303	19,088 cwt.	65,188
Alewives	7,950 "	10,025	17,717 "	28,426
Hake and cusk	8,963 "	18,692	5,166 "	11,583
Haddock	1,099 "	2,335	1,996 "	3,800
Shad	688 "	6,530	1,313 "	9,071
Flounders	55 "	55	50 "	50
Scallops	.....	.....	315 bbls.	708
Mixed fish	528 cwt.	528	51 cwt.	51
Trout	172 "	3,998	137 "	2,040
Bass	482 "	9,338	426 "	6,590
Eels	32 "	300	119 "	894

LOBSTERS

Of the fisheries of this district the lobsters still hold first place in value although there was a decrease of 10,000 cwt. from the previous year. I would attribute a great deal of this decrease to the fact that there was better protection against out of season fishing in the northern district where in past years considerable lobsters were taken and carried to the open season district to the south and included in the catch of the fall season. I look for a considerable falling off in the reported pack in the northern district this coming year. In past years, a considerable illegal fall pack was made in certain parts of the northern district and included in the spring pack for the following year but there was very little of this during the fall of 1927 owing mainly to better protection, the low price of lobsters and the refusal of the larger dealers to buy any of this illegal stock. There were 125 lobster canneries in operation as against 129 in the previous year, a decrease of four. This decrease took place in the southern district and for some years past there has been a steady decrease in the number of canneries operating, as the operators cannot obtain enough lobsters to make packing profitable. Another reason is the ready market for the sale of lobsters for the live lobster trade which pays a better price for the larger lobster than the canneries can afford.

SMELTS

There was a decrease of 13,098 cwt. in the catch with a decrease in value of $162,590 from the previous year. This decrease may be partly accounted for by the fact that until after Christmas 1927 there was very little fishing owing to the lack of ice rather than to any noticeable decrease in the run of smelts. The fishermen sustained some severe losses in nets and gear owing to the ice moving out on two or three occasions after they had set their nets. Altogether about $10,000 worth of nets were destroyed. The quality of smelts was good, particularly in the fall of 1927, and a good average price was maintained.

For the past three or four years the fishermen of the Miramichi district have realized that the number of nets set to catch smelts is out of all proportion to the quantity of smelts taken, there being about 3,000 licenses issued on the Miramichi river and bay. Throughout the summer, at the request of the fishermen, some meetings were held at which they voted almost unanimously for an increase in the distance between nets. Commencing December 1, 1927, all nets in the Miramichi district were set 200 yards from each other up and down the river where previously they had fished as close as 100 yards. The results have proven quite satisfactory and saves the fisherman who has struck a good run of smelts from being hemmed in too closely by other fishermen, as was the case previously. Better protection was given the smelts previous to the opening of the season with the result that there was very little illegal fishing done.

Less gill-net fishing was carried on from October 15 to December 1 than ever before and the fishermen are beginning to realize that this is not a paying proposition, as the smelts command only about half the price that they do in the colder weather. Last year the fishermen of Buctouche bay and the tributary rivers asked to have gill-net fishing prohibited which request was granted by the department.

SALMON

There was a decrease of 2,410 cwt. from the previous year with an increase in value of $10,566. The decrease was general throughout the district among the trap-nets, although the catch by drift boats in Northumberland strait was

about equal to the previous year. There was a considerable falling off in Bay Chaleur and Restigouche districts where all fishing is done with trap-nets. The decrease may be accounted for by the general fluctuations in fisheries from year to year. Nearly one million pounds were shipped frozen to England. The United States market also was always quite brisk and there was always a good demand for salmon the fishermen receiving from 10 cents to 12 cents per pound.

COD

There was a decrease in the cod fishery the catch being 43,448 cwt. and the value $163,114 less than the previous year. Altogether the cod fishermen had a hard year as the continued damp weather throughout the fishing season made it next to impossible to put up a well dried product with the result that the market value shows a considerable decrease. Owing to the poor price paid, many boats of the fishing fleet stayed in the harbour. The price paid for dried fish averaged $1 per cwt. less than the year before. The overseer in the Caraquet area reported that about 60 per cent of the fish were graded No. 2 quality.

OYSTERS

There was a increase of 1,191 barrels with an increase in value of $8,041 over the previous year. Most of this increase was in the Miramichi Bay district where an increased catch of 1,075 barrels were taken. The increase was mainly due to the increased number of fishermen who came to the Miramichi from as far north as Caraquet and as far south as Buctouche. Last summer all dealers in my district were notified by letter from this office that a stricter check would be kept on the quality of oysters which were being bought from the fishermen. The overseers notified the fishermen that the size limit was to be more strictly adhered to. The inspector received many letters from the dealers saying that they were most ready to co-operate in putting on the market a better grade of oysters and the fishermen themselves were pleased when they received from $1.50 to $2 per barrel more for selected oysters than they had received the previous year. There is a wonderful opportunity for the development of the oyster fishery in this district and it is hoped that as a result of the meetings of the Royal Commission that some steps will be taken to improve the beds already in existence and develop new areas suitable for oyster culture. At the Commission sittings nearly all the oyster dealers asked for compulsory grading and standard packing of oysters.

TOMCODS

There was an increase of 3,167 cwt. with an increase in value of $30,737 over the previous year. In February of last year there was very keen competition among the buyers of tomcods and as high as $2.25 per barrel was paid where previously this fishery brought only from $1 to $1.50 per barrel. This accounts for the increase in value.

HERRING

There was an increased catch of 63,319 cwt., but a decrease in value of $8,163.

MACKEREL

There was a decrease in catch of 9,817 cwt., with a proportionate decrease in value of $34,885. This was not due to any decrease in the run of fish. It is regretable that more fishermen did not go into mackerel fishing last year as owing to the fact that the Gloucester fleet did not strike the schools there was a brisk demand in the United States for these fish. In 1926 and 1927 the dealers

in this district had large stocks on hand which they were barely able to get rid of, with the result that they made very little preparation for buying in 1927, and so missed a most favourable market.

ALEWIVES

There was a decrease of 9,767 cwt. with a decrease in value of $18,401.

CLAMS AND QUAHAUGS

There was a decrease of 741 barrels and a decrease in value of $1,545. There are now two canneries for canning quahaugs in my district, where a couple of years ago there were none. This probably accounts for the increase in value, although no apparent reason can be given for the decreased catch.

TROUT

There was an increase in the reported commercial catch, also a great increase in the catch in angling waters. Anglers of the Miramichi and tributaries report that the trout fishing was the best for years. This they attribute to the better protection given by the department in the prevention of fishing for trout through the ice, considerable of which was done until two or three years ago, particularly in the Bartibogue and Tabusintac rivers.

SCALLOPS

No scallop licenses were issued for this district last year. Good beds are known to exist in bay Chaleur, but as the fishermen are not familiar with the methods of taking this splendid shell fish and as they are hard to fish on account of living in deep water very little attempt is made to take them. It is hoped the commission will recommend instructions to the fishermen in the methods of raking scallops.

The other kinds of fish in my district are so unimportant that special mention need not be made of them.

PROTECTION

We had better protection on all kinds of fish last year than at any time during the past three years. The fishermen themselves seem to relize that in fishing illegally or countenancing it they are working against their own interests. Dealers, too, have awakened to the fact that the lobster fishery was doomed unless energetic steps were taken to protect this. In last year's report I spoke of a meeting held in Moncton in February, 1927, as a result of which more co-operation was looked for between the dealers and the department's officers. This has proven to be the case. At that meeting the dealers bound themselves to buy no illegal lobsters either in a packed or green state, and so far as I know all who signed the agreement have lived up to it. It was particularly noticeable during the close season north of the Chockpish. Some parties were looking everywhere for cans with which to put up illegally caught lobsters. They could not get these from the large dealers as in years past, and this was one contributing cause of the better conditions in the northern district last year. Only in one section of the northern district was any great attempt made to fish for lobsters in spite of preventive measures. This was in the district of Kent county, north of the Chockpish. Two additional patrol boats were put under the charge of the overseer there and with the result that nearly 5,000 lobster traps were taken up and the attempt to fish had finally to be abandoned by the fishermen, some of whom have no gear with which to start this year. It is regretable that all this gear must be destroyed, but under the circumstances nothing else can be

done with it. If the traps were brought ashore they would certainly be stolen and put back into the water again. A number of prosecutions took place for breach of the lobster regulations, which had the result of slowing up the activities of the illegal fishermen.

Fishing for salmon out of season has long been a favourite pastime on the Miramichi for years past, but last fall more energetic steps were taken to interfere with this traffic. Additional and better guardians were employed to assist the overseer and by keeping their boats on the go day and night, and by changing the guardians, practically every net that was put in the water was seized, and it was admitted on all sides that very few salmon were shipped to the American market as in former years.

The same patrol was used to protect the smelts before the opening date, December 1, with excellent results.

As a result of the strict measures put in force more co-operation has come from the fishermen themselves, a greater number of whom fish out of season only because their neighbours do.

One necessity in this district is a fast sea-going motor launch available for any part of the district during the open water and this is being asked for, for this year. The last few years there has been a scarcity of salmon in the trap-nets of the Miramichi river. This scarcity has been laid to the drift-net fishermen, rather unfairly I think, as the charges are made without any real study of the facts. Of course there is no question that if drift-nets were not used more salmon would come up the river, but I believe there are other contributory causes, one of which has been the taking of so many spawn salmon during the fall of the year, in years past.

However, as a result of an investigation carried out by the department among the drifters and trap-net fishermen, restrictive measures will be put in force this year which it is hoped will remedy conditions somewhat. Drifting will cease on the 31st of July, one month earlier than in years past. The length and depth of their nets will be limited, which was not done before, and the trap-net fishermen in the river are to give up fifteen days at the end of this season. If, as a result, no increase in salmon is shown within a reasonable time more restrictions will probably have to be put on.

I quite agree that in order to have a well-balanced situation more salmon must reach the angling pools in the spring and early summer, but I do not agree with those who agitate that to this end the drifters should cease fishing for two weeks in June, which is the only month in which their operations really pay.

SEALS

Throughout the summer there was a bounty of $3.50 paid on hair seal noses. In addition to the amount appropriated by the department for these bounties, the fishermen of the Miramichi held meetings and requested that the salmon license fees from the Miramichi be used for the destruction of seals at the mouth of the Miramichi. Altogether I paid out about $1,700, representing payment on nearly 500 seals. This would indicate the destruction of at least 1,000 seals, as only about 50 per cent of those actually killed are ever recovered. As a result there were fewer complaints about the seals last summer than for some years past, and it is hoped that the bounty will be continued.

LOBSTER CANNERIES

There is a steady improvement in the sanitary conditions and in the equipment used in the lobster canneries. Last summer one license was cancelled and the fee returned to the applicant as his cannery was not considered fit for use.

In another case the overseer was instructed to accept no application. In a number of others the owners were warned to carry out certain drastic measures for 1928, under penalty of being refused a license to pack.

Throughout the year there were 63 prosecutions as against 17 of the year before. There were also 131 confiscations as against 54 of the previous year. Prosecutions were for offences as follows:—

Breaches of lobster regulations	39
" oyster "	4
" salmon "	18
" smelt "	2
Total	63

In appendix No. 8 will be found a list of those who were prosecuted in this district.

Considerable interest was taken by the fishermen and dealers in the sittings of the Royal Commission on Fisheries and as a result there is a more optimistic feeling that much good will come of the hearings. The fishermen all spoke well of the liberty they were given in expressing their views and the sympathetic hearing they received. They were frank in mentioning their faults in the past and in this way the commissioners got a real insight into the abuses by the fishermen themselves as well as the handicaps with which they have to contend.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. E. HARRISON, DISTRICT No. 3, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1927-28

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

Spring opened up a little earlier than it did in 1926; the St. John river being pretty well clear of ice by April 20. By April 23 the waters of this river reached a height of about fifteen feet above low level, but did not reach the usual spring freshet level of about twenty feet above low level. The first gaspereau of the season reached the Fredericton market April 20. The weather continued cold and cloudy, with many rain storms, and the rivers and streams kept at a fairly high pitch nearly all season, and the season was not considered a favourable one from the fishermen's point of view, but it was of advantage to the earlier runs of fish such as gaspereau, shad and salmon. In comparing statistics for my district for the year 1927 with 1926 consideration must be given to the enlarged area in 1927. This added area comprises the tidal waters of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers and the tributaries entering them in that area—a considerable body of important water so far as the gaspereau, shad and salmon fisheries are concerned.

The total weight and value of the fisheries in 1926, excluding the area above referred to, and the total weight and value in the whole area in 1927 were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	Marketed value
1926	2,936	$30,930
1927	11,753	43,749

an enlargement of 8,817 cwt. and $12,819 in value and the value of boats and gear added more than 100 per cent to the 1926 value.

Appropriate efforts were made to give the added territory proper supervision and I have no hesitation in saying that the local officer in that subdistrict had proper respect shown in the matter of protection for the valuable fisheries.

Taking the 1926 area, and comparing the total catch and value in the same area in 1927, I find that there was a reduced catch of 265 cwt. and a less value of $7,347, accounted for almost wholly in the smaller catches of bass and salmon.

ALEWIVES

Fewer alewives by 98 cwt. were taken in 1927 in the same area that I had in 1926, consequently the large catch shown below was mostly taken in the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers. The figures are

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	758	$2,274
1927	9,144	13,432

an increase of 8,386 cwt. and $11,158.

In the St. John river area advices were to the effect that these fish were very plentiful during the spring run but the market was very limited therefore no particular effort was made to take more than were required for local consumption. In the Miramichi rivers area, i.e., the tidal waters, the quantity was 8,484 cwt. while statistics show that 9,000 cwt. were taken in the same area in 1926. I regret to have to report that the market for this fish was not good, and the price was low, and many hundreds of barrels remained in the hands of the dealers throughout the summer, with little or no profit to either fishermen or dealer.

BASS

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	220	$3,888
1927	12	216

The bass fishery was almost a complete failure in 1927. In the St. John river area the drop was 200 cwt. and in the Miramichi rivers area none were taken in 1927. So far as the St. John river is concerned my experience is that there is a good run of bass about every twelfth year, but I had hopes for something more stable in the Miramichi area.

EELS

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	30	$114
1927	125	500

While the price of this fish, to the fishermen was practically the same in both years, and was very low, there was a considerable increase in the quantity taken. Had the price kept as it was in 1925—17 cents per pound—it is possible that a much larger catch would have been taken in 1927, and the water rid to a greater extent of a pest.

MULLETS

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	224	$ 672
1927	255	1,005

This fish is used for baiting eel pots, to a considerable extent. There is also a considerable market for it in certain centres of population. Another reason why it sems desirable to take as many as possible from the rivers is the fact that it is presumed that it is very destructive to the eggs of shad and gaspereau, and possibly to the eggs of trout. A strange thing is the fact that trout and mullets appear to be great friends and very large fish of both species will lie together in considerable numbers in many clear water pools.

PICKEREL

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	368	$4,416
1927	480	5,560

The very substantial increase in the catch of this fish is satisfactory, the fish were of large size and the price continued fairly satisfactory to the fishermen. It is a fishery that does not entail a large outlay for gear and it may be carried on the year round without the fishermen having to take much time from other work and it puts a few dollars into the pockets of the farmers living near waters where pickerel are fairly plentiful.

SALMON

—	Cwt.	To fishermen	As marketed
		$	$
1926	552	13,800	13,800
1927	378	9,250	9,250
1927	633	13,075	16,900
1926	732		
1927	255	3,725	7,650

NOTE.—The first set of figures are for the district as it was in 1926, i.e., excluding the tidal waters of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and shows a decreased catch of 174 cwt. in 1927 and a value decrease of $4,550. The centre row of figures show the quantity and value in my present area. In this instance the St. John river fish is credited at 25 cents per pound and the Miramichi rivers fish at 15 cents per pound to the fishermen and 30 cents per pound to the dealers. The lower set of figures show the catch in the two Miramichi rivers—the same area, see Inpector Barry's report for 1926—with a smaller catch of 477 cwt. in 1927. With regard to the St. John river I have no complaint to make. The water kept fairly high during the month of June and half of July and salmon evaded the gill nets on the lower part of the river but good catches were made higher up, in York and Carleton counties. While this fishery fell off greatly in the upper area during the balance of the netting season it improved in the lower area—Kings county—and, notwithstanding the many and bitter complaints regarding the lack of effort on the part of your officers and guardians to enforce the law, and the great destruction of salmon by poachers, I think that I shall be able, before my report is concluded, to show that at least a fair proportion of salmon reached the angling and spawning waters. The fish were exceedingly well developed and very few grilse were taken in the nets. I anticipate that the development of hydro at Grand Falls which work will be completed sometime this year will affect the salmon fishery of the St. John river above Fredericton. The river will be kept at a higher level, probably, after the spring freshet subsides, and this may hurt some fishing stands and help others, and it is possible that it may spoil the angling altogether, or again it may develop other salmon pools. It will take a year or two to know what the result will be, and it will be interesting to watch the matter. Coming to the Miramichi waters, it seems to me that there is real cause for worry. The 1925 report gives the nets' catch as 992 cwt., the 1926 report as 732 cwt. and the 1927 report as 235 cwt. for the tidal waters now under my jurisdiction, with a similar decrease in the trap-nets district of Inspector Barry's district, I understand, while the drift-nets have taken a larger amount than in 1926. As this matter has received some consideration by your department, and is being further considered by the Royal Fisheries Commission, it is hoped that a remedy for present conditions may be found. At the session of Commission referred to, I was extremely pleased to hear two trap-net fishermen, who were strangers to me, voluntarily recommended that the size of the mesh

for trap-nets be made five and one-half inches, by law, instead of five inches as at present. As the department is well aware, I have for years advocated a six-inch mesh for salmon nets, of all descriptions, in all of our waters, and at a session of the commission in St. John a few days later Commissioner Robichaud advised the commission that he is in favour of the six-inch mesh. Such, it appears to me, would permit a considerable number of fair sized fish—6 to 8 pounds—passing through the nets if the fish happened to strike them, and would in a measure appease the anglers in giving them more fish to have a try at. It seems difficult to limit the number of nets allowed but I think that it would not be difficult to limit the length of them. Very few small fish are taken by the salmon nets in the St. John river but a very large number have been in years past, and up to the present, in the trap-nets in the Miramichi rivers and bay. It seems quite apparent that drastic action of some sort must soon be taken if the valuable salmon fishery of the Miramichi district is to be preserved, and a good deal may be done by the strict enforcement of even the present regulations.

SHAD

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	720	$4,320
1927	674	4,044
1927	1,017	5,108
1926	680	3,800
1927	343	1,064

NOTE.—The top figures are for my district as it was in 1926 (excluding the tidal waters of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers) and for the same area in 1927. It will be observed that there was a slight decrease in 1927. The middle row gives the result in 1927 with the Miramichi district added and the lower set gives the result in the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers alone in 1926 and the same in 1927, showing a 50 per cent decrease in the latter case, with only thirteen shad fishery licenses issued in that area in 1926, as against seventy-nine in the same area in 1927.

An analysis of the St. John river area shows that the Kennebecasis river, in Kings county, yielded 72 cwt. less than the previous year and that the Washademoak water, in Queens county, yielded 113 cwt. more and the St. John river, in Queens county, yielded 96 cwt. less than in 1926; a net loss of 55 cwt. in the two counties. The balance of the St. John river counties—Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria—do not figure strongly in the total; the gross catch there in 1927 being 46 cwt., which just equals the net loss in the St. John river area in 1927 as compared with 1926. As the four counties—Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria—cover about 140 miles of the St. John river, it would appear that 46 cwt. of shad taken from that area would not tend to affect the shad fishery seriously, consequently if it desired to curtail this fishery further it would appear that the remedy needs to be applied in the counties of Kings and Queens, particularly on the two tributaries of the St. John. If a remedy is applied I would suggest that it take the form of issuing only one shad fishery license to a family and that the licensee be required to fish his or her own net, instead of allowing two licenses to a family, which may be fished by any person. The fishermen on the river contend that shad were not scarce, either in 1926 or 1927, but that water conditions were very unsuitable both years; being too high for profitable fishing. On looking at the returns from the last shad area—just below Grand Falls—it would appear that a considerable quantity of shad reached there and were able to pass the nets below, and there were only three nets operated at Grand Falls. Coming to the Miramichi rivers the 50 per cent loss would appear to be a matter for serious consideration, unless conditions were very abnormal in 1927. With a 600 per

cent increase in licenses issued and a decrease of 50 per cent in the catch of shad it looks bad from any angle. The price at which a large percentage of the catch sells makes it a very cheap food, and I hope that the supply will not diminish.

STURGEON

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	57	$1,425
1927	24	528

This fishery, carried on by a few persons, is not very prosperous, and the price for the meat was not good in 1927. A considerable number of very small sturgeon are taken in other nets and are generally lost. Fishermen are warned to liberate the small fish alive but because of the great number of nets of all kinds it is quite impossible to know what is done with a large percentage of small sturgeon.

The total weight and marketed value of the commercial fisheries in this district, as the district was in 1926 and for the same area in 1927, and in the enlarged district in 1927, are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	Value
1926	2,936	$30,930
1927	2,671	23,583

ENLARGED DISTRICT

1927	11,753	43,749

EQUIPMENT

	Value		Value
1926	$15,185	1927	$31,811

DOMESTIC FISHERIES

The quantity and value of the domestic fisheries in this district in the years 1926 and 1927 were approximately as follows:—

	Cwt.	Value		Value
1926	648	$13,120	Equipment	$17,332
1927	598	11,015	"	25,102

The area was practically the same in both years, as I had the non-tidal water of the Miramichi rivers in 1926.

Statistical records from the various subdistrict officers, show that there were 50 cwt. less in quantity and $2,105 less in value in 1927.

Reports from the local officers and various anglers during the season were that trout fishing generally was quite satisfactory, and in the Miramichi district particularly good. The lessee of Cains river said that he never saw a better run of sea trout in that river, and there was a particularly good run in the Southwest Miramichi above Cains river, which is a tributary. The anglers are more anxious however to get salmon and grilse and do not fish trout as was the case before salmon angling became such a sport. There are thousands of persons in this district who do not live beside salmon waters, or who cannot afford to fit out for salmon angling, to whom trout fishing is the chief recreation, and also for food at times, consequently the conservation of the present supply, and the propogation at the hatcheries and ponds by the department, to be later liberated in lakes and streams, is well worth while and should be, and no doubt is, appreciated by anglers.

Salmon angling on the St. John river was only fair. In York county the water was too high during most of the season. In Carleton county the same condition prevailed but it did not affect the pools so much and angling was fairly satisfactory, while in Victoria county high water, presumably, spoilt

such fishing. There is no question but that when the water is high salmon do not rest long in the various pools between Fredericton and Grand Falls, consequently it is much more difficult to take any. When the rivers are low the water is warm because of its sluggish movement therefore salmon will rest longer and in larger numbers in the cool spots, until the urge come upon them to move on towards the spawning areas on the Tobique and upper St. John, and it is while they are resting in these cooling spots that the anglers have their greatest success. The statement is often made by unthinking persons, or persons who do not know the facts, that, because salmon cannot be freely taken with the fly at all times, poachers are causing the trouble with nets. That may, and no doubt is a fact at times, but it is exceedingly seldom that such is the fact in recent years. Time was when a great many salmon were illegally killed with nets and spears on the St. John river, but evidence cannot be produced, during recent years, to show that many salmon have been illegally killed with either net or spear in this water. Vague statements by irresponsible persons are not evidence. Only three times since the year 1902 has the net catch of salmon on the St. John river been less than it was in 1927. At the same time the salmon anglers of the Tobique river had the best season in history—86 cwt. taken with rod and line against 398 cwt. taken by all the salmon nets in the whole St. John river area—while angling on the St. John was not good. The superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club informed me that never within his experience of thirty-five years on that river did he see so many salmon descending the river after spawning as during the fall of 1927. Admittedly the continuous fairly high water was favourable for the ascent but that fact does not detract from my statement that large numbers of salmon reached the upper waters, and proves the numerous statements of "salmon unable to get up river," "antiquated service," "illegal fishing going on without let or hindrance," "fishery officers and guardian doing nothing but drawing their pay," as untrue. Possibly if the Government of the province of New Brunswick would spend a small amount of money, seeing that practically all of the revenue from the fisheries of the province goes to it, in placing a man here and there to co-operate with your officers and guardians, the service would be improved. It might at least satisfy those who are now making so much noise about the amount of illegal fishing taking place, and would give us a chance to check up on how badly your officers and guardians are falling down.

On the Southwest Miramichi salmon angling was not considered good; more particularly after the middle of July. Before that date there was no particular reason to complain, and here again the service provided by the department was not greatly to blame. I have been advised by a guide who spent the whole of the angling season on the river, in York county, that angling was good until the middle of July. Is it any wonder that angling was not very good during the whole season when we consider the fact of the very small catch of salmon in the trap nets and gill nets—a total of 255 cwt. in both the Northwest and Southwest rivers. The fact of the matter is salmon did not come into these rivers in large numbers in 1927, for what reason I do not know, but if angling was unsatisfactory it was not the fault of the officers and guardians. I am told by the same guide that never were there so many parties of anglers on the Southwest, in York county, as were there in 1927. Fishing parties followed one another continuously from the upper waters to Boiestown, besides the scores of anglers who spent from one to three weeks in specified areas. Two anglers from Boston, U.S.A., took nearly one hundred salmon and grilse in one small area—Burnt Hill pools—which is probably the best small area on the river. Hundreds of salmon and grilse ascended and remained in one small stream sixteen miles long—Rocky brook—in York county, in addition to numbers taken by anglers. Whether the great number and the great length of drift nets and

trap nets, or the vast number of hair seals, or a combination of both, brought about the conditions of 1927, as they were, I am unable to say, but there is no question about that salmon were comparatively scarce in those waters. In every instance wherein violations have been reported to me, and evidence of value furnished, prosecution has followed, with the exceptions noted below.

PROSECUTIONS

There were twenty-seven informations laid against violators of the Act. In two instances informations were withdrawn because of the ages of the young offenders, but they were required to pay fairly heavy costs. One was withdrawn because of bad information, but was re-entered and a conviction made, and convictions were obtained in the other twenty-four cases, fines amounting to $275, being paid in twenty cases and fines amounting to $80, being suspended, pending future actions on the parts of the offenders, of which there were four. Details of these will be found in Appendix No. 8.

SEIZURES AND CONFISCATIONS

Seventy-nine seizures were made and the articles, consisting of one old Ford car, one canoe, nets, wire traps, spears and torches, etc., were confiscated and mostly destroyed; $82.10 worth of materials were sold and some stored for future sale—when the fisheries open in the spring of 1928.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR S. T. GALLANT, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND MAGDALEN ISLANDS FOR 1927-28

Prince Edward Island

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1927 was $1,367,807, an increase of $8,873 over that of the year 1926.

The following table is interesting as showing the comparison of the catch and marketed value for the year 1927 with that of the preceding year:—

Kinds of fish		1926		1927	
		Quantity caught	Value marketed	Quantity caught	Value marketed
Cod	cwt.	49,823	118,700	49,419	127,627
Haddock	"	1,472	3,065	1,168	3,787
Hake and cusk	"	13,803	20,881	11,326	16,780
Mackerel	"	6,054	20,653	6,455	28,255
Herring	"	63,930	89,915	51,834	88,368
Crabs	"	.....	.....	135	360
Alewives	"	360	720	.....	.....
Salmon	"	164	4,015	124	3,031
Smelts	"	15,390	98,670	14,936	179,232
Trout	"	111	1,332	61	646
Scallops	gal.	.....	.....	192	240
Caplin	bbl.	157	628	183	850
Eels	cwt.	192	2,162	131	1,358
Tomcod	"	2,331	4,664	1,823	4,195
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	867	4,533	1,174	5,760
Oysters	"	5,161	61,898	4,071	48,838
Tongues and sounds	cwt.	.....	.....	68	1,360
Cod liver oil, medicinal	gal.	30	45	.....	.....
Cod oil	"	5,730	1,719	4,010	1,203
Lobsters	cwt.	66,298	926,718	62,800	855,917

As the Royal Commission appointed to investigate all phases of the fisheries have held three sittings in the province of Prince Edward Island, I shall refrain from making any recommendations, confining my remarks to the actual fishing operations for the past season.

COD

The season opened with poor prospects for marketing; the local market became quite active, however, and absorbed the bulk of the catch, good prices being obtained.

The catch by sub-districts is as follows:—

	Cwt.
West Prince county	7,330
East Prince county	696
Queens county	34,632
Kings county	6,761

HADDOCK

The catch by sub-districts is as follows:—

	Cwt.
Queens county	205
Kings county	936

HERRING

On account of unfavourable ice conditions fishing began late in May; the catch, therefore, is a little below that of last year. A large percentage of the catch was placed in cold storage for fox feed, a development of this fishery, which enhances its value considerably.

The catch by sub-districts is as follows:—

	Cwt.
West Prince county	15,925
East Prince county	11,263
Queens county	8,178
Kings county	16,468

LOBSTERS

Our shores were surrounded with ice until the middle of May, and in some localities up to the 25th, which had a disastrous effect on this fishery. The ice moved off several times and some gear was set out, only to be destroyed, however, on the return of the ice which occurred on two or three occasions. It is impossible to expect a normal catch under such conditions, but, should the weather be favourable for fishing this spring, we may no doubt look forward to a much increased catch.

Japanese crabmeat is now an established product and is offering keen competition to the canned lobster. As a result, lobster packers will have to endeavour to put up a first-class article in order to establish a preference for their produce among the consuming public, and compensate for the difference in the price of crabmeat, which, I understand, is about one-third less than that of canned lobster. If the buying public could be assured of the superior quality of canned lobster no doubt a much larger quantity could be sold at a reasonable figure.

The catch by sub-districts is as follows:—

	Cwt.
West Prince county	13,975
East Prince county	10,411
Queens county	13,067
Kings county	25,347

OYSTERS

East and West rivers with tributaries, Vernon, Orwell and Seal rivers are all well stocked with small oysters so that the future of this fishery in the above-mentioned rivers is assured. The Richmond Bay areas are very slow to recover and it will be many years before they attain their former state of productiveness. The oysters shipped from this province to the upper Canadian markets were in good demand and fancy prices were secured throughout the season.

SMELTS

The smelt fishing season for gill-nets opened on the 15th day of October. The fish were scarce but of a good quality and sold at extremely high prices. The bag-net fishing season opened on December 1, and although the rivers did not freeze over before the end of the month, record catches were taken in the East river and at other points.

The catch by counties follows:—

	Cwt.
West Prince county	995
East Prince county	5,328
Queens county	8,066
Kings county	547

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

We had six patrol boats in the service and with the aid of the overseers and guardians a great many attempts at illegal fishing were suppressed. There is no doubt that the only means of preventing illegal fishing is by having a sufficient number of patrol boats employed, the captains of which must be men well qualified for the position; otherwise, the service is bound to suffer.

Total number of confiscations for violations of the fisheries regulations during the season 1927 covering 100 seizures, 45.

Total number of prosecutions during season 1927, 19.

In Appendix No. 8 will be found full details of the prosecutions for this district.

REMARKS

The fishways built in 1925 at Laird's, Campbell's, Dixon's milldams, and at Vernon river, are proving a success and trout are ascending in large numbers to the proper spawning grounds. This will eventually increase the fishing in the above-mentioned streams and it is hoped that the department will see fit to construct more of these fishways in other streams that are equally important. Our streams are being fished continuously during the summer months by our own people and numerous tourists and everything possible must be done for the propagation of these sport fish. Sportsmen from the other provinces are loud in their praises of the excellent trout fishing in this province, and if the supply is to be kept up every attention must be given to propagation.

CAPITAL INVESTED

The total capital invested was $1,117,473, which covers sail and row boats, gasoline boats, carrying smacks, gill-nets, trap and smelt nets, herring nets, tubs of trawls, handlines, lobster traps, fishing piers and wharves, ice houses, small fish and smoke houses and fish canning and curing establishments.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

The total marketed value of the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands for the year 1927 was $722,105, an increase of $88,882 over that of the preceding year.

The following table gives a comparison of the catch and value of the year 1927 and that of the year 1926:—

Kinds of fish		1926		1927	
		Quantity caught	Value marketed	Quantity caught	Value marketed
Cod	cwt.	38,892	87,010	38,894	83,238
Herring	"	101,600	76,222	110,217	69,535
Mackerel	"	17,595	66,035	61,885	177,046
Smelts	"	50	250	80	240
Eels	"	30	240	50	350
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	1,975	11,500	1,615	9,690
Lobsters	cwt.	25,799	373,313	20,463	300,087
Squid	bbl.	25	250	.....	.....
Tongues and sounds	cwt.	40	280	35	245
Hair seals	no.	1,200	2,400	50,357	56,462
Seal oil	gal.	3,500	1,750	63,030	21,314
Cod oil	"	6,700	3,350	6,340	2,653
Fish skins	cwt.	200	500	284	639
Fish fertilizer	"	300	75	480	606

COD

There was little demand for cod, and, as a result, this fishery was not carried on to any great extent. The catch was about the same as last year but the price was somewhat lower.

HERRING

Herring made their first appearance on May 12 and were very plentiful. Very few vessels called for bait, and as the demand for smoked herring is poor, this fishery is not as remunerative to the fishermen as it was some years ago.

LOBSTERS

Lobster canneries began operations on May 19, but on account of very blustery weather during the months of May and June, the catch was a little below that of last year, but the prices paid the fishermen were the same.

MACKEREL

Mackerel fishing with nets began on the 8th day of June and continued until the 20th, the largest catch in the history of the islands being landed, viz., 16,876 barrels. It is impossible to properly handle these fish in such large quantities, and as a result a great many of them were of poor quality and a much lower price had to be accepted for them.

SEALS

The increase in the number of seals caught was 49,157. The catch amounted to 50,357 seals which is a record catch for the Magdalens.

REMARKS

The arrival of the steamer *Lovatt* on the first day of May marked the opening of navigation to the Magdalen Islands. On her first trip from Pictou to the islands she encountered heavy fields of ice and was out for four days. This service is giving entire satisfaction so far as passengers and freight are concerned, and the captain and crew are very obliging and attentive to their duties.

It is pleasing to know that the people of these islands will have communication during the winter months with the outside world by means of the Air Service; this will doubtless be fully appreciated by them.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. B. SKAPTASON, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, FOR 1927-28

There was an increase of nearly two million pounds over the banner year 1926, which is accounted for by nearly 300 more men operating.

The following are figures for the last five years:—

Year	Quantity	Value to fishermen	Value as marketed	Number men employed
	cwt.	$	$	
1923	154,090	739,321	1,020,595	2,530
1924	177,898	886,410	1,232,563	2,828
1925	191,329	1,061,331	1,466,939	3,390
1926	304,143	1,744,642	2,328,803	3,809
1927	322,967	1,423,100	2,024,708	4,095

Increases are shown in catfish of 803 cwt.; pickerel, 12,562 cwt.; trout, 507 cwt.; tullibee, 17,184 cwt. Decreases are recorded in goldeyes, 205 cwt.; perch, 2,593 cwt.; pike, 3,301 cwt.; whitefish, 5,008 cwt.; sturgeon, 260 cwt.

MARKETS

While our fishermen have produced approximately the same per man as in 1926, their returns in many instances have been meagre owing to extremely weak markets. With an increased production of nearly two million pounds, the actual revenue to the fishermen of the province is, $321,542 less than 1926, and to the exporter and dealer, $304,095 less. While all varieties excepting catfish, goldeyes and sturgeon were affected by the slump in prices, pickerel and tullibee fared worse than any others, dropping about two cents per pound. As these two varieties constitute over twenty million pounds, or nearly two-thirds of the total production, the serious effect to the whole industry can be readily calculated.

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

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Catfish	10·0	11·1	10·6	11·3	12·3
Goldeyes	5·0	4·4	4·2	4·0	4·7
Perch	8·6	10·6	11·2	13·4	10·9
Pickerel	8·4	8·5	11·5	10·3	8·0
Pike	3·7	3·5	4·0	4·0	3·7
Sturgeon	47·3	50·0	40·9	51·6	53·9
Trout	7·5	10·0	9·0	11·0	10·9
Tullibee	5·2	3·6	4·1	5·9	4·0
Whitefish	7·1	9·5	9·5	9·0	8·5
For total catch	6·6	6·9	7·4	7·6	6·1

It will be seen the price realized per pound is the lowest in five years.

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. The somewhat lower prices

that obtained as compared with 1926, was fully offset by the increased yield. While there were more men operating, the catch per man was considerably higher than the previous year. The slump in price which affected other districts very materially, was not nearly as injurious here, as pickerel and tullibee, in which the biggest drop was recorded, constitute a very small proportion of the production in this district. Moose, Cormorant and Herb lake, were the chief producers.

Cormorant lake just about produced its limit of 75 tons by the end of the season, February 28, 1927, and Clearwater lake had produced its limit of 40 tons by the end of January. About half the production was shipped fresh (green).

Three new lakes which were fished in a small way were Armstrong, Partridge Crop and Pikwitonia. These are all small lakes out from Mile 214 of the Hudson Bay railway and the principal catches were whitefish and tullibee. The whitefish produced were of exceptionally good quality, mostly jumbos and large mediums. One license was issued for Reindeer lake, where the production consisted mostly of whitefish, trout and herring. The catch was almost entirely sold locally.

So far this winter, Beaver lake appears to be the big producer, the limit of 100 tons being taken by the end of December. It is expected the 40-ton limit for Clearwater lake will be reached early in January.

Summer fishing for whitefish was carried on in a small way in Moose lake. The catch was good, but lack of ice and poor transportation facilities did not warrant extensive operations.

STURGEON

Sturgeon fishing on the Churchill was good, eleven licenses were issued, but the men operating were poorly equipped, and between them did not have an outfit of nets for more than five men. They produced 14,800 pounds of sturgeon, average dressed weight being fully 30 pounds. The first consignment consisting of 467 sturgeon were brought to The Pas before Christmas. The overseer reports these as the best samples of sturgeon, size and quality, that he has seen in that part of the country.

Summer fishing for sturgeon on the Big Saskatchewan river and its lake expansions, may be termed a total failure during the past summer. Both Cedar and Cumberland lakes were tried out for awhile, but only 2,000 pounds of the 50,000 pound limit was taken. The Nelson river also was very disappointing, only a little over 30,000 pounds were caught. It is felt that the restrictions placed on the sturgeon fishing by the new regulations were not made any too soon.

The completion of the new railway under construction to the Flin Flon Mines, will bring a number of lakes much closer to railhead. Egg lake, the Cranberry lakes, Athapapuskow, Beaver and Cold lake, all good fishing waters, will be within easy hauling distance to the railway, and as this is expected to be completed within the next year, considerable impetus will be given the fishing industry of the district.

The statistical returns for the fishing industry of The Pas district are given under one heading. It may be of interest to show here, the production by lakes:—

Lake	Whites	Pickerel	Trout	Mixed	Men
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Armstrong	133			50	1
Athapapuskow	332	182	170		5
Beaver	804	57	200		7
Cedar	30				3
Clearwater	785		90	8	10
Cormorant	1,021	449	66	135	13
Egg	562	2			4
Herb	1,213	577		372	13
Landing	646			86	4
Moose	2,389	728	374	100	32
Pelican	528	8			3
Pikwitonia	86				1
Partridge crop	440			120	3
Reindeer	85		75	20	1
Setting	97			114	2
Sturgeon	238	67	100	44	4
Windy	2				1
Wintering	202			38	1

STURGEON FISHING

	Cwt.	Men
Churchill river	148	11
Sturgeon lake	3	2
Cedar lake	11	3
Nelson river	320	44

A great many of the men fishing in the district are only part time fishermen; mining prospecting, and trapping being their chief occupations.

Lake Winnipegosis has produced well during the year, there has been a slight increase in total catch. When it is considered the winter season was ten days shorter than that of 1926, and the summer fishing carried on under a limit, which was taken a week before the normal closing time, the increase in production is fully in proportion to the increased number of men operating. Below are figures for the last two years:—

	1926				1927			
	Whites	Pickerel	Other fish	Men	Whites	Pickerel	Other fish	Men
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Summer	1,458	10,556	3,236	141	2,073	8,748	1,419	153
Winter	6,879	14,673	24,670	348	5,114	16,644	27,596	396
	8,337	25,229	27,906	489	7,187	25,392	29,015	549

Lake Dauphin shows a very marked increase over the 1926 production, with four less men operating. There is an increase from 875 cwt. to 2,313 cwt. The chief increase is in pickerel, of over one hundred thousand pounds, which increase took place mostly in the first two months of the present season, November and December, 1927, and can be ascribed to the high waters in the spring of 1927, allowing a good run of fish from lake Winnipegosis up the Mossy river.

Lake Manitoba shows a slight decrease in production with two less fishermen operating. The total catch is 7,398 cwt. less than 1926.

The following are five years' figures:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number of fishermen	626	779	905	1,128	1,126
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Total production	25,655	48,658	51,587	85,256	77,858
Catch per man	41	62	57	76	69

The decrease is in all varieties excepting whitefish, which shows an increase of 529 cwt.

This lake is well served by railways on both sides, and for that reason lends itself particularly well to the fresh fish industry, which is becoming more and more popular. Prices obtained by this method of marketing, are as a rule much higher than for frozen stock. The present winter however, has been a disappointment as regards prices for fresh fish. There appears to be some definite evidence of a combine by New York commission men to keep down prices, and this is the chief outlet for fresh fish from the province.

Lake St. Martin shows a slight increase over last year in whitefish.

Lake Winnipeg taken all through, this lake has had a most productive year. With 132 additional operators, the catch of all fish shows an increase of nearly two million pounds.

—	1925	1926	1927
All fish	84,763 cwt.	141,726 cwt.	161,597 cwt.
Number of fishermen	1,791	1,828	2,096
Price marketed	$644,530	$1,104,003	$1,065,828

It will be seen that with approximately two million pounds increase in production over 1926, there is a depreciation in actual market value, of nearly forty thousand dollars.

Whitefish shows a falling off both in winter and summer fishing of 9,000 cwt. while nearly every other variety records a substantial increase. The greatest increases are in pickerel and tullibee, the former recording an increase of 12,000 cwt. over 1926, and the latter 18,000 cwt. These however suffered the greatest slump in prices, an average of about 3 cents per pound as paid to fishermen. The tullibee market was very poor throughout the year, and those operating extensively, or almost entirely for tullibee, had a poor year in spite of the good catch. Over a million pounds was placed in cold storage locally, and in Winnipeg, and much of it did not move until late in the summer and fall.

The summer whitefish season was rather a disappointment. With the limit of 3,000,000 pounds fully taken in 1926, a week before the season expired, there was general optimism for 1927. The catch was very disappointing however, and was nearly 700,000 pounds short of the limit.

The following are five years' figures for the summer whitefish operations on lake Winnipeg:—

1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
15,238	14,567	23,330	33,115	25,679

It seems to be fairly generally thought that the decrease in the catch for this season should not cause any alarm. Unfavourable conditions prevailed; the season was late in starting, owing to ice, and was rather cold throughout, which usually keeps the fish from schooling. Indications towards the latter part of the season were for a marked improvement, and some very big individual catches were then made.

The fall season was good, with increase in production of both pickerel and tullibee. The increase in the latter was of course due to the change in the regulations allowing the use of tullibee nets from October 20 to the end of the season. The run of fish was not as heavy as the previous year, but legalizing the regular tullibee nets for this period compensated for it.

The following are figures for the pickerel production during fall and summer:—

1925	1926	1927
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
10,626	22,860	30,724

Tullibee caught in fall operations:—

1925	1926	1927
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
3,404	16,620	19,475

ANGLING

There is a considerable increase in the number of angling licenses issued during the year: 554 as against 194 in 1926. This is no doubt due to the inauguration of the one-day dollar permit, and the patrol by a special guardian throughout the summer of the lakes along the southern Manitoba border. These lakes do not offer much in the way of variety to the angler, and really nothing in what may be termed as sport fish. Pike, and in some few instances pickerel and perch, are taken. Rock lake, lake Killarney, and Oak lake are the favourite hunting grounds of the North Dakota anglers. Of these lakes, Oak lake has been the best during the last two years.

During the year there were fifty-four prosecutions in the province, for the following offences:—

Fishing illegal mesh nets	24
Fishing without permit or license	21
Illegal possession	5
Fishing in close season	3
Sturgeon fishing in prohibited area	1
	54

There were 244 confiscations during the same period. In all, 335 illegal nets have been confiscated.

Fines collected, $311.

Sales of confiscated articles, $1,120.05.

In appendix No. 8 will be found full details of the prosecutions for this province.

Mr. Wm. A. Found, Director of Fisheries, visited the province early in May, 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 changes and amendments, which materially assisted in their revision and consolidation.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. C. MacDONALD, PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, FOR 1927-28

During the year there was a commercial production of 57,800 cwt. of fish, this being an increase of 1,085 cwt. over the previous year. The increases and decreases in the different species were:—

Species	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish	3,656	
Pickerel	835	
Goldeyes	5	
Pike	.....	623
Trout	.....	406
Sturgeon	.....	30
Tullibee	.....	689
Mullets	.....	492
Mixed	.....	1,171
	4,496	3,411

WHITEFISH

The increase in production of whitefish was largely shown from Peter Pond and Churchill lakes, with a combined catch of 5,742 cwt.; lac la Ronge, 908 cwt.; Dore lake, 1,758 cwt.; Waterhen lake, 351 cwt.; Turtle lake, 460 cwt.; and Makwa lake district, 151 cwt., and was generally due to more yardage of nets. There was also an increase shown from lakes in the Qu'Appelle valley of 111 cwt., due to the advancing of the winter fishing season and more men operating.

There was a decrease in whitefish production from Red Deer Lake district of 1,244 cwt., due to the waters in that area being now included in the National Park, where no fishing was carried on during the summer or December seasons. Jackfish lake decreased 336 cwt. due to the restrictions during the summer season. There was a decrease shown in the Ile a la Crosse district of 2,366 cwt. of whitefish. Of this amount Kelly lake would account for 194 cwt., where fewer nets were used; Churchill river, 50 cwt., where no fishing was carried on during December; Deep river decreased 237 cwt.; and Ile a la Crosse proper, 1,855 cwt. Deep river is the connection between Ile a la Crosse lake and Churchill lake, the waters flowing from the latter. Near the outlet from Churchill lake is the connection between that lake and the east end of Peter Pond—locally called Little Buffalo lake. During the early part of December the run of fish in Deep river was from Ile a la Crosse lake to Churchill and Buffalo lakes, due largely to higher water levels. The production on the latter two lakes was unsually good, and it is claimed a large quantity of the whitefish taken were Jumbo whitefish and the same species as had been taken on Ile a la Crosse lake during previous years, with the result that the fishing on Ile a la Crosse lake was unusually poor during the present winter season. This migration of whitefish has happened on previous occasions in the same area.

There was also a decrease shown of 1,186 cwt. of whitefish on Long lake, when thirty-four fewer men operated. The decrease in the production may not only be due to fewer men operating but also to a large closed area against commercial fishing, and the water level, being some 4 feet higher, had a great effect on the migrating of whitefish from the closed area to the deeper waters where fishing was allowed.

There was a decrease shown of 406 cwt. of trout. This was due to no fishing being done on Kingsmere lake (Little Trout) or Crean lake, which have been taken within the National Park. The decrease of 30 cwt. of sturgeon was due to revised regulations prohibiting summer fishing for sturgeon. There

was a considerable decrease shown of the coarser species, which was largely due to the early freeze-up during November, allowing practically all fishing to be done in deeper waters during the opening of the winter season.

GREEN FISH

There were 2,171 cwt. of fish shipped during the winter season in a green condition, which was an increase of 852 cwt. over the previous year. Of this amount, 2,071 cwt. were whitefish and 100 cwt. tullibee. All of the above fish were shipped from Jackfish, Turtle, Makwa, and Waterhen lakes in the North Battleford district.

MARKETS

The total market value of the year's commercial production was $503,609. This was an increase in value over the previous year of $59,321 and was due partly to a larger production as well as an increase in the quantity of green fish shipped during the winter season. The markets during the closing of the 1926-27 winter season became slightly over-supplied, resulting in a quantity of fish being stored, largely in the United States. At the opening of the 1927-28 winter season the buyers were fairly keen and the season opened with a slight increase in price over the previous season. It is believed that the general limitations on production on all waters will be a big factor in regulating the markets, as the amount of fish available will be more definite than in previous years. The local markets appear to be well looked after, as one large fish company in particular specializes in local distribution of small and mixed shipments.

EQUIPMENT

The total value of all equipment used during the year in connection with the commercial operations was $91,967, this being a decrease of $3,727 from the previous year. There was an increase shown of 580 gill nets valued at $9,501, and an increase of 2 ice houses on Dore lake.

There was a decrease shown of 7 smoke houses valued at $4,350 all on Peter Pond lake where there are none shown for the year; a decrease of 2 piers, 3 on Long lake, and an increase of 1 on Okemasis lake. There has been a decrease of 27 row boats, 1 on Jackfish lake and 20 on Turtle lake, 2 on Okemasis, 6 on Red Deer, and an increase of 1 on Pierce lake and 1 on Makwa lake. There was a decrease of 8 gasoline boats, 1 on Jackfish lake, 4 on Turtle lake, 3 on Okemasis lake. The above decreases were all due to less summer fishing in the various districts.

CONDITION OF FISHERIES

The general condition of the fisheries throughout the province might be considered as favourable, and a much wider interest is evident, especially throughout the northern portions of the province, due to some extent to the scarcity of fur-bearing animals, resulting in an increased number of the native population fishing. Very few new waters were opened up during the year, and outside of Pipestone lake the operations during the year were all on waters that had been fished for a considerable time. Fishing in Ile à la Crosse lake dropped off considerably during the month of December, and especially in whitefish production due to the migration to other waters. Dore lake, which has been a very large producing water, has improved considerably over the previous year. Fishing in the Waterhen lake district shows a slight improvement. Lac la Ronge, which is the largest lake operated, has had an average production. In Long lake, where the commercial operations have been gradually restricted, the results were that neither the winter nor summer limit was

reached. Three lakes, Kingsmere (Little Trout), Crean and Red Deer, have been taken within the National Park during the year. Over fifty fishermen who had been operating on these waters during previous years producing a considerable quantity of whitefish and trout have since discontinued fishing or moved to other waters throughout the province. Other waters are retaining their production at about normal.

OBSERVANCE OF REGULATIONS

During the year there were 57 prosecutions and a conviction was secured in all cases, resulting in fines amounting to $277.50 being imposed with additional court costs of $212.50, as follows:—

Fishing during close season	21
Fishing without a license	15
Offering fish for sale under Dominion license	2
Fishing with illegal apparatus	8
Possession of fish during close season	8
Failing to tag nets when in water	2
Illegal possession of fish	1
	57

There were also 42 confiscations made during the year, as follows:—

Illegal apparatus	16
Illegally caught fish	18
Legal apparatus	8
	42

There were 17 sales of confiscated articles made during the year, amounting to $229.19.

In Appendix No. 8 will be found full details of the prosecutions for this province.

FISHWAYS AND DAMS

During the fall of 1926 some of the important fishways in dams in the southern portion of the province were inspected by the fisheries engineer. Amongst these were the fishways at Katepwe, Craven and Pasqua, and three on the Moose Jaw creek near Moose Jaw, and all of which required some minor alterations. No repairs have been carried out on any of these fishways during the year. The dam over the Red river at Red Wing was removed during the spring. The fishway in the Cowan river dam is in good condition, but the dam will probably require some repairs during the coming season. A new fishway was installed in the Gravelbourg dam on Wood river. Arrangements were under way to have fishways constructed in small dams on the various creeks in the Cypress Hills area but owing to the very high waters during the entire summer season none of this work was undertaken.

DOMESTIC

There has been a production during the year under domestic net fishing of 14,349 cwt. of fish, this being a decrease of 980 cwt. from the previous year. Whitefish decreased 950 cwt.; trout, 1 cwt.; pickerel, 4 cwt.; tullibee, 219 cwt.; mullets, 13 cwt.; and mixed fish, 85 cwt. Pike increased 274 cwt, and Goldeyes 18 cwt. The average catch per license was 1,461 pounds as compared with 1,611 pounds the previous year.

ANGLING, 1927

There was an estimated catch of fish by anglers during the year of 23,139 cwt. This is a decrease of 3,776 cwt. from the preceding year. There has been

43,041 anglers reported, being a decrease of 1,873 from 1926. This decrease in catch and number of anglers is reported to be largely due to the unfavourable weather conditions during the summer season. The average catch per angler was 54 pounds of fish, as compared with 60 pounds during 1926.

EXAMINATION OF WATERS

There were twenty-four waters examined during the year to determine their suitability for fish life. Of this number twenty-one were reported to be suitable.

It is gratifying to be able to report that as a result of the planting of cisco or lake herring in Quill lake during the spring of 1924, that about 200 pounds of this species was taken in nets during this year, and also that 300 pounds of whitefish were taken from the same lake. Although the first official planting of whitefish was made during April, 1926, it is presumed that accidentally whitefish fry got mixed with the cisco planted during 1924.

The staff of fishery officers gave considerable assistance to the Fish Culture Branch officers during the year.

I regret to report that four of the older fishermen were drowned during the fall, and that none of their bodies have as yet been located.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. T. RODD, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR 1927-28

The commercial catch shows a decrease in both quantity taken and value as marketed. Market conditions in the spring were poor and this accounts mostly for the decrease in both quantity and value. There was a practical cessation of fishing at Buffalo bay and Lesser Slave lakes, where an amount exceeding 500,000 pike and pickerel was obtained during the spring fishing of 1926. Very stormy weather prevailed during August and September at Lesser Slave lake, many fishermen reporting the entire loss of equipment.

INCREASES

The most gratifying increase to be recorded for the past season is on lake Athabasca where the summer fishing for trout was the best on record. While close to 1,000,000 pounds of trout and whitefish was obtained, almost the entire amount was caught by one company, a second company starting operations too late to do much fishing. Reports were received that, owing to the heavy catches, it was necessary for the operators to stop fishing periodically as they were unable to handle the fish caught with the limited equipment on hand.

In spite of the great distance from lake Athabasca to Chicago and other eastern points the shipments of trout and whitefish arrived at their destination in splendid condition. The trout are of an excellent quality, the flesh being pink and the fish of uniform size between 7 and 10 pounds, although specimens exceeding 40 pounds were caught. A small increase in the catch was reported for the Lac la Biche district and Moose lake for the summer season, and during the winter season at Pigeon, Lesser Slave, Sturgeon, Primrose and Cold lakes. Fishing in the latter lake was particularly good, the limit being obtained in slightly under one month's fishing. It is also noted that a large increase is shown in the Peter Pond lake district in Saskatchewan where there was more extensive fishing through commercial licenses being granted. Good fishing at Churchill lake obtained during the first part of the year. This district is in excellent shape and should last with the present limit for many years to come. This district shows an increase in the neighbourhood of half a million pounds, chiefly of whitefish and pickerel.

DECREASES

The heaviest decrease recorded is from Lesser Slave lake where the usual heavy spring fishing, as witnessed the year before, was seriously affected by the market conditions prevailing. It was reported that the market was glutted with coarse fish from the other western provinces, hence fishing in Lesser Slave lake was more or less at a standstill. I have no reason to believe that the lake is depleted, and without question the present safe limit should be easily obtained. Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun show slight decreases, as well as Beaver lake which was heavily fished the year previous and showed up poorly during 1927. This lake is considered to be in a depleted condition. The winter operations show the lakes as producing fairly steady with the exception of Winnifred lake, which was also too heavily fished the previous winter. Winter prices were extremely good and market conditions generally excellent.

MARKETS

Spring prices, as already reported in so far as this province was concerned, were poor and it was almost impossible to dispqse of jackfish at any price. The price for whitefish during the summer was fair and good in the fall. Athabasca trout are gaining an enviable reputation in the eastern markets and are standing the long haul from lake to market very well. Extension of this market may be expected, through larger operations now contemplted at lake Athabasca. It is expected that three companies will be operating on this lake for 1928. Three hundred thousand pounds of the trout caught were pan frozen and shipped after the season closed and were marketed very successfully. It is stated by one of the companies about to operate that a market was assured for their whole catch. Winter prices have been very good and the majority of fishermen and dealers are satisfied with their season's work.

TRANSPORTATION

There has been no great change in this feature over last year, with the exception of transportation from lake Athabasca to Waterways. The companies operating have invested heavily in equipment for catching and sending the fish to market in the best condition. Great care is being taken to see that the fish is properly iced and taken as swiftly as possible from the lake to the end of steel at Waterways, a distance of over 200 miles. Present developments comprise three new stern wheel boats, a new freezing plant at the lake, an ice-making plant at Waterways, and ammonia freezing plants on the barges conveying the fish up the Athabasca river, as well as many buildings for the men and horses. The trail from Cheecham to Peter Pond lake was in good condition last year, there being plenty of snow to commence operations. The express companies co-operate well with the fish dealers and every facility is being given by the railway companies to see that the fish arrive in the best possible condition.

EQUIPMENT

As has been previously explained, the Lesser Slave lake fishermen were heavy loosers both in nets and boats through the bad storms on that lake during the fall. Some loss was also felt in piers and wharves through ice movements in the spring. One Edmonton fish company has installed a large cold storage and freezing plant in Edmonton, using the Ottesen process, with a storage capacity of six cars. Two companies are desirous of building freezing plants on Peter Pond lake for summer fishing. Altogether there is a keen desire evident from all quarters of maintaining and, if possible, improving the standard of fish exported from Alberta. Cottages and boats were built at Cold lake to accommodate anglers and there is now ample room for all anglers at this most popular resort.

OBSERVATION OF THE REGULATIONS

The number of prosecutions for the year 1927 was 73 and the number of confiscations 41. Full details of prosecutions will be found in appendix No. 8.

Fishing in close season contra to Sec. 21 and 33	15
Fishing without licenses contra to Sec. 1	13
Fishing with illegal mesh net contra to Sec. 17 and 11	11
Pollution of streams contra to Par. 44	9
Fishing without angling permit contra to Sec. 32 *(a)*	8
Fishing in closed waters contra to Sec. 24 *(c)*	7
Having undersized fish contra to Sec. 34	4
Fishing with lights at night contra to Sec. 29	2
Fishing with illegal apparatus contra to Sec. 11	1
Obstructing creek contra to Sec. 12 (1)	1
Selling fish under domestic license contra to Sec. 2	1
Assisting angler to fish contra to Sec 32 *(a)*	1
Total	73

Much valued assistance was given by the undermentioned associations as well as by the sixty-two honorary guardians appointed for the purpose of assisting the overseers and guardians in their large territories:—

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

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Owing to the heavy rain fall and continued wet weather throughout southern Alberta very little irrigation was required, in fact some of the small systems were never opened during the summer. No complaints have been received regarding destruction of fish.

DAMS AND FISHWAYS

The fishway in the Canadian National Railway's dam at Burbank on the Blindman river was again taken out by the ice in the spring, owing to high water during the summer. This could not be repaired until late in the season, when a new fishway was installed. This was placed to one side of the spillway and where it is now protected from ice and high water by the wings of the dam.

The fishway in the Canadian Pacific Railway dam in the Vermilion river at Hazeldine, Alta., has been completed and is in good condition. A new fishway was also erected in the Canadian National Railway dam in the Lobstick creek at Leslieville. Repairs were also made on the fishways in the Canadian National Railway dams in the Verimilion river at Vermilion and Vegreville. The dam in Willow creek, owned by the town of Claresholm, was carried away in September by flood; this has allowed a great quantity of pike and suckers to ascend to the upper reaches of the creek. This dam was considered beneficial to the trout fishing, as it prevented the pike and suckers from ascending to that part of the stream frequented by trout. It will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The large dams on the Bow river at Bassano and Carseland owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canada Land and Irrigation Company and the Eau Claire dam at Calgary, in my opinion have greatly benefitted the trout fishing in the Bow river and tributaries, as they have prevented innumerable

quantities of pike and suckers from reaching the trout waters. This is especially so with regard to the first two named, as no trout are found below them, and that part of the river is infested with very large quantities of pike, suckers and ling.

ANGLING

Angling throughout the province was not so good as during 1926. This was not due to the streams being depleted but due to the continued wet weather through the greater part of the season, which kept most of the roads in an almost impassable condition and also kept the streams flooded and in a muddy condition. This was especially so in the southern part of the province. There were a few short periods when the roads were passable and the streams clear, when excellent catches were taken especially in the Highwood river. Good angling was also obtained in Willow creek and in the Old Man river and some of its tributaries when the water was clear. There was also an increase in the angling carried on at Cold lake for lake trout. The sale of angling permits was increased from 643 in 1926, to 926 this season, and the catch taken by anglers increased from 42,370 pounds to 54,735 pounds. The largest trout taken during this season was 40 pounds. The angling for pike, perch and pickerel in the lakes was good and especially so in Lac la Nonne where excellent catches were taken.

EXAMINATION AND RESTOCKING OF LAKES

Very few lakes were examined during the year with a view to stocking, only ten being examined by myself and staff. An attempt was made to stock a few lakes by transfer of adult fish by the staff with the assistance of the parties interested in the lakes, but very little was accomplished owing to the bad condition of the roads. Those who agreed to supply the transportation refused to put their cars over the roads, therefore a number of fish already trapped for transfer had to be liberated and the work abandoned.

A few facts regarding the stocking of waters with fry from the Banff hatchery might not be out of place. During October, 1919, Hybernia and Marjorie lakes in Jasper Park were stocked with rainbow trout fingerlings, 4,000 being liberated in each. Until that time these lakes contained no fish of any kind. I have while at Jasper recently received numerous reports of very fine rainbow trout having been caught from Hybernia lake, some weighing up to 4 pounds.

Large rainbow have been seen in Marjorie lake during the spawning season, but it is claimed they are very difficult to catch. The fish will not take the artificial bait owing to the great amount of natural food in the lake.

Loch Leven trout up to ten inches in length were taken in the Little Red Deer river this season, which is the result of stocking since 1924. Rainbow trout up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds were also taken in the Highwood river, the result of the stocking during the season 1919 and each year since. About 30 per cent of the catch from this stream is rainbow trout. These trout are now being taken from numerous other streams in southern Alberta where they have been liberated and where none were found previous to stocking from Banff hatchery.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR MAJOR J. A. MOTHERWELL, WESTERN FISHERIES DIVISION (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FOR 1927

SALMON

The calendar year of 1927 closed with a total pack of 1,361,977 cases of salmon, as against 2,065,190 cases in the previous year. The year of 1926 produced the record pack of the province, but the comparison of these two years

is not a fair one when endeavouring to arrive at the condition generally of the salmon industry. The only fair comparison would be by taking the packs of the several varieties and comparing each with that of the brood year in each case. A very erroneous impression is created in the minds of the public by newspaper and other reports being published which do not make the correct comparison.

The average pack of all varieties for the past five years was 1,641,381 cases and had it not been considered necessary to greatly curtail fishing operations during the year, undoubtedly the 1927 pack would have almost, if not quite, equalled the record one of 1926.

The pack of sockeye amounted to 308,052 cases, compared with an average of 348,442 cases during the past five years.

In the Naas river area the total was 11,986 cases, which is not at all good although this has never been a remarkably productive sockeye district. Considering the fact that a considerable portion of the runs of sockeye heading for the Naas river run the gauntlet of the intensive fishing by traps and seines in southeastern Alaska, in addition to the gear on the Canadian side of the line, it is not considered surprising that the sockeye pack on the Naas is not being maintained.

In the Skeena system the total in the case of sockeye was 83,988 cases, which, particularly in view of the extra measures taken in the way of closed periods, may be considered as quite satisfacory. There would appear to be no reason to anticipate that the supply of this variety in the Skeena system cannot be maintained.

The Rivers and Smiths Inlet district produced a pack of 101,053 cases of sockeye, which is a very satisfactory showing. Owing to the large number of gillnet boats being fished it was necessary to enforce an additional nine hour close period during each week-end of fishing.

The Fraser river again produced an unexpectedly large pack of sockeye, amounting to 57,085 cases. A considerable portion of this was due to the unusually late run similar to that which ascended the river in the late fall of 1926. As the sockeye to the Fraser system are predominantly four year fish, a fair comparison of the pack would be with year 1923, when the total amounted to 29,423. However a more informative comparison would result from the inclusion of the catch in the Puget sound area. In 1923, the brood year, the pack of Puget sound and the Fraser river together was 76,825 cases and in 1927 it amounted to 153,428 cases, an increase of 100 per cent.

The cohoe pack for the whole province amounted to 162,732 cases, as against an average for the past five years of 158,978 cases.

The total pinks produced in the province amounted to 247,626 cases, compared with the average of the past six years of 524,413 cases. This shows a reduction of 80 per cent compared with the brood year of 1925, when the total was 445,400 cases. The shortage was practically all in the northern district. One suggestion as to the cause of the small runs is that after the eggs were hatched out in the brood year of 1925 the mortality in fry was unusually heavy, or that conditions at sea, between the time the fry left for the salt water and when they returned as mature fish, were such as to permit only a small percentage to survive and return to the streams in which they were hatched. Another suggestion is that very intensive fishing in the areas to the north of the international boundary has resulted in reducing the quantity of pinks hatched in British Columbia streams. It has been demonstrated through tagging operations that pinks pass through the Alaskan waters on their way to the Naas and Skeena districts, and even areas farther south.

The spawning conditions in the pink areas in the brood year of 1925 in the north, and particularly in the Central area, were not considered entirely satis-

factory, and in order that the toll during the year under review might not be such as to further deplete the supply of this variety, unusual precautions were taken by means of extensions of the weekly close seasons, an entire week's prohibition of fishing at the height of the run and early closing at the end of the season. These measures have undoubtedly produced good results, judging from the reports on the spawning areas—apart from the Central area—which have been received from the officers making annual inspections. Undoubtedly the pink situation will require to be well taken care of until it has recovered.

In the Fraser river district the pack of pinks was greater than in the brood year by approximately 3,000 cases, due to an enormous run.

Chums were very plentiful over most of the British Columbia coast during the year and the quantity taken amounted to 563,194 cases, compared with an average during the past five years of 567,741 cases. This total is eminently satisfactory, considering the fact that from two to three weeks of the best chum fishing at the height of the run was cut off, due to the unusual restrictions as a result of the enormous amount of fishing gear in the water. There is no doubt but that had not these unusual restrictions been put into force the pack of chums would have been a record one.

The previous warning to the industry to the effect that continued fishing operations would result in drastic conservation measures did not have the desired effect and each year the quantity of gear in the water has increased, and in addition the methods of operating purse-seines, for instance, have become much more efficacious.

The salmon gill-net licenses have increased during the past four years 53 per cent, salmon trolling 99 per cent, and salmon purse-seines 128 per cent. Obviously this keen and uneconomic scramble for the salmon, if permitted to continue unchecked, would in a very short time result in the serious depletion of the runs. Both the salmon fishermen and canners appear to have finally reached the conclusion that this unreasonable competition can only result in disaster, and there would appear to be good reason to expect that the coming year will see salmon-fishing operations conducted on a more economical and reasonable basis.

The greatest difficulty, of course, is with the pink variety. The sockeye are being well taken care of and the cohoe and chums usually arrive at the spawning streams at a time when weather and water conditions are such as to permit a reasonable escapement. In the case of the pinks, however, the situation is much more difficult as they often arrive at the spawning streams in the hottest and driest time of the year. If there is not sufficient water in the streams, the salmon play about outside and are an easy prey to seines, unless practically a day and night efficient patrol is provided at every pink spawning stream in the province. With the proposed new measures in the way of cutting off inlets and moving out of boundaries, much assistance will be given towards conservation, but there can never be any assurance that it will not be necessary on short notice to close all fishing for pinks or even any other variety for considerable periods, in order to maintain the supply.

HALIBUT

The catch of halibut landed in British Columbia totalled 300,532 cwt. in 1927, as against 315,095 cwt. in the previous year. Statement No. 7 gives the total from 1913 to 1927.

It would not appear that the close season of three months each year during the past three seasons has had the effect of materially reducing the quantity landed.

Indications would seem to warrant the expectation that prices on the reopening of the season next spring will not be particularly attractive to the

fishermen. This is largely due to the fact that the stocks of frozen halibut have not been completely disposed of, and it is not likely that prices for the fresh article will be particularly satisfactory to the fishermen until the stocks of frozen halibut have been sold.

It has been suggested that the reason for the large stocks of frozen halibut is that the market in the east has turned of recent years to the several varieties of filleted fish produced on the Atlantic coast.

HERRING

As will be seen by statement No. 8, a very large percentage of the herring caught is drysalted and shipped to the Orient, the principal market being in China. Ten thousand four hundred and sixty-six tons were used in reduction works plants. In the vicinity of 2,000 tons is frozen each year at Prince Rupert, Butedale, Vancouver, and Kildonan for the purpose of bait for the halibut fishing. A smaller quantity is used fresh for the purpose and a comparatively infinitesimal quantity finds its way to the fresh fish markets and the smoke houses. Although efforts have been made to build up a paying business in the canning and also the Scotch curing of this variety, it has not been found profitable.

The interesting statement No. 8 gives the records of the drysalt herring pack from 1918-27. The fluctuation is not necessarily due to lack of supply, but is largely caused by the unstable market conditions in China, due largely to the internal troubles of that country. The supply of raw product naturally has fluctuated from year to year, but there is no evidence that the runs of herring to the British Columbia coast are becoming depleted in any way.

WHALING

The two stations at Naden Harbour and Rose Harbour at the northern and southern extremities of the Queen Charlotte Island group were operated again this year, with a catch of 258 whales as against a total of 269 for the preceding year.

Statement No. 10 covers the catch from 1918 to 1927.

FUR SEAL SKINS

Statement No. 11 shows a very large fluctuation in catches between the years 1912 and 1927. Prices naturally very materially influence the activities of the Indians, who are the only ones permitted under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty to take fur seal skins. During the last two years, for instance, the prices have averaged about $8 per skin to the Indians, and in view of such small returns, the weather conditions during the migration of the fur seals, and the profitable business of trolling for salmon, the catch last year fell off 50 per cent. No doubt also the more efficient patrol which was available for the purpose of protecting the fur seals had something to do with keeping the total down.

DESTRUCTION OF SEA LIONS

On June 7, the C.G.S. *Givenchy,* equipped with a Lewis gun, long Ross rifles, .22 calibre rifles and .22 and .32 calibre automatic pistols (the smaller firearms being used primarily for the pups) and accompanied by Mr. W. E. Maiden, Secretary of the British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, an expert machine-gunner, left for the vicinity of the Virgin and Pearl rocks to again do what was possible during the pupping time of the sea lions to reduce their numbers. Considerable difficulty was again experienced owing to the heavy seas running, which made operations extremely difficult and hazardous, the

rookeries being very low and exposed to the full sweep of the Pacific ocean. Undoubtedly the use of short Lee-Enfield rifles would be much more efficient, in that they are shorter and lighter and more convenient to handle, in comparison with the Ross variety. It has not been possible to date, however, to obtain the Lee-Enfield.

The total number destroyed since the commencement of these operations is as follows:—

—	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Totals
Virgin Rocks—						
Pups	649	903	1,067	565	635	3,819
Adults	1,111	1,333	1,520	877	858	5,699
Pearl Rocks—						
Pups	5	312	102	146	40	605
Adults	120	158	138	368	130	914
Totals	1,885	2,706	2,827	1,956	1,663	11,037

The officer commanding the expedition reports that yearlings and two-year-olds were found to be practically extinct, during the last hunt, which condition he attributes to the large number of pups killed during previous operations. He further states that the rocks were found to be practically monopolized by old sea lions of both sexes, but in numbers considerably less than in previous years. Mr. Maiden states that he observed fresh fish bones on the Virgin rocks on the date of one raid, but that these were not present on the date of the previous one. This he feels to be evidence to show that the sea lions were feeding on fish, although it is understood that during the pupping season these animals do not take food.

A sample of sea lion blood was obtained and forwarded to the Biological Station.

The fishermen in the vicinity again signified their approval of the hunting operations by means of gifts or cigars to the members of the crew.

PATROL SERVICE

In view of the immense increase in the number of fishermen and the quantity of fishing gear operated during the year, particularly in the case of salmon, and the resultant keen competition, the difficulties of the patrol service were largely increased and it is felt that if proper measures are to be taken looking to the conservation of our salmon supply, particularly, several of the present overseers' areas must be considerably reduced, and more of these permanent officers appointed. Each should be equipped with an efficient departmentally owned boat and these boats will require to be kept in commission a longer period each season in order that the overseers can give better attention to the immensely important problem involved in the inspection and care of the spawning grounds. During the fishing season the duties in the way of protection and other relative matters consume all the time of the overseers, and it is only after the season is over that it is possible for them to undertake a really satisfactory inspection of the numerous salmon streams in each area.

The inspections by guardians and patrolmen are very often unsatisfactory owing to the fact that these officers are usually new men each year. Obviously their lack of experience and information with regard to conditions of previous years detracts very greatly from the value of their reports. The only hope we have of obtaining satisfactory information is by keeping the overseers and several of the departmentally owned patrol boats on duty for considerably longer periods. Even by that arrangement the inspections cannot be entirely

satisfactory due to the fact that one officer cannot hope to thoroughly examine all salmon streams in his district during the time the salmon are spawning. This task is physically impossible.

Fortunately some seaplane service was provided and although not sufficient, at the same time the moral effect of there being even one plane available to the administration cannot be over-estimated, but if the industry finds that only the limited service which can be expected from one plane is available, it will soon realize the limitations and a considerable portion of the value of the moral effect will be lost. As evidence of the efficacy of the air service in the way of fishery protection, I would refer to the resolution presented at a recent fishermen's meeting in Prince Rupert to the effect that an adequate air service should be provided by the department for the protection of the fisheries, as the fishermen themselves felt it to be the most effective arm of the service.

The lowest possible minimum service consistent with reasonable results would be two planes capable of service at all times, which would obviously necessitate a third in reserve. Commencing with the opening of the fishing in the north, one plane is required with headquarters at Prince Rupert and another with headquarters in the vicinity of Swanson bay. Later one of these could probably be transferred to the Queen Charlotte island area and the other farther south to possibly Alert bay or Quathiaski cove. Much, of course, depends upon the class of aircraft used and it is necessary to have considerable speed, a high ceiling and the ability to withstand a certain amount of sea.

The service provided during the past year was fifty flying hours to start with, which amount was later increased by 42 hours, 2 minutes, making a total of 92 hours, 2 minutes. The distance travelled was approximately 5,223 miles.

The boat patrol service was taken care of by twenty-two Departmentally owned power boats, ninety chartered power boats and twelve row boats. The *Malaspina* during the season logged 18,958 miles and the *Givenchy,* 16,190. The latter boat was again used in connection with lifesaving on the west coast of Vancouver island with headquarters at Bamfield.

One of the patrol boats owned by the department, the F.P.L. *Cloyah* was destroyed as a result of an explosion in the engine room. The crew were fortunate in being able to make their escape in the tender, the engineer suffering severe burns about the face and hands.

For the purpose of replacing worn out patrol boats, tenders were called for three fifty-two footers powered with sixty-five horse-power Thornycroft reduction geared gas engines. It is hoped that by using this variety of engine there will be much less vibration and that the noise of the exhaust will not be such a handicap as in the case of the Diesel power boats. In these cases the exhaust can be heard a very considerable distance and is a warning to those breaking the fisheries regulations and gives them an opportunity to escape. It is also expected that the greater cost of fuel for the reduction geared gasoline engines will be more than offset by the lower cost of replacements in engine parts.

These three boats were designed and specifications prepared by Mr. J. W. Allen, Gas Engine Foreman, whose duties include looking after the annual overhaul and upkeep of the patrol boats, as well as seeing that the chartered boats give their proper performance. His knowledge is also utilized by other departments of the Government.

REGULATIONS

As was expected the salmon fishing particularly during the year became more intensive than ever in the past and this fact called for extraordinary measures to the end that a satisfactory supply of parent salmon might be permitted to reach the spawning grounds.

It became necessary to increase weekly close seasons for sockeye fishing in the northern areas from forty-eight to a total of fifty-seven hours on the Skeena river for two week ends, and during the whole of the fishing season on Rivers and Smiths inlets. For the purpose of saving the run of pinks which showed evidence of being light, a special close period from August 26 to September 4 was applied to all fishing gear, apart from salmon trolling in the whole of the province, with the exception of that area through which the salmon proceed in passing to the Fraser river spawning grounds.

At the end of the season, in order to save a reasonable quantity of chums and cohoes for the spawning areas, fishing in all of District No. 2 was finally stopped on September 23, with the exception of the Queen Charlotte Islands, where the date was set at October 7. These dates compare with October 15 and October 22 respectively in the previous season, the time allowed for fishing being reduced in 1927 by approximately three weeks.

In District No. 3 in addition to the special close period from August 26 to September 4, all fishing was closed from two to three weeks earlier at the end of the season.

The result of the above closures was that a comparatively satisfactory quantity of pink salmon were able to pass up to the spawning grounds, with the exception of certain portions of the Central area and in the Naas. An examination of the spawning grounds of the Skeena watershed showed a very considerable run of pinks had either succeeded in passing up the river during the special close season or were very late in arriving, which permitted their reaching the spawning areas.

An excellent supply of chums and cohoes was saved for the spawning streams over the whole province, with the exception of some of the streams on the Queen Charlotte Islands. The inspector for District No. 3 reports that the run of chums was unusually heavy through his district, particularly in certain portions of the west coast of Vancouver island, where the quantity was the largest on record.

On the Fraser river and in the waters through which salmon are obliged to pass heading for the Fraser, and the immediate vicinity, the weekly close period was increased from time to time very materially resulting in reasonably good spawning conditions.

There is no doubt but that had not these unusual precautions been taken the huge quantity of gear in the water and the intensity with which it was fished would have resulted in a very serious situation. The inspection of the spawning areas, however, showed that the extra restrictions had obtained the desired result.

If the industry continues to place such huge quantities of gear in the water, then the fishing restrictions must be greatly increased, even at the expense of profits to fishermen and canners. The fish must be given the benefit of the doubt from a conservation standpoint. In any event, it is imperative that certain inlets be cut off entirely, that salmon purse-seines be reduced in size and that all fishing be kept farther out from the mouths of streams.

VIOLATIONS OF FISHERY REGULATIONS

There were one hundred and sixty-six prosecutions entered for violations of the fishery regulations during the season. Particulars of these will be found in appendix No. 8.

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

Although there was an increase of 549 salmon gill-net licenses issued in District No. 2, the number of power boats used in these operations increased

only 45, being 630 as against 576 for the preceding year. The above total compares with 85 only used in 1924. Only white British subjects and Canadian Indians are permitted to operate power boats in District No. 2 in salmon gill-net operations.

CLEARING OBSTRUCTIONS IN SALMON STREAMS

Each season as this work is extended the necessity for it becomes more apparent. An endeavour is made to have a thorough examination of every salmon stream in the province once a year, but this has been found very difficult owing to the fact that officers are required to supervise such large districts, and the conditions in the wild country through which the inspection has to be conducted are so arduous as to consume a great deal of time and is expensive. Every obstruction which is reported either by the fishery officers or the fishermen or from any source is immediately investigated and if it is possible for the local officer to do what is necessary, his instructions are to always take out the obstructions. If however, assistance is required such is provided in the way of men, powder or other facilities, and if the conditions warrant, an inspection is made at the first opportunity by one of the engineers and arrangements made for the most practical way of dealing with the situation. Much time is lost, however, in inspections resulting from reports by people who are not sure of their information. Again, log jams for instance which would appear to many observers to be an obstruction to the ascent of salmon often prove to be just the reverse, and while not impeding the progress of the parent fish to the spawning grounds, are often a protection to the young fish coming down and serve also as collectors of food for the young.

At Hells Gate canyon in the Fraser river conditions since the clearing away of the slide which occurred in 1913 have remained unchanged and those who have been in the best position to know, have felt that the salmon runs have all succeeded in passing up to their spawning grounds, although, due to unfavourable stages of the water, there may have been hours or even days when they were delayed. In spite of several reports to the effect that the fish were permanently blocked, or were so badly damaged at the Gate as to prevent their reaching the spawning grounds in fit condition there would appear to be no doubt but that the salmon did get through this obstruction, at least, until the very last runs of the seasons 1926 and 1927. In fact, there is every reason to believe that all the 1926 run succeeded in passing this point. However during the last two seasons there has developed an unusually late run of sockeye which has arrived at Hells Gate in a very advanced stage towards spawning. The condition of this run in the fall of 1927 was found to be even worse than that of the preceding season and whilst there was no unassailable evidence to justify the conclusion that any run was permanently prevented from ascending, there is very considerable doubt as to whether the latest run of 1927 did actually succeed. It has been suggested that the lack of male fish in the Kakawa lake spawning area for instance, which is tributary to the Coquihalla system, is evidence that they were probably able to pass Hells Gate, but that the female, being weaker, were obliged to turn back and passed up to the Kakawa lake spawning grounds. It is hoped that investigations will divulge the facts in this matter in the very near future.

Following the experiences of 1926 it was felt that in order that there might be absolutely no doubt as to conditions at Hells Gate being as good as they could possibly be made for the ascent of salmon, the department arranged for a board composed of civil engineers in the employment of the several branches of the federal and provincial governments in British Columbia to study the situation and advise as to whether in its opinion conditions could be improved. Obviously, considerable time is required for such a study in order that it may

be thorough and the results conclusive. It is expected that early in the season of 1928 a report from the board will be available to the department. The engineers' report in more detail will be found in appendix No. 4.

MEETING OF OVERSEERS

The practice of gathering together before the fishing season each year all the inspectors, overseers and a number of guardians for a conference of several days at the office of the chief inspector in Vancouver is proving its value more and more each season, and it is the intention to continue these meetings.

FISH MEAL AND OIL OPERATIONS

Four additional licenses for reduction works plants were issued during the year, making a total of twenty-seven in all. This business has proved to be fairly profitable generally speaking and should continue to be one of the most important branches of the fishing industry of the province. Pilchards again composed a very great percentage of the raw product processed, although herring were permitted to be used for this purpose up to December 31 on the west coast of Vancouver island, north of Barclay sound, and in District No. 2. In addition the offal from salmon canneries and freezing plants as well as whale carcasses are used in these operations.

An earnest effort was made by several of the operators to obtain their supply of pilchards in the open seas, instead of waiting for them to enter inlets as has been done heretofore. Fishing outside, however, requires specially equipped boats and unusually strong gear, but due to weather conditions the experiments were found to be unprofitable.

Statement No. 9 shows the total production of fish meal and oil since 1920.

MARINE WAYS AND WAREHOUSE

The department maintains a well-equipped machine shop and ways on the Fraser river at Poplar Island, New Westminster, where many of the departmentally owned boats receive their annual overhaul and are repaired from time to time during the season. It has been found that the facilities so provided have been the means of saving a good deal of money and have increased the efficiency of the service generally. The patrol boats of the Fraser river use the floats at this station and some others from outlying points are also laid up there when out of commission. This, of course, does not apply to the boats of the northern district, which are brought at the end of the season to Digby island at Prince Rupert. Unfortunately, however, at that point there is no adequate accommodation provided for the protection of the department's valuable fleet, and it is hoped that in the very near future proper facilities will be provided.

UNNATURALIZD WHITE RESIDENT FISHERMEN

The department's policy which permits white immigrants who have recently come to the country to take out fishing licenses on the production of the proper evidence to the effect that they are in fact permanent residents and will become naturalized just as soon as the law will permit has resulted in, up to the end of 1927, the issuing of 1,046 such licenses, to 940 fishermen.

SPORT FISH

The protection of the sport fish, particularly in the interior of the province, is becoming more difficult each year, due largely to the opening up of good motor roads and the resultant increased tourist traffic in the province. With

the machinery at present available, it is absolutely impossible to adequately protect the fish of the interior waters. The proper organization in the way of overseers or guardians, or both, will undoubtedly materially increase the expense of the British Columbia administration, but such additional expense is absolutely imperative if this valuable asset is to be properly conserved.

SPECIAL INQUIRY INTO SALMON FISHING CONDITIONS

As a result of conditions brought about by the excessive amount of salmon fishing gear in the water which caused very necessary curtailment of fishing operations for purposes of conservation, the industry, both fishermen and canners, felt that conditions warranted approaching the department with a view to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the British Columbia situation. It was contended that under the conditions existing salmon fishing operations were proving unprofitable to both fishermen and canners.

It was felt, however, by the department that the time was not opportune for the appointment of a commission, particularly in view of the fact that the federal authority with regard to control of certain branches of the fishing industry had been challenged and the question referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion. It was decided, however, that as the Director. of Fisheries was on the coast at the time, he should arrange for public hearings with a view to enabling all those interested to express their views on certain specific proposals which were finally submitted by certain canners who approached the department on behalf of the Salmon Canners' Association.

The delegation composed of fishermen and canners who approached the department explained that, while it might be expected that those engaged in fishing operations should remedy the situation themselves, they found it impossible under the existing regulations to agree on any plan, but expressed confidence that in the light of the season's experience the fishermen, as well as canners, would favour certain modifications in the regulations which, while not involving refusal of licenses to any, would enable the industry to do its utmost, at its own instance, to make reasonable reductions in the amount of equipment used, and otherwise reduce the cost of operations.

The delegation felt that this could be done if the regulations included provisions to the following effect:—

(1) That the coast of British Columbia be divided into fishing areas of such proportion as to support the plants in these areas.
(2) That the maximum amount of gear to be fished in each area before additional weekly or annual closed season would be added be stated in the regulations.
(3) That salmon—except the catches of trollers or fish for export, fresh fish markets or cold storage—be processed in the area in which it is caught.

With a view to obtaining the opinion of the industry generally on the above three proposals, meetings were held at Prince Rupert, Alert Bay, Campbell River, Union Bay, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Pender Harbour, Vancouver, and New Westminster.

No definite action was possible, however, by the department before the expiration of the calendar year, in view of the fact that the Prince Rupert fishermen asked for more time for consideration of the several proposals.

TAGGING OF SALMON

The information which is obtainable from the tagging of salmon is of such immense importance that the program should, without delay, be extended to cover all varieties of salmon and at as many favourable points as it is possible

to obtain the fish. Each season the necessity for obtaining such information becomes more apparent, and the result of a really comprehensive system as above suggested would enable conservation measures to be taken in a much more intelligent manner. The importance of this matter cannot be too strongly stressed.

STAFF

During the year the following was the personnel employed in the administration of the fisheries in the province of British Columbia:—

Inspection and clerical staff	28
Overseers	18
Guardians	36
Patrolmen and boat crews	214
Fish culture	73
	369

REPORT ON SALMON SPAWNING AREAS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Queen Charlotte Islands

At Masset inlet, Naden harbour and the north coast of Graham island generally, the water conditions when the salmon arrived were favourable. The sockeye run, which in this area is an early and small one, was normal and appeared to reach the spawning grounds somewhat earlier than usual. This being the off year for pinks there was no showing of this variety. Chum salmon were late in arriving which fact, added to the unusual early closing of the commercial fishing, enabled very satisfactory quantities to reach the spawning grounds.

At Skidegate inlet several of the streams were fairly well seeded, but on the whole the quantities reaching the spawning areas were not satisfactory.

Along the east coast of the Queen Charlotte islands south of Skidegate, the supply of salmon reaching the spawning areas was, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, not sufficient.

Nass River Area

The annual inspection of the Meziaden watershed of the Nass river revealed evidence of a very small run of early sockeye. A late run, however, materialized, which, with the favourable water conditions present, will provide a fair natural seeding, but it is doubtful whether it will offset the lack of early salmon.

The spring salmon run also was not up to the average and the fish appeared to be smaller in size than usual. Cohoes had not arrived in appreciable numbers at the time of the inspection. Climatic conditions appeared to be about one month later than usual.

The pink run to the lower areas of the system was very light.

Skeena River Area

The examination of the Babine Lake district, which is the main spawning area of the Skeena watershed, showed quite a good supply of sockeye. At Morrison Creek, for instance, on which the hatchery is situated, the run was estimated by the superintendent to be 25 per cent greater than that of the previous year. An examination of the sockeye streams tributary to Babine lake showed conditions on the whole quite satisfactory.

At Lakelse Lake conditions were found to be far from satisfactory and it was not possible to obtain sufficient sockeye eggs to fill the hatchery. It is difficult to account for this situation unless it was due to the particular tribe of salmon heading for Lakelse arriving in Chatham sound and Skeena river at the height of the fishing season and being mostly caught. From conditions found on the Lakelse spawning grounds in the brood years the small return was not expected.

In the case of pink salmon the catch in the river and Chatham sound was very considerably below normal. An examination of the spawning grounds in the Babine river, however, which is probably the most important area from the standpoint of this variety, showed them to be unusually well seeded with pinks. The guardian states that while the usual portion of the river used by these salmon was probably more heavily seeded than during the last few years, additional areas of the river were also heavily seeded so that the run of pinks to the Lower Babine during 1927 was the greatest that he had ever known.

The supply of cohoes was well up to the average.

Central Area

The sockeye running to this area are mostly of the creek variety utilizing the numerous small streams which drain a limited area. During the period of dry weather these streams dry very rapidly and conditions as a result for fish ascending to the spawning grounds are very difficult, and at times impossible, necessitating drastic regulations to prevent the runs being depleted.

The overseer reports that the sockeye run on the whole has been satisfactory, and that the cohoe streams were well seeded. Due probably largely to the unusual amount of close period enforced during the year, very considerable quantities of chums were enabled to ascend the streams. In the case of pink salmon however, the supply was very disappointing and few streams only can be said to be well seeded. This condition will require special attention during the fishing season of 1929.

Bella Coola and Kimsquit

The run of sockeye to the Bella Coola portion of the district was again good during the year. It was later than usual, however in reaching the lakes. The supply each year since 1924 has been good. At Kimsquit, however, the sockeye run is reported as having been considerably below average. The spawning areas were not well seeded.

The run of springs was late at Bella Coola and although there was not a large quantity caught, yet there was a very satisfactory escapement to the spawning grounds. This condition was no doubt partly due to the early closing of fishing. The supply of this variety in the Kimsquit river was not satisfactory.

It is estimated that the supply of cohoe ascending the rivers at the head of Bella Coola and Kimsquit was not sufficient to adequately seed the respective spawning areas.

In the case of pinks there was a reasonably good showing at the head of Burke channel, but an inadequate supply at the head of Dean.

The run of chums was not good to either of these points.

The fluctuation in the supply of salmon at these two points is affected very materially by unusually severe freshets which cause the rivers to frequently change their course and which often scour out the spawning grounds.

The conditions in the lower portions of both Burke and Dean channels are such as will necessitate some further action looking to conservation.

Rivers Inlet Area

This is primarily a sockeye area and the usual inspection justifies the statement that the spawning grounds were well seeded with this variety. In spite of the intensive fishing in the Inlet the run is being satisfactorily maintained and there would appear to be no reason to fear depletion.

Smiths Inlet Area

There appears to be no doubt but that the supply of sockeye reaching the spawning grounds in Smiths inlet during the season has been eminently satisfactory and with the present fishing regulations and boundaries there should be no fear for future supplies.

Alert Bay District

The main sockeye areas are the Nimpkish river and Glendale cove. Notwithstanding the intensive fishing by purse-seines and drag-seines at Nimpkish restrictions in force each year are resulting in large quantities reaching the spawning grounds. The season under review was no exception and although the pack of this variety amounted to approximately 9,000 cases an abundance of fish safely passed up the river. At Glendale cove the supply was not so satisfactory.

Water conditions in the area generally resulted in the streams being sufficiently high to permit all varieties of salmon to pass up to the spawning grounds instead of being delayed at the mouths of creeks. The runs of pinks on the whole were light. Conditions, however, were better in the case of cohoe and also the chum salmon. The early closing undoubtedly had the effect of permitting an abundant supply of both these varieties reaching their spawning grounds.

Quathiaski District

This is not an important sockeye area although there is a run to Phillips arm, Port Neville and another to Hayden bay, the latter being composed of very small fish, however. The supply was light. The run of cohoes cannot be said to be satisfactory, although good at Orford river at the head of Bute inlet where the gillnet fishermen had a successful season. The supply of pinks at Orford river is reported by the overseer as the best he has seen in that district. In other portions of the area, however, the supply of this variety was not satisfactory.

To such rivers as the Homalko, Orford, Village Bay, Hayden Creek, the supply of chums was very good. In other portions of the district, however, conditions were not satisfactory.

Comox District

This is not a sockeye area. In the case of the cohoes, the spawning grounds were not well seeded with the exception of the Puntledge and Tsolem rivers. This was the off year, however, for pinks and no run of any material size was expected. Quite a satisfactory supply of springs passed up the Puntledge river and the fishway in the stream at the outlet of Comox lake appeared to be no obstacle to the ascent. The chum supply was good in the Puntledge river, Waterloo creek, Cooks creek, Big Qualicum river and Englishmen's river.

It is expected that the new regulations which will be enforced in the Comox area will result in a greater supply of the several varieties reaching the spawning grounds.

Pender Harbour District

This is not a sockeye area apart from a small run proceeding to Saginaw which apparently is being well maintained. The supply of pinks on the whole was good and there would appear to be no doubt but that a portion of the large run coming north through Puget sound in the odd number years proceeds to the Pender Harbour district, particularly to the vicinity of Jervis inlet. The overseer observes that at Toba inlet, Theodosia arm and in two of the streams in Jervis inlet the run can be said to have been far better than any since 1924, which is the year he assumed patrol of the district. Owing to the continued heavy rains throughout the season the pinks were able to ascend the streams easily and the catches by the purse-seines were lighter than usual, as the fish did not school up at the mouths of the creek as is the case in the dry weather.

The run of chums on the whole was also a good one and the high water in the streams permitted an abundance of fish to reach the spawning grounds. This also applies to the cohoes.

Nanaimo District

The inspecting officer reports that, generally speaking, the run of cohoes and chums was better than any season during the past ten years. Heavy runs and the early closing regulations permitted large quantities to ascend to the spawning grounds. The supply of spring salmon and steelhead trout was also satisfactory.

Cowichan District

The supply of spring salmon running to the Cowichan river was below normal. This fact is attributed in part at least to the water conditions in the river four years previously, when the Cowichan and all streams in the district were abnormally low. In that year the superintendent of the Cowichan Lake hatchery was obliged to come down as far as Duncan for spring salmon eggs as no fish could pass above Skutz falls. During the next three years however, the run of springs has been good and the water conditions also satisfactory.

The supply of the several varieties of sporting fish is reported as having been excellent.

Sooke District

A satisfactory supply of chums and cohoes reached the several streams in this area and were able to pass up to the spawning grounds. The local guardian reports the supply as being heavier than for the past three or four seasons.

Albenni District

This area includes Stamp river and Sproat river, Anderson river in Barclay sound, and Hobarton and Cheewat rivers in Nitinat inlet, all of these being frequented by sockeye. The overseer reports the season as being a banner one for the district. 79,069 sockeye were canned and some 12,000 fish of this variety were shipped to Vancouver for processing. Undoubtedly this desirable condition has been brought about by the efforts of the department in the way of fishery regulations, coupled with fish culture. The runs of sockeye to the Sproat and Stamp rivers has been increasing very materially of recent years and in view of the fact that an adequate fishway has been installed at the Stamp River falls there is every reason to believe that there will always be a very good run of this variety to the district. The supply reaching Anderson lake where the hatchery is situated was estimated by the superintendent at 80,000 spawning fish, a most encouraging figure.

The run of spring salmon was the best in years, the supply of cohoe also being good. In the case of the chums, in spite of the season being closed two weeks earlier than usual the record total of 1,155,569 fish was taken. The streams were in good condition and the salmon had no difficulty in ascending to their spawning grounds.

The streams flowing into Nitinat inlet were generally speaking well supplied with salmon.

Clayoquot Sound

The main stream is the Kennedy river draining Kennedy lake, where a hatchery is maintained. For some reason or other there was a small supply of sockeye on the spawning grounds. The pack taken by the several seines operating in Clayoquot sound opposite Kennedy river accounted for a little over 4,000 cases which is an average pack for the district. It would appear that four years hence unusual methods must be taken to further protect this run.

Practically all the streams in the Clayoquot sound area were heavily seeded with both cohoes and chums. Altogether it would appear to have been an eminently satisfactory season from the standpoint of spawning fish. The overseer comments that the quantity of chums was the largest ever observed in that district. This is not a pink area.

Nootka District

The fall varieties are the only ones frequenting this area apart from a small run of sockeye to Gold river. The supply of springs on the spawning grounds of the Burman and Gold rivers was satisfactory. Other portions of the district, however, were not so good. The cohoe supply was not up to average apart from such points as Deserted creek, Tahsis river and Queens cove.

In the case of chums the run was a heavy one to practically all streams. This is not a pink area.

Kyuquot Sound District

No sockeye run to this district apart from the stream at the head of Ou-Ou-Kinch inlet where a very fair run was observed between May and August, and Easy creek, where only a few were observed.

The supply of spring salmon was considerably below normal and unsatisfactory. The same might be said of the cohoe. In the case of chums, however, a good supply reached the spawning grounds. This is not a pink area.

Quatsino District

There are no sockeye in this area apart from a few of the early creek variety. The supply of cohoes was only fair. The chums, however, although light at first, finally developed into a good run, which owing to the high state of the streams, and the early closing of fishing were able to reach their spawning grounds.

Fraser River Watershed

The officers in the Stuart lake area, while not reporting any large body of sockeye, undoubtedly observed a quantity which was a fair average of the last five years. The greatest number appear to have passed up to Trembluer and Takla lakes, tributary to the Stuart.

In the Francois Fraser lake system there have been very few sockeye observed for years, and the officer reporting for the season under review mentions schools of from four to fifty at separate points. The number can be considered a fair average.

In the Quesnel lake system conditions were found to be better than usual. During the past two or three years indications have justified the conclusion that the quantity of spawning fish was increasing, although compared with the huge runs of the big years previous to the slide at Hells Gate, the quantities observed in recent seasons are infinitesimal. However, during the fall of 1927 our inspecting officer, instead of reporting schools of twenty, thirty and forty as reported during previous years, observed as many as 3,000 sockeye in one hole in the Horsefly river in the vicinity of Black creek, some thirty miles above Quesnel lake. He estimates that he personally saw between six and seven thousand fish during his inspection which is a much more encouraging report than has been received since the big runs.

The Chilco area shows no improvement over recent years. The Shuswap area again received a very good supply of spawning sockeye in the Adams and Little river districts. The run was again late and while not as large as the preceding year was most encouraging. No sockeye were observed above the Adams river. Indications along the shores of the south Thompson river were better than for a good many years, one large ranch owner stating that it was the first season for a considerable number of years that he has been obliged to prevent his hogs approaching the river owing to the fact that there were such large quantities of dead salmon along the shores.

At Bridge River canyon in the Fraser the guardian reports that no unusually large run of sockeye passed through his area, notwithstanding the large quantities which have been observed from time to time until quite late in the season at Hells Gate. The fishway which was recently improved is proving an entire success.

At Hells Gate sockeye salmon were observed on the 14th of July for the first time, this season, and from time to time arrived in considerable quantities

until very late in the season—in fact sockeye were observed below Hells Gate as late as December 14. There appears to be no reason to doubt that these all passed up beyond Hells Gate with possibly the exception of the very latest runs which arrived in a very advanced condition and appeared to be very weak. Although an unusually careful watch was maintained there was no evidence found to warrant the statement that the conditions at the Gate obstructed the passage of fish at any time permanently. As has always been the case, there are hours or days when, owing to the stage of the water at that time, salmon are delayed but they have finally succeeded in passing through. It will be remembered that in the fall of 1926 a similar run of late sockeye in an advanced stage reached Hells Gate but succeeded in passing through and were later observed on the spawning grounds of the Adams and Little Rivers in the Shuswap area.

It has been suggested that the unusually large quantity of sockeye observed in Kakawa lake and creek which are tributary to the Fraser through the Coquihalla were some which had found conditions at Hells Gate too difficult and returned to the Coquihalla exhausted. As confirmation of this contention it has been pointed out that 99 per cent of this variety observed in the Kawkawa lake district were females. The suggestion is that the males, being stronger than the females, were able to make the ascent, whereas the females were obliged to back down to the Coquihalla. This suggestion is not concurred in by those who have had most experience with fish culture operations, and it has always been understood that the sockeye will continue to battle their way up stream until they either succeed or die. An effort is being made to determine just what merit there is in the contention that this year's Kawkawa fish are those which had returned from Hells Gate. Additional weight is given to this suggestion as it has been stated that the sockeye which appeared this year at Kawkawa lake are from a pound to a pound and a half heavier than the native fish.

The Cultus and Chilliwack lake system showed an unusually large run of sockeye, particularly the former, where over 80,000 spawning fish were passed over the hatchery fence, all being allowed this year to spawn naturally. The same satisfactory conditions existed in this locality with regard to pinks, although the supply of chums and cohoes was not so good.

At Harrison lake there was no large quantity of sockeye observed although nearly four million eggs were obtained from those arriving in the vicinity of the hatchery. These eggs were transferred to Cultus lake to be brought back when eyed and planted in the Morris creek district. At Morris creek the run was disappointing. On the other hand there was a large run of pink salmon in the Harrison district and a very satisfactory supply of springs.

In the Pitt lake district the superintendent of the hatchery reports that the run of sockeye to the system was at least 25 per cent larger than for many years, and all the spawning grounds were well seeded. Conditions were not so satisfactory, however, in the case of the other varieties of salmon.

In the Birkenhead system where a hatchery is maintained, there was the usual large run of sockeye and there were no indications which would justify anything but optimistic expectations for the future.

In the Howe sound and Burrard inlet areas there was a very large run of pink salmon, unusually large for even the big year. The run proceeding to Indian river was not fished after entering Burrard inlet. The spawning grounds in both areas are heavily seeded. The supply of chums and cohoes was a fair average of recent years, the chums particularly being very numerous on the spawning areas at the head of Howe sound, due no doubt largely to the early closing of the fishing.

The run of pink salmon generally to the Fraser river, Burrard inlet and Howe sound, also Jervis inlet areas, which mostly passes through the straits of Juan de Fuca. was an excellent one.

WHOLE PROVINCE—*1876 to 1927 STATEMENT No. 1

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876	3															9,847
1877	4															67,387
1878	10															113,601
1879	9															61,093
1880	9															61,849
1881	12															177,276
1882	18															255,061
1883	24															196,292
1884	17															141,239
1885	9															108,517
1886	17															161,264
1887	20															204,083
1888	21															184,040
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						531,436	Springs and Fall:				94,546				625,982
1903	59															473,674
1904	51						323,226	35,421	(Red & Wh. Springs)				Fall:	107,247		465,894
1905	67						1,080,673	28,359	(Red & Wh. Springs)				44,458	13,970		1,167,460
1906	64						459,679	31,261		1,083			69,132	68,305	(Pks. & Ch.)	629,460

1907	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,074	23,159	.....	2,939	.....	683	87,900	118,704 (Pks. & Ch.)		547,459
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	.....	.....	119,80?	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	.....	2,927	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	B.B.&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	B.B.&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	41,276	4,177	23,736	19,445	2,165	162,449	772,993	701,962	2,065,198
1927	76	5,637	3,093	555	46	7	308,032	34,029	8,819	16,129	20,820	1,746	161,148	247,617	562,109	1,360,449

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 include transfers from one district to another.
*For the years 1876 to 1901 and 1903—particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE NAAS RIVER—*1876 TO 1927 STATEMENT No. 2

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876																
1877																
1878																
1879																
1880																
1881	1															7,700
1882	2															16,100
1883	2															20,383
1884	1															8,500
1885																
1886																
1887																
1888	1															12,318
1889	3															19,410
1890	3															23,906
1891	3															10,323
1892	3															25,434
1893	3															15,190
1894	1															19,587
1895	1															19,550
1896	1															14,649
1897	1															20,847
1898	1															18,053
1899	1															19,443
1900	1															18,238
1901	1															14,790
1902	2						20,953	(Other varieties:		2,365						23,318
1903	1															12,100
1904	2						15,000	2,357	(Red & Wh. Spr.)				1,697	31		19,085

1905	3						24,462	3,340	(Red & Wh. Spr.)			3,085	1,840		32,725
1906	3						22,166	858		63		5,997	3,450 (Pk. and Ch.)		32,534
1907	3						17,813	1,288			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.)		40,990
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	1,305	17,060	59,206	40,368	143,908
1919	5	300					28,259	2,408	585	581	789	10,900	29,949	24,041	97,512
1920	5	342					16,740	3,584	482	789	560	3,700	43,151	12,145	81,153
1921	5	338					9,364	1,431	437	220	413	8,236	29,488	2,176	51,765
1922	5	304					31,277	1,406	341	255	42 193	3,533	75,687	11,277	124,071
1923	5	244					17,821	2,522	457	335	595	7,894	44,165	25,791	99,580
1924	4	210					33,590	2,142	327	375	1,035	6,362	72,496	26,612	142,939
*1925	3	210					20,351	5,441	387	538	470	8,188	35,880	23,497	94,752
†1925							18,945	4,067	387	392	457	7,726	34,530	22,504	89,008
*1926	4	316					15,929	4,616	751	597	375	4,274	43,891	15,392	85,825
†1926							15,929	4,616	751	597	375	4,274	50,815	15,392	92,749
*1927	4	302					11,986	3,221	511	213	96	3,845	16,609	3,307	39,788
†1927							11,986	3,221	511	213	96	3,845	16,609	3,307	39,788

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1926 and 1927 include transfers from other districts.
*Pack of fish caught at Naas River regardless where canned. †Pack at Naas River regardless where caught.
*For the years 1881 to 1884, 1888 to 1901 and 1903, particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON ON THE SKEENA RIVER—1876 TO 1927* STATEMENT No. 3

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
1878	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500
1879	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,603
1880	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,694
1881	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,560
1882	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,522
1883	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,157
1884	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,986
1885	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,900
1886	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,587
1887	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,592
1888	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,106
1889	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,165
1890	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,509
1891	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,135
1892	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,280
1893	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,675
1894	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,151
1895	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,797
1896	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,140
1897	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,905
1898	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,234
1899	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,026
1900	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,529
1901	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,092
1902	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,875
1903	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,669
1904	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,404	20,621	(Red & Wh. Springs)	.....	.....	.....	10,315	30,529	.....	154,869
1905	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,717	14,598	(Red & Wh. Springs)	.....	.....	.....	7,247	7,523	.....	114,085
1906	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,394	20,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,867	38,991 (Pk. & Ch.)		162,420
1907	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,413	10,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,247	25,217 (Pk. & Ch.)		*159,255
1908	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,846	13,374	.....	468	.....	.....	10,075	45,404 (Pk. & Ch.)		209,177

1909	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,901	11,727	.....	742	.....	.....	12,249	28,120 (Pk. & Ch.)		140,739
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	70	254,410
1912	12	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,498	19,332	.....	4,501	.....	.....	39,835	97,588	504	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	8,329	237,634
1915	13	962	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,553	15,069	.....	204	.....	1,798	32,190	107,578	5,769	279,161
1916	14	868	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,923	18,372	.....	2,561	.....	3,743	47,409	73,029	17,121	223,158
1917	15	*788	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,760	13,586	.....	2,699	.....	1,883	38,456	148,319	21,516	292,219
1918	15	*889	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,322	16,013	.....	6,828	.....	4,994	38,759	161,727	22,573	374,216
1919	14	1,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,945	19,661	3,624	2,656	.....	2,672	36,559	117,303	31,457	398,877
1920	15	954	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,869	37,403	2,198	3,123	.....	1,218	18,068	177,679	3,834	334,392
1921	13	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,018	18,599	2,722	445	.....	498	45,033	124,457	1,993	234,765
1922	13	1,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,615	7,080	5,591	1,805	.....	1,050	24,673	203,555	17,608	362,055
1923	13	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,731	8,863	2,885	499	.....	418	31,967	145,973	16,527	338,863
1924	13	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,732	9,511	1,361	1,301	.....	214	26,907	181,338	25,603	390,967
†1925	13	1,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,785	17,811	1,657	2,457	.....	700	38,029	127,226	10,687	76,352
‡1925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,149	19,185	1,657	2,603	.....	713	39,168	130,083	74,308	348,866
†1926	15	1,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,307	17,896	966	1,750	.....	764	30,153	170,586	46,382	350,804
‡1926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,357	17,896	966	1,750	.....	764	30,209	210,064	63,527	407,533
†1927	13	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,988	13,595	3,567	1,609	.....	646	25,209	38,903	9,656	177,173
‡1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,984	14,856	3,567	1,609	.....	580	25,623	38,761	18,659	187,639

*Approximately.
†Pack of fish caught at Skeena River regardless where canned. ‡Pack at Skeena River regardless where caught.
NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 include transfers from other districts.
*For the years 1877 to 1903. Particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON FROM FISH CAUGHT AT RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET, *1881 TO 1927 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	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Varieties other than sockeye packed at Smiths Inlet	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.											
1881																	
1882	1																5,635
1883	1																10,780
1884	2																20,383
1885																	
1886	1																15,000
1887	2																11,203
1888	2																20,000
1889	2																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						74,019	(Other varieties 1,479).									75,498
1903	5																75,530
1904	5						101,542	(11 Red & Wh. Spr.)					358	61			101,972
1905	6						90,713	(351 Red & Wh. Spr.)									91,064
1906	8						132,631	181					66				132,878
1907	8						97,874	750					6,240	700 (Pk. & Ch.)			105,564
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		144,398
1911	8						105,763	1,317					8,287	6,411	5,288	127,066
1912	8						129,217	1,452		468			11,095	11,723	4,843	158,798
1913	8						79,345	1,589					3,708	4,287	2,015	90,944
1914	*7						89,890	566					7,789	5,784	5,023	109,052
1915	8						102,651	1,022					7,115	2,964	5,387	29[2] 179,431
1916	9						58,192	1,033		389			15,314	3,567	20,144	13,990 112,629
1917	10	815					75,326	715		102			9,124	8,065	16,101	4,325 113,758
1918	10	815					68,447	957	85	367			12,074	29,542	6,729	10,736 128,937
1918							*66,842*	*957*	*85*	*367*			*12,074*	*29,542*	*6,729*	*10,736 127,332*
1919	11	916					73,754	967	234	241		2	9,038	6,538	7,089	13,053 110,736
1919							*72,072*	*967*	*234*	*241*		*2*	*9,038*	*6,538*	*7,089*	*13,053 109,234*
1920	10	1,044					142,793	1,537	81	190			2,922	26,189	1,226	174,938
1920							*138,245*	*1,537*	*81*	*190*			*2,922*	*26,189*	*1,226*	*166,390*
1921	10	1,215					50,849	386		44			4,055	3,055	173	58,562
1921							*49,729*	*406*		*44*		*97*	*4,784*	*5,336*	*173*	*60,569*
1922	10	1,101					68,818	216	69	38	82		1,145	24,311	311	94,990
1922							*66,518*	*216*	*69*	*38*	*82*		*1,145*	*24,311*	*311*	*92,690*
1923	10	1,172					118,502	230	256	113			1,526	10,057	3,246	133,930
1923							*112,350*	*230*	*256*	*113*			*1,526*	*10,057*	*3,246*	*127,778*
1924	10	963					91,764	215	261	149		32	1,886	15,103	4,903	114,318
1925	11	1,127					201,186	344	311	116		10	4,887	7,675	11,501	226,030
1925							*170,581*	*215*	*311*	*57*			*4,866*	*8,626*	*11,477*	*196,132*
1926	12	1,483					89,866	535	249	160		27	10,348	8,493	14,690	124,341
1926							*74,629*	*473*	*189*	*142*		*11*	*7,448*	*13,503*	*11,751*	*108,146*
1927	13	1,842					101,053	463	530	321		19	5,475	1,383	5,027	114,271
1927							*87,145*	*322*	*530*	*321*		*17*	*4,980*	*1,402*	*3,617*	*98,334*

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 italics, 1918 to 1927, are actual packs irrespective of where fish taken and not including fish shipped out for canning in other districts.

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

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

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 include transfers from other districts.

*For the years 1882 to 1884 and 1886 to 1901 and 1903—particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

PACK OF CANNED SALMON IN THE FRASER RIVER DISTRICT—*1876 TO 1927 STATEMENT No. 5

Year	Number of canneries operated	Number of salmon licenses issued					Sockeye	Red Spring	Pink Spring	White Spring	Blue-backs	Steel-heads	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Totals
		G.N.	Troll	P.S.	D.S.	T.N.										
1876	3															9,847
1877	5															64,387
1878	8															105,101
1879	7															50,490
1880	7															42,155
1881	8															142,516
1882	11															199,104
1883	13															109,701
1884	6															38,437
1885	6															89,617
1886	11															99,177
1887	12															130,088
1888	12															76,616
1889	16															303,875
1890	16															241,889
1891	11															178,954
1892	11															79,715
1893	21															457,797
1894	20															363,967
1895	21															400,368
1896	29															356,984
1897	35															860,459
1898	35															256,101
1899	41															510,383
1900	48															316,522
1901	49	3,832														990,313
1902	42	2,685					293,477	Other Varieties: 33,618								327,095
1903	35	3,101					204,809	2,084: (Red and White Spring)					25,728	4,504		237,125
1904	23	2,224					72,688	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	.....	1,000	.....	.....	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	.....	.....	.....	.....	542,748	1,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,540	1,987 (Pk. & Ch.)		567,203
1910	21	1,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,045	1,018	.....	8,995	.....	.....	27,855	128	52,177	223,148
1911	15	1,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,487	7,018	.....	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	732,059
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	.....	3,538	.....	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	2,696	8	.....	.....	.....	123,614	10,197	.....	18,916	4,944	7	25,895	134,442	59,973	377,988
1918	18	1,58[illegible]	19	1	.....	.....	16,849	15,192	579	24,274	3,760	635	40,111	18,388	86,215	206,003
1919	14	1,337	24	1	.....	.....	29,698	14,519	704	3,592	15,613	328	39,253	39,363	15,718	158,718
1920	11	1,288	28	.....	.....	.....	44,598	19,961	2,188	2,204	4,488	34	22,934	12,839	23,884	132,860
1921	13	1,437	25	.....	.....	.....	35,900	11,360	467	5,480	1,323	8	29,978	8,178	11,223	103,917
1922	10	1,296	17	.....	.....	.....	48,744	10,561	2,433	3,867	812	5	23,587	29,578	17,895	137,482
1923	11	964	25	.....	.....	.....	29,423	3,854	664	3,615	.....	15	20,173	63,645	103,248	224,637
1924	9	969	48	.....	.....	.....	36,200	2,982	592	4,056	1,757	65	21,935	31,968	109,495	209,050
1925	10	969	50	.....	.....	.....	31,523	7,335	873	25,482	5,107	45	36,717	99,800	66,111	272,993
1926	10	1,063	59	.....	.....	.....	83,589	11,774	1,030	20,130	14,036	39	21,787	32,256	88,493	273,134
1927	10	1,249	111	.....	.....	.....	57,085	6,553	1,351	10,493	10,621	37	24,079	102,535	67,259	280,013

NOTE.—Licenses issued 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 include transfers from other districts.
*For the years 1876 to 1901, particulars of varieties not available—practically all sockeye.

STATEMENT No. 6

PACK OF CANNED SALMON OF PUGET SOUND FROM 1887 TO 1927

Year	Number of canneries operated	Spring	Sockeye	Cohoe	Chum	Pink	Steel-head	Total
1887	.....	Particulars of varieties not available.				.....	.....	22,000
1888	4	"	"	"		.....	.....	21,975
1889	2	240	.....	7,480	1,145	2,890	.....	11,674
1890	1	1,000	.....	3,000	4,000	.....	.....	8,000
1891	2	382	5,538	5,869	3,093	5,647	.....	20,529
1892	2	86	2,954	7,206	16,180	.....	.....	26,426
1893	3	1,200	47,852	11,812	11,380	17,530	.....	89,331
1894	3	.....	41,781	22,418	22,152	9,049	.....	95,400
1895	7	1,542	65,143	50,865	38,785	23,633	.....	179,968
1896	11	13,495	72,979	82,640	26,550	.....	.....	195,664
1897	12	9,500	312,048	91,900	23,310	57,268	.....	494,026
1898	18	11,200	252,000	98,600	38,400	.....	.....	400,200
1899	19	24,364	499,646	101,387	31,481	252,733	.....	919,611
1900	19	22,350	229,800	128,200	89,100	.....	.....	469,450
1901	.....	Particulars of varieties not available.				.....	.....	1,380,590
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	14	27,763	44,569	120,846	112,411	2,125	63	307,778
1927	21	43,443	96,343	133,528	37,414	585,506	216	896,450

STATEMENT No. 8

STATEMENT OF DRY SALT HERRING PACKS, 1918-1927—BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3		Total
			East Coast	West Coast	
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1918	20,000	.....	109,900	42,710	172,610
1919	4,000	.....	43,000	208,058	255,058
1920	807	1	176,640	334,720	512,168
1921	249	.....	231,240	248,482	479,971
1922	.....	.....	297,871	224,897	522,768
1923	.....	8,935	250,426	484,681	744,036
1924	.....	.....	305,266	548,277	853,543
1925	.....	4,120	591,162	487,892	1,083,174
1926	11,134	4,192	596,114	327,207	938,647
1927	24,380	7,600	542,385	473,825	1,048,190

STATEMENT No. 9

PRODUCTION FISH OIL AND MEAL—BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1920-1927

Year	From Pilchards		From Herring		From Whales			From Other Sources	
	Meal and Fertilizer	Oil	Meal	Oil	Whalebone and Meal	Fertilizer	Oil	Meal	Oil
	tons	gals.	tons	gals.	tons	tons	gals.	tons	gals.
1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	1,035	604,070	466	55,669
1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	44,700
1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	230	283,314	911	75,461
1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	910	706,514	823	180,318
1924	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	926	645,657	1,709	241,376
1925	2,083	495,653	.....	.....	347	835	556,939	2,468	354,853
1926	8,481	1,898,721	310	13,700	340	666	468,206	1,752	217,150
1927	12,169	2,673,876	1,838	170,450	345	651	437,967	2,512	375,130

STATEMENT No. 10

WHALE CATCH LANDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1918 TO 1927

Species	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Sperm	All varieties	All varieties	All varieties	No Whaling plants operated 1921	38	94	83	76	80	82
Sulphur					4	62	56	29	14	10
Fin					94	166	125	135	124	138
Hump					50	78	47	40	25	21
Sei					1	53	100	68	25	7
Right					.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Bottlenose					.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Gray					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	500	432	493	.....	187	455	414	351	269	258

STATEMENT No. 11

STATEMENT OF FUR SEAL SKINS TAKEN AND LANDED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1912-1927

Year	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	Total
1912	.....	.....	205	205
1913	.....	285	119	404
1914	.....	95	257	352
1915	.....	39	400	439
1916	.....	21	138	159
1917	.....	14	204	218
1918	.....	78	10	88
1919	.....	53	17	70
1920	.....	502	556	1,058
1921	.....	270	2,079	2,349
1922	.....	291	639	930
1923	.....	678	3,746	4,424
1924	.....	370	1,862	2,232
1925	.....	810	3,655	4,465
1926	.....	655	2,169	2,824
1927	.....	188	1,288	1,476

STATEMENT No. 13

STATEMENT OF FISHERY LICENSES ISSUED, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SEASON 1927—WHOLE PROVINCE

Variety of License	Issued				Transfers				Operating				Remarks
	Whites	Indians	Japs	Total	Whites	Indians	Japs	Total	Whites	Indians	Japs	Total	
Salmon Cannery	75			75					75			75	
Salmon Curing	35		3	38					35		3	38	(1 cancelled)
Salmon Drag-seine	31	15		46					31	15		46	
Salmon Purse-seine	434	48		482	68	5		73	502	53		555	
Salmon Trap-net	7			7					7			7	
Salmon Gill-net	2,816	1,158	912	4,886	723	34		757	3,539	1,192	912	5,643	(6 cancelled)
Salmon Trolling	2,193	657	155	3,005	88	1		89	2,281	658	155	3,094	(1 cancelled)
Boat	163	13	87	263	2			2	165	13	87	265	
Buyers	52		17	69					52		17	69	
Asst. Salmon Gill-net	335	286	490	1,111	3	1		4	338	287	490	1,115	(1 cancelled)
Asst. Salmon Seine	1,000	1,156		2,156					1,000	1,156		2,156	
Capt. Sal. Seine	135	279		414	2			2	137	279		416	(3 cancelled)
Miscellaneous Cannery	10			10					10			10	
Cod Gill-net	31		25	56					31		25	56	
Cod Hook and Line	247	38	127	412					247	38	127	412	
Crab	128	18	2	148					128	18	2	148	(1 cancelled)
Grayfish Gill-net	13	3	31	47					13	3	31	47	
Grayfish Hook and Line	124	4	62	190					124	4	62	190	
Smelt Drag-seine	29		3	32					29		3	32	
Smelt Purse-seine	6			6					6			6	
Smelt Gill-net	20		11	31					20		11	31	
Groundfish	37		19	56					37		19	56	
Oclichan	27	2	1	30					27	2	1	30	
Perch Drag-seine	26	3		29					26	3		29	
Perch Gill-net	4	1	5	10					4	1	5	10	
Shrimp	11		19	30					11		19	30	
Reduction Works	27			27					27			27	
Abalone	1			1					1			1	
Rock Cod Seine	1			1					1			1	
Sand Lance	1		1	2					1		1	2	
Herring Curing	24		5	29					24		5	29	
Herring Purse-seine	83		3	86					83		3	86	
Herring Gill-net	22		7	29					22		7	29	
Capt. Herring Seine	57	16	5	78					57	16	5	78	(2 cancelled)
Totals	8,205	3,697	1,990	13,892	886	41		927	9,091	3,738	1,990	14,819	(15 cancelled)

Indian Permits..... 830 (6 cancelled).
Angling Permits..... 45
NOTE.—Herring licenses issued for fiscal year. Above figures up to Dec. 31, 1927.

STATEMENT No. 14

STATEMENT OF NUMBERS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF SALMON AND METHOD OF CAPTURE, REPORTED BY OPERATORS OF SALMON PURSE-SEINES, DRAG-SEINES, AND TRAP NETS AND BY SALMON CANNING, CURING, AND COLD STORAGE ESTABLISHMENTS, OF GILL-NET AND TROLL CAUGHT FISH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1920-1927.

——	Sockeye	Springs	Bluebacks	Steelheads	Cohoes	Pinks	Chums	Total
1920								
Troll	.....	199,492	72,933	2,581	312,943	.....	.....	587,949
Gill-net	3,751,724	398,172	562	40,831	537,925	4,842,499	416,348	9,988,061
Purse-Seines	153,380	4,666	753	80	84,383	4,633,505	524,998	5,401,765
Drag-Seines	321,894	1,849	1	.....	9,220	347,135	10,281	690,380
Trap-nets	54,074	37,578	35,829	931	68,318	381,006	29,528	607,264
Totals	4,281,072	641,757	110,078	44,423	1,012,789	10,204,145	981,155	17,275,419
1921								
Troll	.....	104,743	81,962	58	248,290	.....	.....	435,053
Gill-net	1,863,941	267,355	16,047	37,659	743,882	3,238,196	373,758	6,540,838
Purse-Seines	74,578	7,730	230	20	53,224	370,881	830,193	1,336,856
Drag-Seines	175,793	11	.....	.....	8,654	124,344	85,577	394,379
Trap-Nets	46,016	26,926	176	874	77,658	100,618	2,301	254,569
Totals	2,160,328	406,765	98,415	38,611	1,131,708	3,834,039	1,291,829	8,961,695
1922								
Troll	.....	99,621	103,883	27	235,499	.....	.....	439,030
Gill-net	3,361,516	235,493	3,397	26,412	687,780	5,124,904	673,921	10,113,423
Purse-Seines	250,238	2,948	1,220	25	206,094	5,445,975	2,498,036	8,404,536
Drag-Seines	310,946	9	.....	.....	16,850	139,561	5,159	472,525
Trap-Nets	36,534	35,157	517	1,204	137,345	5,300	3,130	219,187
Totals	3,959,234	373,228	109,017	27,668	1,283,568	10,715,740	3,180,246	19,648,701
1923								
Troll	.....	42,037	115,850	5	188,341	.....	.....	346,233
Gill-net	4,004,378	273,813	.....	41,305	530,198	4,098,494	858,433	9,806,621
Purse-Seines	248,003	2,175	3,342	16	223,599	3,484,315	4,000,504	7,961,954
Drag-Seines	183,594	.....	.....	.....	9,294	150,071	5,977	348,936
Trap-Nets	37,961	24,965	.....	1,650	176,207	184,126	42,604	467,513
Totals	4,473,936	342,990	119,192	42,976	1,127,639	7,917,006	4,907,518	18,931,257
1924								
Troll	.....	59,265	73,086	90	151,376	.....	.....	283,817
Gill-Net	4,252,829	228,924	.....	62,680	515,726	3,583,335	1,587,538	10,231,032
Purse-Seines	405,796	2,530	.....	1,251	172,041	8,137,898	4,773,994	13,493,512
Drag-Seines	268,483	2,122	.....	.....	15,233	14,451	11,187	311,476
Trap-Nets	56,123	13,005	.....	1,649	149,220	18,711	15,103	253,811
Totals	4,983,233	305,846	73,086	65,670	1,003,596	11,754,395	6,387,822	24,573,648
1925								
Troll	.....	132,136	179,160	313	318,852	.....	.....	630,461
Gill-Net	4,307,852	498,032	.....	31,571	874,972	3,531,290	1,397,519	10,641,236
Purse-Seines	452,766	6,851	.....	1,618	426,220	3,706,668	5,255,623	9,849,746
Drag-Seines	165,023	.....	.....	1	6,804	16,369	8,172	196,369
Trap-Nets	63,875	29,529	629	874	142,488	379,331	53,440	670,166
Totals	4,989,516	666,548	179,789	34,377	1,769,336	7,633,658	6,714,754	21,987,978
1926								
Troll	.....	135,246	328,076	859	397,094	.....	.....	861,275
Gill-Net	3,634,337	320,962	13	79,179	482,579	2,803,151	1,111,695	8,431,916
Purse-Seines	403,047	4,357	3,909	248	464,211	10,770,891	6,129,410	17,776,073
Drag-Seines	156,959	3,250	.....	.....	5,825	6,530	1,369	173,933
Trap-Nets	38,080	26,105	3,864	399	94,588	23,353	40,961	227,350
Totals	4,232,423	489,920	335,862	80,685	1,444,297	13,603,925	7,283,435	27,470,547
1927								
Troll	.....	294,325	341,999	1,902	430,601	5,684	4,113	1,078,624
Gill-net	3,562,885	275,158	.....	77,311	520,229	2,392,434	516,604	7,344,621
Purse-Seine	391,222	14,654	21,479	1,051	339,766	1,515,984	4,817,537	7,101,693
Drag-Seine	67,220	2	.....	3	1,490	212	6	68,933
Trap-Nets	50,781	30,148	602	1,268	91,469	240,281	8,492	423,041
Totals	4,072,108	614,287	364,080	81,535	1,383,555	4,154,595	5,346,752	16,016,912

APPENDIX No. 2

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL BOARD FOR 1927

By J. J. Cowie, *Hon. Secretary-Treasurer*

The Board has charge of and controls the work at the scientific stations, which are located at St. Andrews, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Nanaimo, B.C., and Prince Rupert, B.C.

It meets once a year or oftener at such times and places as may be 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 board.

Biological Station at St. Andrew's, N.B.

The following is a list of the investigators at this station and the work on which they were engaged:—

Mr. W. R. Sawyer, Queen's University: "Effect of ultra-violet radiation on eggs and larvæ of fishes."
Dr, A. Willey, McGill University: "Copepoda of the St. Croix estuary,"
Dr. C. C. Benson, University of Toronto: "Chemistry of fish muscle."
Dr. A. H. Gee, Yale University: "Bacteria concerned in haddock spoiling."
Mr. A. F. Chaisson, Harvard University: "Effect of extreme salinities on fishes."
Dr. Jan Jansen, (University of Oslo, Norway), University of Chicago: "Nervous system of the Hagfish (Myxine)."
Mr. C. R. K. Allen, Dalhousie University: "Examination of test blocks for marine borers,"
Prof. H. Wasteneys, University of Toronto: "Biochemical problems."

The complete list of the scientific investigators and the periods spent by them at the station this season is as follows:—

Mr. C. R. K. Allen, Dalhousie University; August 31 to September 16.
Prof. B. P. Babkin, Dalhousie University; June 28 to August 27.
Miss Helen I. Battle, University of Western Ontario; June 15 to September 2.
Dr. C. C. Benson, University of Toronto; July 12 to August 6.
Mr. N. J. Berrill, University of London (Eng.); June 13 to September 2.
Miss Mabel A. Borden, Dalhousie University; May 21 to August 9.
Mr. A. F. Chaisson, Harvard University; July 7 to September 12.
Miss Viola M. Davidson, High School of Commerce, Toronto; June 26 to August 23.
Dr. A. H. Gee, Yale University; July 14 to September 8.
Mr. N. E. Gibbons, Queens University; June 23 to September 3.
Prof. J. N. Gowanloch, Dalhousie University; May 21 to September 13.
Prof. H. B. Hachey, University of New Brunswick; June 1st to September 10.
Mr. W. S. Hall, University of Toronto; May 25 to September 10.
Dr. Jan Jansen (University of Oslo, Norway), University of Chicago; August 25 to August 31.
Prof. A. B. Klugh, Queen's University; June 3 to September 2.
Miss Margaret E. MacKay, Dalhousie University; June 25 to August 26.
Mr. H. S. Morton, Dalhousie University, June 25 to July 18.
Miss E. C. Odell, Macdonald College, McGill University; June 8 to September 17
Miss J. R. Panton, University of Toronto; June 3 to August 6.
Mr. R. E. Paterson, Queen's University; June 22 to August 28.
Miss C. E. Rice, Queen's University; June 30 to September 3.
Mr. A. D. Ritchie, University of Manchester (Eng,); June 13 to September 22.
Mr. W. R. Sawyer, Queen's University; July 2 to September 10.
Dr. W. W. Simpson, University of Toronto; June 4 to August 13; August 30 to Setember 15.
Miss C. M. Spence, Queen's University; June 30 to September 3.
Mr. W. E. Taylor, Malvern Collegiate, Toronto; June 25 to August 28.
Prof. H. Wasteneys, University of Toronto; July 21 to July 27.
Prof. A. Willey, McGill University; July 16 to August 14.
Miss N. E. Wright, University of Western Ontario; June 15 to August 24.

GENERAL AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The general investigations, as well as the special investigations mentioned in the previous report, were carried on during the summer, and the following additional field work was accomplished.

A survey was made of Maces bay, N.B., by Dr. Huntsman, in connection with a claim made by Fishery Overseer Conley that many small lobsters are to be found near Lepreau, which point is too far distant from the known spawning areas for their presence to be explained by immigration. It was found that in certain sheltered areas, as in Pocologan bay, the water was of sufficiently high temperature and of the right salinity to bring the lobster fry through, proving that these inlets are very important for lobster breeding.

The scallop beds at Letang harbour were investigated by Dr. Huntsman and Professor Gowanloch, of Dalhousie University. The scallops were found to be shedding their spawn and their fry were swimming about in the water on the 13th of August. This establishes an earlier spawning for the scallop of our waters than had previously been known.

An investigation was also made of the spawning period of the scallops on the Digby grounds, for which purpose scallops were obtained and shipped alive to the Biological Station. They were examined by Professor Gowanloch.

At the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, an investigation was carried on in Northumberland strait by Mr. H. E. Tanner and Mr. A. E. Murray to determine whether fishing for lobsters should be allowed to begin earlier than at present in the late lobster fishing district. An examination was made of the lobsters there during the first two weeks in August to determine their condition.

The Biological Board was asked to send a representative to accompany the Hudson Strait Expedition, with a view to investigating fisheries and hydrographic conditions in the strait. Mr. Frits Johansen, of Ottawa, was appointed for this work and left with the expedition from Halifax on the *Larch* July 16. During the trip to the strait drift bottles were put out and hydrographic records taken. A good collection of data and material has been made, full reports of which will appear later.

In connection with the investigations of Maritime lakes for the purpose of increasing their productivity, a survey was made of the Chamcook lakes area during the month of July by Mr. K. Chipman, of the Geological Survey, and his assistants.

The *Edward E. Prince* continued fish tagging operations, collection of algae and eel grass, and other general work, spending the greater part of the time at Cape Breton.

VISITORS

The number of visitors to the station increases year by year, and is indicative of the interest that is being taken by scientists and by the general public in the work of the station.

Mr. H. J. Thorkelsen, of the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York city, visited the station on July 5 in connection with oceanographic and aquicultural plans of the board. Funds provided by that board have enabled investigators from Great Britain to take up work at this station.

Sir Halford Mackinder, Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Cowie, Secretary-Treasurer of the Biological Board, visited the station on September 18.

Among other visitors were the following: Dr. H. B. Bigelow, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Chairman of the North American Committee on Fishery Investigations; Prof. E. K. Marshall, of Johns Hopkins

University; Prof. W. A. Smith, of the University of West Virginia; Prof. P. M. Bayne, of Acadia University; Prof. E. L. Mark, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Prof. W. A. Parks, of the University of Toronto.

Experimental Station at Halifax, N.S.

Dr. H. R. Chipman, Chemist, commenced investigations on the heat capacity of cod muscle, after the construction of the calorimeter and preliminary tests had been concluded. The determinations which he completed indicated the latent heat of the fish muscle and also the specific heat of both frozen and unfrozen cod muscle. Further experiments were continued on the rusting of fish in cold storage.

Mr. Ernest Hess, Bacteriologist, was absent on holidays and leave of absence from July 1 to September 19. On his return he began an investigation of the changes which take place in the ammonia and total nitrogen in haddock muscle when stored at low temperatures.

Mr. Robert Ross, Assistant for Technical Processes, completed the designing and construction of two fillet skinning machines, one for power and one for foot operation. He carried on work on the preparation of frozen fillets in an attractive form. He resigned from this position on September 17 in order to attend Dalhousie University, but continued with work on the canning of cod chowder during such time as he was free from classes.

Mr. H. E. Tanner, Educator, resigned from his position on August 31. During July he continued the development of the educational work and the museum and worked up the results of measurements of lobsters in the gulf of St. Lawrence during the spring months. During the period of August 5-18 he investigated, with the aid of Mr. A. E. Murray, the condition of the lobsters in Northumberland strait to establish a rational close season for that region.

Mr. D. leB. Cooper continued the investigation of the chemistry of wood smoke, paying particular attention to the formaldehyde and acetic acid produced under various conditions of smoke production. He developed an electric furnace and an air mixer suitable for these investigations. His employment terminated on September 30.

Mr. Seth Crowell continued his demonstration of improved methods of splitting fish for the dried fish trade. After July 12 he was assisted by Wm. Madden. The portion of the coast covered included,—

(*a*) Port Dufferin to Canso;
(*b*) Shelburne to Digby and the Nova Scotia shore of the Bay of Fundy;
(*c*) Cape Breton Island;
(*d*) Prince Edward Island;
(*e*) Halifax to Port Dufferin.

Mr. D. A. MacFadyen (University of Toronto) was employed for period from July 6 to September 30. He studied the changes in expressability of the juices of fish muscle before and after freezing at various temperatures and under various conditions of storage.

Mr. C. B. Weld continued his investigations on the changes in the microscopic structure of fish muscle during freezing and storage. His employment terminated on September 30.

During the last quarter investigations had largely to be discontinued owing to preparations for and the giving of various courses of instruction.

Mr. Ernest Hess, Bacteriologist, prepared and gave lectures for the Course for Fishermen and the Course for Cannery Foremen. He prepared provisional plans for a demonstration canning plant. During the Course for Cannery Foremen he conducted an investigation on the exhausting of cans of lobster meat.

Dr. H. R. Chipman, Chemist, was also engaged in giving lectures to the various courses being offered at the station. The investigation of the heat content of fish muscle was continued. He supervised Mr. Mahen's work.

Mr. W. W. Stewart made analyses of various samples of dried fish, ascertaining their water contents. He was unable to devote any time to the station after February 27.

Mr. K. W. Mahen continued his investigation on glazing and began further work to determine the relation between thickness of fish, temperature of brine and rate of freezing.

A number of temporary additions to the staff were made in connection with the various courses. These with dates of employment and subject taught were:—

Prof. A. Stanley Walker—January 18-February 28—Natural Resources.
Mr. Roy Anderson—January 18-February 28—Preparation of Dried and Boneless Fish.
Captain H. M. O'Hara—January 18-February 28—Navigation.
Mr. R. F. Ross—March 16-29 (part time)—By-Products.

Mr. Edgar Baker was employed as laboratory assistant during the period of January 16 to March 31.

Regular planktonic and hydrographic work has been continued at the two stations near Halifax.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Three courses were given at the Fisheries Experimental Station during the quarter.

(1) *Course for Fishermen:* January 18-February 28. Attended by nineteen young fishermen. The courses and instructors were:—

(*a*) Preparation of Dried and Boneless Fish—Mr. Roy Anderson.
(*b*) Preparation of Pickled Fish—Mr. Robert Gray.
(*c*) Motor Engines—Mr. Ed. F. Mitchell.
(*d*) Navigation—Capt. H. M. O'Hara.
(*e*) Science—Drs. A. G. Huntsman, A. H. Leim, H. R. Chipman, Mr. E. Hess, and Professor J. N. Gowanloch.
(*f*) Natural Resources—Professors A. S. Walker and W. V. Longley.

REPORT ON COURSE FOR FISHERMEN, 1928

A considerable demand had come to the station during the late months in 1927 for a course in the curing of fish by drying and pickling. In response to this an effort was made to offer a suitable course. An Advisory Sub-Committee on Education was formed and the conclusion reached that the duration of such a course must be at least six weeks in order to be of benefit.

This period entailed a considerable financial loss for prospective students. A solution was reached when the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Biological Board of Canada decided to offer twenty-five scholarships to bona fide fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, who were between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five and who had reached grade six in the public schools.

Following this decision the following advertisement appeared in nine Maritime newspapers and one Montreal newspaper:—

GRANTS FOR FISHERMEN

The Biological Board of Canada offers to assist twenty-five fishermen from the Maritime Provinces to attend the Short Course for Fishermen to be given at the Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax, N.S., during a term of six weeks commencing on January 18. Each will be given on completion of this course the sum of forty-five dollars plus the amount of railway fare for a return

trip between Halifax and the railway station nearest his home. Only bona fide fishermen from 17 to 35 years of age, who have passed through grade six in the Nova Scotia schools or an equivalent grade will be able to obtain these grants. Preference will be given to the first applicants. All applications should be addressed to Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director, Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax, N.S.

Through the co-operation of the Post Office Department a similar notice was displayed in two hundred and twelve post offices along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces.

In addition to this assistance which was participated in by each man who completed the course, the Rural Conference of the Roman Catholic Church gave twenty-five dollars to each man attending from the Diocese of Antigonish, regardless of denomination.

STUDENTS ATTENDING COURSE

Thirty-seven applications for scholarships were received. Some of these had to be refused because of lack of qualifications and a number of other applications were withdrawn.

Twenty men came to Halifax to attend the course. They were met at the railway station if they desired it and were given the addresses of suitable boarding and lodging houses. Those attending the course and their home addresses were:—

Alexander Baccardax, Poirierville, N.S.
Ellis Beiswanger, Fisherman's Harbour, N.S.
John C. Burke, Main-à-Dieu, N.S.
Joachim Daigle, Richibucto, N.B.
Ralph F. Darrach, Herring Cove, N.S.
Robert Newton Day, Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.
Ellsworth M. Doty, Ashmore, N.S.
Harold Flaherty, Canso, N.S.
Otto R. Garrison, Indian Harbour, N.S.
Edgar Hache, Shippegan, N.B.
John M. Homans, Clam Harbour, N.S.
Harold Keefe, Dover, N.S.
Joseph Manuel, Canso, N.S.
Joseph Eugène Martel, Boudreauville, N.S.
Melvin Rafuse, Fourchu, N.S.
Frank Sampson, Sampsonville, N.S.
Alphonse T. Samson, Petit de Grat, N.S.
Everett R. Smith, Port Hood Island, N.S.
Walter Joshua Tobey, Port Hood Island, N.S.
Forrest Watson, Hall's Harbour, N.S.

DURATION OF COURSE

The course began at the Fisheries Experimental Station, King's Wharf, on Wednesday, January 18, 1928, and terminated on February 28, 1928.

ATTENDANCE

Attendance was kept at all the regular classes and was in nearly every case 100 per cent. One man, Ellis Beiswanger, had to return home shortly after the commencement of the course. He did not qualify for a scholarship on this account.

HOURS AND PLACE OF INSTRUCTION

Classes began at 9 a.m. each morning. Four fifty-minute classes constituted the morning session. There were ten-minute intermissions between periods. Three similar classes were held in the afternoon commencing at 2.15 p.m. and terminating at 5.20. There were no classes after 12.50 p.m. on Saturday, except on two occasions.

All the instruction was given in the station buildings except that in "Motor Engines" which for lack of space had to be given in a show room rented from Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

INSTRUCTORS AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

At a meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee on Education, attended by Rev. Father J. J. Tomkins of Canso and Prof. J. W. Trueman of the Agricultural College, Truro, besides the members of the committee, a thorough discussion of the courses desired took place.

Based on this discussion the following courses were given:—

1. *Preparation of Dried and Boneless Fish.*

   Instructor: Mr. Roy Anderson, Short Beach, N.S.

2. *Preparation of Pickled Fish.*

   Instructor: Mr. Robert Gray, Senior Inspector of Pickled Fish, Halifax.

3. *Motor Engines.*

   Instructor: Mr. Edward F. Mitchell, Fisheries Experimental Station.

4. *Navigation.*

   Instructor: Capt. H. M. O'Hara, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

5. *Science.*

   Instructors: Drs. A. G. Huntsman, A. H. Leim, and H. R. Chipman, Mr. E. Hess, all of the Fisheries Experimental Station; Prof. J. N. Gowanloch, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

6. *Natural Resources.*

   Instructors: Prof. A. Stanley Walker, King's College, Halifax, and Prof. W. V. Longley, Agricultural College, Truro.

Of these instructors the station was indebted to Dalhousie University for the services of Professor Gowanloch, to the Department of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia for those of Professor Longley, and to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for those of Mr. Gray. The other instructors were either on the staff of the station or were secured temporarily.

Through the courtesy of Robin, Jones and Whitman, Limited, Mr. J. H. Zwicker of Lunenburg took two of the classes in Dried and Boneless Fish.

A syllabus of the courses, together with the total number of hours devoted to each, follows.

In the case of the courses in the Preparation of Dried and Boneless and Pickled fish the class was divided into two sections so that each instructor had double the number of hours shown.

Preparation of Dried and Boneless Fish

(Messrs. Anderson and Zwicker. 36 hours)

Practical instruction in heading, splitting, washing, salting and drying fish. Also in the preparation of boneless fish, drying and boxing of same. Four hours were devoted to slack salting of fish as demonstrated by Mr. Zwicker. Each man prepared one thirty pound box of boneless fish and a quantity of dried fish. Included a visit to a local plant handling dried fish.

Preparation of Pickled Fish

(Mr. Gray. 32 hours)

Practical instruction in ripping, scraping, washing, packing and salting herring; grading herring; gutting, selecting, dredging and packing herring by the Scotch process; repacking for market; testing barrels. Each man was required to prepare and pack a quantity of herring in each of the various ways taught. A visit was made to a local fish handling plant where defects in containers and pack were pointed out.

Motor Engines

(Mr. Mitchell. 32 hours)

Practical work in dissembling, assembling and repairing gasolene engines. Elementary mechanics. Properties of gasolene. Cooling. Uncrating engines. Two and four cycle engines. Carburetors. Elementary electricity. Batteries. Coils. Ignition systems. Timing. Reverse gears. Valves and grinding. Oiling systems. Crude oil engines.

Navigation

(Capt. O'Hara. 34 hours)

Lectures with demonstrations and practical chart work. Shaping courses and measuring distances. Charts. Effect of engine on compass. Magnetic compass. Magnetic poles. Latitude and longitude. Mercator's chart. Finding magnetic courses. Nautical astronomy. True chart. Meridian altitudes. Turning true courses into magnetic ones. The sextant. Fixing ship's position. Longitude and time.

Science

(45 hours)

Lectures and demonstrations wherever possible. Some experiments and microscopic examinations were carried out by the men themselves.

(*a*) *Physics and Chemistry.* (Dr. Chipman. 15 hours).

Water, rain water, sea water, steam and ice, Expansion and contraction of water on cooling. Liquids. Solutions. Suspensions. Filtering. Saturation and supersaturation. Hydrometers. Density and specific gravity. Heat. Temperature. Conduction, Convection, Radiation. Thermometers. Boiling. Distillation. Evaporation. Condensation. Gases. Combustion. Atmosphere. Respiration. Barometers. Oxygen. Hydrogen. Carbon monoxide and dioxide. Ammonia. Liquefaction of gases. Refrigeration. Osmosis and salting of fish.

(*b*) *Biology and Conditions in the Sea.* 19 hours. Dr. Huntsman, 8 hours; Professor Gowanloch, 5 hours; Dr. Leim, 6 hours.

Most important fishes. Methods of fishing. Location of fish. Migrations. Life histories of cod, haddock, herring, mackerel and lobsters. Food, rates of growth, reproduction, habits, distribution. Seasons in the water. Effect of ice. Effect of tides. Drift bottles. Circulation of water. Effect of physical conditions on distribution of animals.

(*c*) *Bacteriology.* (Mr. Hess. 5 hours).

Spoilage of food. Size, forms, growth, reproduction, activities, requirements of bacteria. Aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. Spore formation. Spore resistance. Bacteria in sea water. Bacteria in fresh fish. Preservation of fish by chilling, freezing, pickling, drying, smoking, salting, canning.

(*d*) *Principles of Curing, Drying and Freezing Fish.* (Dr. Huntsman. 5 hours).

Principles involved in bleeding, throating, splitting, washing, whitenaping and salting fish. Spoilage. Effect of low temperatures. Slow and rapid freezing. Brine freezing.

(*e*) *Fish Oils.* (Dr. Chipman. 1 hour).

Cod liver oil. Methods of preparation.

Natural Resources

(Professors Walker and Longley. 36 hours.)

(a) *Professor Walker.* (27 hours.)

Outline of industrial history. Functions of guilds and town. Mediaeval towns and fairs. Peasants' revolt. Overseas trade. Geographical, commercial and economic side of renaissance. Industrial revolution. Rise of trade organizations. Trades unions and co-operation. Economics. Demand and value. Production. Division of labour. Localization of industry. Efficiency of labour. Organization of industry. Distribution. Profits and wages. International trade. Bills of exchange. Drafts.

(b) *Professor Longley.* (9 hours.)

Co-operation. Co-operative marketing, its history, weaknesses, agencies, and types. Market information.

Mr. Anderson assisted in this course by recounting his experiences in the management of a co-operative lobster factory.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES

(5 hours)

(a) *English.* (Dr. Chipman. 2 hours.)

Practice in writing business letters and simple essays.

(b) *Addresses.* (2 hours.)

Mr. A. M. Smith, of A. M. Smith and Co., gave an address on the problems confronting the exporter of dried fish.

Mr. H. V. D. Laing, of the National Fish Company, addressed the students on the problems encountered by the wholesaler of fresh fish.

DISCUSSIONS

(Dr. Huntsman. 1 hour.)

Answers to questions submitted by students. Many other questions were answered during the course of other lectures.

INSTRUCTION IN CANNING AND SMOKING

A number of the men requested that they be given certain additional instruction in other methods of preserving fish. Two such groups were organized which took classes after hours or on Saturday afternoons. One group, taken by Dr. Huntsman, went into the principles involved in smoking and the other group, studied the principles of canning with Mr. Hess.

EXAMINATIONS

On the closing day of the course written examinations of one hour's duration were held in each of the six major subjects of the course. These were taken by all of the men with the following results:—

Passed with Honours: F. Watson, E. Smith, F. Sampson, M. Rafuse, J. Daigle, J. Manuel.

Passed: H. Flaherty, O. R. Garrison, J. M. Homans, H. Keefe, E. Doty, E. Martell, A. Baccardax, J. C. Burke, W. Tobey, E. Hache, A. Samson.

Failed: R. Darrach, R. Day.

EVENING LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

The offer made by Professor Gowanloch to organize a series of evening lectures for the men attending the course was gladly accepted. He arranged with eight other members of the staff of Dalhousie University and the following evening lectures were given:—

"Paris." Illustrated. Prof. Mercer.
"All flesh is Grass." Illustrated. Prof. H. P. Bell.
"How we talk." Prof. E. W. Nichols.
"Life in the Sea." Illustrated. Prof. J. N. Gowanloch.
"New Zealand." Illustrated. Prof. C. Bennett.
"Value of our Foods." Prof. G. Young.
"Unification of Italy." Prof. G. Wilson.
"The Nature of Electricity." Illustrated with experiments. Prof. J. Johnstone.
"Colours and Illusions." Illustrated by experiments. Prof. J. Symons.

A series of motion picture films which were loaned by the Motion Picture Bureau, Ottawa, which dealt with sport and commercial fishing on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were shown to the men. Acknowledgment is due to the Halifax Y.M.C.A. for the use of a lecture room and projection apparatus for these pictures.

On invitation of the Biological Club, Dalhousie University, the men were able to hear an illustrated lecture by Mr. George Whitely of Saint Johns, Nfld. on fishing activities on the Labrador coast.

Attendance at these evening lectures was not compulsory but there was usually a good attendance and considerable interest was shown in the series. The co-operation of the lecturers is gratefully acknowledged.

On Saturday evening, February 25, a dinner was given to the class in the St. Julien room, Halifax Hotel, by the fish merchants along the water front of Halifax. Among others, Mr. Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources, gave short addresses.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In a course of this nature so many persons assist in an advisory capacity that it is impossible to make mention of all who deserve credit.

Notice should be made of the following firms for the loan of equipment:—

National Fish Co.
A. M. Smith and Co.
Robin, Jones & Whitman, Ltd.
A. N. Whitman, Ltd.

(2) *Course for Hatchery Officers:* February 8-21.

Atended by Inspector of Hatcheries S. Walker and by Messrs. Burgess, Gates, Heatley, McCluskey, MacKenzie, Mowat, Ross and Tait, of the Maritime hatcheries. The courses of instruction and the instructors were:—

Physics and Chemistry—Dr. H. R. Chipman, 12 hours.
Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. A. H. Leim, 12 hours.
Fish Diseases—Dr. A. G. Hunstman, 12 hours.
Hatchery Practice—Dr. A. G. Huntsman, 12 hours.
Fish Foods—Dr. A. H. Leim, 12 hours.
Discussions—Drs. Huntsman & Leim, 18 hours.

(3) *Course for Lobster Cannery Foremen:* March 16-29.

Attended by fifteen foremen. The courses and instructors were:—

Physics and Chemistry—Dr. H. R. Chipman, 12 hours.
Biology—Drs. Huntsman and Leim, 6 hours.
Bacteriology—Mr. E. Hess, 9 hours.
Principles of Lobster Canning—Dr. A. G. Huntsman, 6 hours.
Methods of Lobster Canning.—Mr. E. Hess, 5 hours.
Equipment.—Mr. E. Hess, 6 hours.
Spoilage and Inspection.—Mr. E. Hess, 3 hours.
By-Products.—Mr. R. F. Ross, 3 hours.
Canning Lobster Paste.—Mr. R. F. Ross, 3 hours.
Canning Practice.—Mr. E. Hess, 19 hours.
Discussions.—Messrs. Huntsman, Hess and Leim, 7 hours.

CO-OPERATION WITH DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

In the course last year Dalhousie University, Halifax, decided to establish a scientific course in fishery matters leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Science. An arrangement was afterwards entered into between the board and the university authorities by which the board's staff would co-operate in the instruction to be given. The university is to provide instruction in the courses, other than the practical ones. The practical instruction is to be given by the Biological Board's staff, who will be given, for that purpose, the status of regular members of the university staff.

The board, at the request of the department, also undertakes to supervise the erection of, and to maintain, a laboratory at the entrance to Halifax harbour for research and instruction in marine biology in connection with the university courses. The resources of the laboratory are to be available to students of any Canadian university, under such arrangements as may be made by the Biological Board and the various universities concerned. The laboratory is to be known as the Eastern Passage Marine Laboratory.

FIELD WORK AND ADDRESSES

Dr. Leim visited a lobster retaining pond at Stonehurst, near Lunenburg, on January 11, at the request of the department. He made an examination of the salinity and temperature and arranged to have further samples collected to follow the conditions and if possible to estimate their effect on the impounded lobsters.

Dr. Huntsman visited Canso on March 27 where he addressed a meeting of fishermen dealing with the eggs and fry of fishes and the trawler question.

DEMONSTRATION BUILDING

No particular progress was made with this plant until March, owing to other pressing matters. The small compressor was put into automatic operation and cold storage space became available. A salt water pump and pipe line was installed. The conveyor system on the brine tank was begun in March and largely completed.

Dr. Huntsman developed a means of cutting one-half pound cakes of fillets for freezing and a simpler improved form of skinner. Several hundred pounds of "Ice Fillets" as these cakes were called, were frozen and distributed in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, in one pound cartons.

Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C.

RESEARCHES

Systematic

Plankton Groups.—Mr. G. H. Wailes has continued his detailed studies of protozoa, diatoms and copepods.

Seaweeds.—Rev. Robert Conell has prepared a list of the seaweeds occurring in the vicinity of the Station and Miss D. Newton has added some contributions.

Annelids.—Mrs. C. Berkley has continued her studies in this group.

Prawns and Shrimps.—Miss Alfreda Berkeley has worked out the species occurring on our Pacific coast.

Parasitic Copepods.—Miss Ruby Bere made an extensive collection of material in 1927 and worked over this as well as a great deal of material collected by various workers in recent years.

Sponges.—Mr. I. E. Cornwall has commenced a study of the sponges of our coast.

Morphological.—Mr. L. L. Bolton continued his detailed researches on the histological structure of the digestive tracts of fishes.

Physiological and Biochemical.—Dr. Blythe Eagles with the assistance of a grant from the Banting Foundation determined the distribution of glutathione and ergothioneine in the tissues of fish and many marine organisms.

Dr. F. D. White continued his study of the life-history of teredo and also undertook an investigation of the blood sugar of fish.

Dr. A. R. Fee made a special study of the secretion of urine in dogfish.

Life-Histories and Ecology.—Miss Alfreda Berkeley commenced a study of the life-histories of prawns and the economic phases of the prawn fishery of the coast.

Miss Gertrude Smith carried out a study of the ecological distribution of decapod crustecea in the vicinity of Sidney, B.C.

Dr. L. G. Saunders studied the life-histories and ecology of marine insects.

Mr. G. V. Willby continued his investigation of ling cod, with special reference to the spawning.

Oceanographical.—The oceanographical studies in the strait of Georgia with special reference to the movements of the Fraser river water were continued.

Dr. A. H. Hutchinson dealt with the quantitative distribution of the phytoplankton and Miss Mildred Campbell with the zooplankton. Mr. C. C. Lucas dealt with the physico-chemical characteristics and Dr. W. A. Clemens handled the drift bottle work. Dr. H. C. Williamson has been making a study of oceanographical and plankton conditions throughout the year along the west coast of Vancouver island in connection with the studies of the pilchard and herring fisheries. The need for an extensive oceanographical program for the west coast has become very evident and if arrangements can be made for the use of a suitable boat the investigations will be commenced this summer.

The collection of oceanographical data is being made throughout the year at the wharf at the station, at a point in the strait of Georgia, in the strait of Juan de Fuca, near William Head through the courtesy of the Department of Public Health, and from two stations near Prince Rupert by the Fisheries Experimental Station. Daily temperature records of the Fraser river water are being obtained near New Westminster through the courtesy of the Fisheries Branch.

Miscellaneous.—Miss Dorothy Newton conducted some experiments with the cross fertilization of species of fucus.

Mr. C. Berkeley continued his studies of the luminescence of marine bacteria and commenced a study of annelid-algal symbiosis.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Clemens studied the collection of sockeye salmon scales of 1927 for the provincial Fisheries Department.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Propagation of Sockeye Salmon

Dr. R. E. Foerster continued his studies at Cultus lake and is reporting in detail.

Salmon Tagging

The tagging of small coho salmon was carried out in the spring of 1927 in the strait of Georgia for the purpose of determining the locality to which these fish would eventually go to spawn and also to demonstrate to the fishermen that these small fish known as "bluebacks" would develop into cohoes and that they make a very rapid growth. This tagging was done by Mr. G. V. Wilby. The tagging of spring salmon was carried out on the west coast of Vancouver island off Quatsino and Kyuquot sounds from February to August. Mr. W. F. Baxter and Mr. C. McC. Mottley were engaged in this work. The object of this tagging was to determine if these more westerly fish had the same ultimate destination as those occurring off Barclay sound.

Mr. C. McC. Mottley made a special study of the scales of the spring salmon which were tagged, obtaining information as to their early history and determining their ages.

Herring and Pilchards

Dr. H. C. Williamson continued his studies of herring in the strait of Georgia and on the west coast of Vancouver island. In conjunction with this work, Mr. J. A. Munro, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Western Provinces, spent four weeks at the station studying the relation of sea fowl to the spawning of herring. Special attention was given to gulls and to some extent to ducks.

Dr. Williamson has also been carrying out an extensive study of the pilchards of the west coast of Vancouver island. He has been giving special consideration to the relation of the physico-chemical factors and plankton occurrence to the movements and distribution of these fish. Mr. Mottley gave assistance for a short period in the field and Mr. G. H. Wailes has assisted with the qualitative and quantitative examination of the plankton collections and with the study of the stomach contents of both pilchards and herring.

Clams

Dr. C. McLean Fraser, with the assistance of Miss Gertrude Smith, continued the study of clams in the vicinity of Sidney, B.C. The results of the investigation have led to a modification of the clam fishing regulations.

Oysters

Mr. C. Roy Elsey gave continuous study throughout the summer to the propagation of the Japanese oyster in Ladysmith harbour. There has been doubt as to the ability of this oyster to spawn successfully, at least every year. Mr. Elsey kept the oysters under several artificial conditions and kept close observation of the oysters under natural conditions. Records of the physico-chemical conditions were kept in all cases. Spawning under natural conditions was very limited while under artificial conditions quite successful. It would appear that temperature was the most important factor. A shipment of spat was obtained from Japan for experimental work on later development.

Trout Propagation

While no field work was carried out this year, various fish and game associations and fishery officers sent in specimens which have been examined by Prof. J. R. Dymond. As stated in last year's report, it seemed necessary as a preliminary to any trout cultural studies to determine the identity of the trout occurring in British Columbia. Prof. Dymond undertook the systematic study and asked that a young man be assigned to assist him during the winter of 1927 and in the field in 1928. In this way the assistant would become familiar with the systematic phases of the work and obtain the training necessary for the carrying out of the life history and propagation phases of the work. Mr. C. McC. Mottley was assigned to the investigation and spent six and one-half months at the University of Toronto.

Special study material have been supplied to:—

Professor Simon Gage, Cornell University, Lamprey larvæ and adults;
Dr. A. G. Revell, University of Alberta, fixed tissues of ling cod for histological study.

Visitors to the station during the year included Mr. J. J. Cowie, Mr. W. A. Found, and Mr. John Dybhavn.

Laboratory accommodations for short periods were given to:—

Dr. Bisby, College of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for the collection of fungi;
Dr. Parker D. Trask, Scripps Institution, for collection of bottom sediments;
Dr. J. H. Erwin, Saskatoon, collection of museum and study materials;
Dr. Paul Hiebert, University of Manitoba, survey of chemical problems.

Conference of Pacific Coast Investigators.

During the last week in August a conference of the board's investigators on the Pacific coast was held at the Nanaimo station. Those in attendance were: Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. White, Mr. Wailes, Mr. Finn, Mr. Brocklesby, Mr. Smith, Dr. Foerster, Dr. Williamson, Dr. Clemens. Reports of the investigations being carried out by the workers were given and were followed by discussions.

Associate Committee on Oceanography, National Research Council.

Following the meetings of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress in Japan, the National Research Council agreed to the formation of an Associate Committee on Oceanography which should establish connections with similar committees in other countries bordering the Pacific and attempt to bring about co-ordination and co-operation in the study of marine problems of the Pacific. A meeting was called by President Tory on January 7 in Edmonton and Dr. C. McLean Fraser was selected as the Chairman of the General Committee. Three sub-committees were decided upon namely:—

Physical and Chemical Oceanography—Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Chairman.
Marine Biology—Dr. W. A. Clemens, Chairman.
Fish Technology—Mr. D. B. Finn, Chairman.

PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION

An exhibit illustrating the results obtained from the tagging of spring salmon was prepared and placed in the Vancouver and New Westminister Fall Exhibitions. In both places the exhibit attracted a great deal of attention. Later the exhibit was placed in a store window in Nanaimo.

Eight newspaper articles dealing with the work of the Nanaimo Station were published by Mr. Norcross, Editor of the Vancouver *Star*. An article was also published by the Victoria *Colonist*.

During the year 846 persons visited the station museum. The average annual attendance for the past four years has been approximately 800 individuals.

Two small aquaria are being installed and these should serve to maintain interest in the marine forms. Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Good are preparing a number of fish casts for display.

Public lectures have been given in Nanaimo, Duncan and Vancouver.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

During the year a coal and wood shed and garage was constructed to replace a very old structure which was about to collapse. A new salt water pump has been installed to provide a more adequate salt water supply to the laboratories and to provide fire protection. It is planned to later use salt water in the sanitary services in order to conserve the supply of fresh water. A new float was constructed at the end of the wharf and also a float to carry live-boxes for the purpose of keeping fish and other forms under experimental conditions. Four galvanized screen cages have been installed and other wooden cages will be made. Dr. Foerster has placed yearlings of three races of sockeye salmon in the cages in order to study the development of these races under identical environmental conditions.

The Fisheries Experimental Station at Prince Rupert, B.C., 1927-28

BUILDING

The building program for the last year has been confined to the completing of the interior of the building as described in the previous report. The library has been equipped with a full set of adjustable shelves. The laboratory has been further equipped with shelving, benches and cupboards. A storeroom was built in the attic in which there has also been constructed a thermostatically controlled and properly ventilated animal room for metabolism work in connection with the vitamin assay work.

A gas machine has been installed in a small separate building which is also used to store combustible and explosive chemicals.

The installation of air compressing apparatus and hot-water boiler has been completed, and the electrical wiring extended so that the laboratories are now supplied with compressed air, gas, electricity, and hot and cold water.

LIBRARY

The library has been added to, mainly in the acquisition of the back numbers of technical journals and the most recent chemical publications concerning the work in hand.

LABORATORIES

Most of the standard equipment for the laboratory has been secured but apparatus still must be procured. Capital expenditure in this direction will be reduced during the coming year.

Refrigeration. INVESTIGATION

In accordance with the plan as outlined in the previous report, Mr. I. M. Fraser of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Saskatchewan was appointed to complete the design of a model freezing plant. During the summer months Mr. Fraser completed plans and secured tenders on construction, but contracts were not let owing to there being no space available for its erection. No satisfactory arrangement could be made for the erection of the plant on the property of the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company. Thus the progress which was hoped for was not made. If this work is considered by the board to be worth while, immediate steps should be taken to secure the necessary accommodation for this demonstration plant.

Work is at present being undertaken upon the comparative effects of rapid and slow freezing on the chemical composition and food value of fish. A study of the changes which occur in the fats and oils of fish during storage. An examination of the nature of and condition responsible for the production of rusting.

During the coming year it is hoped that by the erection of properly controlled low temperature rooms, this work may be extended to an investigation of changes in both physical and chemical characteristics during prolonged storage, especially with regard to changes which occur in quickly frozen fish during storage.

It is also hoped that during the coming year proper provision will be made for the erection of a demonstration refrigeration plant.

OILS

Vitamin Research.

The station has now a properly equipped animal room and is provided with the apparatus for the carrying on of its work in testing the vitamin potency of fish oils.

One paper, the Determination of Vitamin A Content in Liver Oil of the Dogfish, *Squalus Sucklii*, by H. N. Brocklesby, has been published in the "Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy" September, 1927. Mr. Brocklesby is now engaged in a vitamin D assay of the same oil, which work is rapidly nearing completion.

Eventually it is hoped to extend this work to many other fish oils and to determine seasonal variation as well as the effect of various methods of processing upon the vitamin potency.

Work on the oil changes in fish during long storage has already been outlined under refrigeration.

Composition and Properties of Fish Oils

An investigation into the chemical composition and behaviour of salmon oil has been started. The possibility of its use in paints and varnishes is being explored. Its behaviour to heat and oxidation and various other treatment has been studied, but it will be some time before this work is completed.

Samples of other oils, such as pilchard, oulachan, halibut, skate, and ratfish oils have been procured, and it is hoped that these will be examined in a similar manner in the near future.

Fish Glues

Fish glue is manufactured commercially only by secret process. Because of this a great deal of preliminary experimental work has been necessary to ascertain standard methods of preparation and testing of glues.

Five or six of the most recent and widely used methods of preparation found in the literature were adopted, and about twenty-five samples of glue were prepared by these methods from halibut and salmon waste, whole dogfish and skate.

A selection of these glues has been sent to the Forest Products Laboratories, Vancouver, where their strengths will be measured in glued wooden joints made up under working conditions. A report will be made on their comparative adhesive powers, and their commercial value and fitness for different kinds of wood-working.

At the same time investigations are being made on the viscosity, hygroscopicity, ash content and nature of ash, drying rate and gel point of these different samples. The correlation of this data with the results of the strength tests should furnish valuable information as to what properties are desirable in a liquid glue and what methods of preparation show most promise of yielding good quality glue.

DISCOLORATION OF HALIBUT IN HOLDS OF VESSELS

Investigation of this problem was carried on throughout the summer months. Firstly observations were made as to the conditions of the holds in fishing vessels in which discolored fish were found. Secondly, attempts were made to reproduce conditions which produced discolored fish, and thirdly, an attempt was made to isolate certain factors which were responsible for the discoloration. Among these a bacteriological examination of the holds and of the surface of the halibut holds promise of much valuable information. This work is planned for the coming year.

MUSEUM

During the past year the station undertook to place an exhibit in the Prince Rupert Fair. This exhibit attracted wide attention, and indicated that further efforts in this direction would be quite worth while.

Prairie Lakes Investigations

The following report deals with the scientific investigation of the lakes of the Prairie Provinces in the year 1927. This year marks the commencement of the systematic study of this region. The investigations were in the nature of a preliminary survey of a number of lakes with a view to gaining a general knowledge of the problems of fisheries and fish culture in the Prairie Provinces.

The party in the field was under the charge of Mr. A. Bajkov, who was ably assisted by Mr. Alan Mozley (as general assistant), Mrs. B. Sharman (as chemical assistant), and for a short time by Mr. F. Neave and Dr. H. Chataway.

SUMMARY OF WORK

1. *Alkaline Lakes of Saskatchewan*

There are a great many alkaline lakes in Saskatchewan and Alberta. These lakes form a homogeneous group, individual lakes differing only slightly from one another in the essential features of their flora and fauna. Many of these lakes are without commercial fish at the present time and it is very desirable to establish fisheries on these lakes, if possible, as there is an abundance of food. Moreover, fish from alkaline lakes are in general of superior quality.

A few of the most important of the alkaline lakes of Saskatchewan were selected for examination during the past year, namely: Little and Big Quill lakes, near Wadena, Sask., and the Manitou group near Yonker, Sask. These lakes were visited at all seasons, and a satisfactory beginning was made on their study.

It appears that whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) and ciscoes (*Leucichthys* sp.) will thrive in certain of these lakes. The dominant animals, namely: *Corixa* sp., *Hyalella knickerbockeri* and *Diaptomus sicilis*, are admirably suited as food for these fishes. It is quite possible that a commercial fishery will be established on the Quill lakes in a few years, as the whitefish and cisco appear to be doing well in these lakes.

2. *The Lake Winnipeg System*

Under this heading are included lake Winnipeg proper and its connected waters.

Lake Winnipeg.—Lake Winnipeg is the most important lake coming within the scope of this investigation. Any further study of the lakes of the Prairie Provinces must be based on a thorough knowledge of this lake. It is the fundamental type of this area.

During the past year a beginning has been made with this work. Examinations were made at all seasons at various parts of the lake. A great many plankton selections were secured (both quantitative and qualitative), which will be very valuable in the future. A fine collection of lake Winnipeg fish and fish stomachs was obtained. A certain amount of information was also secured regarding the associated animals, especially the mollusks, physical and chemical conditions were observed.

Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba.—Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba rank second in importance to lake Winnipeg. The detailed investigation of these lakes should therefore be postponed until a better knowledge of conditions in lake Winnipeg has been obtained. It will therefore be the best policy to make only short visits to these lakes for routine observations during the coming year.

In 1927 and 1928 several visits were made to these lakes at different seasons. The usual collections of plankton, fish, fish stomachs and associated animals, together with certain significant hydrological data were obtained.

Marking Fry.—As fry are being planted in lake Winnipegosis at the present time, A Mozley has proceeded thither for the purpose of marking a large number, prior to their introduction into the lake.

Lake Dauphin.—A short visit was made to lake Dauphin during the past summer and a certain amount of useful information obtained. It seems that this lake will be useful for comparison with some of the alkaline lakes. It is therefore proposed to pay another visit to this lake during the coming summer if the time is available.

Eastern Tributaries of Lake Winnipeg.—Examinations were made of the following eastern tributaries of lake Winnipeg: Winnipeg river, Whiteshell river, Berens river, Big Black river. These eastern tributaries are of a distinct type as they drain the forested regions of eastern Manitoba. The study of the sturgeon was commenced in this region.

Other Lakes.—Lake St. Martin, Clearwater, Clear and Long lakes in Manitoba, and Fishing lake in Saskatchewan, were examined. A detailed report on Clearwater lake is appended.

The headquarters for these investigations were at the University of Manitoba, Zoology Department. Since Prof. O'Donoghue's departure, temporary quarters have been obtained in his vacated office.

A beginning has been made in the establishment of a reference collection of the plants and animals collected in the course of the investigations. This will be very valuable in the future. A number of important and essential reference books have been purchased which will form a basis for a library.

A small sailing yawl with auxiliary motor has been purchased for use on lake Winnipeg during the coming season. A few essential instruments have also been purchased.

It has been deemed advisable to make a few alterations in this boat, the most important one being the construction of a weatherproof cabin in order that work may proceed with less interruption from external conditions. Minor expenses in connection with the vessel include painting and the purchase of a few essential instruments, etc.

FISH—CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation into the propagation, natural and artificial, of sockeye salmon at Cultus lake, British Columbia, has now been in progress for three years. The work is essentially a field study but owing to the extent of the investigation it has had to be, of necessity, firmly established.

The station, known as the Pacific Salmon Research Station, consists primarily of the following structures:—

(1) A five-room bungalow, of which one room has been thus far set aside as a laboratory. A small store-room is located in the basement. The house is situated on the lake-front, occupying two of the 25 by 60-foot lots rented annually from the Cultus Lake Park Board.

(2) A 5 by 5 mesh galvanized iron screen fence, approximately two hundred feet long and eight feet high, constructed for the purpose of trapping and counting the small sockeye during their seaward migration. The fence was constructed in 1925.

(3) A hatchery and bungalow below the lake, erected in 1925 with funds returned to the department by the board for this purpose.

(4) A subsidiary hatchery and residence at Smith Falls on the east side of Cultus lake, erected in 1926 by the department.

(5) A picket weir with traps constructed some years ago for capturing and counting adult sockeye, migrating to the lake. This structure may later have to be removed and arrangements may be made for trapping the adult fish at the screen fence.

The hatcheries are operated by the Fisheries Branch in accordance with instructions issued by the Research Committee on Fish-culture as the program of the investigation directs.

The program of the investigation has been previously outlined. By the nature of the work each year's studies are conveniently divided into two sections—the enumeration and study of returning parent fish in the fall, and the enumeration and study of the down-stream migrating young in the spring. These studies are supplemented by experimental work and the elucidation of other life-history problems.

The investigation has not yet covered an entire cycle period of four years and the data obtained cannot therefore be completely correlated. As far as it has progressed, however, the results are:—

Natural Propagation

Fall of 1925.—Adults passing to lake—1,540 males, 3,883 females. Calculating 4,500 eggs per female, the total deposition was 17,473,500.

Spring 1926.—Down-stream migrants resulting from 1925 spawning—Fry only—12,568, or 0·07 per cent.

Spring of 1927.—Down-stream migrants resulting from 1925 spawning.—Yearlings only, 183,272, or 1.05 per cent.

Spring of 1928.—Down-stream migrants resulting from 1925 spawning.—Two-year-old migrants, now being counted.

The product of the 1925 spawning will return in 1929 as adult fish.

Fall of 1927.—Adults passing to the lake—25,658 males, 55,569 females. Total number of eggs carried to spawning beds, 250,060,500.

In 1927 the program called for artificial propagation with planting of eyed eggs, but due to the fact that a big run was indicated it was decided to alter the program in 1927 and 28, reversing the methods to be used. By this means the extent of the big year run could be determined and the effect of a very heavy spawning ascertained.

Spring of 1928.—Down-stream migrants resulting from 1927 spawning—Fry only—Count now proceeding, 91,000 taken to date.

Artificial Propagation With Distribution of Fry

Fall of 1926.—Adults counted—3,122 males, 1,949 females. Total eggs contained in the run, 8,770,500.

Total loss in females found dead due to retention	1,174,500	or 13·4%
Total loss due to incomplete spawning	1,108,360	or 12·6%
Total loss occurring during development	570,500	or 6·5%
Total loss previous to distribution		32·5%

Spring of 1927.—No Sockeye fry migrated.

Spring of 1928.—Down-stream migrants from spawning of 1926. Yearlings only—Count now proceeding, 170,621 taken to date.

Artificial Propagation With Planting of Eyed Eggs

This method of propagation will be carried out this fall. The capacity of the hatchery being 6,000,000 eggs, the collection will be limited to that number. Provision is being made for the economical disposition of the excess fish, if any.

Reports on the studies of the 1925 and 1926 sockeye runs of parent fish and of the hatchery operations of 1926-27 are in the hands of the Editor. The first report on the study of the down-stream migration, that of 1927, is being submitted for publication.

In connection with the spring migrations a proportion of each migration are being marked in order to determine the numbers caught commercially, the number that return to Cultus lake and to trace their movements to other areas. During the test counting of 1926, which does not enter otherwise into the investigation proper, 101,200 migrants were marked by removal of both pelvic fins. They are expected to return this fall and arrangements will be made with canneries and with American authorities whereby the numbers caught commercially may be ascertained. During the counting of 1927, 91,600 migrants were marked by removal of both pelvic fins and the adipose. During the present counting, approximately 100,000 will be marked by removal of both pelvic fins and the posterior half of the dorsal.

ECOLOGICAL STUDIES

Ecological conditions related to the investigation are being carried out, such as, character and abundance of food in the lake, physical and chemical conditions prevailing in the lake, enemies and parasites.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Problems related to the fertilization and hatching, feeding, etc., of sockeye are being carried out at the hatchery as opportunity and time allow. Sockeye now retained for two years, are being reared to maturity in order to check their growth against scale readings.

APPENDIX NO. 3

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT

By Andrew Halkett, *Naturalist*

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

Scallop investigations made in Mahone bay, N.S.

Exploratory work carried on in search of areas where scallops exist in paying quantities at coasts of the three Maritime Provinces.

Examination of oyster beds at Upper Caraquet bay, Gloucester county, and at Baie du Vin, Northumberland county, N.B.

SCALLOP INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN MAHONE BAY

These investigations were made between the dates of 8th and 22nd June, and as was done in 1926 were engaged in from three separate starting points, viz.: Indian point, Ernst island, and Tancook.

The condition of the scallop beds in Mahone bay has been annually examined since the year 1919. At that time it had been alleged that the scallop was becoming depleted in that bay, which led to departmental measures being taken to conserve it. It was not then known that the spawning time of the scallop in Mahone bay is in September in which month it was then legal to fish for it.

That having been ascertained, a new regulation was enacted prohibiting the taking of scallops in September, and as since 1919 the examining of the condition of the beds has been intrusted to me, among other matters of importance pertaining to my observations, I kept a constant lookout for the reappearance of the coming up young scallops.

This watching went on for four years, before I was able to detect signs of their appearance. The signs were first noticed in 1923. This led me in 1924 to watch for further evidence, but as in that year I did not detect any marked difference from what I had seen in the previous year, I patiently refrained from reporting anything regarding the matter until I was absolutely sure of my premises.

In time I began to hear of fishermen coming across scallops in January or so no bigger than a ten cent piece attached by byssus to other objects. Of that, however, I had no knowledge at first hand.

In 1925 the visible signs of the appearance of the coming up of the young scallops was so obvious that the phenomenon was reported by me in the report of that year.

As soon as I began the observations in that year, which were made in the month of August, I discerned distinct signs of improvement.

At a place examined at the western part of the bay, starting from Indian point, and not many miles from the town of Mahone, all of two-thirds of the scallops were under 4 inches, the largest was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the remainder ranged from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Cruises were also made in 1925 among the scallop beds off various islands and off Gull Edge, and although the proportion of smaller to larger scallops at

those places was less than that at the place just mentioned, nevertheless about one-third of the total number over all the places examined in conjunction were young coming up scallops, as the following figures reveal:—

	Four inches and under	Above four inches	
Off Indian point	29	14	43
Among the islands, approached from Tancook	82	185	267
Off Gull Edge	4	27	31
	115	226	341

In the year 1926 the scallop beds were examined, from the three starting points already mentioned, between the dates June 24 and July 16, and a second time between August 16 and 26.

On both occasions at the western part of the bay as approached from Indian point the number of scallops of 4 inches and under was much in excess of those over 4 inches. On the first occasion there were 250 of the former and 45 of the latter, and on the second occasion 129 of the former and 58 of the latter. Taken together, the number of 4 inches and under was 379 and the number over 4 inches 103. This was unprecedented.

As approached from Tancook, July 8-12, there were 20 of 4 inches or under and 69 over 4 inches, and as approached from that place, August 25, there were 26 of 4 inches or under and 54 over 4 inches. Taken together, the number of 4 inches or under was 46 and the number over 4 inches 123.

As approached from Ernst island, July 15, there were 2 of 4 inches or under and 15 over 4 inches, and as approached from that place, August 20 and 21, there were 7 of 4 inches or under and 65 over 4 inches. Taken together, the number of 4 inches or under was 9 and the number over 4 inches 80.

Taken jointly, the following figures, according to the three starting points, show the proportions of smaller and larger scallops obtained in Mahone bay *in toto* for 1926:—

	Four inches and under	Over four inches	
Indian point	379	103	482
Tancook	46	123	169
Ernest island	9	80	89
	434	306	740

The investigations for 1927 were made earlier in the season than were those of 1926. They were commenced on June 8 and finished on June 22, whereas in 1926 they were commenced on June 24 and finished on August 25. This is mentioned because the proportion of scallops of 4 inches and under at the western part of the bay in 1927 was much below what it was in 1926. But this might be explainable by the stage of growth of the scallops, surmising that at the earlier period a 4-inch mesh, which is the legal size, did not procure many of the smaller scallops of the time. Therefore, if such were the case, in order to the obtaining of them a 2-inch mesh might have been required.

By June 18, however, and at a point approached from Tancook, and which was considerably eastward from where the small ones had been found in such numbers in 1926, out of 77 scallops obtained 29 were 4 inches or under and 48 were over 4 inches, which compares favourably with what had been found in 1926 in waters further away eastward from the town of Mahone.

The following figures, according to the three starting points, show the proportions of smaller and larger scallops obtained in Mahone bay *in toto* for 1927:—

	Four inches or under	Over 4 inches	
Indian point	42	145	187
Tancook	29	48	77
Ernest island	2	21	23
	73	214	287

The full complement of the shells was marked and delivered at the Experimental Station for Fisheries, Halifax, so that the ages of the scallops might be ascertained by a count of the rings.

The following supply the particulars of the scallop investigations of Mahone bay for 1927:—

DATA OF DRAGS	Scallops
1. June 8. Between Goat and Meisner's island, some 3 miles off Mahone. Rake drawn 600 yards. Depth 7 fathoms	10
2. June 8. Between Meisner's and Steven's islands. Rake drawn 400 yards. Depth 6 fathoms	9
3. June 8. Off Steven's island. Rake drawn 300 yards. Depth 5 fathoms	1
4. June 8. Off Steven's island. Rake drawn 300 yards. (Opposite way from 3.) Depth 5 fathoms	4
5. June 9. Off Gull Edge. Rakes drawn 200 yards. Depth 5 fathoms	0
6. June 9. Off Gull Edge. Rakes drawn 400 yards. Depth 5 fathoms. Sea-bed rocky with a few empty scallop shells	3
7. June 9. Off Steven's island, Rakes drawn 600 yards. Sea-bed rocky and muddy with dead eel-grass and some empty scallop shells	8
8. June 11. Between Spectacle and Steven's island. Rakes drawn 500 yards. Depth 8 fathoms. Sea-bed rocks and mud	21
9. June 11. Off Gull Edge. Rakes drawn 300 yards. Depth 4 fathoms. Sea-bed rocks and mud	7
10. June 11. Making toward Gull Edge more or less opposite way from 9. Rakes drawn 350 yards. Depth 7 fathoms. Sea-bed rocks and mud	10
11. June 11. Off Indian point, adjacent to village. Rakes drawn 150 yards. Depth 4 fathoms. Sea-bed mud	6
12. June 13. Off Goat and Steven's island. Rakes drawn 400 yards. Depth 5 fathoms. Sea-bed rocks and mud	9
13. June 13. Between Bachmann's and Meisner's islands and Steven's and Goat islands. Rakes drawn 600 yards. Depth 5 fathoms. Sea-bed rocks and mud.	37
14. June 13. Off Goat island making toward Billy Andrew's island. Rakes drawn 900 yards. Depth 5 fathoms. Sea-bed mud	21
15. June 14. Off Billy Andrew's island making toward Goat island. Rakes drawn 600 yards. Depth 5 fathoms. Sea-bed mud	12
16. June 14. Off Goat island making toward Meisner's island. Rakes drawn 900 yards. Depth 7 fathoms. Sea-bed mud	17
17. June 14. Off Meisner's island making toward Goat island, and reaching opposite side of that island from 16. Rakes drawn 500 yards. Depth 6 fathoms. Sea-bed mud	12
18. June 18. About 1½ miles off Tancook and making back towards Tancook with the tide. Rakes drawn 400 yards. Depth 16 fathoms. Sea-bed gravel and stones.	1
19. June 18. About three-fourth mile off Jocklecap and some 3 miles off Tancook. Rakes drawn 400 yards. Depth 13 fathoms. Sea-bed smooth with some rocks.	36
20. June 18. Repetition of previous raking (19) from much the same starting point. Rakes drawn 400 yards. Depth 13 fathoms. Sea-bed smooth and some stones.	40
21. June 22. Off Bella island. Rake drawn 200 yards. Depth 9 fathoms. Sea-bed rocky	3
22. June 22. Between Bella and Ernst islands. Rake drawn 200 yards. Depth 8 fathoms. Sea-bed rock, sand and mud	9
23. June 22. Among the islands: Ernst, Bella and Heisler's. Rake drawn 250 yards. Depth 9 fathoms. Sea-bed rock and sand	6
24. June 22. Along the opposite side of Heisler's island. Rake drawn 400 yards. Depth 6 fathoms. Sea-bed rocky and sand	2
25. June 22. Between Heislers and Ernst islands. Rake drawn 300 yards. Depth 9 fathoms. Sea-bed rock and sand	3
	287

TABULATION ON THE NUMBERS AND SIZES OF THE SCALLOPS OBTAINED IN THE RAKINGS

Inches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Totals
2									1																	1
2 3/8														1												1
2 5/8															1	2										3
2 3/4															1				1							2
2 7/8													1	1					1							3
3																			2							2
3 1/8	1														1					1						3
3 1/4															1				2	3						6
3 3/8																			3	2						5
3 1/2												1							3	2						6
3 5/8										1			1							4	1					7
3 3/4		2										2	1	2	1	1				2						11
3 7/8									1				1	2			1			1						6
4	1	1		1						2			4	2	1	2			2			1				17
4 1/8		1	1					1		1		2	2	3					1	2						14
4 1/4	1						1	1		2	1	2	8			4	5		2	3	1			1		32
4 3/8	3			1				2	1	1			6	2	1		2		7	3						29
4 1/2	1						3		1		1		2	3		2	1	1	3	1					1	20
4 5/8	2									1				3		1	2		5	3		1	1			19
4 3/4									1				2			1			1	5					1	11
4 7/8																				5						5
5								1			1									2		1	1			6
5 1/8		1					1	1							1				1	1		1				7
5 1/4														1	1	1			1							4
5 3/8	1							2		1																4
5 1/2							1						1													2
5 5/8		1						3					1		1		1		1							8
5 3/4						1		3			1		1	1	2											9
5 7/8				1		2		1			1					1						1				7
6								1	1				2			1								1		6
6 1/8		1		1						1						1							1			5
6 1/4								2					1									1				4
6 3/8		1					1	1				1	1								1	1	2			9
6 1/2		1						2	1				2										1			8
6 5/8												1														1
6 3/4							1																1			2
7 1/8																									1	1
7 1/2											1															1
	10	9	1	4	0	3	8	21	7	10	6	9	37	21	12	17	12	1	36	40	3	9	6	2	3	287

Tabulation showing the proportions of male and female scallops according to numbers and sizes for 1927:—

Inches	Males	Females	Totals
2	1	.....	1
2⅛	.....	1	1
2¼	1	2	3
2⅜	.....	2	2
2½	1	2	3
3	1	1	2
3⅛	2	1	3
3¼	4	2	6
3⅜	3	2	5
3½	2	4	6
3⅝	3	4	7
3¾	9	2	11
3⅞	3	3	6
4	11	6	17
4⅛	4	10	14
4¼	14	18	32
4⅜	17	12	29
4½	13	7	20
4⅝	9	10	19
4¾	6	5	11
4⅞	3	2	5
5	1	5	6
5⅛	3	4	7
5¼	2	2	4
5⅜	3	1	4
5½	2	.....	2
5⅝	3	5	8
5¾	5	4	9
5⅞	3	4	7
6	.....	6	6
6⅛	3	2	5
6¼	1	3	4
6⅜	1	8	9
6½	4	4	8
6⅝	.....	1	1
6¾	.....	2	2
7⅛	1	.....	1
7½	1	.....	1
	140	147	287

The above tabulation shows that the number of male scallops and the number of female are approximately equal, and this is in keeping with what in general has been found to be the case through the investigations of previous years in Mahone bay, or indeed in the investigations made elsewhere, so that the combined data reveal that the proportion of either sex virtually stands at fifty to fifty per cent.

Two of the scallops included in the tabulation were old and sagged. One of them, a female (6¼ inches) was not so far gone as to hinder the determination of its sex. The other (5⅞ inches) was judged at the time to be a female with a query mark, but has been placed with the females in the tabulation.

There is something to point out here. Only within a degree is the size of a scallop a criterion of senility, or in other words some scallops are full grown and about to die when of a smaller size than others are; and the above mentioned two present an instance of that.

Tabulation showing the proportion of scallops 4 inches and under to those of over 4 inches, according to the rakings:—

INDIAN POINT—JUNE 8-17

Rakings	Four inches or under	Over four inches	Total
1	2	8	10
2	3	6	9
3	.....	1	1
4	1	3	4
5	.....	.....	0
6	.....	3	3
7	.....	8	8
8	.....	21	21
9	2	5	7
10	3	7	10
11	.....	6	6
12	3	6	9
13	8	29	37
14	8	13	21
15	6	6	12
16	5	12	17
17	1	11	12
	42	145	187

TANCOOK—JUNE 18

18	.....	1	1
19	14	22	36
20	15	25	40
	29	48	77

ERNST ISLAND—JUNE 22

21	1	2	3
22	1	8	9
23	.....	6	6
24	.....	2	2
25	.....	3	3
	2	21	23

RECAPITULATION

Indian Point	42	145	187
Tancook	29	48	77
Ernst Island	2	21	23
	73	214	287

List of the Fauna, in general, brought up by the rakes.

Sponges.—One attached to a stone, another attached to a horse-mussel, and another attached to a horse-mussel valve.

Coelenterates.—Hydroids attached to above mentioned horse-mussel valve; several sea-anemonies.

Echinoderms.—Of these sea-urchins were the most numerous, although they were not in such excessive numbers as to seriously derange a balance of the fauna in general. As a rule they occurred in the rakes from one to several,

seldom none, but there were a few places notably off Gull Edge and among the islands, such as Ernst and Bella islands, where they were more or less numerous.

The number of sand-dollars, and also of brittle-stars (Ophiurians) and star-fishes inclusive of five-rayed and many-rayed kinds was not great.

At one part of the bay sea-cucumbers constitute a pest, as was ascertained in the first place during previous seasons. This place is situated off the west coast of Tancook extending for at least about 1½ miles. There in the season past only one scallop, 4½ inches, was obtained in a raking of some 400 yards.

Annelids.—A few of different kinds, some housed in tubes.

Crustaceans.—A crab (*Hyas*), a hermit-crab, a prawn, a shrimp.

Mollusks.—Some 10 horse-mussels, a cockle valve, 2 chitons, a so-called conch (*Lunatia*), 3 slipper-shells (*Crepidula*) attached to scallops obtained between Bella and Ernst Islands.

Tunicates.—Two ascidians.

Fishes.—Two skates, two skate egg-capsules, a flat fish.

The above list is presented in order to show the sort of living organisms that occur in Mahone bay other than scallops, and also to convey an idea as to their respective quantities. It may seem that echinoderms (sea-urchins, sand-dollars, brittle-stars, star-fishes, sea-cucumbers) are the most plentiful, and that of these sea-urchins are the most numerous. In general, however, sea-urchins or other echinoderms at the present time are not in such numbers so as to seriously affect the scallops in Mahone bay. As already pointed out urchins were fairly numerous at one or two localities, and at a spot about one and a half miles off Tancook, where sea-cucumbers occur, only one scallop was obtained.

NOTES

It may be interesting to state that by examining the gonads of the smallest scallops obtained it was found that such, in proportion to the sizes of the scallops, were heavily charged with the sex elements.

There are really three distinct species of scallop occurring in our maritime waters. Besides our own commercial species, the giant scallop (*Pecten tenuicostatus*), the species (*P. irradians*), commercially used in the United States, to a degree overlaps the United States border and is occasionally found in Mahone bay. During the past season a few scallops, mostly very tiny, were found in that bay and noted as *P. irradians*. Whilst engaged in exploratory work, however, off Miminegash, P.E.I., in July, two specimens of a third species (*P. islandicus*) were brought up by the drag, and being of full size I was able to identify them. This European species named after Iceland, parallels the case of *P. irradians* in overlapping, but from an opposite direction, into our maritime waters. As perchance the third species (*P. islandicus*) may casually make its way even as far southward as Mahone bay, possibly some of the very small or very young scallop specimens, which from time to time have been come across in that bay, may have been referable to *Pecten islandicus* instead of to *P. irradians* for at such an early stage of growth there might have been little to definitely distinguish them.

EXPLORATORY WORK CARRIED ON IN SEARCH OF AREAS WHERE SCALLOPS EXIST IN PAYING QUANTITIES AT COASTS OF THE THREE MARITIME PROVINCES

In this work considerable parts of the inshore waters of the Maritime Provinces were explored, and in the search for scallop areas close attention was given to the nature of the sea-beds in order to study out reasons why scallops are plentiful in some localities, scanty in others, and in others again altogether absent.

The patrol-boat *Mildred McColl* was placed at disposal for the work, and the coasts explored were these:—

Gulf of St. Lawrence.—That part of the coast of Prince county, P.E.I., embraced between Alberton and North point.

Strait of Northumberland.—That part of the coast of Prince county, embraced between Nail Head and Cape Wolfe; those parts of the coasts of Kent county, N.B., embraced between Buctouche and Cote Ste. Anne and between Richibucto and Point Sapin; that part of the coast of Nova Scotia operated from Wallace as a starting point and embracing off: Oak island, McDonald's cove, and cape John; and that part of the coast of Pictou county, N.S., off Big island, Merigomish.

East Coast of Nova Scotia facing the Atlantic.—Chedabucto bay, Guysboro county, and off cape Hogan, cape Breton; Whitehead, and Country harbour and neighbouring waters, Guysboro county; and Port Dufferin, Halifax county.

As a result of the work I can confidently assert that there are places where fishermen need never go in hope of getting scallops, for at such places they will never find them.

There are two very opposite reasons why scallops do not exist in plenty at certain places in particular. Whilst they can exist and thrive in mud of a certain consistency they cannot among the great wastes of soft mud such as were come across in the explorations at some parts of the Strait of Northumberland where hardly any living organisms of any sort exist.

On the other hand they cannot thrive at places infested with great multitudes of sea-urchins, sand-dollars, or sea-cucumbers, and although such fishes as skates and flat-fishes, which are endowed with great freedom of locomotion, find in such compacted masses over which they can easily move about a congenial haunt, they also only add to the conditions that occasion the absence of scallops from places of the kind.

In the search for scallops then, two things in particular should be kept in mind, viz: the material nature of the sea-beds and the kinds and numbers of the living organisms that have established themselves upon the beds to the exclusion of the scallops.

The nature of the sea-beds where scallops occur are diverse and varied. The composition may be of rock, gravel, sand, or even mud of a certain consistency, and with those materials, either when single or combined, there may be growths of sea-weeds and empty mollusk shells.

The mere nature of the sea-beds, however, will not account for why the scallop lives and thrives at certain localities, whilst it is not to be found at others where the physical nature of the beds, that is in so far as the materials that compose them are concerned, is essentially the same. The problem goes deeper, but in passing it may be said, there need be no fear of any serious decline in their numbers in so far as nature is concerned where once the scallop has successfully established itself.

The influence of special environment, whether in relation to the composition of the sea-bed or the kinds and numbers of living organisms upon the bed, is a reason why scallops are sometimes to be found in plenty at a certain place, whilst at an adjoining place they may not exist at all or may be so few in numbers as to be purely negligible. There is evidence to show that, barring the depleted state which owing to injudicious and over fishing the scallop had been reduced to, Mahone Bay is an instance of a place where scallops have been living and thriving, standing apart from an adjoining place where it would seem such has not been the case.

In the year 1926 an examination was made at a spot about one mile beyond the boundary of the bay and about two miles off Big Duck island. The nature of the sea-bed was composed of smooth sand with minute pebbles, and over this two rakes were drawn some 300 yards. The work, irrespective of the nature of the bottom, was heavy and laborious and had to be desisted or risk the loss of the rakes.

The organic material brought up consisted of 186 sand-dollars, a number of sea-urchins, two sea-cucumbers, a number of dead bivalve mollusk shells but no dead scallop shells, kelp and a small quantity of another kind of seaweed, and one scallop 6 inches in length.

Nowhere within the bay itself are sand-dollars, or any other sort of echinoderms, to be found in such excessive numbers.

A second drag, of some 300 yards, was made with the two rakes towards the boundary of the bay, starting from within the line and apparently dragging over and beyond it, the rakes in that case being lifted after having recrossed the line.

This drag, being adjacent to, or partly at most just over the line, is of consequence in a consideration of how in general the fauna is locally distributed.

The nature of the sea-bed was rocky, and the organic material brought up consisted of two or three sand-dollars, some sea-urchins, a many-rayed star fish, a sea-cucumber, a few broken bivalve mollusk shells including one or two scallop shells, a chiton on a stone, kelp, and 45 scallops measuring from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

The nature of the sea-bed of the Buctouche-Cote Ste. Anne investigation which was made under the work of exploring for scallops in 1927, was mostly sandy, but there were parts where it was rocky or stony. Yet the suitable material composition of the sea-bed was counteracted by multitudes of sea-urchins, sand-dollars and sea-cucumbers, among which flatfishes, skates, crabs, etc., were moving about, and no scallops in drags totalling 3,800 yards were obtained.

The material composing the sea-beds therefore, in such cases as given above, will not solely account for either the absence or presence of scallops, for much is attributable to the kinds of organisms, and their numbers, indigenous to the places where respectively they do or do not occur.

There are places at the maritime coasts where a very varied but well balanced fauna exists and thrives. The fine red-sand-stone formation of which Prince Edward Island is composed affords an admirable instance of a place of the kind. The coasts of Prince county, P.E.I., differ considerably, either in the material composition of its sea-beds or in the manner of distribution of the living organisms indigenous to those beds, from those of all the other coasts where explorations were made in 1927.

The sea-beds there, both in the gulf and strait, are strewn with great numbers of clean and well preserved shells of bivalve mollusks, among which there exists just such a fauna in which the scallop has its part, and which, in the two coasts as taken together, embraces such living forms as horse-mussels and other bivalve mollusks; univalve mollusks; hermit-crabs; sea-urchins, sand-dollars, and star-fishes, but more or less in moderate numbers; tunicates; annelids; sea-anemonies; and sponges. Of these any manifest harm occasioned to the scallops seemed to be, when the beds were examined, on the part of the sponges. These were all confined, however, to local spots in the gulf, and any harm the sponges seemed to cause was simply that sometimes, as massive growths on the shells, the scallops were heavily laden down with them.

Paralleling as much as possible what had been done on the Prince Edward Island side of the strait, explorations were made on the New Brunswick side,

but after extensive raking with far less success. Thus, out of some 11,625 yards drawn only 69 scallops were obtained, and many of those rakings yielded none, whilst it was only at points bordering towards where they had been found more or less plentiful when approached from Prince Edward Island, that there was any manifest increase in the numbers. This was in marked contrast to the findings on the Prince Edward Island side, where out of 3,775 yards 253 scallops were obtained. Light is thus thrown on the manner in which the scallops are distributed at the northern terminus of the strait of Northumberland, and as I apprehend the scallop resource in the two provinces, taken in toto, is one and the same, bearing this in view, the only way apparently that New Brunswick fishermen could profitably engage in scallop fishing would be by going out from their own coast for at least ten miles until they got to where the scallops exist in greater numbers as approached from Prince Edward Island.

The scallops of the gulf differed in certain physical respects from those of the strait. In general they presented a clearer and more attractive appearance, but although usually of good size, none were found exceeding 6 inches across. Off Alberton, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE., in one drag over 300 yards, two rakes being used, no less than 187 scallops were obtained.

In the Nova Scotian part of the Northumberland strait explorations were made starting from Wallace, Cumberland county, and off Big island, Merigomish, Pictou county. At both these places there were great wastes of the soft mud of which mention has already been made.

In the former investigation the boat cruised about points beyond the harbour until, in so far as could be gathered, abreast of shores of Pictou county. Great stretches of the sea-bed in this region were composed of the soft mud in which hardly any living organisms of any sort existed, save an occasional stray crab or star-fish, and even where the bed was composed of sand or rock the effect of those great wastes was maintained, so that the fauna, although sometimes varied as to kind, was generally scarce in numbers. The whole environment was unadapted as a habitat of the scallop, and out of drags covering some 9,925 yards only 25 scallops were found. Scallops therefore do not exist at this part of the coast in any considerable numbers, let alone that they are not there in paying quantities.

As to the investigation made off Big island, the next and final one of the strait, the bed of the sea there was little else than a great waste of soft mud similar to that referred to under the Wallace investigation, so soft indeed that the material simply passed through the mesh of the drag as through a sieve, and when brought to the surface was as a rule entirely empty. Of living things there were exceedingly few, and in so far as scallops were concerned, out of drags totalling some 4,355 yards not a single scallop was obtained.

The final explorations were engaged in at various inshore waters of the east coast of Nova Scotia facing the Atlantic.

A very extensive examination was made of Chedabucto bay, but only nine scallops in all were found. The sea-bed of this bay is of very varied composition. According to spots the material consisted of rocks, stones, gravel, sand, or mud. At spots there were growths of kelp or of sponges, and at spots again sunken or dead eel-grass, sea-weeds, or other materials were mixed in a great mass. Instead of the clean and well-preserved mollusk shells such as were found strewn upon the sea-beds at coasts of Prince county, P.E.I., there were worn or broken valves of mollusk shells often in more moderate numbers, and they included some valves of scallop shells. The faunal forms were as a rule multitudinous but distributed very irregularly, there being spots where no living thing of any kind was to be found.

The present condition therefore of Chedabucto bay with its numerous sea-urchins, mixed with which were sand-dollars, ophiurians, star-fishes, sea-cucumbers, sponges, hydroids, sea-anemonies, crabs, dead barnacles, mussels and other mollusks, tunicates, flat-fishes, etc., is little other than a heterogeneous wilderness altogether unadaptable as a habitat of the scallop, and that any scallops exist there at all is only by casual occurrence.

At Whitehead, Country harbour and adjacent localities, and Port Dufferin no scallops were obtained.

At Whitehead the sea-bed was composed of sand, stones, mud, and muck, with growths of sea-weeds, and there were valves of mollusk shells, including some valves of scallop shells. At one spot among the weeds there were multitudes of sea-urchins; two sand-dollars were brought up with the muck; otherwise besides two horse-mussels, a limpet, a tunicate, and an egg-capsule of a skate, practically no faunal forms were found.

At Country harbour, including Isaac's harbour, cape Mocodome, etc., the sea-bed was composed of rocks and mud. At a spot among the mud at Country harbour there were numerous star-fishes and a flat-fish; a few star-fishes, a sea-urchin, and *Spirorbis* attached to bits of sea-weed were found where the sea-bed was composed of soft mud at Isaac's harbour; there were lots of sea-urchins on a hard bottom at Cape Mocodome; otherwise the faunal forms were few or none at all. A few valves of mollusk shells, including one valve of a scallop shell, were found at cape Mocodome.

Off Port Dufferin the sea-bed was composed of rocks, gravel, and mud. Multitudes of sea-urchins were found at a locality where the sea-bed was composed of rock and gravel with sea-weeds; otherwise except some star-fishes and a horse-mussel no faunal forms were found.

It need not be conjectured from the preceding paragraphs that all the inshore waters of Guysboro and Halifax counties must necessarily be entirely destitute of scallops, and in measure it is already known that such is not the case. A complete exploration, however, would require to be made before it can definitely be known where the scallops exist and where in general they do not in those inshore waters, as the following evidence may tend to show.

At Ecum Secum, which is situated between those counties, an investigation was made in 1926 and 207 scallops were obtained. It is true that although the occurrence of scallops at that place fell short of what had been expected through representations, nevertheless in proportion to the size of the area, scallops both on the Halifax county side and on the Guysboro county side were found to be there. On the Halifax side in seven rakings there were 64 scallops and on the Guysboro side in six rakings 143 scallops. Moreover, judging by heaps of shells which were seen and which had been lying on the land since 1925, and from heaps of shells seen at wharves or lying in the water, it was apparent that considerable fishing had been engaged in. The indications, however, were that owing to the circumscribed size of the area extensive fishing could not be indefinitely engaged in, and the circumstance of having in thirteen rakings procured 207 scallops is simply mentioned as an instance of a locality where scallops exist in contradistinction to other localities at coasts of those two counties where it was found they do not exist.

A complete exploration therefore of the inshore waters of Halifax and Guysboro counties is as yet a desideratum in view of its being fully known where at that part of the coast of Nova Scotia facing the Atlantic the scallop areas are.

DATA OF DRAGS

1927 Scallops

1. July 27. Rake drawn 275 yards, 2½ miles W. by N¾ N. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish, 9-10½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with dead scallop and other bivalve shells. Faunae, a few sand-dollars and a hermit crab. .. 1
2. July 27. Rake drawn 300 yards, 2½ miles W. by N, off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 11½-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with dead scallop and other bivalve shells. Faunae, star-fish, 2 tiny sea-urchins, a few sand-dollars, a horse-mussel.. 28
3. July 28. Rake drawn 600 yards, 2½ miles W. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 11½-11½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with dead scallop shells and a stone. Faunae, a few sand-dollars, 2 horse-mussels, one attached to pebbles, 4 specimens of a bivalve mollusk (*Cythaerea*)... 58
4. July 28. Rake drawn 500 yards, 2½ miles W. off Miminegash, Depths at start and finish 11½-11½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with dead scallop shells and a stone. Faunae, sand-dollars and a specimen of *Cythaerea*... 25
5. July 28. Rake drawn 450 yards, 2 miles W¼ S. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 8-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand, rocks and pebbles (red sand-stone)—a piece of kelp. Faunae, a hermit-crab and 6 horse-mussels.. 8
6. July 28. Rake drawn 300 yards, 3 miles W. by N½ N. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish, 12-11½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and rocks. Faunae, 6, 5-rayed and 2, 6-rayed star-fish, some horse-mussels.. 39
7. July 29. Rake drawn 300 yards, 7½ miles N.W.¼ N. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 17-17 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed gravelly with numbers of old dead scallop shells. Faunae, 1, 5-rayed, 3, 6-rayed and 2 many-rayed star-fish (one of the 6-rayed with a gastropod in its mouth), a number of sea-urchins, a male *Pecten islandicus*... 47
8. July 29. Rake drawn 250 yards, 8½ miles N.W. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 17½-18 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed gravelly. Faunae, 6 and many-rayed star-fish, a male specimen of *Pecten islandicus*... 30
9. July 29. Rake drawn 500 yards, 9 miles N.W. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 20-20 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, sea-mouse, 2 sea-urchins, 2 ophiurians, 3 valves of *Cythaerea*... 0
10. July 29. Rake drawn 300 yards, 6½ miles W.N.W. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 17-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with dead scallop and other bivalve shells. Faunae, 2 large many-rayed star-fish, a few sea-urchins, and some sand-dollars... 17
11. August 2. Rakes drawn 600 yards, 2 miles off land between Alberton and Cape Kildare. Depths at start and finish 13-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with a few dead bivalve shells (*Mactra* and *Cythaerea*). Faunae, whelk egg-capsules attached to one of the scallops. Besides the Fundy rake the fisherman engaged used a Mahone rake.. 3
12. August 2. Rakes drawn 500 yards, some 5 miles off Cape Kildare. Depths at start and finish 14-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with dead bivalve shells and a piece of kelp. Faunae, capsules of round whelk or so-called conch (*Lunatia heros*), and capsules of whelk on a dead valve or *Mactra*, a number of sand dollars, and two 5-rayed star-fish. One of the scallops obtained was smashed and a broken piece of another valve seemed to belong to it.. 15
13. August 3. Rakes drawn 600 yards, 5 miles S.E. off Alberton. Depths at start and finish 13-12½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy and shelly. Faunae, 2 sea-urchins, 2 sand-dollars, a few specimens of *Cythaerea*. 2 of the scallops obtained were weighed with sponges, hydroids were attached to another, a tunicate to another, and a sea-anemone to still another.. 5
14. August 3. Rakes drawn 375 yards, 5½ miles S.E. off Alberton. Depth at start 13¾ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy. Faunae, tunicates attached to a piece of wood, 2 sea-urchins, a few specimens of *Cythaerea*, and sand-dollars, 2 of the scallops obtained were heavily laden with sponges... 9
15. August 3. Rakes drawn 450 yards, 6 miles S.E. off Alberton. Depth at start and finish 15-13¾ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed hard sand with several dead bivalve shells. Faunae, a number of sea-urchins and sand dollars, a 5-rayed star-fish, a sponge with a living gastropod half buried in it, a very large sponge attached to one of the scallops obtained and whelk eggs-capsules on another, 2 specimens of *Cythaerea*.. 7
16. August 3. Rakes drawn 400 yards, 6 miles E.S.E. off Alberton. Depths at start and finish 16½-15½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with some dead bivalve shells. Faunae, a number of sea-urchins, 2 sand-dollars, an annelid. Two of the scallops were heavily laden with sponges, and a larval form presumably of the lump-fish was found between the valves of one of the scallops.. 3

1927 Scallops

17. August 3. Rakes drawn 510 yards, 6 miles S.E.¼ E. off Alberton bell-buoy. Depths at start and finish 13-15 fathoms. Sea-bed with a number of dead bivalve shells, including part of an old valve of an oyster. Faunae, 2, 5-rayed, 1, 6-rayed and 1, many-rayed star-fish, 5 sea-urchins, 4 sand-dollars, egg capsules of roundwhelk (so-called conch), a hermit-crab with its shell encased in a sponge and one of the scallops obtained laden with a sponge.. 5

18. August 4. Rakes drawn 600 yards, some 5 miles off cape Kildare and some 7 miles off Tignish. Depths at start and finish 13-16 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and shells—a small stone. Faunae, 8, 5-rayed and 1 many-rayed star-fish, 2 sea-urchins, egg capsules and round whelk (*Lunatia*), and of common whelk (*Buccinum*) on a piece of an oyster valve, one of the scallops obtained (1¼ in.) was attached by byssus to the inside of a shell of *Cythaerea*, a specimen of spindle-shell (*Fusus decemcostatus*).. 9

19. August 4. Rakes drawn 500 yards, 2¾ miles S.S.W. adjacent to where previous drag terminated. Depths at start and finish 14-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and shells. Faunae, 9, 5-rayed star-fish, 1 sea-urchin, one or two sand-dollars, a specimen of a spindle shell.. 1

20. August 4. Rakes drawn 400 yards, 5 miles E. by S. off Alberton. Depths at start and finish 13¾-13 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with shells. Faunae, 8 sand-dollars, a large 5-rayed star-fish, spindle-shell with sponge, hermit-crab, an annelid, a whelk.. 9

21. August 4. Rakes drawn 700 yards, 4 miles E. by S. off Alberton. Depths at start and finish 13-12½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and rock. Faunae, round whelk egg-capsules, 2 specimens of *Cythaerea*.. 6

22. August 5. Rakes drawn 700 yards, 4 miles E. by S. off Alberton. Depths at start and finish 12¾-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with dead bivalve shells. Faunae, some sand-dollars and egg-capsules of round whelk.. 6

23. August 5. Rakes drawn 800 yards. 3½ miles S.E. off Alberton. Depth at start and finish 12¾-11¾ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocky with many dead scallop and other bivalve shells, stones and a little mud. Faunae, a few sea-urchins, a sand-dollar, a spindle-shell, a specimen of *Cythaerea*, a hermit-crab, pieces of egg-capsules of round whelk.. 30

24. August 5. Rakes drawn 300 yards, 3¼ miles S.E. off Alberton. Depths at start and finish 12¾-11¼ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks and sand with shells. Faunae, some sea-urchins and some sand-dollars, sponge.. 187

25. August 8. Rake drawn 700 yards, 5 miles S.E. ½ E. off North Point. Depths at start and finish 16½-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and rock (a piece of kelp and a stone). Faunae, practically none.. 0

26. August 8, Rake drawn 400 yards, 3 miles E.S.E. off North Point. Depths at start and finish 12-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rock. Faunae, 1, 5-rayed star, 2 horse-mussels, small tunicates.. 0

27. August 8. Rake drawn 425 yards, about 4½ miles N.N.W. off Nail Head. Depths at start and finish 17-17½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy (2 scallop valves). Faunae, none.. 0

28 August 8. Rake drawn 500 yards, about 5½ miles N. by W. off Miminegash. Depths at start and finish 14-16 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with numerous dead bivalve shells. Faunae, a basket-star, sponges, etc,.. 18

29. August 9. Rake drawn 700 yards, 2½ miles off cape Wolfe. Depth at start and finish 10-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy, with dead scallop and other bivalve shells. Faunae, numbers of sand-dollars and a specimen of *Cythaerea*.. 1

30. August 11. Rake drawn 450 yards, 3 miles W.N.W. off cape Wolfe. Depth at start and finish 10-5½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocky and sandy with great numbers of dead scallop and other bivalve shells, and a few stones. Faunae, some sand-dollars, a 5-rayed star-fish, a sponge, a hermit-crab. The scallop obtained was covered with sponge and annelid tubes.. 1

31. August 11. Rake drawn 400 yards, 4 miles N.E.½ N. off Buctouche Light. Depth at start and finish 5-4¾ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocky with great numbers of various sized stones which weighed down the dredge. Faunae, great numbers of sand-dollars, a 5-rayed star-fish, 4 crabs (*Cancer*), some sponges, a flat fish, 2 female skates, etc.. 0

32. August 11. Rake drawn 400 yards, 4¾ miles off Buctouche Light. Depth at start and finish 5-5½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocky with dead bivalve shells. Faunae, numerous sand-dollars, 2 crabs (*Cancer* and *Hyas*), a flat-fish, a female skate, an egg-capsule of a skate.. 0

1927 Scallops

33. August 12. Rake drawn 300 yards, about 3 miles S.E.½ E. off Buctouche Beach Light. Depth at start and finish 4½-5 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocky and sandy, with dead bivalve shells (but none of them scallop shells) great numbers of stones. Faunae, numerous sand-dollars, 4 crabs (2 of them *Cancer*), 3 hermit-crabs, a male lobster 6¼ inches (released), a horse-mussel, specimen of *Astarte*, sponges, 2 female skates, also a tiny *Cancer*, specimen of *Mactra*. 0
34. August 12. Rake drawn 300 yards, 3¾ miles S.E. by E. off Buctouche Beach Light. Depth at start and finish 5½-6 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with dead bivalve shells. Faunae, great numbers of sand-dollars, a crab, a round whelk.. 0
35. August 12. Rake drawn 375 yards, 5 miles N.E.½ N. off Buctouche Beach Light. Depth at start and finish 7-7 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy, with dead bivalve shells. Faunae, numerous sand-dollars, a round whelk, a male skate, specimens of *Crepidula fornicata* attached to two dead scallop shells.. 0
36. August 12. Rake drawn 500 yards, 6¼ miles E½ N. off Buctouche Beach Light. Depth at start and finish 8-8 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy, with a few dead scallop and other bivalve shells. Faunae, numerous sand-dollars, 2 crabs (*Cancer*) one of them tiny.. 0
37. August 13. Rake drawn 450 yards, 6 miles S.E.¾ E. off Cote Ste Anne (Chockfish River) and 6½ miles from Buctouche Beach Light. Depth at start and finish 8-8½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy, with a number of dead bivalve shells including a worn scallop valve 2⅝ inches. Faunae, numerous sand-dollars, 2 flatfish, a male skate, a few sponges, an annelid in a sponge, some ophiurians. 0
38. August 13. Rake drawn 500 yards, 5 miles E. by S. off Cote Ste. Anne. Depth at start and finish 9-7 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with some dead bivalve shells and a large stone with sponge growth. Faunae, multitudes of sand-dollars, 3 male and 2 female skates and 2 egg-capsules of skates, a few crabs (*Cancer*).. 0
39. August 13. Rake drawn 375 yards, 2½ miles E. by S. off Cote Ste. Anne and 8 miles from Buctouche Beach Light. Depth at start and finish 7-6 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy. Faunae, great multitudes of sand-dollars.. 0
40. August 17. Rake drawn 450 yards, 3½ miles E.N.E. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 10-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with a worn scallop shell. Faunae, sand-dollars, 2 specimens of *Cythaerea*.. 0
41. August 17. Rake drawn 750 yards, 6¾ miles off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 10-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with a few scallop valves and valves of other mollusks. Faunae, numbers of sand-dollars, a crab (*Cancer*), 4 five-rayed star-fishes, numbers of *Cythaerea*.. 3
42. August 17. Rake drawn 600 yards, 8 miles S½ E. off Point Sapin. Depth at start and finish 10-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed, stones and sand with a number of broken scallop valves and a few valves of other mollusks. Faunae, 2 five-rayed star-fishes, a sand-dollar.. 3
43. August 17. Rake drawn 600 yards, some 5 miles S.E. by S½ S. off Point Sapin. Depth at start and finish 12-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with empty shells of *Cythaerea*. Faunae, numerous five-rayed star-fishes, some sand-dollars, piece of egg-capsule of round whelk (*Lunatia heros*). 0
44. August 17. Rake drawn 600 yards, 9 miles N. by E¾ E. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 7-9 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones and sand. Faunae, a flat-fish, a crab (*Cancer*), a five-rayed star-fish, a few sand-dollars, some bivalve mollusks (*Cythaerea*).. 0
45. August 17. Rake drawn 900 yards, 1⅘ miles N.E. by N½ N. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 9-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones and sand. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish, 2 sand-dollars.. 0
46. August 19. Rake drawn 500 yards, 5½ miles E.N.E. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 11-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy (an empty shell and a valve of *Cythaerea*—a stone). Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish, a sand-dollar.. 5
47. August 19. Rake drawn 600 yards, 7½ miles E.N.E. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 12-13 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with a few stones. Faunae, 2 five-rayed star-fishes, a sea-urchin.. 0
48. August 19. Rake drawn 475 yards, 6 miles E.N.E. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finsh 13-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy. Faunae, a flat-fish, a male crab (*Cancer*), a sand-dollar.. 0
49. August 19. Rake drawn 500 yards, 4¾ miles off Richibucto bell-buoy, Depth at start and finish 12-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks and sand with empty scallop shells. Faunae, barnacles on a large stone, 2 male crabs (*Cancer*), several small fishes (presumably larval forms of the lump-fish) between the valves of living scallops.. 8

1927 Scallops

50. August 19. Rake drawn 500 yards, 5 miles E. off Richibucto bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 12-11¾ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks and sand. Faunae, a few sand-dollars, several male crabs (*Cancer*), a female skate, 2 bivalve mollusks (*Cythaerea*).. 2
51. August 19. Rake drawn 550 yards, some 3 miles E½ N. off Richibucto Cape Light. Depth at start and finish 12-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy. Faunae, hydroids.. 0
52. August 19. Rake drawn 450 yards, 2 miles N.E. off Richibucto Cape Light. Depth at start and finish 8-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones and sand. Faunae, a mussel and part of a mussel (*Mytilus*), 2 sea-urchins, young sponges on a stone, an annelid, a few ophiurians.. 0
53. August 20. Rake drawn 600 yards, 9 miles S.E. by S. off Point Sapin. Depth at start and finish 13-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with a scallop valve and a few valves of other mollusks. Faunae, numerous five-rayed star-fishes, a sand-dollar, 2 sea-anemonies on a dead bivalve shell.. 1
54. August 20. Rake drawn 600 yards, some 10 miles S. by E½ E. off Point Sapin. Depth at start and finish 14-14½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with numbers of scallop and other bivalve shells. Faunae, several five-rayed and many-rayed star-fishes, some sea-urchins and sand-dollars, gastropod with sponge, whelk egg-capsules, portion of an egg capsule of round whelk, a sea-anemone. 23
55. August 20. Rake drawn 550 yards, 11 miles S.S.E. off Point Sapin. Depth at start and finish 14-13½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy. Faunae, numerous five-rayed star-fishes, some sand-dollars, a whelk egg-capsule.. 1
56. August 20. Rake drawn 500 yards, 9 miles S.E.½ S. off Point Sapin. Depth at start and finish 14-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with some shells of bivalve mollusks. Faunae, numerous five-rayed and many-rayed star-fishes, one or two sea-urchins, a crab (*Hyas*).. 20
57. August 22. Rake drawn 600 yards, 6 miles E½ S. off Cape Richibucto Light. Depth at start and finish 9-13 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy. Faunae, numerous bivalve mollusks (*Mactra*), hydroids.. 0
58. August 22. Rake drawn 800 yards, 7 miles S.E.½ E. off cape Richibucto Light. Depth at start and finish 14-16 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stony and sandy with broken scallop valves and broken valves of other mollusks. Faunae, a few sand-dollars, a horse-mussel, an annelid.. 3
59. August 22. Rake drawn 500 yards, 5 miles S.E.½ E. off Richibucto Cape Light. Depth at start and finish 10-9½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with bivalve mollusk shells. Faunae, numerous sand-dollars, a female crab (*Cancer*), a hydroid.. 0
60. August 30. Rake drawn 550 yards, 6¾ miles N.E.½ E. off Oak Island, vicinity of Wallace, N.S. Depth at start and finish 12-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed muddy. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish.. 0
61. August 30. Rake drawn 575 yards, 7 miles N.E.¾ E. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 12½-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed muddy with kelp. Faunae, none.. 0
62. August 30. Rake drawn 600 yards, 7 miles N.E. by E. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 13½-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish.. 0
63. August 30. Rake drawn 600 yards, 7¼ miles N.E. by E¼ E. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 14-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud with kelp (2 scallop valves 2 inches and 3 inches). Faunae, a female crab (*Cancer*).. 0
64. August 30. Rake drawn 650 yards, 7 miles N.E. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 12½-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0
65. August 30. Rake drawn 600 yards, 3½ miles N.E. by E. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 9-8½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and stones with kelp and a number of scallop valves. Faunae, a mussel (*Mytilus*).. 3
66. August 30. Rake drawn 400 yards, 3½ miles N.E. by E. off Oak Island (a repeated drag). Depth at start and finish 8½-7½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with kelp (2 broken scallop valves). Faunae, 5 horse-mussels (*Modiola*), a tiny sea-urchin, a few bi-valve mollusks (*Cythaerea*) 2 female crabs (*Cancer*) with eggs on the swimmerets, a specimen of *Crepidula fornicata* on one of the two scallops obtained.. 2
67. August 31. Rake drawn 600 yards, 2 miles N.W. by N. off McDonald's Cove. Depth at start and finish 8-7 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and rock with kelp and some dead scallop shells. Faunae, a skate, mussels (*Mytilus*), a sea-urchin, a sponge, annelid tubes on a scallop valve.. 0

1927 Scallops

68. August 31. Rake drawn 800 yards, 2½ miles N.N.E. off McDonald's Cove. Depth at start and finish 8-12½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and stones with some scallop valves and 3 shells of *Cythaerea*. Faunae, mussel (*Mytilus*) on a scallop valve, 6 very large five-rayed star fishes, 9 sea-urchins one being very large, barnacles, on a mussel, an orphiurian.. 2

69. August 31. Rake drawn 800 yards, 3 miles N.N.E. off McDonald's cove, Depth at start and finish 13-12½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and some stones with some mollusk shell valves. Faunae, a male crab (*Cancer*), 11 five-rayed star fishes 8 being very large, quite a number of sea-urchins, a few mussels, *Anomia* on one of the scallops obtained, a small fish (presumably a larval form of the lump-fish).. 2

70. August 31. Rake drawn 600 yards, 2½ miles E.N.E. off Cape John. Depth at start and finish, 11½-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rock, sand, and mud with shells of bivalve mollusks. Faunae, one or two sand-dollars, a five-rayed star fish, some mussels, a larval form presumably of lump-fish.. 11

71. August 31. Rake drawn 575 yards, 2 miles N.E. of Cape John. Depth at start and finish 9-7½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and stones with kelp and valves of scallops. Faunae, mussels, egg-capsule of skate, sponges.. 0

72. September 1. Rake drawn 675 yards, 4 miles N. by W. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 10-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. .. 0

73. September 1. Rake drawn 575 yards, 4 miles N. by E. off Cape Cliff. Depth at start and finish, 9-9½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and stones with kelp and some scallop valves. Faunae, 5 male crabs (*Cancer*), 2 mussels.. 5

74. September 1. Rake drawn 650 yards, 2 miles N. by E. off Cape Cliff. Depth at start and finish 10-7¾ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and stones with kelp and a few scallop valves. Faunae, a mussel, sponges on a large stone.. 0

75. September 1. Rake drawn 675 yards, 1½ miles S.E. ½ S. off Oak Island. Depth at start and finish 8-7 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud and rocks with bits of kelp. Faunae, one or two sand-dollars, 3 mussels.. 0

76. September 7. Rake drawn 775 yards, 3 miles N.N.E. off Big Island, Merigomish vicinity. Depth at start and finish 12-12½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, a five-rayed starfish or two.. 0

77. September 7. Rake drawn 825 yards, 2½ miles N.E. ½ N. off Big Island. Depth at start and finish 14-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0

78. September 7. Rake drawn 875 yards, 2 miles N.E. by N. ¾ N. off Big Island west. Depth at start and finish 12-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, 5 five-rayed starfishes.. 0

79. September 7. Rake drawn 1,100 yards, 3 miles N.W. by N. west end off Big island. Depth at start and finish 10-9 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud with kelp. Faunae, a few hermit crabs, a female crab *(Cancer)*, 7 five-rayed star-fishes two of them tiny, sponges, 9 horse-mussels inside of one of which were a number of small living mussels.. 0

80. September 10. Rake drawn 780 yards, 5¾ miles N. off east end of Big island. Depth at start 14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0

81. September 12. Rake drawn 700 yards, 2½ miles S. by W. ½ W. off Red Head (dead reckoning). Depth at start and finish 13-13½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks with some kelp. Faunae, tunicates, bryozoans, eggs presumably of some mollusk, hydroids, annelid tubes, tiny crustaceans, dead barnacles, all on a large stone with algal growth.. 0

82. September 12. Rake drawn 675 yards, about one mile S. off Argus buoy. Depth at start and finish 13-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.... 0

83. September 12. Rake drawn 950 yards, ½ mile N. by E½ E. off Argus buoy. Depth at start and finish 13-13 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with scallop (2 fragments), and other mollusk (*Cythaerea*) valves—a stone. Faunae, 5 sea-urchins, a star-fish (purple with 9 rays).. 0

84. September 12. Rake drawn 1,050 yards, 1½ miles S.S.E. off Ragged Head (dead reckoning). Depth at start and finish 8¾-11½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocky (9 scallop valves). Faunae, a large five-rayed star-fish.. 1

85. September 12. Rake drawn 600 yards, 2¾ miles S.W. ½ W. off Ragged Head. Depth at start and finish 11-20 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks with algae. Faunae, 2 five-rayed star-fishes.. 0

86. September 13. Rake drawn 700 yards, ½ mile S.W. off Manhassett Beach. Depth at start and finish 19-17 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud (7 scallop valves, a valve of *Cythaerea,* and a stone). Faunae, whelk egg-capsules on the scallop obtained, hydroids on the stone, a tunicate.. 1

1927 Scallops

87. September 13. Rake drawn 800 yards, ½ mile S.E. off Stewart's Point. Depth at start and finish 16-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with some shells of bivalve mollusks. Faunae, numerous sea-urchins, 6 five-rayed star-fishes, 2 horse-mussels one of them on a stone, a hybroid.. 1
88. September 13. Rake drawn 800 yards, close to Guysboro bell-buoy. Depth at start and finish 12-11½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud and stones. Faunae, a number of sea-urchins, 4 five-rayed star-fishes, 5 flatfish.. 3
89. September 13. Rake drawn 850 yards, ⅓ mile E. off Rigsby head. Depth at start and finish 7-9 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks (a valve of a mollusk). Faunae, 4 sea-urchins, a flatfish.. 0
90. September 13. Rake drawn 700 yards, ¾ mile S.E. ½ E. off Guysboro Light. Depth at start and finish 10-10 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rock and kelp and mud at the finish (a few *Cythaerea* valves). Faunae, 4 five-rayed star-fishes, 3 sea-urchins, 2 flatfishes, a female skate.. 0
91. September 14. Rake drawn 850 yards, some ¾ mile N.W. ½ W. off Bond's Point (dead reckoning). Depth at start and finish 10-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish.. 1
92. September 14. Rake drawn 100 yards, ¼ mile N.W. off Bond's Point (rake had to be drawn up on account of nets and trawls). Depth at start and finish 15-17 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0
93. September 14. Rake drawn 450 yards, ¼ mile N. off Halfway Cove. Depth at start and finish 18½-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sandy with a few worn and broken scallop valves and valves of other mollusks. Faunae, none.. .. 1
94. September 14. Rake drawn 1,200 yards, ¾ mile W½ N. off Ragged Head at end of drag. Depth at start and finish 17-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud and sea-weed and sunken eel-grass (the sea-weed and other material in a great mass—a scallop valve). Faunae, several hermit-crabs, a female crab and a tiny crab *(Cancer)*, numerous sea-urchins, 2 sea-cucumbers, several five-rayed star-fishes, an ophiurian, a horse-mussel, egg-capsule of skate, a flatfish.. 0
95. September 14. Rake drawn 900 yards, one mile S. by E. off J. J. Callahan's property. Depth at start and finish 12-12 fathoms. Faunae, none save a valve of *Cythaerea*.. 0
96. September 15. Rake drawn 675 yards, outside the bar in the vicinity of Guysboro. Depth at start and finish 9½-4 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks with old scallop valves and valves of other mollusks. Faunae, multitudes of sea-urchins, some sand-dollars, a specimen of spindle shell *(Fusus decemcostatus)* a large *Cythaerea*.. 0
97. September 15. Rake drawn 800 yards, at entrance to Guysboro harbour. Depth at start and finish 4-13 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks and kelp. Faunae, a few sea-urchins, some sea-anemonies, a common mussel *(Mytilus)*, a horse-mussel *(Modiola)*, a flatfish.. 0
98. September 15. Rake drawn 600 yards, in Guysboro Harbour. Depth at start and finish 8-12 fathoms. Faunae, numerous sea-urchins and sand-dollars, a five-rayed star-fish, 3 anemonies.. 0
99. September 15. Rake drawn 625 yards, in Guysboro Harbour. Depth at start and finish 8-3 fathoms. Faunae, great masses of sponges, numbers of common mussels, anemonies on mussels and on stones, *Anomia*, sponges and a barnacle on one of them.. 0
100. September 15. Rake drawn 550 yards, in Guysboro Harbour. Depth at start and finish 8-5 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks and mud (a scallop valve). Faunae, numerous sand-dollars and sea-urchins, a specimen of *Cythaerea*, 2 horse-mussels 0
101. September 21. Rake drawn 600 yards, 1½ miles off Ryter's Point (fog). Depth at start and finish 20-19 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish, an ophiurian.. 0
102. September 21. Rake drawn 675 yards, 1½ miles S. off Ragged Head. Depth at start and finish 20-19½ fathoms. Faunae, none, save a piece of an old worn scallop valve and a five-rayed star-fish seen when dropping out.. 0
103. September 21. Rake drawn 800 yards, about 2¼ miles E. by S. off Ragged Head. Depth at start and finish 18-14½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0
104. September 21. Rake drawn 350 yards, 3 miles N. by E. off Queensport (thick fog). Depth at start and finish 17-21 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0
105. September 22. Rake drawn 750 yards, N½ W. off Bond's Point. Depth at start and finish 15-19 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, a specimen of *Cythaerea* with hybroid.. 0

1927 Scallops

106. September 22. Rake drawn 850, 9¼ miles S.S.W. off J. J. Callahan's Bluff. Depth at start and finish 17½-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and gravel with bits of dead eel-grass and a shell of *Cythaerea*. Faunae, 5 five-rayed star-fishes, a specimen of *Astarte*, hydroids, a small crustacean, a larval form of a fish presumably of a lumpfish in the scallop obtained.. 1

107. September 22. Rake drawn 800 yards, 2½ miles N.E. ½ N. off Dort Cove. Depth at start and finish 12½-17 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, a hydroid, a bryozoan, eggs of some kind.. 0

108. September 22. Rake drawn 750 yards, ¼ mile SE. off Ragged head. Depth at start and finish 17-12 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand and mud (a small bit of kelp). Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish, a hydroid with eggs of some sort attached.. 0

109. September 22. Rake drawn 900 yards, S. by W½ off Keyes Pond. Depth at start and finish 16-15 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed muddy. Faunae, one or two five-rayed star-fish, an ophiurian 0

110. September 22. Rake drawn 850, 2½ miles N. by E½ E. off Queensport Light. Depth at start and finish 14-27 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones. Faunae, an acidian, hydroids.. 0

111. September 24. Rake drawn 800 yards, 2½ miles N.E. by N. off Queensport. Depth at start and finish 12-23½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones (fragments of scallop valve, valve of *Cythaerea*). Faunae, none.. 0

112. September 24. Rake drawn 875 yards, 2½ miles N.E. by E. off Queensport Light. Depth at start and finish 14-24½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones (2 *Cythaerea* shells). Faunae, a basket-fish, a five-rayed star-fish, a specimen of *Cythaerea* full of eggs.. 0

113. September 24. Rake drawn 775 yards, 2½ miles S.S.W. off Cape Argus. Depth at start and finish 12-16 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks. Faunae, coelenterate.. 0

114. September 24. Rake drawn 600 yards, 2¾ miles S.S.W. off Cape Argus. Depth at start and finish 18-17 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones. Faunae, a basket-fish and fragment of same.. 0

115. September 24. Rake drawn 875 yards, S. by E. off Cape Argus. Depth at start and finish 17-14 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones. Faunae, an acidian, hydroids and bryozoans on a stone, and on the same stone 2 or 3 tiny scallops about ¼ of an inch in diameter—otherwise.. 0

116. September 24. Rake drawn 900 yards, ¾ mile S.W. ½ W. off Cape Argus. Depth at start and finish 13-20 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks. Faunae, a star-fish with 9 rays.. 0

117. September 26. Rake drawn 950 yards, 2½ miles S½ W. off Cape Hogan Light, Cape Breton. Depth at start and finish 17-25 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed great quantities of kelp. Faunae, an annelid, a chiton.. 0

118. September 26. Rake drawn 950 yards, 2¾ miles W. by S. off Cape Hogan, C.B. Depth at start and finish 22-20 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones and kelp. Faunae, a few chitons.. 0

119. September 26. Rake drawn 870 yards, 4 miles W. off Cape Hogan. Depth at start and finish 16½-28 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed stones. Faunae, an anemone on a stone, 2 acidians to which hydroids,, algae, etc., were attached.. 0

120. September 27. Rake drawn 750 yards, at the head of Yankee harbour, Whitehead. Depth at start and finish 9-7 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud and sea-weeds. Faunae, practically none.. 0

121. September 27. Rake drawn 1,100 yards, SSE. off Three Top Island, Whitehead. Depth at start and finish 6-17 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sea-weeds (2 mussel valves). Faunae, multitudes of sea-urchins, a horse-mussel with a small one attached, a limpet.. 0

122. September 27. Rake drawn 950 yards, north end of Price's Island, Whitehead. Depth at start and finish 13-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed muck (5 scallop valves one of them being *Pecten islandicus* and several valves of *Cythaerea* —a stone). Faunae, 2 sand-dollars.. 0

123. September 27. Rake drawn 950 yards, off Fishermans Island west, Whitehead. Depth at start and finish 11-7 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed sand with kelp (4 scallop valves and a few stones). Faunae, a horse-mussel, a tunicate, egg-capsule of a skate.. 0

124. September 27. Rake drawn 600 yards, south off White Island, Whitehead. Depth at start and finish 7-9 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed muddy. Faunae practically none.. 0

1927 Scallops

125. September 29. Rake drawn 900 yards ¾ mile, S.E. ½ S. off Mount Misery, Country Harbour. Depth at start and finish 8-8 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, numerous five-rayed star-fishes, a flatfish.. 0

126. September 29. Rake drawn 975 yards, 1 mile S.W.S. off Isaac's Harbour Light. Depth at start and finish 11-9½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed soft mud. Faunae, 5 five-rayed star-fishes, a sea-urchin, *Spirorbis* on bits of sea-weed.. 0

127. September 29. Rake drawn 750 yards, ½ mile N.E. off Country Harbour Head. Depth at start and finish 10-13 fathoms. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish.. .. 0

128. September 30. Rake drawn 400 yards, 300 yards E. by S. off Bell-buoy, Isaac's Harbour. Depth at start and finish 12-8 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks. Faunae, none 0

129. September 30. Rake drawn 450 yards, 300 yards west off Black Ledge, entrance to Isaacs's Harbour. Depth at start and finish 14-11½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks with sea-weed. Faunae, several sea-urchins.. 0

130. September 30. Rake drawn 1,500 yards, ¾ mile west off Island Harbour Light. Depth at start and finish 10-13½ fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rocks with sea-weeds. Faunae, a five-rayed star-fish.. 0

131. September 30. Rake drawn 1,050 yards, ½ mile NNE. off cape Mocodome. Depth at start and finish 7-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed hard bottom with sea-weeds (a scallop valve and valves of various other mollusks). Faunae, lots of sea-urchins, 2 five-rayed star-fishes one very large, a small crab, egg-capsule of skate.. 0

132. October 3. Rake drawn 975 yards in Port Dufferin Harbour. Depth at start and finish 10-6 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rock, mud, and sea-weeds. Faunae, several five-rayed star-fishes.. 0

133. October 3. Rake drawn 750 yards, 300 yards S.E. off Sandy Island, Port Dufferin. Depth at start and finish 8-9 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed rock, gravel, and sea-weeds. Faunae, multitudes of sea-urchins, a five-rayed star-fish, a horse-mussel.. 0

134. October 3. Rake drawn 750 yards, 1¼ miles N.E. off Beaver Light, Port Dufferin. Depth at start and finish 19-20 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed, hard-bottom (marked gravel on chart). Faunae, 6 five-rayed star-fishes.. 0

135. October 3. Rake drawn 1,250 yards, ¼ mile N.E. by N. off Beaver Light. Depth at start and finish 16-11 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud. Faunae, none.. 0

136. October 3. Rake drawn 800 yards, 400 yards S.E. off Hardwood, Port Dufferin. Depth at start and finish 12-9 fathoms. Nature of sea-bed mud and sea-weeds. Faunae, none.. 0

The following concerns what was ascertained as to the spawning functions of the scallop.

Throughout the period of the observations in the gulf of St. Lawrence and northern part of the strait of Northumberland, which extended from July 27 until August 22, there were no indications of spawning. The gonads in all the scallops were full and expanded, and in colour those of the males were a beautiful cream and those of the females a vivid red, which was in keeping with what had been ascertained at all other localities where my observations hitherto were engaged in.

After then, between August 30 and October 3, only 34 scallops, all told, were obtained, 25 under the Wallace investigation and 9 in that of Chedabucto bay, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Wallace

August 30. A female obtained off Oak island was on the eve of spawning.

August 31. In the case of one male and two females obtained off McDonald's cove, and of 2 males and 8 females obtained off cape John, spawning was underway, and a scallop (sex indeterminable) obtained off cape John was practically spawned out.

September 1. Of 5 scallops obtained off cape Cliff, in one male and 3 females spawning was underway and in one male spawning was advanced.

Thus, in some wise, by that time of the year the function of spawning was manifested in the instances of 20 out of 25 scallops. Nevertheless, except in the scallop of which the sex could not be determined, the colours of the gonads were still maintained and were even in some cases bright.

There was an interval of time (during which the Big Island investigation was engaged in, at which place no scallops were found) between the Wallace and Chedabucto bay explorations, and the following particulars concern what was ascertained, through the 9 scallops obtained, relative to spawning at the latter place.

Chedabucto Bay

September 12. Spawning in a male scallop was proceeding, but there were multitudes of sperms still in the gonad.

September 13. The gonad of a male was evidently caving in, but it still contained millions of sperms, and the creamy colour was still retained. In another male the milt was copious, and the gonad contained millions of sperms, the colour being still retained. The gonad of a female was getting spent, but it still contained numbers of eggs, and the red colour was retained. Another female had still numerous eggs in the gonad and the colour was retained. There was also another scallop (apparently obtained on the 13th) of which the sex was indeterminate as the gonad was spent of the sex elements and the colour was therefore faded out.

September 14. The gonad of a female was thinning out, but it still contained multitudes of eggs and the colour was vivid red. The gonad of another scallop, the sex of which could not be determined, was empty of the sex elements and the colour was faded out.

September 22. A scallop, possibly a female as there seemed to be the slightest tinge of red left was spawned out.

Such were the spawning conditions of the 9 scallops obtained at Chedabucto bay, between the dates of 12th and 22nd September, and I could tell by the conditions, that in general from then on the process would have been rapid, and have no doubt through my past experience that by the end of September spawning would practically have been over.

Mention is here made of two specimens of *Pecten islandicus* obtained a number of miles off Miminegash on July 29. This species of scallop occurs at coasts of Europe including Iceland (from whence it derives its name), and extends, but sparsely, into our Atlantic waters, and years ago I found it when dredging in the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Both the specimens were males, and the condition of the gonad paralleled that of our own commercial scallop at that time of the year, being compact and full and of a similar creamy colour. The shells were handed over to Doctor Huntsman at the Experimental Station, Halifax.

The following tabulations of the measurements of scallop shells, which were prepared for Doctor Huntsman and delivered at the Experimental Station, Halifax, will illustrate the sizes and the proportion of males to females of the scallops, according to the respective sources from which they were obtained. The specimens queried mostly concern those of which the sex was indeterminable on account of the stage of development of the sex elements, so that the colours of the gonads, by which the sexes are distinguishable had faded out.

Besides those, however, a few were not determined for other reasons. The sex of a scallop attached by byssus to the inside of a shell of *Cythaerea,* owing to its small size ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches) was not determined, nor was that of another on account of the scallop being in bad condition, whilst in the case of a third the sex had not been ascertained for some unrecorded reason, as came to light on measuring the shell after the scallop itself had been disposed of.

GULF—ABLERTON—NORTH PONT

Inches	Males	Females	?	Totals
1¼	1	.....	1	2
2⅛	2	.....	.....	2
2¼	1	1	.....	2
2½	.....	1	.....	1
2⅝	.....	1	.....	1
2¾	2	2	.....	4
3	.....	2	.....	2
3¼	.....	2	.....	2
3⅜	1	2	.....	3
3½	2	2	.....	4
3⅝	.....	3	.....	3
3¾	3	.....	.....	3
4	2	3	.....	5
4⅛	5	3	.....	8
4¼	3	1	.....	4
4⅜	1	2	.....	3
4½	2	2	.....	4
4⅝	2	1	.....	3
4¾	2	2	.....	4
4⅞	7	.....	.....	7
5	1	5	.....	6
5⅛	1	1	.....	2
5¼	4	3	.....	7
5⅜	4	2	.....	6
5½	2	1	.....	3
5⅝	4	.....	.....	4
5¾	.....	1	.....	1
5⅞	1	.....	.....	1
6	.....	1	.....	1
	53	44	1	98

STRAIT.—PRINCE COUNTY, P.E.I.—KENT COUNTY, N.B.

Inches	Males	Females	?	Totals
2⅜	1	.....	.....	1
2½	1	.....	.....	1
2⅝	1	.....	.....	1
3	1	4	.....	5
3⅛	.....	4	.....	4
3¼	7	1	.....	8
3⅜	7	4	.....	11
3½	11	9	.....	20
3⅝	1	4	.....	5
3¾	6	3	.....	9
3⅞	2	.....	.....	2
4	3	4	.....	7
4⅛	5	2	1	8
4¼	7	3	.....	10
4⅜	5	4	.....	9
4½	7	10	.....	17
4⅝	2	5	.....	7
4¾	5	5	.....	10
4⅞	4	4	.....	8
5	8	3	.....	11
5⅛	.....	2	1	3
5¼	4	2	.....	6
5⅜	2	1	.....	3
5⅝	.....	2	.....	2
5¾	1	.....	.....	1
5⅞	.....	1	.....	1
	91	77	2	170

WALLACE

Inches	Males	Females	?	Totals
3	1	1	.....	2
3¼	.....	2	.....	2
3½	.....	1	.....	1
3⅝	.....	1	.....	1
3¾	1	3	.....	4
3⅞	1	.....	.....	1
4	.....	.....	1	1
4⅛	.....	1	.....	1
4¼	1	.....	.....	1
4⅜	2	3	.....	5
4½	2	.....	.....	2
4⅝	1	1	.....	2
4¾	.....	1	.....	1
4⅞	1	.....	.....	1
	10	14	1	25

CHEDABUCTO BAY

3⅜	.....	1	.....	1
3⅞	1	.....	2	3
4½	1	.....	.....	1
4⅞	.....	1	.....	1
5⅛	1	.....	.....	1
5¼	.....	.....	1	1
5⅜	.....	1	.....	1
	3	3	3	9

EXAMINATION OF OYSTER BEDS

Neither at Upper Caraquet bay nor at Baie du Vin, where the examinations were made, were the beds found to be in good shape.

In the former the oysters exist at the western end of the bay in an area of about one and a quarter miles by one mile, and are more numerous on the Maisonette side than they are on the Upper Caraquet side. The bay is supplied with fresh water by two rivers, known as the north and south rivers, and the south river is a more considerable body of water than the north river.

Great masses of debris, composed of dead oyster and dead mussel shells, sometimes mingled with dead eel-grass and mud, were brought up by the rakes, and the hand had often to be passed through that material in order to find the living oysters.

This spot of the Baie Chaleur, however, has according to its size doubtless been in the past a good oyster resort with a good quality oyster.

The oysters are now of small size, the great majority of those obtained were under three inches in length, and it may be that the oysters of this place have never been of any considerable size.

The following tabulation of the measurements of 103 oysters obtained in Upper Caraquet bay presents a comparison of the numbers of those under 3 inches with those of 3 inches and over.

Inches	Oysters	Inches	Oysters
1⅜	1	3	6
1½	2	3⅛	2
1⅝	1	3¼	6
1⅞	4	3⅜	4
2	4	3½	3
2⅛	6	3⅝	3
2¼	11	3¾	1
2⅜	7	4	1
2½	11	4⅛	1
2⅝	7	4½	2
2¾	9	5½	2
2⅞	8	5½	1
Under 3 inches	71	3 inches and over	32

As regards the physical nature of the sea-bed, or what by nature pertained to it, there is the following to be stated:—

The bed was almost entirely composed of a mixture of sand and mud, with hardly such a thing as a stone, and there was an unlimited supply of food, as diatoms of various kinds were found in sediment from oyster and mussel shells, in the water in the pail, and in the digestive gland of the oyster.

Besides dead oyster and dead mussel shells, in spots there were living mussels that outnumbered the living oysters, to the detriment of the latter. Sometimes the oysters were rather ladened with mussels, and on one of the larger oysters nine good-sized mussels were attached. But there were few attachments of other living objects on the oysters. A few specimens, alive or dead, of slipper shells (*Crepidula*) of the two species indigenous to Maritime waters were found.

Towards the north side of the bay numerous medusoids (jelly-fishes) were floating through the water, but unless such might be harmful to the floating oyster spat they could not be injurious to the oyster; and in general free moving forms on the sea-bed were so scarce as to be hardly worthy of mention, and no star-fishes were found.

The examination of the Upper Caraquet bay oyster bed was made on and between the dates of July 6 and 12. The spawning time was not then on, but it seemed apparent it was about to be.

The examination of oyster beds of Baie du Vin was made on the 9th of November.

The purpose of the visit was chiefly to examine the sizes of the oysters, which on certain beds were said to be very small. Those reputed beds were three in number, viz: Oyster point, Egg island, and Blue Rock beds. The distances between them were estimated approximately to be 1½ miles between the first mentioned and the second, 2 miles between the second and third, and 3½ miles between the first and third.

The examination of specimens was made when out with the local overseer in his boat, his guardian being also on board, when a sufficient number were obtained for the purpose required, besides which, the oyster fishing season being then open, specimens were also examined when among the fishing boats which were crowded in their operations on or bordering the Blue Rock bed, which was one of the beds where the oysters were alleged to be so small.

A representation had been made that, as the oysters on those beds did not exceed 2½ or 2¾ inches in size, unless fishermen were permitted to take oysters of smaller size than the present regulation covers they could not make the fishing profitable.

In itself, however, the claim as to the undersize of the oysters on those beds was not strictly correct, as besides undersized ones, specimens of 3 inches or over were obtained, as the following tabulation will show:—

Under 3 inches		3 inches and over	
1½	1	3	2
1⅝	1	3⅛	2
2	2	3¼	1
2⅛	3	3⅜	1
2¼	2	3½	2
2⅜	5	3¾	1
2½	2	3⅞	1
2⅝	1	4	1
2¾	2	4⅛	2
	19		13

Measurements according to the beds were: Oyster point, 11 below legal size and 2 above 3 inches; Egg island, 4 below legal size and 5, 3 inches or over; and Blue rock, 4 below legal size and 6, 3 inches or over.

But everything considered, and allowing for what has been shown about there being oysters of larger size than represented, the beds, especially Oyster Point bed, were in poor shape. No wonder that there are not enough oysters within the present regulation size to make the fishing profitable, for there could be little chance, with such a crowd of boats operating on the beds, for many of the undersized or coming up oysters to exceed the minimum regulation size.

As a matter of fact it was hard work to get fishermen to distinctively show where the location of the Blue Rock bed was, as a spot apart from the entire area over which the boats were operating, and all that can be said from what had been seen is, it cannot be long, under the present condition, before all three beds will be depleted of oysters of three inches or over in size.

That is the condition of the Oyster point bed now, and the percentage of oysters measured from that bed was about 84⅔ under regulation size and about 15⅓ over three inches.

During the time of the shell-fish investigations two demonstrated addresses were delivered to the fishermen and fishery officers. One was a talk on the oyster in the schoolhouse at Upper Caraquet, and the other a talk on the scallop and lobster at Alberton. As opportunity was afforded I had also conversations concerning shell-fish with fishermen personally or in groups.

In the course of the fiscal year various questions bearing on the natural history of marine or other aquatic organisms were referred to me, and a collection of fishes from the arctics made by Mr. J. D. Soper, was by request of the Victoria Memorial Museum examined by me, and an account of the same, entitled: "Notes on a collection of Arctic Fishes," the result of the examination, was sent to the museum, a copy of which is on file.

APPENDIX No. 4

REPORT OF C. BRUCE, A.M.E.I.C., FISHERIES ENGINEER

Work in this branch included that under the headings,—

(*a*) Clearing Rivers and Building Fishways.
(*b*) Fish Culture.
(*c*) Biological Stations.
(*d*) General.

Under the heading "Clearing Rivers and Building Fishways" the following works were performed:—

NOVA SCOTIA

Salmon River, Yarmouth County.—Owing to representations that fishways should be installed in several dams on this river, a general inspection was made. The first two dams from the mouth of the river are opened up to the passage of fish by about the first of April allowing both salmon and alewives to ascend as far as Hooper lake. Evidence was obtained that no good purpose would be served in opening the river above this point as it is small and sluggish and, moreover, the bottom is in many places full of old decayed sawdust to considerable depth.

Eel River, Yarmouth County.—Inspection was made relative to the necessity for having a guardian on duty during the time alewives are running.

Barrington River, Shelburne County.—Inspections of the fishways in the Woollen Mill and Electric Light dams made. Owing to representations that salmon were ascending the tailrace channels from both of these dams, providing thereby favourable poaching conditions, arrangements were made to have these channels screened during the period when salmon are ascending. Arrangements were also made for some slight improvement to the fishway in the Electric Light dam.

Jordan River, Shelburne County.—The fishway in the dam at the mouth of the river was rebuilt, the type of construction being changed to improve it. A wing dam was also built to confine the water around the foot of the fishway and a channel opened from this to the centre of the river.

The fishway in the second dam was altered so that the lower entrance would be submerged during low water.

The cost of work above outlined was $643.27.

Green Harbour River, Shelburne County.—During the last several years a fair run of salmon has been entering this river, possibly due to the facts that the Jordan river, not far distant, was blocked and that the development of electric power has stabilized the flow to a greater extent than was the case formerly. An inspection of the river was made to determine the necessity for deepening shallow portions to make them more readily accessible for salmon. Owing to abnormally high water during the early fall it was impossible to carry out the works contemplated.

Mersey River, Liverpool County.—The fishways built in the five dams on this river in 1923, have proved eminently satisfactory. The first return of salmon in any appreciable numbers was noted in 1926, and during the season

of 1927, angling was good with large catches. Some small repairs were made to the concrete wing walls of the fishways where frost had broken off pieces during the previous winter. Owing to the liability of debris collecting and blocking the upper entrances of the first two fishways heavy log booms were provided. The expenditure entailed was $193.67.

An inspection was made of the storage dam at Indian Gardens at the foot of lake Rossignol and plans prepared for a fishway therein, but owing to later information that the Nova Scotia Power Commission would likely proceed with extensive power developments during the season of 1928, no action to require this fishway was taken.

Petite Riviere, Lunenburg County.—A general inspection was made of the fishways on this river and arrangements made for improving conditions at the Conquerall Mills dam, enlarging one of the pools in the fishway and opening up a channel in the river bed below to give salmon a better opportunity of ascending during low water. An expenditure of $100 was involved in this work.

La Have River, Lunenburg County.—An inspection of the fishway built by Messrs. Hollingsworth and Whitney in the second dam on this river was made and directions given regarding some modifications which were necessary on account of errors in construction.

Following an inspection of De Long's dam on the North Branch of the La Have river, directions were given the owner regarding the construction of a run-round fishway to replace an old wooden fishway which was in such a poor state of repair as to be ineffective.

Lequille River, Annapolis County.—An inspection was made of the fishway in the hydro-electric power dam owned by the town of Annapolis on this river, and the mayor was interviewed regarding the repair of the concrete walls and floor which were broken down in some places.

Annapolis River, Annapolis County.—The fishway in the hydro-electric power dam at Lawrencetown was inspected and conditions found to be normal.

Nictaux River, Annapolis County.—An inspection was made of the work done the previous year at Nictaux Falls, which included several concrete wing dams. Conditions were found to be much improved and a passage for salmon over the falls is now considered to be assured at practically all stages of water. The question of improving the fishway in the hydro-electric power dam at the head of the falls was looked into, but no decision to do any work was reached, as salmon have got past the dam with very little difficulty.

An inspection was made of the Charles Rogers dam on this river, and as a result of investigation it was decided that a new concrete fishway should be built. Surveys were made from which designs will be made with a view to having the fishway built in the summer of 1928.

Cornwallis River, Kings County.—Plans for a fishway having been previously served on Mr. J. W. Cook, owner of a small dam on this river, a further inspection was made to arrange for details regarding which Mr. Cook was desirous of having further information.

Gaspereaux River, Kings County.—Owing to increased fluctuation in the head of water at the hydro-electric power dam on this river at White rock, arrangements were made to effect some slight modifications to the upper entrance of the fishway to reduce the velocity of water.

Herbert River, Hants County.—An inspection and survey were made for the construction of a fishway in a small dam recently built by Mr. Ira S. Crowe. Plans for the fishway were subsequently prepared.

Meander River, Hants County.—An inspection was made of an old dam on this river which had recently been closed for log driving purposes. In an interview with the owner it was agreed that he would provide an opening through the dam to permit the passage of salmon during the period of the run, in lieu of building a fishway.

Osier River, Halifax County.—An inspection of the fishway built during the spring in Boutillier's dam was made.

Nine Mile River, Halifax County.—At the request of Messrs. Geo. Fraser & Sons, Timberlea, that plans for a fishway in their dam on this river be supplied, a survey was made and the plans subsequently sent to them.

A small obstruction to the passage of salmon was removed at a cost of $5.

Ingram River, Halifax County.—An inspection was made of the fishway in Messrs. Miller Brothers' dam. Conditions were found to be unsatisfactory, the dam being in such a leaky condition that it would not retain a head of water sufficient to supply a fishway. An arrangement was made with the owners to undertake certain repairs to the fishway.

Ship Harbour River, Halifax County.—An inspection and survey were made for a fishway in the dam at the foot of Ship Harbour lake and plans were subsequently furnished to the owners of the dam. This fishway is to replace one that was not wholly effective.

Tangier River, Halifax County.—An inspection of the fishway near the mouth of the river was made and slight repairs arranged which were carried out by the overseer at a cost of $3.38.

East River Sheet Harbour, Halifax County.—An inspection of the fishway built by the Nova Scotia Power Commission in their intake dam at Ruth Falls hydro-electric power development was made and the Commission notified regarding some slight modifications which were considered desirable to make it more effective.

In Cape Breton Island a number of the smaller streams require some attention every year. Owing to the hilly nature of the country and consequent heavy run-off during freshets they frequently become obstructed with old logs, uprooted trees and debris which in many cases form a complete barrier to the ascent of trout and salmon. Obstructions of this nature are removed by day labour under the supervision of the fishery overseer. The following is a list of the streams from which obstructions were removed with the cost:—

Southwest brook, Cape Breton county	$249 25
Northwest brook, Cape Breton county	50 00
Ferguson's brook, Cape Breton county	49 50
Nicholson's brook, Cape Breton county	44 95
Benacadie river, Cape Breton county	48 95
Big brook, Inverness county	20 00
Murray's brook, Richmond county	269 95

NEW BRUNSWICK

Mispec River, St. John County.—There has been for a number of years a stone dam at the mouth of this river, upwards of fifty feet in height. The question of providing a fishway for salmon has been considered on a number of occasions previously, but owing to the heavy cost of construction and doubt as to the efficiency of any structure which might be built, no action was taken.

Last year a large gate through the dam, at a height about six feet above the bottom, was blown out by persons interested in providing a passage for salmon. Following this it was observed that salmon were attempting to ascend by jumping at the gate opening, but were unable to do so.

Surveys were made for the provision of a fishway which would enable their ascent.

Hammond River, St. John County.—An inspection was made of a dam on this river which, it was alleged, prevented the ascent of salmon. The dam, which was originally built for log-driving purposes was unused and the gates were open. As the ascent through the gate openings only involved a jump of about two feet, it was not considered that any action to improve conditions was necessary. Later investigation confirmed this view, information being obtained that salmon were seen above the dam.

Skiff Lake, York County.—An examination and survey were made at the outlet of this lake for data in connection with the provision of screens to prevent the descent of land-locked salmon into the outlet stream, from which, it was alleged they were unable to return.

Aroostook River, Victoria County.—The Aroostook river, a tributary of the St. John river, is practically all in the state of Maine. The Aroostook Power Company has a large hydro-electric dam on the river a short distance above the confluence. While the Canadian Government has not been interested in the river, owing to the fact that any salmon ascending would be for the benefit of the state of Maine, the Government of that state has urged that provision be made for the ascent of salmon. At the request of the Commissioner of Inland Game and Fisheries for Maine, an inspection of the dam was made in company with officials of his department. As a result of the conference following the inspection, it was agreed that the State Department would undertake to provide a fishway and make all the necessary arrangements with the Power Company relating thereto.

MANITOBA

Following an inspection of several rivers, in previous years, designs for fishways in several dams were prepared and furnished to the owners of the dams for execution of the work.

During the current year, fishways were built in the following locations by the companies indicated:—

Whitemud river, at Gladstone, Canadian Pacific Railway.
Whitemud river, at Westbourne, Canadian Pacific Railway.
Ochre river, at Ochre, Canadian National Railway.
Vermilion river, at Dauphin, Canadian National Railway.
Pipestone creek, at Bellview, Canadian National Railway.

SASKATCHEWAN

Designs were furnished and fishways built during the current year as follows:—

Qu'Appelle river, at Craven, Department of Public Works.
Gravelbourg, Canadian National Railway.

ALBERTA

Designs were furnished and fishway built during the current year by the Canadian Pacific Railway in their dam on the Vemilion river.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Marble Creek, Vancouver Island.—An obstruction consisted of an accumulation of debris, logs, roots and stumps extending for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet in the stream bed and piled twenty feet high within the canyon walls. All material above water level was cut and blasted into small pieces which, it was expected, would float to sea in freshet. Subsequently it was reported that certain submerged logs which could not be dealt with at the time, had come to the surface and in their course down the stream had lodged in

a narrow stretch of river holding up a portion of the cut material as well as all drift being carried down by the stream. The removal of this new jam is being attended to so as to ensure the permanence of the main work. The removal of this obstruction was under the supervision of the engineers, the cost being $1,676.55.

A number of smaller obstructions were removed from streams under the direct supervision of the overseer or guardian, in each instance, as follows:—

Owen creek	at a cost of	$	25 35
Capilano river	" "		4 00
Two Mile creek	" "		12 47
Oke-over arm	" "		12 00
Koeye river	" "		25 87
Goldstream	" "		96 40
Owes-Sit-Sa creek	" "		22 00
Nicomeki river	" "		53 40
Serpentine river	" "		28 75
Wakefield river	" "		20 00
Fishermans river	" "		140 00
Ruby, Bear and Lee creeks	" "		100 00
Village Bay creek	" "		11 12
Isolem river	" "		27 80
Eastern creek	" "		35 55
Black creek	" "		15 90
Sauch-en-Auch creek	" "		47 36
Bust creek	" "		7 00
103rd creek	" "		6 85
Kaprino river	" "		28 00
Johnson river	" "		29 75
Nimpkish creek	" "		19 20
Fish lake	" "		35 50
Shuswap falls	" "		8 10

Stamp River, Vancouver Island.—A fishway was built over Stamp falls, under the direct supervision of the engineering staff, at a cost of $7,015.58. The work involved the excavation of 648 cubic yards of solid rock and the placing of 91 cubic yards of concrete. Owing to unusually high water, the execution of the work was a matter of considerable difficulty and completion was retarded until the latter end of September, when the main body of the sockeye run was over. Those salmon arriving after completion of the work passed up through the fishway without difficulty. This fishway will be the means of relieving the situation at this point which, in the past, has made necessary the passing of fish over the falls by hand.

Fraser River, Bridge River Falls.—A fishway was excavated entirely in solid rock, under the direction of the engineering staff, at a cost of $643.17. Owing to the great range of water in the canyons and narrow places on the Fraser river, such fishways are useful only during the particular stages of the river for which they are intended. This fishway was built to operate at the lowest stages of flow which was only recorded for a very short period of time during last season. The conditions for this stage of water have been greatly improved by the fishway.

Nicola Lake.—A fishway thirty-six feet long and six feet wide was incorporated in the dam constructed during the year at the foot of Nicola lake, near the town of Nicola, B.C., permitting salmon to pass without difficulty.

Hell's Gate, Fraser River.—Owing to the fact that salmon are unable, at certain stages of water, to negotiate the rapids at Hell's Gate, a board of Engineers comprising representatives from the Department of Public Works, the Water Power and Reclamation Service, the provincial Department of Fisheries, and the federal Department of Fisheries, was formed, to carry out investigations looking to the necessity and possible means of improving conditions at this point.

Complete surveys of the canyon at Hell's Gate were conducted, cable stations established for measuring velocities and gauges set both above and

below the gate, from which studies of all conditions affecting velocities, turbulency, etc., were made. The cost of these investigations, which are still in progress was $2,166.55, and considerable time of the engineering staff was devoted them.

Baker River Fishway.—This project which involves an elevator designed to take salmon over a dam about two hundred and sixty-five feet high, located on Baker river, in the state of Washington, was carefully examined and such data as was available secured.

Buckley River (Hagwelgat Canyon).—An inspection was made and report prepared on the possibility of damage to the river by the construction of new bridge abutments.

Puntledge River.—Inspection was made of obstructions and directions given regarding the reconstruction of the fishway in the impounding dam of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir).

Prospect Lake.—An inspection of the fishway was made.

Under the heading "Fish Culture," the following works were performed:—

NOVA SCOTIA

Yarmouth Hatchery.—A careful examination was made of a number of streams in Yarmouth county for the purpose of selecting a site for a salmon and trout hatchery establishment, involving surveys to obtain levels and volumes of discharge. The site finally approved by the department at the outlet lake George was surveyed for the necessary property and water rights.

Antigonish Hatchery.—Complete surveys of a site for a salmon and trout hatchery establishment were made at Fraser's Mills on the South river, this site having been approved by the department after a number of others had been eleminated.

Windsor Hatchery.—Owing to the pollution of the stream from which the water supply for the Windsor Hatchery is obtained by large gypsum mining operations, it was necessary to give consideration to the selection of a new site. Several streams were examined and preliminary surveys conducted to determine their suitability for hatchery purposes.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Florenceville Hatchery.—Plans and specifications were prepared and contract let and completed for the construction of a salmon and trout hatchery establishment at White Marsh creek, near Florenceville, N.B. The work under this contract included the main building eighty-nine feet ten inches long, and twenty-three feet wide, and a combination garage and ice house thirty-two feet long by eighteen feet wide.

The main building contains a six-room dwelling house for the superintendent at one end and two rooms for the assistant with an office over at the other. The hatching room proper is fifty-three feet long, one storey, with side and roof lighting. The equipment includes thirty hatching troughs, standard design, sixteen feet long. Floors of the hatchery are of concrete throughout and in designing it a new feature was introduced, consisting of twelve floor tanks each twelve feet long, two feet two inches wide, and one foot deep, two tanks being placed under each cluster of hatching troughs. The tanks are supplied independently with water from the overflow of the hatching troughs and are designed primarilly as a means of relieving congestion during the hatching period.

The dwelling is heated with hot air furnace, and equipped with sanitary plumbing, the water supply for which is obtained from a well by an automatic electric pumping equipment, and the waste from which is discharged into a septic tank. All buildings throughout are lighted by electricity.

The garage building contains accommodation for two cars or trucks, an ice room with cold chamber for keeping feed for rearing of fry, and storage room overhead.

The water supply for the establishment is obtained from the reservoir formed by building an earth embankment dam with concrete core-wall, discharge gates and inlet gates, the dam being about one hundred and fifty feet long and twelve feet high at the gates. Water is conducted to the hatchery by a six inch wire wound wood stave pipe and to the rearing pond system by a similar pipe ten inches in diameter.

The rearing pond system consists of eight ponds each one hundred and twenty-six feet long, five feet wide and four feet deep, constructed with concrete side walls and gravel bottoms, each pond being fed independently from the water supply. On account of the lateness of the season, only five of these ponds were completed, but excavations for the balance were removed and the whole left in readiness for completion next year.

The construction of the dam and rearing ponds was done by day labour, under the direct supervision of the Engineers.

St. John Hatchery.—The rearing and brooding facilities at this hatchery were extended by the construction of fourteen ponds, of varying lengths to suit the ground location, the total length being twenty-one hundred and twenty-eight feet. Ponds are all four feet wide with side walls of concrete and bottoms of gravel. The water supply is obtained from Little river reservoir, a new eight-inch wood stave pipe being installed and from a large spring from which an eight-inch pipe was also laid. Both sources of water supply are led into a concrete tank where they may be mixed as desired thus regulating to a certain extent, the temperature of the water before it enters the head trough of the pond system. The ponds are arranged so that each may be supplied separately from the head trough or the water may, if desired, be circulated through two, three, or more from one supply.

The entire pond system was enclosed in a link chain wire fence three feet high with a twelve-inch band of smooth galvanized iron around the top to prevent the entrance of mink.

Electricity having become available during the year, the buildings, including dwelling, hatchery and garage, were wired and equipped with lighting fixtures. Several lights were also established around the pond system controlled by switches from the dwelling, as a protection against possible poaching.

The hot air furnace in the dwelling was repaired and one new register with heating pipe installed.

Restigouche Hatchery.—Extensive repairs were made to the establishment including the renewal of one half the floor in the hatchery, shingling the north slope of the roof, repairing foundations, and installing a sanitary closet combination in the superintendent's quarters. The roofs of several outbuildings were reshingled and repairs made to the water supply to the hatchery.

ALBERTA

Lesser Slave Lake Hatchery, Alberta.—An inspection, covering the entire length of the lake, was made for the selection of a site for a whitefish hatchery in Lesser Slave lake. The location finally decided upon as being most suitable is at Canyon creek on the south side of the lake, about eighteen miles from the lower end. The lake is quite shallow around the shores and is, moreover,

subject to extremely heavy ice floes during the break up in the spring. In the selection of the site, it was necessary to find a location that provided fairly deep water at a reasonable distance from the shore, in order that a water supply could be obtained. Protection against the heavy run of ice was also necessary to insure reasonable safety for the intake pipe.

A contract was awarded for the construction of the hatchery in the fall of the year. The main building is seventy-six feet long and forty feet wide, fitted with eight hundred and eighty-eight hatching jars providing capacity for one hundred and thirty million whitefish eggs.

The ground floor is laid out for the hatching room and engine room and the upper floor is entirely taken up with living quarters which comprise a six room apartment for the superintendent and seven rooms for the accommodation of the staff.

Plans and specifications were prepared for a wharf four hundred feet long which was necessary to provide harbour for the hatchery boats and protection for the intake pipe.

The work in connection with this establishment will not be completed until next autumn.

Waterton Lakes Park Hatchery, Alberta.—An inspection covering a number of streams in southern Alberta was made for the selection of a site for a Trout hatchery. The location finally decided upon is in the Waterton Lakes National Park. A contract was awarded for the construction of a hatchery forty-four feet long by twenty-four feet wide and a one storey cottage for the superintendent, thirty-two feet six inches long and twenty-two feet six inches wide.

The hatchery is divided into two rooms, one thirty-one feet by twenty-three feet providing the hatching room and the other twenty-three feet by twelve feet being fitted as a garage for the hatchery truck.

The hatching room is fitted with fifteen standard hatching troughs sixteen feet long, and six concrete tanks in the floor, two under each cluster of hatching troughs, each two feet wide and fourteen feet long. Provision has been made so that in the event of operations becoming larger, the space occupied by the garage may be converted into additional hatching room. The water supply is obtained by gravity through an eight-inch wood stave pipe from Spring creek where a small concrete dam was built to provide a reservoir.

The dwelling is fitted with sanitary plumbing, the water supply for which is piped from Spring creek, the discharge being into a septic tank. A hot air furnace is provided for heating.

Jasper Park Subhatchery, Alberta.—A subsidiary hatchery was arranged in a long cabin nineteen feet long by fifteen feet wide, a building formerly used by one of the park guardians. Ten standard hatching troughs were installed with the other requisite equipment, providing a capacity for two hundred and fifty thousand Trout eggs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nelson Hatchery, B.C.—Improved quarters for the troughs and equipment of this hatchery were obtained in the basement of the Armoury in Nelson, and the hatchery was moved into them.

Summerland Hatchey, B.C.—A concrete block building thirty feet long and sixteen and one-half feet wide was purchased from the municipality of Summerland for the establishment of a small hatchery on Okanagan lake, the water supply being from the overflow of springs used by the municipality for water services.

The building was refloored and fitted with a whitefish battery of fifty-two jars and with eight standard hatching troughs for trout, each fourteen feet long.

In the basement, under the main floor, a whitefish tank for fry, twenty feet long and four feet wide, and two tanks for trout fry, each twenty feet long by three feet wide, were installed. The building is lighted by electricity.

Stuart Lake Hatchery, B.C.—The entire foundation logs, and such of the wall logs as were rotted, were renewed with sound timber. The work was done under the supervision of the engineering staff with local labour.

Francois Lake Hatchery, B.C.—A survey was made by the engineering staff for purposes of estimate for a site and construction of a hatchery. A small log building was built on the Nadina river flowing into Francois lake, to provide shelter for egg-planting operations in that district.

Lakelse Hatchery, B.C.—A new boat-house and marine ways were constructed to house the new hatchery boat, which is considerably longer and heavier than the one it replaced.

Under the heading "Biological Stations", the following works were performed:—

Marine Laboratory, Eastern Passage, Halifax County.—Following the decision by the department to erect this station, the site was inspected and afterwards acquired. A number of conferences were held with Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director of the Fisheries Experimental Station, after which plans and specifications for the laboratory were prepared. The building is seventy-five feet long and thirty-two feet six inches wide, with basement, one floor above and attic space for storage, supply-tanks, etc. Construction is concrete foundations and hollow tile walls faced with brick work. The basement has concrete floor and is subdivided into several rooms required for laboratories, work room and engine room.

The first floor is reinforced concrete construction supported on columns, and subdivided into the several laboratories, common room and office.

The building is equipped with sanitary plumbing, electric lighting and electrical outlets for laboratory purposes.

Under the heading "General" may be classed the inside work of the engineering staff, which included the preparations of numbers of plans for equipment, special maps relating to the fisheries and the preparation of reports and other office work.

The engineering staff supervised the establishment of anchorages for fishing boundary signs at Big Qualicum, Little Qualicum river and Oyster river, in British Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 5

FISHERIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1927-28

Vote No.	Service	Appropriation	Expenditure
		$ cts.	$ cts.
246	Salaries and disbursements, fishery officers....$ 428,520 33 Fisheries Patrol Service..... 275,182 60 Fisheries Protection Service..... 196,613 18	910,000 00	900,316 11
247	Building fishways, etc.....	20,000 00	14,319 06
248	Legal and incidental expenses.....	5,000 00	4,006 17
249 and 505	Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries.....	130,000 00	129,878 91
250	Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	1,000 00	561 57
251	Inspection of pickled fish.....	26,000 00	24,894 85
252	Fish culture.....	410,000 00	349,141 63
253 and 506	International Halibut Commission.....	28,500 00	31,652 54
254	Marine Biological Board.....	138,000 00	138,000 00
337	Compassionate allowance to widow of late F. Askew.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
		1,670,500 00	1,594,770 84
17 and 436	Civil Government salaries.....	107,220 00	93,617 81
17 and 436	Contingencies.....	28,500 00	27,795 77
Stat'y	Fishing bounty.....	160,000 00	158,375 80
		1,966,220 00	1,874,560 22
535	To provide for increases to Civil Service, both inside and outside.....	.....	19,449 92
	Gratuities.....	.....	350 00
	Superannuation Fund No. 5 (Act 1924).....	.....	1 82
			1,894,361 96

STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1927-28

Class	Total	General Account	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fisheries revenue	119,150 59	.....	10,517 75	2,887 75	11,062 50	.....	22,434 00	5,750 25	18,364 50	47,628 84	505 00
Fines and forfeitures (Fisheries Act)	11,382 36	.....	984 80	773 80	1,319 60	.....	1,269 67	508 79	970 73	5,554 97	.....
Fines and forfeitures (Fish Inspection Act)	51 00	.....	10 00	40 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modus vivendi licenses	186 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 00	.....
Casual revenue	8,877 09	6,961 48	243 70	64 73	110 25	96 30	69 45	.....	1,331 18	.....	.....
Fish culture revenue	196 55	.....	2 00	.....	170 15	.....	8 00	15 20	.....	1 20	.....
Pelagic Sealing Treaty	95,014 07	95,014 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium on exchange	14 25	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
	234,871 91	101,983 80	11,758 25	3,766 28	12,663 50	96 30	23,781 12	6,274 24	20,666 41	53,377 01	505 00
Less refund of fees received prior 1927-28	7 00										
Less refund of fines received prior 1927-28	10 00										
	234,854 91										

EXPENDITURE, 1927-28—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS

Provinces	Inspectors and Overseers		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—										
General Account	12,526 64	1,425 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211 85	15,163 62
Nova Scotia No. 1	15,240 00	2,746 43	3,200 00	750 00	.....	115 33	13,148 83	45 67	143 84	35,390 10
" No. 2	18,385 43	4,607 58	4,096 76	400 00	.....	180 28	8,436 11	1,143 28	143 28	37,392 72
" No. 3	19,455 00	4,577 62	4,000 00	.....	300 00	.....	9,990 62	74 94	148 58	38,546 76
Halifax School	.....	30 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 50
	65,607 07	13,387 26	11,296 76	1,150 00	300 00	295 61	31,575 56	1,263 89	1,647 55	126,523 70
Prince Edward Island—										
Prince Edward Island No. 1	9,332 76	2,102 47	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	1,575 71	7 20	221 73	14,439 87
" " No. 2	1,485 00	521 95	.....	112 50	.....	63 25	273 00	.....	81 90	2,537 60
	10,817 76	2,624 42	1,200 00	112 50	.....	63 25	1,848 71	7 20	303 63	16,977 47
New Brunswick—										
New Brunswick No. 1	10,937 90	1,658 40	1,500 00	300 00	.....	187 57	3,675 00	82 53	150 16	18,491 56
" No. 2	16,561 13	3,181 19	2,609 68	922 38	.....	888 10	15,224 85	680 97	761 05	40,829 35
" No. 3	9,226 62	1,549 33	700 00	168 75	75 00	150 52	12,877 13	.....	78 89	24,826 24
	36,725 65	6,388 92	4,809 68	1,391 13	75 00	1,226 19	31,776 98	763 50	990 10	84,147 15
Quebec	.....	53 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 59	144 84
Manitoba	9,585 00	4,212 02	.....	525 00	875 00	422 77	2,800 15	2,633 55	81 87	21,135 36
Saskatchewan	10,710 48	4,120 60	225 00	225 00	1,000 00	.....	1,098 75	2,127 10	76 79	19,583 72
Alberta	10,987 50	4,690 48	225 00	300 00	450 00	311 81	2,359 00	1,993 42	758 55	22,075 76
British Columbia—										
General Account	19,836 32	2,083 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,424 43	26,344 73
British Columbia No. 1	10,865 01	8,309 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,087 42	7,734 87	911 52	39,908 13
" No. 2	13,455 74	4,176 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,506 49	757 67	3,895 66	30,791 88
" No. 3	15,090 00	7,921 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,757 20	785 15	533 71	28,087 33
	59,247 07	22,490 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,351 11	9,277 69	9,765 32	125,132 07
General Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,790 26	12,790 26

SUMMARY

Provinces	Inspectors and Overseers		Allowances			Gasoline and Oil	Special Guardians		Sundry	Total
	Salaries	Disb.	Auto	Boat	Horse		Wages	Expenses		
Nova Scotia	65,607 07	13,387 26	11,296 76	1,150 00	300 00	295 61	31,575 56	1,263 89	1,647 55	126,523 70
Prince Edward Island	10,817 76	2,624 42	1,200 00	112 50	.....	63 25	1,848 71	7 20	303 63	16,977 47
New Brunswick	36,725 65	6,388 92	4,809 68	1,391 13	75 00	1,226 19	31,776 98	763 50	990 10	84,147 15
Quebec	.....	53 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 59	144 84
Manitoba	9,585 00	4,212 02	.....	525 00	875 00	422 77	2,800 15	2,633 55	81 87	21,135 36
Saskatchewan	10,710 48	4,120 60	225 00	225 00	1,000 00	.....	1,098 75	2,137 10	76 79	19,593 72
Alberta	10,987 50	4,690 48	225 00	300 00	450 00	311 81	2,359 00	1,993 42	758 55	22,075 76
British Columbia	59,247 07	22,490 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,351 11	9,277 69	9,765 32	125,132 07
General Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,790 26	12,790 26
	203,680 53	57,967 83	17,756 44	3,703 63	2,700 00	2,319 63	95,810 26	18,076 35	26,505 66	428,520 33

EXPENDITURE 1927-28—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.
Nova Scotia—												
General account										10 00	10 00	
"F.P. No. 1"	2,343 03	24 90	363 02	198 81	232 96	120 89	127 09	54 23	8 82	27 73	3,501 48	
"McColl"	3,730 71	2 60	602 20	250 48	73 49	480 99	85 95	169 94	29 61	168 54	5,594 51	
"Lula T" (chartered)	478 06		68 03			87 13				1,431 61	2,064 83	
	6,551 80	27 50	1,033 25	449 29	306 45	689 01	213 04	224 17	38 43	1,637 88		11,170 82
New Brunswick—												
"Phalarope"	4,015 00		911 53	61 59	421 64	236 24	26 41	26 59	8 82	30 96	5,738 78	
"Seal"										560 00	560 00	
"Lloyd Geo. (chartered)	645 00									182 00	827 00	
"Pontiac" (chartered)	432 00	123 99	24 16							760 00	1,340 15	
"Shannon" (chartered)	2,300 00		413 45							364 47	3,077 92	
	7,392 00	123 99	1,349 14	61 59	421 64	236 24	26 41	26 59	8 82	1,897 43		11,543 85
Prince Edward Island—												
"Richmond"	1,092 70		169 81		12 00	126 28		7 00		60 54	1,468 33	
"Cock of North" (chartered)	309 68									125 00	434 68	
"Dora" (chartered)	600 00									250 00	850 00	
"Gander" (chartered)	445 17									275 00	720 17	
"Leona" (chartered)	464 52									275 00	739 52	
"Lucy" (chartered)	900 00									550 00	1,450 00	
"Mary" (chartered)	600 00									250 00	850 00	
"Olive" (chartered)	709 68									296 20	1,005 88	
"White Star" (chartered)	296 78									125 00	421 78	
	5,418 53		169 81		12 00	126 28		7 00		2,206 74		7,940 36
Manitoba—												
"Bradbury"	7,219 16	2,297 66	4,019 57	*Cr. 73 39*	*Cr. 33 98*	1,039 58	510 19	212 76	297 95	133 61		15,623 11
British Columbia—												
General Account	2,861 21	68 59	55 88	9 45	311 95	104 17	9 00		7 22	39,040 79		42,468 26
Poplar Island Whse	1,140 00		113 90	95 05	45 16	100 52	22 60	74 93	12 80	477 07		2,082 03
Departmental Boats District No. 1—												
"Elkhorn"	3,420 00		550 10	7 80	61 49	5 91	5 50	18 75	15 00	28 29	4,112 84	
"Foam Crest"	4,500 00		340 65	16 63	204 85	10 97	41 22	46 00	13 47	40 07	5,213 86	
"Humming Bird"			2 00		33 25						35 25	
"Merry Sea"	4,500 00	455 70	136 50	22 32	132 67	203 86	21 21	63 48	11 66	221 66	5,769 06	

"Salmo"			3 15		0 50		10 50				14 15	
"Swan Tail"	4,488 00		595 18	37 41	108 14	7 87	9 31	34 14	18 09	56 13	5,354 27	
"Vedder River"	3,420 00		305 00	1 00	53 13	15 02	7 64	13 00	15 87	32 25	3,862 91	
												24,362 34
District No. 2—												
"Babine No. 1"	700 00		94 20	5 20	5 29	28 91		6 32		97 40	937 32	
"Babine No. 2"	700 00		94 20		5 60	34 18		7 88		20 00	861 86	
"Beldis"			39 00			20 00				204 42	263 42	
"Bonila Rock"	2,191 12	3 85	845 45	121 25	378 08	202 75	21 82	166 11	0 50	59 43	3,990 36	
"Cloyah"	2,546 56	1 00	636 06	32 50	400 99	329 11	64 50	44 68		64 62	4,120 02	
"Cohoe Bay"					7 75						7 75	
"Hawk Eye"	1,291 94		203 97	24 75	279 35	92 54	14 85	73 90		20 70	2,002 00	
"Heron Wing"	1,989 49		624 83	46 90	368 38	75 01	118 91	56 50		38 34	3,318 36	
"Linnett N."	1,193 55		282 12	19 70	296 00	101 16	23 30	55 88	9 11	4 67	1,985 49	
"Marfish"	5,438 66	1,426 78	1,886 67	587 28	966 11	260 89	250 18	198 89	118 89	153 06	11,287 41	
"Merlin B"					262 86	0 71					263 57	
"Metra"	4,593 26	670 73	1,817 39	73 75	412 93	279 78	102 29	375 25	120 00	68 53	8,513 91	
"Nasago"			39 00			14 00				204 43	257 43	
"Revidis"	2,732 14	281 45	666 00	104 45	371 77	284 84	68 30	65 78		40 19	4,614 92	
												42,423 82
District No. 3—												
"Black Raven"	1,290 32	30 45	439 30	42 22	516 82	367 14	47 87	85 75	22 10	108 31	2,950 28	
"Egret Plume"	1,375 00		297 40	223 81	344 92	65 02	15 16	89 47		202 38	2,613 16	
"Gull Wing"	1,500 00		156 25	222 59	76 44	207 02	26 88	44 27	1 65	82 97	2,318 07	
"Pursepa"	250 00		130 99			15 85		3 88		202 89	603 61	
"Vanidis"	6,480 00	1,366 95	484 96	134 05	502 28	918 65	116 20	452 85	70 48	185 93	10,712 35	
												19,197 47
Chartered Boats—												
District No. 1—												
"Iron Bark"		52 28	51 25			8 40				111 05	222 98	
"Jean No. 2"	437 41		67 51			16 48				141 50	662 90	
"Mary"	823 23		57 81			11 13		1 60		415 60	1,309 37	
"Minota"	360 00		79 69			15 09				93 00	547 78	
"W.C.T."	1,100 00		44 43			6 48	6 57			374 90	1,532 38	
												4,275 41
District No. 2—												
"Amy S"	787 50		314 62			76 15		4 64		927 00	2,109 91	
"Argo"	346 19		56 96			13 28				429 00	845 43	
"Bee"	387 17		34 04							412 00	833 21	
"Dallas Ford"	414 29		161 24			16 96		3 20		549 10	1,144 79	
"Double A"	1,023 39		234 34			17 55		1 52		973 00	2,249 80	
"Ecfoba"	460 00		172 79			37 68		1 96		732 00	1,404 43	
"Elida"	1,001 62		244 65			55 71				1,088 00	2,389 98	
"Fisher"	751 00		119 51			30 53		5 97		648 00	1,555 01	
"Flying Spur"	877 10		293 73			83 82		3 04		1,152 60	2,410 29	
"Full Moon"	928 46	1 50	428 44			23 13				1,305 00	2,686 53	
"Grizzly"			9 12								9 12	
"Irene R"	791 67		85 24			11 58				660 00	1,548 49	
"Ironsides"										0 75	0 75	
"Kiki"	939 92		148 42			29 16		3 04		1,280 00	2,400 54	

EXPENDITURE 1927-28—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.
"Kitsault"	765 76		265 62			74 51		1 60		1,000 00	2,107 49	
"Leila"	495 97		174 13			50 37		1 52		612 00	1,333 99	
"Melrose"	638 71		67 97			26 20		3 04		523 50	1,259 42	
"Moose"	765 00		257 01			70 13		3 58		824 00	1,919 72	
"Myfawny"	420 24		109 02			39 44		1 52		600 00	1,170 22	
"Nereis"										350 00	350 00	
"Oh Boy"	787 50		256 86			79 45		5 04		1,070 00	2,198 85	
"Omar K"	667 74		76 34			33 00		3 04		549 00	1,329 12	
"Oswego"	918 88		87 72			16 46		2 46		1,000 00	2,025 52	
"Oyashimo"	1,132 26		161 80			16 81		3 78		1,078 00	2,392 65	
"Rose"	11 50									162 00	173 50	
"See Bee"	1,110 00		553 45			68 03		5 76		1,208 00	2,945 24	
"Sea Foam"	910 64		222 00			22 75		3 12		992 00	2,150 51	
"Seminole"	780 00		170 53			36 21		9 12		954 00	1,949 86	
"Sun Beam No. 2"	1,157 98		409 59		145 75	70 04		5 76		1,581 05	3,370 17	
"Velma"	667 74		116 66			15 57		3 04		549 00	1,352 01	
"Venture"	997 50		230 94			84 14		1 52		1,224 00	2,538 10	
"Wabash"	861 05		553 07			38 35				1,160 00	2,612 47	
												54,767 12
District No. 3—												
"Albo"	546 67		81 00			22 00		6 00		167 00	822 67	
"Ban Box"	496 67		89 70			29 00				153 00	768 37	
"Betty N"	493 33		69 35			5 15				152 00	719 83	
"C.H."	153 33		25 30			5 62				48 00	232 25	
"Chartes"	146 67		29 04			1 85		0 24		45 00	222 80	
"Colby"	1,104 85		226 04			64 48		3 04		1,025 95	2,424 36	
"Crab"	153 33		12 65			3 12				47 50	216 60	
"Curlew"	264 52		88 47			21 41				80 00	454 40	
"Daisy"	496 67		91 70			31 90				186 00	806 27	
"Dana"	108 17		30 59			12 43		1 52		32 00	184 71	
"Deep Sea"	340 32		41 96			17 25				104 00	503 53	
"Dorothy N"	1,200 00		75 91			29 72				588 11	1,893 74	
"Dot"	1,200 00		257 45	1 60		62 50	3 06			316 50	1,841 11	
"Dunno"	433 87		82 45			6 50				184 40	707 22	
"Elsie"	267 85		13 60			2 85		3 20		82 00	366 30	
"Esperanza"	1,145 16		428 04			79 33				553 50	2,209 23	
"Esther K"	806 45		552 22			45 90		11 77	5 25	1,962 94	3,384 53	
"Ethel"			118 80			19 20				182 90	320 90	

District No. 3—Cont.—												
"Fisher"	264 52		33 50			6 95		0 70		81 00	386 67	
"Georgia M"										75 00	75 00	
"Gipsy"	156 67		8 97			8 49				48 50	222 63	
"Haslam"	283 87		29 27			13 95				175 00	502 09	
"Iona"	230 00		62 65			16 59				68 00	377 24	
"Johnson"	103 77		16 00			1 85				27 00	148 62	
"Jones"	232 80		29 90			1 75				71 00	335 45	
"Klinekwa"										45 00	45 00	
"Lena"	153 33		13 80			6 24				48 50	221 87	
"Limit"	124 62		9 89			2 08		0 46		38 60	175 65	
"Lively"	106 56		26 61			2 86				35 00	171 03	
"Marfish"	766 67		108 00			8 40			5 07	246 75	1,134 89	
"Maud L"	196 67		27 98			5 11				60 25	290 01	
"M. E. Smith"	1,231 29		199 50			17 75				815 50	2,464 04	
"Northwind"	203 33		13 40			5 80				62 00	284 53	
"Olive"	523 34		54 85			7 47				162 00	747 66	
"Pilling"	383 87		59 20			1 00				118 00	562 07	
"Pontiac"	1,200 00		128 25			19 50				371 00	1,718 75	
"Reliance"	1,580 81		55 13			32 52		4 61		1,526 00	3,199 07	
"Reno"	200 00		17 91							62 00	279 91	
"Repentance"	301 61		170 00			6 50				91 00	569 11	
"Roberts"	101 07		9 89			3 81		0 46		31 00	146 23	
"Roona"	9 68									36 00	45 68	
"Sara S."	277 42		49 45			11 10		6 00		87 00	430 97	
"Sayward No. 1"	440 00		145 20			28 35				137 00	750 55	
"S. & E"	361 83		9 75			5 00				199 80	576 38	
"Sea Dog"	1,000 00		18 40							276 00	1,294 40	
"Sisters"	200 00		19 32			4 68		3 04		62 00	289 04	
"S.O.S."	101 51		5 52			6 10				30 00	143 13	
"Speedwell"	506 67		43 24			7 35				156 00	713 26	
"Stubbs"	493 33		63 00			17 25				154 00	727 58	
"Susie M"	329 03		104 00			11 60				98 00	542 63	
"Tango"	277 42		47 84			14 20				86 00	425 46	
"Three Flowers"	156 67		42 55			11 47				48 50	259 19	
"T.M.G."	658 06		52 33			4 30				204 50	919 19	
"Wonder No. 2"	156 67		42 55			15 53				48 50	263 25	
"Wonder No. 3"			9 20			1 76					10 96	29,328 01
	105,789 06	2 4,359 28	21,197 97	1,829 71	6,292 46	5,707 99	1,006 87	2,097 62	447 16	80,175 78		228,904 46

SUMMARY

Nova Scotia	6,551 80	27 50	1,033 25	449 29	306 45	689 01	213 04	224 17	38 43	1,637 88	.....	11,170 82
New Brunswick	7,390 00	123 99	1,349 14	61 59	421 64	236 24	26 41	26 59	8 82	1,897 43	.....	11,543 85
Prince Edward Island	5,418 53	.....	169 81	.....	12 00	126 28	.....	7 00	.....	2,206 74	.....	7,940 36
Manitoba	7,219 16	2,297 66	4,019 57	*Cr. 73 39*	*Cr. 33 98*	1,039 58	510 19	212 76	297 95	133 61	.....	15,623 11
British Columbia	105,789 62	4,359 28	21,197 97	1,829 71	6,292 46	5,707 99	1,006 87	2,097 62	447 16	80,175 78	.....	228,904 46
	132,369 11	6,808 43	27,769 74	2,267 20	6,998 57	7,799 10	1,756 51	2,568 14	792 36	86,051 44	.....	275,182 60

EXPENDITURE 1927-28—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

General Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 11	.....	44 11
East Coast—												
Arleux	24,159 52	4,560 55	5,475 88	2,074 38	1,482 25	621 85	1,384 07	630 29	1,302 29	1,044 40	.....	42,735 49
Arras	25,473 20	5,141 64	10,706 93	1,768 55	2,192 88	987 64	2,080 30	493 82	1,502 50	1,233 51	.....	51,580 97
	49,632 73	9,702 19	16,182 81	3,842 93	3,675 13	1,609 49	3,464 37	1,124 11	2,804 79	2,277 91	.....	94,316 46
West Coast—												
General Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	11 50
Givenchy	22,044 10	5,306 30	7,226 95	487 91	3,741 44	756 77	308 16	715 60	1,448 61	629 59	.....	42,665 43
Malaspina	29,983 92	6,491 09	12,124 87	2,938 83	1,636 66	992 90	1,708 78	1,420 66	1,495 96	782 01	.....	59,575 68
	52,028 02	11,797 39	19,351 82	3,426 74	5,378 10	1,749 67	2,016 94	2,136 26	2,944 57	1,423 10	.....	102,252 61

SUMMARY

General Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 11	.....	44 11
East Coast	49,632 73	9,702 19	16,182 81	3,842 93	3,675 13	1,609 49	3,464 37	1,124 11	2,804 79	2,277 91	.....	94,316 46
West Coast	52,028 02	11,797 39	19,351 82	3,426 74	5,378 10	1,749 67	2,016 94	2,136 26	2,944 57	1,423 10	.....	102,252 61
	101,660 75	21,499 58	35,534 63	7,269 67	9,053 23	3,359 16	5,481 31	3,260 37	5,749 36	3,745 12	.....	196,613 18

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1927-28

EXPENDITURE, 1927-28—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FISH CULTURE

Hatcheries	Salaries	Maintenance	Total of Hatchery	Total of Provinces
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia				28,148 93
Halifax School		944 10	944 10	
Antigonish		25 60	25 60	
Bedford	2,390 45	4,323 54	6,713 99	
Lindloff		991 47	991 47	
Margaree	4,271 61	4,982 24	9,253 85	
Margaree Pond	192 00	1,454 18	1,646 18	
Middleton	1,440 00	5,141 21	6,581 21	
Windsor	1,500 00	92 53	1,592 53	
Yarmouth		400 00	400 00	
Prince Edward Island				5,085 20
Kellys Pond Hatchery	2,820 00	2,265 20	5,085 20	
New Brunswick				102,131 24
Florenceville		32,703 52	32,703 52	
Grand Falls	2,996 00	2,809 95	5,805 95	
Miramichi	3,120 00	3,519 92	6,639 92	
Miramichi Pond	90 58	2,604 16	2,694 74	
Nepisiquit	547 23	871 09	1,418 32	
New Mills Pond	852 68	2,918 73	3,771 41	
Restigouche	2,313 42	4,500 70	6,814 12	
Sparkle	523 51	133 55	657 06	
St. John Hatchery	2,820 00	28,579 23	31,399 23	
St. John Pond		9,933 36	9,933 36	
Tobique		293 61	293 61	
Ontario				25 38
Collingwood		25 38	25 38	
Manitoba				22,954 22
Dauphin River		1,689 01	1,689 01	
Dauphin River Spawn Camp		1,919 12	1,919 12	
Gull Harbour	1,680 00	5,555 54	7,235 54	
Winnipegosis	1,890 00	10,220 55	12,110 55	
Saskatchewan				7,792 50
Qu'Appelle	2,940 00	4,852 50	7,792 50	
Alberta				44,109 92
General Account		14 00	14 00	
Banff	3,120 00	3,748 70	6,868 70	
Cold Lake		1,225 84	1,225 84	
Jasper Park		1,115 68	1,115 68	
Lesser Slave Lake	241 50	24,619 09	24,860 59	
Spray Lakes		1,459 58	1,459 58	
Waterton Park Hatchery		8,565 53	8,565 53	
British Columbia				112,532 65
General	7,860 00	3,229 78	11,089 78	
Anderson	2,058 64	4,797 64	6,856 28	
Babine	2,164 86	5,017 75	7,182 61	
Cowichan	3,537 50	3,584 55	7,122 05	
Cranbrook Eyeing Station	468 21	717 55	1,185 76	
Cultus	1,039 98	3,779 07	4,819 05	
Gerrard	510 97	1,207 41	1,718 38	
Harrison	227 75	832 12	1,059 87	
Kennedy	2,230 15	4,760 66	6,990 81	
Lloyd's Creek Eyeing Station	815 64	1,120 52	1,936 16	
Nelson Eyeing Station	1,924 61	4,652 71	6,577 32	
Pemberton	5,017 25	7,968 70	12,985 95	
Pitt	1,200 00	4,797 05	5,997 05	
Rivers Inlet	2,731 70	9,985 52	12,717 22	
Skeena	3,479 36	12,150 22	15,629 58	
Stuart	1,454 19	5,064 31	6,518 50	
Summerland	185 81	1,960 47	2,146 28	
General Account	5,940 00	20,421 59	26,361 59	26,361 59
	78,595 60	270,546 03	.....	349,141 63

SUMMARY

Hatcheries	Salaries	Maintenance	Total of Hatchery	Total of Provinces
Nova Scotia	9,794 06	18,354 87	28,148 93	
Prince Edward Island	2,820 00	2,265 20	5,085 20	
New Brunswick	13,263 42	88,867 82	102,131 24	
Ontario	.....	25 38	25 38	
Manitoba	3,570 00	19,384 22	22,954 22	
Saskatchewan	2,940 00	4,852 50	7,792 50	
Alberta	3,361 50	40,748 42	44,109 92	
British Columbia	36,906 62	75,626 03	112,532 65	
General Acount	5,940 00	20,421 59	26,361 59	
	78,595 60	270,546 03	.....	349,141 63

EXPENDITURE, 1927-28—DETAILED STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEEP SEA FISHERIES

Under Department—		
General Account	$ 4,676 36	
Destruction hair seals	22,088 87	
Scallop investigation	122 06	
Transportation of fish	18,685 79	
Royal Commission	66,901 70	
Salmon investigation	415 49	
Marine Laboratory	3,896 32	
		$ 116,786 59
Under Biological Board—		
Demonstration building	$ 11,334 41	
Herring investigation	628 03	
Lobsters	958 41	
Fraser River currents	171 47	
		13,092 32
		$ 129,878 91

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1927-28—SUMMARY BY PROVINCES

Appropriation	General	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements, fishery officers	12,790 26	126,523 70	16,977 47	84,147 15	144 84	.....	21,135 36	19,593 72	22,075 76	125,132 07	428,520 33
Fisheries Patrol Service	.....	11,170 82	7,940 36	11,543 85	.....	.....	15,623 11	.....	.....	228,904 46	275,182 60
Fisheries Protection Service	10,588 74	83,493 74	278 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,252 61	196,613 18
Fish culture	26,361 59	28,148 93	5,085 20	102,131 24	.....	25 38	22,954 22	7,792 50	44,109 92	112,532 65	349,141 63
Building fishways, etc	3 42	2,105 57	.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	0 21	.....	12,206 26	14,319 06
Conservation and development of D.S.F.	71,578 06	45,243 94	696 15	2,596 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,763 97	129,878 91
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	301 05	48 00	92 52	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561 57
Inspection of pickled fish	51 55	17,914 62	1,215 72	2,028 01	194 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,490 02	24,894 85
International Halibut Commission	31,652 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,652 54
Legal and incidental expenses	.....	261 80	.....	842 79	.....	.....	244 60	.....	360 00	2,296 98	4,006 17
Compassionate allowance to widow of F. Askew	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Marine Biological Board	138,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,000 00
Fishing Bounty	.....	82,107 00	12,095 45	19,906 80	44,266 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,375 80
Totals	291,327 21	399,018 12	44,380 96	223,320 23	44,606 32	25 38	59,957 29	27,386 43	66,545 68	596,579 02	1,753,146 64
Civil Government salaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,617 81
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,795 77
											1,874,560 22
Increases to Civil Service, inside and outside	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,449 92
Gratuities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00
Superannuation Act No. 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 82
											1,894,361 96

APPENDIX No. 6

LIST OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS WHICH ENTERED CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1927

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwts.
A.L. 573	5	1	1	Shelter	
Akutan	46	9	9	Sell fish	3,260
Alaska	18	5	1	Bait and ice	
Alaska	57	10	5	Sell fish	1,400
Albatross	40	13	11	Bait, sell fish and ice	1,640
Active	8	3	1	Sell fish	
Acton	7	2	1	"	400
Addington	26	6	6	" , bait and ice	1,000
Agnes	17	5	1	Bait and ice	
Agnes R	6	2	1	Shelter	
Alf. E	9	4	1	Supplies	
Alice B	17	5	2	Bait and ice	
Alitak	14	5	7	Engine trouble, bait and ice	
Alken	7	3	1	Sell fish	60
Alki	7	3	10	"	680
Aloha	19	6	12	" , bait and ice, supplies	
Alten	43	10	7	"	2,620
Altik	37	10	1	"	440
America	25	11	10	Bait and ice	
Angeles	28	6	7	" "	
Anna B	5	1	1	Shelter	
Anna J	22	6	11	Sell fish	1,640
Antler	22	5	9	Land sick man, orders, bait and ice	
Arcade	14	4	9	Bait and ice	
Arctic	29	7	5	Sell fish	1,460
Areil	7	2	1	Shelter	
Argo	26	6	9	Sell fish, bait and ice, supplies	180
Arrow	40	9	8	"	1,940
Atlantic	24	9	10	" , orders	3,160
Atlas	31	7	9	"	2,840
Attu	37	11	3	"	540
Augusta	19	5	3	"	360
Aurora	16	5	2	Bait and ice	
Bainbridge II	3	2	1	Shelter	
Baltic	20	5	3	Sell fish	420
Beaver	17	5	4	Bait and ice	
Beaver	5	2	1	Shelter	
Bell M. 894	4	1	1	"	
Bertha	11	4	3	Bait and ice, shelter	
Bertha	4	2	1	Towing Canadian boat in distress	
Betty	15	5	4	Sell fish, fuel	220
Betty Jane	34	6	6	Bait and ice, fuel	
Bill	4	3	3	Shelter	
Birdie B	4	3	2	Supplies	
Blanco	25	6	3	Sell fish, fuel	260
Blanco	12	3	6	Bait and ice	
Bonanza	30	6	7	Sell fish	1,880
Boonvoll II	27	6	5	Bait and ice	
Bravo	14	3	3	Sell fish	360
Brisk	37	9	8	Bait and ice, sell fish	1,680
Brothers	13	5	5	Sell fish	620
Brunvall	28	4	1	"	360
Bruvold	37	7	9	"	2,180
Bunt Ina	4	2	1	Supplies	
California	20	5	12	Bait and ice, supplies, engine trouble, shelter	
Cape Blanco	24	6	1	Bait	
Caroline	3	2	1	Shelter	
Cascade	7	1	1	"	
Cedric	19	6	5	Sell fish	1,080
Chancellor	14	5	10	Bait and ice, supplies, sell fish, fuel, etc	60
Chelsea	51	9	9	Sell fish	3,300

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1927—*Continued*

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwts.
Chimera	9	3	6	Bait and ice, supplies	
Chum	6	3	3	Sell fish	180
Cohoe	7	2	1	Shelter	
Columbia	41	10	6	Sell fish	1,520
Commonwealth	60	10	6	Bait and ice, sell fish	1,620
Constitution	39	10	9	" " "	1,920
Corona	19	11	10	" " "	120
Curlew	18	5	10	" "	
Daily	26	6	7	Sell fish	1,280
Dave	4	1	1	Shelter	
De	11	3	1	"	
Decker J	16	5	1	Bait and ice, landed fish	22
Defence	20	5	4	Sell fish	450
Democrat	27	6	8	"	1,620
Diana	22	6	7	Bait and ice, orders	
Discovery	10	4	11	" " sell fish	60
Dixie	7	2	1	Shelter	
Dora H	15	5	1	Bait and ice	
Dorothy	89	16	1	Sell fish	280
Dorothy M	6	2	2	Shelter	
Eagle	67	15	7	Sell fish	3,180
Eastern Point	4	2	15	"	660
Echo 728 L	4	2	1	Shelter	
Eclipse	44	11	6	Bait and ice, sell fish	1,160
Eidsvold	15	5	3	" " orders and supplies	
Eldorado	47	11	6	Sell fish	1,600
Eleanora	16	5	3	Bait and ice and land fish	15
Electra	48	10	7	Sell fish	2,060
Elly	7	2	1	Shelter	
Emblem II	5	2	1	"	
Eureka	11	4	16	Sell fish, fuel, etc	1,360
Evelyn	4	1	1	Assistance given "Hyada" with broken shaft	
Evolution	17	5	10	Bait and ice	
Exceed	8	1	1	Shelter	
Excel	27	3	2	"	
Explorer	34	9	4	Sell fish	1,540
Fairway	19	5	2	"	360
Flamingo	13	5	1	Fuel, etc	
Flattery	10	3	3	Sell fish	200
Flint	24	5	1	Bait	
Florence M. 1675	4	2	1	Shelter	
Foremost	66	10	8	Sell fish	3,380
Forerunner	4	2	1	Shelter	
Foreward	18	5	2	Sell fish	60
Forward	4	1	1	Shelter	
Frances W	6	2	1	"	
Franklin	34	9	4	Sell fish	660
Freia	4	2	2	Shelter	
Fremont	10	5	7	Sell fish	580
557 G.A. 1	4	2	1	Shelter	
G. 88 A	4	2	2	"	
Galveston	21	5	1	"	
Glacier	13	4	3	Sell fish	460
Gladstone	23	6	6	"	1,360
Gloria	17	5	9	" , fuel, bait and ice	100
Going	6	2	1	Shelter	
Grant	51	9	12	Sell fish	4,400
Gray	11	2	3	Shelter	
Grayling	16	5	5	Sell fish	1,060
Grenburg	4	2	1	Shelter	
Gretchen	8	3	8	Bait and ice	
Hallo	16	5	1	" "	
Hanna	11	5	3	Sell fish, fuel	100
Happy	12	4	2	"	320
Harding	19	5	5	Bait and ice	
Harold 638 L	3	2	1	Applying for Canadian Registry	
Havana	41	10	6	Sell fish	2,280
Hazel H	24	5	11	"	2,000
Helgeland	56	15	9	"	2,640
Hi Gill	12	4	4	"	380

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1927—*Continued*

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwt.
Hooter	4	2	1	Shelter	
Hunter No. 2	11	6	1	"	
Hunter No. 4	11	6	1	"	
Imperial	23	6	8	Sell fish	1,240
Inger	7	3	2	"	160
Ionic	24	6	1	Bait and ice	
Irene	30	7	3	Sell fish, supplies	560
Ithona	20	6	7	"	1,280
Ivanhoe	27	7	7	"	1,460
Jack	13	4	3	"	540
Jennie F. Decker	16	5	1	Bait	
Jill 537 G	4	2	3	Shelter	
Joseph George	6	2	1	"	
J. P. Todd II	12	5	6	Sell fish	680
Jumbo	3	2	1	Shelter	
June	15	4	6	Sell fish	720
June II	8	2	1	Shelter	
K. 452	5	2	1	Applying for Canadian Registry	
K. 911	4	2	1	Engine trouble	
Kanaga	47	9	6	Sell fish	1,180
Kanatak	39	9	2	"	300
Katalla	16	5	3	" fuel	120
Kattie M. 681	5	2	2	Shelter	
Kodiak	38	13	5	Shell fish, fuel	1,380
L. 205	3	1	1	Shelter	
L. 321	5	1	1	Applying for Canadian Registry	
L. 338	4	1	1	Engine trouble	
La Paloma	14	11	11	Bait and ice, engine trouble, orders	
Larcing	16	5	3	Sell fish	440
La Verne	5	2	1	Water	
Leviathan	29	6	8	Sell fish	1,680
Lebanon	14	5	6	Bait, ice	
Liberty	44	15	6	Sell fish, bait and ice	960
Liberty 806 M	3	2	1	Applying for Canadian Registry	
Lief II	21	3	2	Sell fish	280
Lituya	30	9	6	"	1,480
Life	6	2	1	Shelter	
Lola	4	2	2	Sell fish	100
Louise	16	5	11	Bait and ice	
Lummen	10	3	4	Sell fish	440
M. 131	5	1	1	Applying for Canadian Registry	
290 M	3	1	1	Shelter	
633 M	5	1	1	Applying for Canadian Registry	
M. 1064	4	2	1	Shelter	
M. 1084	4	2	1	"	
M. 1699 The Boys	4	2	1	"	
M. 1874	4	3	1	"	
Mabel	5	2	1	Bait	
Madeline J	25	5	8	Shelter, bait and ice	
Magna	4	2	1	"	
Majestic	33	9	7	Sell fish, bait and ice	2,540
Mankato	8	3	2	Bait and ice, land fish	9
Mankaton	11	2	1	" "	
Marguerite	7	2	1	Shelter	
Mariner	21	5	6	Bait and ice	
Marmot	30	8	9	Sell fish	
Mary	16	8	15	Bait and ice	
Mary Fischer	8	2	1	Shelter	
Mary L	7	2	1	"	
Mary R	7	2	1	"	
Mars	9	4	6	" bait and ice	
McKinley	38	10	9	Sell fish, bait and ice	2,420
Merkur	8	2	1	Shelter	
Memories	8	2	1	"	
Mermaid	4	1	1	Sell fish	
Mermaid	19	5	8	Bait, ice, supplies	
Middleton	24	6	4	Sell fish	900
Mildred	19	5	1	Bait and ice	
Mildred II	31	7	2	Sell fish	320
Milkof	42	11	1	Bait and ice	
Miro S.H. 48 A	4	2	1	Shelter	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1927—*Continued*

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwts.
Mitkoff	46	10	8	Sell fish	2,080
Munmie 284 T	5	2	1	Orders	
Muria	27	6	8	Sell fish	1,420
Myrtle	9	3	7	Bait and ice	
Naima	4	2	1	Shelter	
National	20	5	10	Sell fish, bait and ice	580
Nebraska	5	4	1	Shelter	
Neptune	43	13	11	Sell fish, bait and ice	1,680
New England	70	25	2	" " "	400
Nomad	15	4	1	Bait and ice	
Nordic	30	9	4	Sell fish, fuel	980
Norland	19	6	2	"	380
Norma	6	2	2	"	80
North	9	3	9	Bait and ice	
North	35	9	8	Sell fish	2,880
Northern	38	9	5	"	1,340
Oceanus	26	6	8	Shelter, bait and ice	
O.K.	3	2	1	"	
O.K. K959	4	2	1	"	
Omaney	34	10	4	Sell fish	1,040
Omah	18	5	16	"	1,900
Orient	48	13	10	Bait and ice, orders, supplies	
Pacific	44	10	6	Sell fish, orders	1,900
Panama	35	13	10	" bait and ice	2,240
Paragon	69	15	5	" " "	1,540
Pershing	18	5	2	Shelter, bait and ice	
Pet	4	2	1	"	
Phoenix	12	2	2	"	
Pioneer	48	10	8	Sell fish	2,340
Pioneer III	26	5	5	Fuel, bait and ice	
Polaris	45	10	7	Sell fish	1,700
Portlock	36	9	5	"	1,640
Presho	14	5	11	Bait and ice	
President	24	7	7	Sell fish	1,760
Prince	12	2	1	Shelter	
Prosperity	25	6	6	Sell fish	1,440
Puffin	18	4	1	Orders	
Radio	63	10	7	Sell fish	3,320
Ramora	4	2	1	Engine trouble	
Ranier	4	3	6	Sell fish	450
Ranier	39	9	9	"	2,080
Rebel M. 1064	4	2	1	Shelter, engine trouble	
Reliance	8	4	3	Sell fish	140
Reliance	11	4	7	Fuel, bait and ice	
Reliance	14	4	4	Sell fish	600
Reliance I	19	5	5	"	380
Reliance	25	5	1	"	80
Repeat	14	4	3	Bait and ice	
Republic	20	5	1	" "	
Republic	51	15	6	Sell fish	1,620
Resolute	47	10	9	"	3,500
Restitution	24	5	9	Bait and ice	
Roald Amundsen	22	6	6	Sell fish	800
Roamer	5	3	1	Shelter	
Romance	8	2	1	"	
Rosario	16	5	2	" , bait and ice	
Roosevelt	18	5	2	Bait and ice	
Royal	2	1	1	Sell fish	20
Royal	15	5	7	Bait, ice	
Ruth	8	4	1	Sell fish	40
Ruth May	13	2	1	Shelter	
S. 896	3	2	1	"	
Sadie K	16	5	1	Engine trouble	
Salome	7	2	2	Shelter	
Sammy	8	2	1	"	
Sea Bird	5	2	1	"	
Sea Otter	4	3	1	"	
Seattle	55	11	4	Sell fish	1,380
2nd Mate	3	1	1	Shelter	
Selma J	9	4	10	" , bait and ice	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1927—*Concluded*

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Number of men in crew	Number of times entered	Reasons for entry	Quantity of fish landed
					cwss.
Senator	11	7	5	Sell fish	1,520
Sentinel	21	6	6	"	1,380
Seymour	44	13	2	" , supplies	360
Sherman	18	5	4	"	640
Sien d's	36	9	1	Bait and ice	
Silver Wain	4	2	1	Shelter	
Sirius	17	4	9	Sell fish	1,080
Sitka	50	10	7	"	2,880
S.L. 60	4	2	1	Shelter	
Spray	20	6	3	Sell fish, bait and ice	560
Stampede	5	1	1	Shelter	
Star	18	3	2	Sell fish	180
Sumner	34	10	11	" , fuel	2,060
Sunde EE	36	9	4	"	940
Sunset	37	9	9	"	2,880
Superior	18	5	2	Bait and ice	
Superior	26	5	4	Sell fish	900
Swan	9	4	13	Shelter, bait and ice, supplies	
Sylvia	30	6	7	Bait and ice	
T. 435	5	2	1	Supplies	
Tahoma	18	6	8	Sell fish	1,120
Tatoosh	23	6	9	"	2,360
Taybelle	8	2	1	Engine trouble	
Teddy J	13	5	6	Sell fish	800
Texas	16	5	3	Shelter, bait and ice	
Thelma II	26	6	7	Sell fish, bait and ice, orders	160
Thor	4	2	1	"	20
Thor	25	13	8	" , bait and ice	1,380
Tordenskjold	39	13	10	" " "	400
Trinity	41	10	6	"	1,720
Trondreu	5	2	1	Shelter	
Tyee	13	4	3	Sell fish	380
Umatilla	8	2	5	Shelter	
Unamak	10	3	1	Sell fish	80
Unimak	22	5	10	Bait and ice	
Urama	27	7	1	Sell fish	160
Uranus	15	5	10	" , fuel, bait and ice, orders	80
Vansee	58	11	7	"	2,680
Vega	6	2	1	Shelter	
Velero	6	3	10	Bait and ice	
Velva	6	2	4	Shelter, bait and ice	
Venture	36	15	2	Sell fish, bait and ice	180
Venus	4	3	2	"	140
Venus	25	7	7	"	1,480
Vermont	35	8	1	Fuel	
Verna	5	2	1	Shelter	
Vesta	17	5	10	Bait and ice, land fish, orders	5
Vestura	5	3	1	Sell fish	40
Viking	11	4	14	" , shelter, bait and ice	450
Virginia	33	6	1	"	200
Visitor	4	2	1	"	40
Volunteer	20	5	2	Bait and ice	
Wabash	6	3	10	Sell fish	360
Wa Wa K.903	4	1	1	Shelter	
Wanderer	4	2	1	Supplies	
Wave	7	3	12	Sell fish	720
Wesley	9	3	13	Shelter, bait, ice, supplies	
West	9	2	1	"	
Western	41	9	10	Sell fish	4,420
Westjord	17	5	2	" , fuel	120
White Star 1177M	4	2	1	Shelter	
White Star	17	5	13	" , bait and ice, land fish	3
Wilson	19	5	11	Sell fish, bait and ice	440
Wireless	19	5	14	" " , shelter, ice, supplies	520
Withelema	17	5	1	Bait, ice	
Wizard	49	10	6	Sell fish, bait and ice	300
Woodrow	23	5	11	" " "	120
Wyaach	4	2	1	Shelter	
Yakutat	41	10	8	Sell fish, bait and ice	2,280
Yaquinna	29	6	6	Bait, ice	
Yellowstone	22	6	2	Sell fish	180
Yukon	31	7	8	"	2,140
Zenith	47	10	8	" bait, ice	2,520

APPENDIX NO. 7

The following is a statement of the different kinds of licenses issued by the different Inspectors, during the 1927-28 season:—

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC—INSPECTOR S. T. GALLANT

Kind of Licenses—	Number of Licenses Issued
Lobster fishing licenses	665
Lobster packing licenses	15
Lobster packing extensions—10	
Fish cannery licenses	1
Certificates under Sec. 63—3	
Herring trap-net licenses	25 (1 Cod Trap-net)
Herring seine licenses	21
	727

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—INSPECTOR S. T. GALLANT

Lobster fishing licenses	2,110
Lobster packing licenses	133
Lobster Packing extensions—62.	
Oyster fishery licenses	182
Quahaug fishing licenses	Nil
Fish cannery licenses	9
Certificates under Sec. 63—7.	
Reduction works licenses	Nil
Trap-net fishing licenses	3
Lobster Pound licenses	1
Smelt gill-net licenses	332
Smelt bag-net licenses	257
	3,027

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—INSPECTOR A. G. MCLEOD

Lobster fishing licenses	2,006
Lobster packing licenses	47 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing extensions—37.	
Oyster fishery licenses	98
Fish cannery licenses	3
Certificates under section 63—48 (5 lost).	
Reduction works licenses	Nil
Gaspereau & alewive fishing licenses (herring weir forms used)	3
Trap-net fishing licenses	38
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	26
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir license	175
Special angling permits	78
Lobster pound licenses	Nil
Smelt bag-net licenses	20
Smelt gill-net licenses	226
	2,720 (1 cancelled)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—INSPECTOR D. H. SUTHERLAND

Lobster fishing licenses	3,175 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing licenses	51 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing extensions—69 (2 cancelled)	
Oyster fishery licenses	95
Quahaug fishery licenses	Nil
Shad gill-net or drift net license	18
Fish cannery licenses	3
Certificates under section 63—93.	
Reduction works licenses	4 (1 cancelled)
Seine licenses	139
Herring weir licenses	13
Trap-net fishing licenses	91
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	358 (4 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses	162 (3 cancelled)
Special angling permits	71
Scallop fishery licenses	7
Lobster pound licenses	2
Smelt bag-net licenses	212
Smelt gill-net licenses	290
Lobster pound certificates—74.	
	4,691 (10 cancelled)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—Inspector H. H. Marshall

Kind of Licenses—*Continued*—	Number of Licenses issued
Lobster fishing licenses	3,301
Lobster packing licenses	31
Lobster packing extensions—21.	
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses	3
Fish cannery licenses	19
Certificates under section 63—174	
Reduction works licenses	10 (1 cancelled)
Herring weir licenses	64
Trap-net fishing licenses	129 (2 cancelled)
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	239
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses	53
Salmon net permits	42
Special angling permits	704
Scallop fishery licenses	321
Lobster pound licenses	12 (1 cancelled)
Smelt bag-net licenses	24
Smelt gill-net licenses	76
Lobster pound certificates—155.	
	5,028 (4 cancelled)

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—Inspector H. E. Harrison

Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses	282
Sturgeon fishery licenses	13
Whitefish fishery licenses	13
Salmon net permits	172
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licenses	27
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	120
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses	109
Bass fishery licenses	43
Smelt gill-net licenses	1
Smelt bag-net licenses	Nil
	780

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1—Inspector J. F. Calder

Lobster fishing licenses	532
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses	46
Fish cannery licenses	10
Certificates under section 63—2.	
Reduction works licenses	3
Herring weir licenses	574
Clam permits	103
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	87
Herring seine licenses	1
Scallop fishery licenses	2
Lobster pound licenses	4
Smelt gill-net licenses	Nil
Smelt bag-net licenses	Nil
Lobster pound certificates—130.	
Lease of dark harbour fishing privileges—1.	
	1,362

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—Inspector A. L. Barry

Lobster fishing licenses	1,980
Lobster packing licenses	126 (1 cancelled)
Lobster packing extensions 32.	
Oyster fishery licenses	673
Quahaug fishery licenses	69
Shad gill-net or drift-net licenses	Nil
Fish cannery licenses	4
Certificates under section 63—212.	
Reduction works licenses	Nil
Herring weir licenses	Nil
Gaspereau pound-net or trap-net licenses	32
Salmon gill-net or drift-net licenses	76
Salmon trap-net, pound-net or weir licenses	402
Scallop fishery licenses	Nil
Lobster pound licenses	4
Bass fishery licenses	32
Smelt gill-net licenses	138
Smelt bag-net licenses	5,502
Lobster pound certificates—236.	
	9,038 (1 cancelled)

MANITOBA—INSPECTOR J. B. SKAPTASON

Kind of Licenses—*Continued*—	Number of licenses issued
Reduction works licenses (issued by R.C.M.P.)	1
Commercial sturgeon fishery licenses	142
Domestic sturgeon fishery licenses	118
Special angling permits	560
Pound-net licenses	16
Special fishery licenses	3,647 (4 cancelled)
Settler's permits	1,369
Receipt books—57.	
	5,853 (4 cancelled)

SASKATCHEWAN—INSPECTOR G. C. MACDONALD

Commercial sturgeon fishery licenses	Nil
Domestic sturgeon fishery licenses	Nil
Special angling permits	214
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licenses	861 (14 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licenses	137 (1 cancelled)
Indian and half-breed permits	853
	2,065 (15 cancelled)

ALBERTA—INSPECTOR R. T. RODD

Fish cannery licenses	Nil
Special angling permits	5,221 (3 cancelled)
Receipt books—885 (3 cancelled)	
Indian and half-breed permits	952
Commercial and fisherman's fishery licenses	1,401 (15 cancelled)
Domestic fishery licenses	223 (10 cancelled)
	7,797 (28 cancelled)

BRITISH COLUMBIA—INSPECTOR J. A. MOTHERWELL

Fish cannery licenses	10
Reduction works licenses	27
Special angling permits	45
Abalone fishery licenses	1
Indian permits	830 (6 cancelled)
Crab fishery licenses	148 (1 cancelled)
Smelt or sardine fishery licenses	69
Sturgeon fishery licenses	Nil
Miscellaneous licenses	160 (2 cancelled)
Salmon fishery licenses	4,886 (7 cancelled)
Salmon trolling licenses	3,005 (2 cancelled)
Salmon trap-net licenses	7
Salmon purse seine licenses	482 (1 cancelled)
Salmon drag-seine licenses	46
Licenses to a captain of a salmon (purse or drag) seine boat	414 (2 cancelled)
Salmon curing licenses	38 (1 cancelled)
Salmon cannery licenses	75
Boat license to buy fresh salmon from fishermen	263
License to a person engaged in cold storage or fish packing to buy fresh salmon from fishermen	69
Grayfish fishery licenses	237
Licenses to assistant operator of salmon (purse or drag) seine used under license No.	2,156
Licenses to assistant in a boat used in operating a salmon gill-net or drift-net	1,111 (1 cancelled)
Cod fishery licenses	468 (1 cancelled)
Herring or pilchard gill-net or drift-net licenses	34
Herring or pilchard drag-seine licenses	1
Herring or pilchard purse-seine licenses	89
License to captain of herring or pilchard seine boat	80 (2 cancelled)
Herring or pilchard curing licenses	30
Whale factory licenses	2
Counterfoil of pelagic sealing certificates—17.	
	14,783 (26 cancelled)

YUKON

Special fishery licenses	34 (1 cancelled)

PACIFIC COAST

Licenses to United States fishing vessels	226
Total	58,131 (90 cancelled)

APPENDIX NO. 8

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1—Inspector, A. G. McLEOD

Pros. Nos.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	Louis Varence	Fishing trout through the ice	Lake Ainslie	Fined $200.00 and costs. Suspended sentence. Confiscation of 1 axe, 7 hooks, lines, and 4 trout.
2	Edward Young	Being unlawfully in possession of berried lobster	North Sydney	Fined $15.00 and costs and confiscation of 1 berried lobster.
3	Edward Young	Unlawfully fishing for lobsters, violation of Sec. 18 of Regs.	Low Point, C.B	Fined $1.00 and costs and confiscation of 14 lobsters.
4	Henry Chiasson	Netting salmon	Barrack Pool, Margaree River	Fined $10.00 and had confiscated 1 salmon net.
5	Pierre Fribould and Alfred Deveaux.	Fishing lobsters after close season	North Sydney	Fined $9.75 and costs each and confiscation of 4 lobster ring traps and 2 lobsters.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 2—Inspector, D. H. SUTHERLAND

1	Bert Tait	Illegal fishing of salmon	Powers Plant near Oxford	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated 1 salmon net.
2	Melvin Weeks	Fishing within 25 yards of the lower entrance to a dam.	Ship Harbour	Fined $50.00 and costs or 30 days in jail—Suspended; and had confiscated from him 2 dip nets.
3	Melvin Weeks	" " "	"	Confiscation of 2 dip-nets.
4	Melvin Weeks	Resisting arrest, violation of Sec. 50	"	Confiscation of 2 dip-nets.
5	Mrs. John Muirhead	Having lobsters in her possession out of season	New Glasgow	Fined $50.00 and confiscation 4 berried lobsters.
6	Geo. Mason	Having lobsters in his possession out of season	Ponds, Pictou County	Fined $50.00 and costs and had confiscated 62 lobsters.
7	Fred Calquhoun	Having lobsters in his possession out of season	Little Harbour	Fined $50.00 and costs and had confiscated 92 lobsters.
8	Warren Mills	Having lobsters in his possession out of season	Bayview	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated 54 lobsters.
9	Colin MacDonald	Having lobsters in his possession out of season	Bayview	Fined $10.00 and costs or 30 days in jail; 54 lobsters confiscated jointly with W. Mills, Pros. 8.
10	John Muirhead	Selling lobsters in town	Westville	Fined $50.00 and costs.

11	Carl Cochrane	Illegal salmon fishing	Port au Pique River	Fined $5.00 and confiscated 1 salmon spear.
12	Clinton Miller	Illegal lobster fishing	East Wallace	Fined $50.00 and costs and had confiscated 1 motor boat, 1 crate, 2 bags of lobsters.
13	R. M. Trenholm	Illegal fishing, having lobsters in possession	Pugwash, closed district	Fined $50.00 and costs or 50 days in jail.
14	Roy Howard	Illegal salmon fishing	Wallace River	Fined $12.00 and costs.
15	Geo. Smith	Having undersized lobsters in his possession	Halifax harbour	Fined $25.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 28 lobsters.
16	Arthur Billard	Having undersized lobsters in his possession	Halifax Harbour, near George Island.	Fined $25.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 25 lobsters.
17	Purney Hurshman	Having lobsters under 9" in length	Near Halifax	Fined $35.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 64 lobsters.
18	Charles P. Hurshman	Having lobsters under 9" in length	Near Halifax	Fined $70.00 and costs or 60 days in jail, and had confiscated from him 64 lobsters. (These are the same lobsters as in Pros.. No. 17.)

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 3—Inspector, H. H. MARSHALL

1	Temory Dorey	Violation of Sub.-sec. 9, Sec. 36 of Fishery Act	LaHave River, near Bridgewater.	Dismissed.
2	Chas. Weagle	Violation of Sub-sec. 9, Sec. 36 of Fishery Act	LaHave River, near Bridgewater.	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail. Sent to jail.
3	Artemas Ramey	Fishing for salmon illegally	LaHave River, near Bridgewater.	Fined $20.00 and costs or 20 days in jail.
4	Angus Wile	Fishing for salmon illegally	LaHave River, near Bridgewater.	Fined $20.00 and costs or 20 days in jail.
5	George Smith	Taking a salmon illegally	Petite Riviere	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated 1 dip-net.
6	Harry Dolliver	Fishing for lobsters without a license	Port Medway Harbour	Fined $5.00 and costs.
7	Raymond Selig	Setting salmon net without a license	South West Cove	Fined $10.00 and costs.
8	Zacharias Conrad	Setting salmon net without a license	Great Island	Fined $10.00 and costs
9	Ernest Weagle	Illegally taking a salmon	LaHave River, Bridgewater	Fined $100.00 and costs and 3 months in jail, and in default of payment, for a further period of one month.—Sent to jail.
10	Harold Kaizer	Having 4-inch gill-net, setting above the limit	West side of Gold River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
11	Angus Nowe	Fishing for lobsters without a license	Medway Harbour	Fined $5.00 and costs.
12	Norman Wymot	Using a swing-net	McLeod's Falls	Dismissed.
13	William Ramey	Using a swing-net	McLeod's Falls	Dismissed.
14	Chesley Kennis	Fishing a square net during weekly close season	Gaspereau, King County	Fined $20.00 and costs.
15	Edward Newcomb	Obstructing river with wire netting	Melanson	Fined $20.00 and costs and confiscated from him roll of wire netting.
16	Norman Adams	Dipping a salmon	Gold River	Fined $5.00 and costs.
17	Arthur Hatt	Setting a net at Stillwater	Gold River	In favour of defendant; mistake in identity.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT—No. 3—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
18	Frank Mosher	Dipping for salmon	Middle River	Fined $5.00 and costs.
19	Fred Countway	Dipping for salmon	Middle River	Fined $5.00 and costs.
20	W. Fitch	Illegal fishing	Petite Riviere	Fined $25.00 and costs.
21	Milton Corkum	Illegal fishing	Petite Riviere	Fined $25.00 and costs.
22	Leonard Coleman	Unlawfully using a net to sweep or fish for salmon or shad.	Stevens Pool, Nictaux River	Fined $50.00 and share of costs or one month in jail, and had confiscated one net.
23	Irving Morse	Unlawfully using a net to sweep or fish for salmon or shad.	Stevens Pool, Nictaux River	Fined $50.00 and share of costs, or one month in jail, and had confiscated one net. This was the same net as in Pros. No. 22.
24	Harding Coleman	Unlawfully using a net to sweep or fish for salmon or shad.	Stevens Pool, Nictaux River	Fined $50.00 and share of costs or one month in jail, and had confiscated one net. This was the same net as in Pros. No. 22
25	Rolland Young, Angus Levy and Harvey Slaunwhite.	Having lobster traps on board their boat	Tancook	Fined $2.00 each and costs
26	Alden Roy	Fishing contrary to Sec. 4 (O.C. 17th Mar.) (O.C. 1st April, 1922).	Port Mouton Island	Fined $50.00 and costs and confiscation of 3 lobster traps.
27	Earl Fisher	Contrary to Sec. 4 (O.C. 17th Mar., 1922) (O.C. 1st April, 1922).	Hunts Point	Fined $15.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT NO. 1—Inspector A. L. BARRY

1	Albert Henderson	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Grand Manan	Fined $25.00.
2	The Mahoney Lumber Co	Allowing sawdust to enter Memramcook River	Near Calhoun	Fined $20.00 and costs.
3	Roy MacAllister	Attempting to fish for shad in non-tidal waters	Petitcodiac River, near John Addy's Farm.	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 60 ft. of net and 100 ft. cord rope.
4	C. I. Mills	Attempting to fish for shad non-tidal waters	Petitcodiac River, near John Addy' Farm.	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 60 ft. of net and 100 ft. cord rope.
5	Chas. Alward	Attempting to fish for shad non-tidal waters	Petitcodiac River, near John Addy's Farm.	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 60 ft. of net and 100 ft. cord rope.
6	Wallace McCarthy	Illegal lobster fishing	McBoyd Head	Fined $200.00—Allowed to stand. Had confiscated from him 3 lobster traps, buoys, and 75 fms. lines, 6 lobsters 1 crate.

7	Vincent McCarthy	Illegal lobster fishing	McBoyd Head	Fined $200.00—Allowed to stand. Had confiscated from him—3 lobster traps, buoys, and 75 fms. lines, 6 lobsters 1 crate.
8	Geo. Stewart	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Seal Cove	Fined $25.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 7 illegal lobsters.
9	Freeman Dakin	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Long Pond, Grand Manan	Fined $25.00 and costs and confiscated from him 15 illegal lobsters.
10	William Dakin	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Long Pond, Grand Manan	Fined $25.00 and costs and confiscated from him 15 illegal lobsters.
11	Vernon Urquhart	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Brown's Point Grand Manan	Fined $50.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 63 illegal lobsters.
12	Harold Foster	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Grand Harbour	Fined $50.00 and costs—Allowed to stand.
13	E. L. Conley	Having illegally caught lobsters in his possession	St. George	Fined $150.00 and costs and confiscated from him 500 lbs. lobsters.
14	William York	Illegal lobster fishing	Gardners' Creek	Fined $200.00 Allowed to stand.
15	Roscoe Wilcox	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Wood Island, Grand Manan.	Fined $25.00 and costs. Allowed to stand. Had confiscated from him 15 illegal lobsters.
16	Cecil Wilcox	Having illegal lobsters in his possession	Near Wood Island, Grand Manan.	Fined $25.00 and costs. Allowed to stand. Had confiscated from him 15 illegal lobsters.
17	Hum Fong	Selling undersized lobsters	King Cafe, St. John	Fined $25.00. Allowed to stand. Had confiscated 25 boiled lobsters.
18	Wilfrid C. Day	Selling undersized lobsters	Hygienic Fish Market, St. John.	Fined $25.00.
19	Chas. Brown	Illegally fishing for salmon	Nixon Bridge, Albert Co.	Fined $10.00 and had confiscated from him 1 salmon spear.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT NO. 2—INSPECTOR J. F. CALDER

1	Valentine Muzzerall	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
2	Joseph D. Martin	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
3	Seberin Savoie	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
4	Ernest Durrell	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
5	John C. Martin	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
6	Rae Gibbs	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
7	John Muzzerall	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
8	Edward J. Martin	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 2—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
9	Lawrence Martin	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
10	Lewis Collet	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
11	Rodge Thibideau	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
12	John Muchure	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
13	Wilfrid Thibideau	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
14	Fred Durrell	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne, Parish of Hardwicke.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
15	Ben Legere	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
16	Beno Gallant	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
17	Clarence Gallant	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
18	Wright Gibbs	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
19	Edmore Theriault	Setting lobster gear febore the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
20	Anthony Turbid	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
21	Clarence Jimmo	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
22	Cyriac Gaudet	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
23	William J. Manuel	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
24	Allain Gibbs	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
25	Cyrice Chiasson	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
26	Joseph Turbid	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
27	Mat Sipley	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
28	Isaac Theriault	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
29	Angus Tebo	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Pt. Escuminac	Case withdrawn.
30	Joseph Savoy	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie St. Anne	Fined $1.00 and costs.
31	David Savoy	Setting lobster gear before the season opened	Baie Ste. Anne	Fined $1.00 and costs.
32	Bernard Williston	Selling lobsters caught in close season	Bay du Vin	Fined $5.00.
33	Theophile Breau	Fishing for oysters	Buctouche Bay	Fined $30.00 and costs. Suspended sentence.
34	Alderic Melanson	Fishing for oysters	Buctouche Bay	Fined $50.00 and costs. Suspended sentence.
35	Peter Joe and son Philip	Fishing for oysters in the close season	Miramichi Bay	Fined $1.00 and had confiscated from him 2½ bbls. oysters.
36	Octave Duguay	Fishing for lobsters in close season	St. Morin, Shippegan Island	No fine-reprimanded.
37	Gordon Murdock	Fishing for oysters in close season	Hardwicke	Fined $15.00 and had confiscated from him 7¾ bbls. oysters.
38	Melvin McLean	Fishing for oysters in close season	Hardwicke	Fined $15.00.
39	Allen Gregan	Fishing for oysters in close season	Hardwicke	Fined $15.00.

40	Joseph Washburn	Neglecting to remove salmon net pickets	Loggieville	Fined $1.00.
41	Amedee Jones	Having in possession illegally packed lobsters	Island River	Sentence deferred.
42	William Daley	Failing to remove salmon picketss in close season	Loggieville	Fined $1.00.
43	Alex. Harding	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabusintac River	Fined $5.00.
44	Allan F. Loggie	Fishing for salmon with small mesh net	Loggieville	Fined $10.00 and costs. Allowed to stand.
45	Alexander Fenton	Failing to remove salmon pickets at close of season	Chatham	Fined $1.00 and costs.
46	A. G. Wallace	Violation of weekly close season for salmon fishing	Upper Charlotte Co	Fined $5.00 and costs.
47	D. G. Stewart	Violation of weekly close season for salmon fishing	Dalhousie	Fined $5.00 and costs.
48	Robert McMillan	Violation of weekly close season for salmon fishing.	Upper Charlotte Co	Fined $5.00 and costs.
49	Walter Anderson	Violation of weekly close season for salmon fishing.	New Mills	Fined $5.00 and costs.
50	Ross Johnston	Interferring with an officer	Tabusintac River	Not guilty.
51	Ross Johnston	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabusintac River	Not guilty.
52	Mildred Herbert	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabusintac River	Not guilty.
53	Mildred Herbert	Interfering with an officer	Tabusintac River	Not guilty.
54	Richard Murphy	Interfering with an officer	Tabusintac River	Not guilty.
55	Richard Murphy	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabusintac River	Fined $50.00 and costs.
56	Nicholas Thibodeau	Fishing for lobsters in close season	Richibucto Cape	Fined $5.00 and costs.
57	Amedee Thibodeau	Fishing for lobsters in close season	Richibucto Cape	Fined $5.00 and costs.
58	Adelard Caissie	Fishing for lobsters in close season	Richibucto Cape	Fined $5.00 and costs.
59	Leonard Robertson	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabusintac River	Fined $25.00.
60	Mike Roberston	Fishing for salmon in close season	Tabusintac River	Fined $25.00.
61	Clay Williston	Fishing for smelts without a license	Miramichi River	Fined $25.00 and costs.
62	Wilfrid Ferguson	Buying bag-net smelts before opening date	East Point	Fined $15.00 and costs.
63	D W. Hoegg and Co. per H. J. Gilman.	Violating weekly close season for salmon fishing	Upper Charlotte Co	Fined $10.00.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 3—Inspector, H. E. HARRISON

1	C. H. Wiggins	Illegal shad fishing	Washademoak Lake	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 shad net.
2	Wilfrid Siderquest	Water pollution	Baird's Brook	Fined $20.00 and costs.
3	Lee McCutcheon	Illegal shad fishing	Washademoak Lake	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated 1 shad net.
4	Gilbert Robinson	Setting net in non-tidal water without a permit	Kennebecasis River	Fined $20.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 old net.
5	Vincent Copp	Fishing without permit and with illegal materials.	Northwest Miramichi River	Action withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant. Had confiscated illegal wire material, 3 grilse, 1 trout.
6	Burton Norton	Fishing without permit and with illegal materials.	Northwest Miramichi River	Action withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
7	Kenneth Henderson	Fishing for salmon wich a net over length	St. John River	Fined $25.00 and costs. Had confiscated from him 1 salmon net and costs and some wire netting.
8	Wilfrid Verett	Water pollution	Ledge Stream	Fined $20.00. Suspended sentence.
9	James Kincade	Fishing for shad during closed season	Washademoak Lake	Fined $10.00 and costs.
10	Thomas Gill	Water pollution	Barnaby River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
11	John Guest, Sr	Water pollution	Monquart Stream	Fined $20.00.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT 3—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Name of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
12	A. G. Sloat	Fishing with a net for salmon without a license	St. John River	Fined $20.00 and costs. Had confiscated 1 salmon net.
13	James Robinson	Angling for salmon with bait	Kennebecasis River	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 bamboo rod and line.
14	Harvey Robinson	Angling for salmon with bait	Kennebecasis River	Fined $10.00 and costs. Had confiscated from him 1 bamboo rod and line.
15	J. J. Jackson	Assisting at angling for salmon with bait and gaff	Kennebecasis River	Fined $10.00 and costs. Had confiscated from him 1 fish gaff.
16	Paul Plourde	Water pollution	Four Mile Brook and Little River.	Fined $20.00 and costs.
17	Sanford Stewart	Having illegally caught salmon in his possession	Millerton	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 228 pounds salmon and 1 Ford automobile.
18	James Minor	Illegally fishing for salmon	Southwest Miramichi River	Fined $20.00 and costs. Had confiscated from him 150 feet woven wire.
19	Alexander Pratt	Illegally fishing for salmon	Southwest Miramichi River	Fined $20.00 and costs. Suspended. Had confiscated from him woven wire.
20	Lloyd Gilks	Having in possession illegally caught salmon	Blackville	Fined $20.00 and costs. Suspended. Had confiscated from him 2 salmon and 1 salmon net.
21	Elvin Holmes	Having in possession illegally caught salmon	Blackville	Fined $20.00 and costs. Suspended.
22A	Peter Harris	Fishing for salmon with a net without a permit	Miramichi River	Fined $20.00 and costs. Suspended.
23	Sellars Fairley	Killing salmon with spear and torch	Southwest Miramichi River	Fined $10.00 and costs. Had confiscated 14 salmon, 1 fire basket, 2 spears, 1 canoe.
24	Howard Fairley	Killing salmon with spear and torch	Southwest Miramichi River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
25	Leo Solomon	Killing salmon with spear and torch	St. John River	Fined $5.00 and costs.
26	Frank Gilmore	Drifting with net for salmon	St. John River	Fined $10.00 and costs.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Inspector, S. T. GALLANT

1	Peter Matthews	Having lobsters in his possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $100.00 and costs. Given one month to pay during which time the man died.
2	Alfred Ahearn	Having lobsters in his possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $75.00 and costs.
3	Chas. Delory	Having lobsters in his possession in close season	Seal River	Fined $20.00 and confiscation of 1 barrel of oysters.

4	Samuel Fraser	Having lobsters in his possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $50.00 and costs or 30 days in jail and confiscation of 1 case of lobsters.
5	Joseph A. Clement	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Roseville	Fined $5.00 and costs or 10 days in jail. Suspended sentence. Confiscation of 4 cases of lobsters.
6	Joseph Clements, Sr.	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail. Placed in jail.
7	Adam Jones	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail. Placed in jail.
8	Geo. E. Jones	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail. Placed in jail.
9	John Jones, Sr.	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
10	John Clements	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
11	Fred Clements	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail. Sent to jail.
12	William Jones	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
13	Albert Jones	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
14	Frank Jones	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
15	Fred Jones	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
16	C. F. Morrissey	Having lobsters in his possession in close season	Black Marsh	Fined $60.00 and costs or 60 days in jail and had confiscated from him 40 lbs. of lobsters.
17	Michael Francis	Obstructing an officer in discharge of duties	Waters-at-Lennox Island	Twenty days in jail. Suspended sentence.
18	Edward Clements	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Little Miminegash	Fined $25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
19	Alfred Genoit, or Jennings	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $150.00 and costs or 2 months in jail.
20	Geo. Bennett	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $25.00 and costs.
21	Howard Clark	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $65.00.
22	Joseph Gaudet	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $25.00 and costs.
23	Peter Gavin	Having lobsters in possession in close season	Alberton	Fined $5.00 and costs.

MANITOBA—Inspector, J. B. SKAPTASSON

1	J. Weisbrod	Fishing without permit (violating Sec. 1, F.R.)	Whitemud River, Gladstone	Fined $5.00 and costs and confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
2	Cyril Timms	Fishing without permit (violating Sec. 1, F.R.)	Whitemud River, Gladstone	Suspended sentence. Had confiscated from him 1 dip-net.
3	W. Garth	Fishing without permit (violating Sec. 1, F.R.)	Plum Creek, near Oak Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs. Had confiscated 1 hay fork.
4	L. Wanlin	Fishing without permit (violating Sec. 1, F.R.)	Plum Creek, near Oak Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs. Had confiscated 1 hay fork.
5	S. Sepron	Having in possession pickerel in close season, violating Sec. 29, F.R.	Sandy Hook	Fined $15.00 and had confiscated from him 15 lbs. pickerel.
6	John Alston	Fishing during close season, violating Sec. 29, F.R.	Souris River, near Melita	Fined 50c. and costs.
7	Harold Cashin	Fishing during close season, violating Sec. 29, F.R.	Souris River, near Melita	Fined 50c. and costs.
8	Winston Holden	Fishing during close season, violating Sec. 29, F.R.	Souris River, near Melita	Fined 50c. and costs.
9	Robert McJannet	Fishing during close season, violating Sec. 29, F.R.	Souris River, near Melita	Fined 50c. and costs.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

MANITOBA—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
10	Albert H. Le Vasseur	Having sturgeon in possession during close season, violating Sec. 30, F.R.	Lac du Bonnet	Fined $10.00 and costs and in default 30 days in jail. Had confiscated from him 1 sturgeon and 2 jackfish.
11	Mrs. Rosie Katorin	Illegal possession of pickerel in close season, violating Sec. 29, F.A.	448 Magnus Ave., Winnipeg	Fined $20.00 and had confiscated 16 lbs. pickerel.
12	D. Kessler	Illegal possession of pickerel in close season	448 Magnus Ave., Winnipeg	Fined $20.00 and had confiscated 8 lbs. pickerel.
13	Mrs. L. Silverberg	Illegal possession of pickerel in close season	448 Magnus Ave., Winnipeg	Case dismissed. Had confiscated 2 lbs. pickerel.
14	Stephen Sigurdson	Illegal fishing for sturgeon, voilating Sec. 30 d and I, F.R.	Lake Winnipeg, vicinity of Pigeon Point.	Fined $10.00 and costs or 30 days in jail, and had confiscated from him 1 sturgeon net 10" mesh.
15	Stephen Finnson	Using illegal mesh nets	Vicinity of Blackbear Island	Fined $15.00 or 15 days hard labour, and had confiscated from him 5 gill-nets.
16	Hjortur Goodman	Illegal fishing for sturgeon, violating Sec. 30 d and I, F.R.	Lake Winnipeg, vicinity of Pigeon Point.	Fined $10.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
17	Andrew Finnbogason	Illegal fishing for sturgeon, violating Sec. 30 d and I, F.R.	Lake Winnipeg, vicinity of Pigeon Point.	Fined $10.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.
18	John Anthony	Using illegal mesh nets	Near Sandy Bar	Fined $10.00 or 10 days hard labour, and had confiscated 3 gill-nets, 1 skiff.
19	Francis Mackwab	Fishing without license	Vicinity of Berens River	Fined $20.00 and costs or 30 days hard labour.
20	Allan Jonosson	Illegal mesh nets contrary to Sec. 11 (*b*), F.R.	Vicinity of Clements Point	Fined $5.00 and had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets.
21	Stephen Stephanson	Using illegal mesh nets	Vicinity of West Doghead	Fined $1.00 and costs and had confiscated 6 gill-nets.
22	Bjarni Olafson	Using illegal mesh nets	3 miles north of Mitchell's Camp.	Fined $1.00 and costs and confiscated 8 gill-nets.
23	J. Sawanash	Fishing sturgeon without license, violating Sec. 1, F.R.	Lake Winnipeg, vicinity Berens River.	Fined $20.00 and costs.
24	Ed. O'Hara	Fishing illegal mesh sturgeon nets, violating Sec. 30 F.R.	Pigeon River, vicinity Lake Winnipeg.	Case dismissed.
25	Barney O'Hara	Fishing illegal mesh sturgeon nets, violating Sec. 30 F.R.	Pigeon River, vicinity Lake Winnipeg.	Case dismissed.
26	Peter Karklin	Fishing in the Winnipeg River, violating Sub-sec. E of Sec. 30, F. R.	Winnipeg River, Lac du Bonnet, above Pine Falls.	Fined $25.00 and costs or one month in jail and had confiscated from him 538 lbs. sturgeon, 6½ lbs. caviar, 1 yawl, 1 Johnson 2-cylinder outboard gas engine.
27	Helgi Einarson	Fishing with illegal mesh nets, violating Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 4, F.R.	Lake Winnipeg, Berens River.	Fined $20.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 10 sturgeon gill-nets.

28	W. A. Lund	Using illegal mesh nets violating Sec. 14, Sub-sec. 4, F.R.	Pigeon River	Fined $20.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 7 sturgeon gill-nets.
29	Oli Johnson	Using illegal size mesh nets	Vicinity of Moose Island, Fisher Bay.	Fined $1.00 and had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets.
30	Barney Anderson	Using illegal size mesh nets	Vicinity of Moose Island, Fisher Bay.	Fined $1.00 and had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets.
31	John Olafson	Using illegal size mesh nets	Vicinity of Moose Island, Fisher Bay.	Fined $1.00 and had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets.
32	John Murdock	Using illegal size mesh nets	Vicinity of Moose Island, Fisher Bay.	Fined $10.00 or 15 days in jail and had confiscated 2 gill-nets with corks.
33	Alex Frederickson	Causing to be used one 4½" mesh net	Clear Water Lake	Fined $25.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net, 80 lbs. whitefish, 7 trout.
34	D. G. McDonald	Fishing 4½" mesh net, contrary to Sec. 13, Sub-sec. 4B, F.R.	Herb Lake	Fined $20.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 30 boxes of fish, 19 gill-nets.
35	Alfred Ateah	Fishing illegal mesh nets	Travers Bay, East of Victoria Beach.	Fined $2.00 and had confiscated from him 5 gill-nets.
36	Sandy Campbell	Obstructing passage of fish, Sec. 41, F. Act	Waterhen River, vicinity of Lake Winnipegosis.	$15.00 and costs.
37	P. B. McLaren	Violation of Sec. 29, Fishery Act	Rock Lake	Fined costs of court.
38	Duncan Caughlin	Violation of Sec. 29, Fishery Act	Rock Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs.
39	A. L. Wheeler	Violation of Sec. 29, Fishery Act	Rock Lake	Acquitted.
40	Geo. Avery	Violation of Sec. 29, Fishery Act	Rock Lake	Fined costs of court.
41	Archie Marrion	Obstructing passage of fish, Fishery Act 41	Waterhen River, vicinity of Lake Winnipegosis.	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 4 nets.
42	Barney Isfeld	Using illegal mesh nets (violating Sec. 9, Sub-sec. D)	Sandy Bay, N.E. of Amaranth	Fined $20.00 and had confiscated from him 20 gill-nets.
43	Eric Isfeld	Using illegal mesh nets (violating Sec. 9, Sub-sec. D)	Sandy Bay, N.E. of Amaranth	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 4 gill-nets.
44	Barney Isfeld	Using illegal mesh nets (violating Sec. 9, Sub-sec. D)	Sandy Bay, N.E. of Amaranth	Fined $50.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 25 gill-nets.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Inspector, G. C. McDONALD

1	Tony Luitz	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
2	Philip Schropp	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
3	Philip Selinger	Fishing in close season contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
4	Mike Burkart	Fishing in close season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
5	Leo Selinger	Fishing in close season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
6	Chas. Ell	Fishing in close season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
7	Frank Thomas	Fishing in close season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations.	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake.	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
8	Geo. Schropp	Fishing in close season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regulations	Near Valhalla Island, Long Lake	Fined $1.00 or 7 days in jail.
9	Bill Lozinsky	Having in possession pike contrary to Sec. 29 of F.R.	Sec. 7, Tp. 29, Rge. 4, W. 2nd Mer.	Fined $20.00 or 30 days in jail, and had confiscated 1 pike partly cooked.
10	Gus Ivers	Having in possession pike contrary to Sec. 29 of the Fishery Regs.	Sec. 25, Tp. 33, Rge. 12, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $4.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 pike.
11	W. Lackmaull	Having in possession pike contrary to Sec. 29 of the Fishery Regs.	Sec. 12, Tp. 29, Rge. 5, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $10.00 and costs and conf. from him 1 pike.
12	M. Spichen	Having in possession pike contrary to Sec. 29 of the Fishery Regs.	Sec. 6, Tp. 29, Rge. 4, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $10.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 pickerel.
13	Mike Secundiak	Having in possession 1 pike, 1 pickerel, contrary to Sec. 29, Fish. Regs.	Sec. 34, Tp. 30, Rge. 6, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $5.00 and costs and conf. from him 1 pickerel, 1 pike.
14	Jan Koawetz	Having in his possession pike contrary to Sec. 29, F. Regs.	Sec. 24, Tp. 30, Rge. 6, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $5.00 and costs.
15	Metro Secundiak	Having pickerel in his possession contrary to Sec. 29, Fish. Regs.	Sec. 24, Tp. 30, Rge. 6, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $5.00 and costs.
16	Steve Krawetz	Having in his possession pike contrary to Sec. 29 of the Fish. Regs.	Sec. 24, Tp. 30, Rge. 6, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $1.00 and costs.
17	Henry Yeak	Using dip-net without license contrary to Sec. 1, Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Weyburn	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 dip-net.
18	Ludwig-Bohn	Using dip-net without license contrary to Sec. 1, Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Weyburn	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 dip-net.
19	Chas. Shoulak	Using dip-net without license contrary to Sec. 1 Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Weyburn	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 dip-net.
20	Stephen Kohot	Using dip-net without license contrary to Sec. 1 Fish Reg.	Souris River, Weyburn	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 dip-net.
21	Albert Dow	Using dip-net without license contrary to Sec. 1, Fish. Regs.	Souris River, Weyburn	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 dip-net.
22	Geo. Reddick	Fishing In closed season contrary to Sec. 21 of the Regs.	Near Regina Beach	Fined $3.00 and had conf. from him 10 lbs. pickerel.
23	H. Hildson	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Regina Beach	Fined $3.00.
24	B. Robertson	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Regina-Beach	Fined $3.00.
25	B. H. Wilson	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Regina-Beach	Fined $3.00.
26	Wm. Stephens	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $2.00 and costs.
27	Joe English	Fishing in closed season contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $5.00 and costs.
28	James Wood	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $10.00 and costs.

29	Joe Gorry	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $5.00 and costs.
30	Ben Princeston	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Long Lake near Vale-port	Fined $10.00 and costs.
31	Geo. Barre or Joe Barr	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Long Lake near Vale-port	Fined $10.00 and costs.
32	Joe Moist or Most	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Long Lake near Vale-port	Fined $10.00 and costs.
33	Joe Zerr	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish. Regs.	Long Lake near Vale-port	Fined $10.00 and costs.
34	J. Wood	Fishing in closed season, contrary to Sec. 21 of the Fish Regs.	Long Lake near Vale-port	Fined $10.00 and costs.
35	Alex Lemaire	Fishing with nets of less mesh than 5½" stretched measure, cont. to Sec. 17 of the Spec. Regs.	Lac Pelletier	Fined $10.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1–20 ft Seine net and 20 lbs. whitefish, 2 lbs. of pike.
36	Alex Lemaire	Permitting nets not numbered, nor marked, contrary to Sec. 15 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Lac Pelletier	Fined $2.00 and costs and had conf. from him 50 yds. gill-net.
37	David Klassen	Fishing with illegal apparatus viz.: wire traps, contrary to Sec. 27 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $5.00 and costs and conf. from him 1 box of wire traps.
38	Addie Klassen	Fishing with illegal apparatus viz.: wire traps, contrary to Sec. 27 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $5.00 and costs and conf. from him 1 box of wire traps.
39	Jack Friesen	Fishing with illegal apparatus viz.: wire traps, contrary to Sec. 27 of the Spec. Fish. Regs.	Swift Current Creek	Fined $5.00 and costs and conf. from him 1 box of wire traps.
40	Henry Poitras	Using snare contrary to Sec. 27, Fish Regs.	Katepwe Dam, N.W. ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 19, Rge. 12, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $1.00 and costs and had conf. 1 snare.
41	F. M. Grier	Using illegal mesh net, contrary to Sub-Sec. 1 of Sec. 11, Fish Regs.	Round Lake	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. 1 gill-net.
42	Matti Stom	Having in possession fish contrary to Sec. 29, Fish Regs.	Percival, Tp. 24, Sec. 16, Rge 4, W. of 2nd Mer.	Fined $20.00 and cost and had conf. 7 gill-nets and 150 lbs. tullibee.
43	Roger Nabiss	Failing to number net as required, Sec. 3, Fish Regs.	Pasqua Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs and had conf. 25 lbs. tullibee, 1 gill-net.
44	Pegan	Using illegal mesh net contrary to sub-sec. 1 of Sec. 11.	Pasqua Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs and had conf from him 5 yds. gill-net.
45	Alex Keynoteh	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Whitefish Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
46	George Stewart	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Whitefish Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
47	Geo. Morin	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Whitefish Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
48	Thomas Whitefish	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Whitefish Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
49	Ernest Joseph	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Long Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
50	Buster Bear	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Long Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
51	Geo. Whitefish	Fishing without license or permit contrary to Sec. 2, Para 1 of the Regs.	Long Lake	Fined 50c. and costs.
52	Thor Johnson	Fishing during close season	Ile a la Crosse Lake	Fined $50 and had con. from him 220 lbs. whitefish and 180 lbs. pike, and 3 gill-nets.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

ALBERTA—Inspector R. T. RODD

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
1	Rosedale Mining Co	Pollution of a stream by permitting mine refuse to enter.	The Red Deer River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
2	Star Mining Co	Pollution of a stream by permitting mine refuse to enter.	The Red Deer River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
3	Edward Clark	Fishing without a license	Lesser Slave Lake	Fined $15.00.
4	Frederick Bordynuk	Fishing in the close season with a net of illegal mesh	Red Deer River, near Newcastle.	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 gill-net.
5	Paul Kwiczak	Fishing in the close season with a net of illegal mesh	Red Deer River, near Newcastle.	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 gill-net.
6	Steve Serna	Fishing without license	Jackfish Lake, near Bellis	Fined $3.00.
7	Pete Warawuk	Fishing without license	Jackfish Lake, near Bellis	Fined $3.00.
8	Frederick Pekes	Fishing with a net in prohibited waters without a license.	Burntwood Lake	Fined $25.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 gill-net.
9	Cuddy Lumber Co	Depositing sawdust and mill rubbish	Athabasca River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
10	Lars Peterson	Fishing with light contrary to Sec. 29, F.R.	Sylvan Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs.
11	John Smith	Fishing with light contrary to Sec. 29, F.R.	Sylvan Lake	Fined $1.00 and costs.
12	Alfred Gulbe	Fishing with a net in prohibited waters without a license.	Burntwood Lake	Fined $10.00 and costs, had conf. from him 1 gill-net.
13	Rudolph Pekse	Fishing with a net in prohibited waters without a license.	Burntwood Lake	Suspended sentence on payment of cost of court by def.
14	W. A. Vaughn	Having trout under 9" contrary to Sec. 34, Sp. Fish. Regs.	South Fork off Old Man River	Fined $10.00 and costs and had conf. 1 greenheart rod, 7 rainbow trout.
15	Union Packing Co	Pollution of stream by putting manure from the yard into it.	Nose Creek near Calgary	Fined $20.00 and costs.
16	R. A. McIvor	Killing fish under the legal size	Elbow River near Bragg Creek	Fined $5.00. Had conf. from him 1 fishing rod.
17	J. Lottus	Using net contrary to Sec. 1, Fish. Regs.	Belly River, Lethbridge	Fined $2.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 net and 6 coarse fish.
18	M. Swedish	Using net contrary to Sec. 1, Fish. Regs	Belly River, Lethbridge	Fined $2.00 and costs and had conf. from him 1 net and 6 coarse fish.
19	Edgar Duckett	Fishing with small mesh net contrary to Para. 1, Sec. 11 of Spec. Fish Reg.	Moose Lake	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 3 nets.
20	Ivan McNeil	Fishing with small mesh nets contrary to Para. 1, Sec. 11, Spec. Fish. Regs.	Moose Lake	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. 1 gill-net.
21	Wm. Hislop	Fishing with small mesh nets contrary to Para. 1, Sec. 11 Spec. Fish. Regs.	Moose Lake	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. 1 gill-net.
22	F. B. Shepersky	Assisting angler to fish without permit contrary to Sec. 32 (a) Spec. Regs.	Cold Lake	Fined $10.00 and costs.
23	B. Salander	Fishing without angling permit	Cold Lake	Fined $10.00 and costs.

24	R. Chartier	Selling fish under Domestic Lic. contrary to Sec. 2, Para. 8 (b).	Cold Lake	Case dismissed.
25	O. J. Woods	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 1—A. Fish. Regs.	Beaver Creek near Spring Point	Fined $5.00 and costs and had conf. from him 15 trout.
26	Fred Perkins	Having undersized trout contrary to Sec. 2 A. Fish. Regs.	Beaver Creek near Spring Point	Fined $5.00 and cost. and had conf. from him 13 small trout and 11 over 9"
27	Joseph Elliot	Angling in a closed stream	Pekisko Creek	Fined $50.00 and costs. Suspended sentence condition he leaves place.
28	Jack Miler	Fishing in a closed lake contrary to Sub-sec. 9 of Sec. 14, Spec. Regs.	Cottage Lake	Fined $5.00 and costs.
29	J. Whiteley	Killing fish under legal size	Elbow River, near Pirmez Creek.	Fined $3.00 and confiscation of 1 fishing rod and tackle.
30	Alvin O. Rich	Angling without a permit contrary to Sec. 1, para. *(b)* of Alta. Regs.	Belly River, near Hillspring	Fined $5.00 and costs and confiscation of 1 rod and leader.
31	John Bodik	Using a net for coarse fish with 2½-inch mesh net contrary to Sec. 11, para. 3, Spec. Fish. Regs.	Lethbridge	Had confiscated from him 1 net and costs of court.
32	Edward Campbell	Angling without a permit, contrary to Sec. 32 of Spec. Fish. Regs.	Belly River, Hillspring	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 binder whip used as rod.
33	Fay W. Liddle	Angling without a permit, contrary to Sec. 32 of Spec. Fish. Regs.	Belly River, Hillspring	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 rod.
34	Edwin Smith	Angling without a permit, contrary to Sec. 32 of Spec. Fish. Regs.	Belly River, Hillspring	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 3-jointed steel rod.
35	Louis Lavelle	Fishing in close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
36	Geo. Bourque	Fishing in close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
37	Sylvestre Bourque	Fishing in close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
38	Louis Bouvier	Fishing in close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
39	Alphonse Bourque	Fishing in close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
40	Narcisse Ladouceur	Fishing during close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
41	Arthur Huppie	Fishing during close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 2 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
42	R. Trombly	Fishing during close season	Lac La Biche	Not guilty. Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets. Returned to defendant.
43	Elie Crause	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 1 *(b)* Fish. Regs.	Carpenter Creek, near Twin Butte.	Fined $5.00 and costs. Had confiscated from him 1 willow pole and hook.
44	Geo. Jones	Angling without permit contrary to Sec. 32 *(a)* of Fish. Regs.	Big Bend—Belly River, near Hillspring.	Fined $5.00 and costs and had confiscated from him 1 bamboo pole.
45	A. Brillian	Having illegal gill-net	Lesser Slave Lake	Fined $20.00 or 21 days in jail. Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets.
46	Pat McDermett	Fishing with 3 illegal gill-nets	Narrows, Lesser Slave Lake, Swan River.	Fined $20.00, no costs, one month in jail. Had confiscated from him 3 gill-nets.
47	C. R. McKenzie	Fishing with illegal gill-nets	Lesser Slave Lake	Fined $20.00 or one month in jail and had confiscated from him 103 pounds of fish.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

ALBERTA—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
48	J. Brillon	Fishing without a license	White Fish River	Fined $25.00 and had confiscated from him fish and nets.
49	J. Brillon	Fishing in closed season	White Fish River	Fined $25.00 and had confiscated from him fish and nets.
50	J. Brillon	Obstructing Mink Creek with wire-netting	Mink Creek, White Fish Lake No. 2.	Fined $35.00 and costs and had confiscated from him fish and nets.
51	Pat McDermott	Fishing in closed season	Whitefish River	Fined $25.00.
52	Pat McDermott	Fishing without a license	Whitefish River	Fined $25.00 and costs.
53	Frank O. Lette	Fishing in closed season	Mink Creek	Fined $20.00.
54	Frank O. Lette	Fishing without a license	Mink Creek	Fined $20.00 and costs.
55	Joe McDermott	Fishing in closed season	Whitefish River	Fined $20.00.
56	Joe McDermott	Fishing without a license	Whitefish River	Fined $20.00 and costs.
57	David Bottle	Fishing in closed season	Mink Creek	Fined $20.00 and costs.
58	Peter Shaw	Fishing without a license	Mink River	Fined $20.00 and costs.
59	Peter Shaw	Fishing in closed season	Mink River	Fined $20.00.
60	T. Randell	Fishing in closed season	Big Whitefish Lake	Fined $20.00 and had confiscated from him 1 gill-net.
61	The Rosedeer Mine	Pollution of stream by permitting mine refuse to enter.	Rosebud Creek, Wayne	Fined $40.00 (reduced to $5.00) and costs.
62	Superior Grade Coal Co	Pollution of stream by permitting mine refuse to enter.	Rosebud Creek, Wayne	Fined $40.00 (reduced to $1.00) and costs.
63	The Sovereign Coal Mining Co	Pollution of stream by permitting mine refuse to enter.	Rosebud Creek, Wayne	Fined $20.00 (reduced to $1.00) and costs.
64	The Ideal Mine	Pollution of stream by permitting mine refuse to enter.	Rosebud Creek, Wayne	Fined $20.00 (reduced to $1.00) and costs.
65	J. Bellrose, Jr	Fishing with illegal net	Snipe Lake	Fined $10.00 and confiscated from him 7 gill-nets.
66	Frank Murphy	Fishing with illegal size mesh net	Lac La Biche	Fined $10.00 and costs and had confiscated 1 gill-net.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Chief Inspector Major J. A. MOTHERWELL

DISTRICT No. 1—Inspector A. P. HALLIDAY

1	H. Hewett	Fishing in closed areas	Campbell River	Fined $2.50 and costs.
2	H. Hansen	Assisting in salmon gill-net fishing without having a license.	Fraser River	Fined $15 and costs.
3	J. C. Taylor	Fishing in closed areas—Little Pinantan Lake	Little Pinantan Lake	Fined $5.
4	C. Taylor	Fishing in closed areas—Little Pinantan Lake	Little Pinantan Lake	Fined $5.

5	J. F. Mobley	Fishing in closed areas—Little Pinantan Lake	Little Pinantan Lake	Fined $5.
4 A	Nick Zavagali	Catching trout under 8 inches in size	McKay Creek	Fined $10 and costs
5 A	G. Broder	Fishing in that portion of Capilano River known as "The Pool."	Capilano River	Fined $5 and costs.
6	George Canary	(1) Capturing more trout in one day than allowed by law.	Trout Lake	Fined $25 and costs.
		(2) Capturing and having in possession, trout under 8 inches in length.	Trout Lake	Fined $10 and costs.
6 A	Lum (Chinese)	Having undersized crabs in possession	Vancouver	Fined $25 and costs.
7	T. Terada	Having in possession undersized sturgeon	New Westminster	Fined $5.
8	Mike Ludwig	Spearing salmon	Salmon River, near Silver Creek.	Fined $2 and costs.
9	Irving J. Wilson	Spearing salmon	Salmon River, near Silver Creek.	Fined $2 and costs.
10	W. Cameron	Spearing salmon	Nicola River	Fined $10. Spear and wire snare confiscated.
11	C. Ardure	Taking trout less than 8 inches in length and not returning same to water.	Six Mile Lake	Fined $10 and fishing gear confiscated.
11 A	R. Goodwin	Non-resident fishing without permit	Capilano River	Fined $2.50 and costs.
12	T. Deferro	Taking trout less than 8 inches in length and not returning same to water.	Six Mile Lakes	Fined $10 and fishing gear confiscated.
12 A	R. Wight	Using salmon roe while fishing in Capilano River	Capilano River	Fined $2.50 and costs.
13	Wm. Kennedy	Taking trout less than 8" in length and not returning same to water.	Six Mile Lakes	Fined $10.00 and fishing gear confiscated.
13 A	S. B. Johnson	Taking and killing more than 25 trout in one day	Capilano River	Fined $1 and costs.
14	O. Shigemoto	Capturing and having in possession undersized sturgeon.	Fraser River, New Westminster.	Fined $1 and costs. Two small sturgeon confiscated.
14 A	S. B. Johnson	Catching trout under 8" in length and not returning same to water.	Capilano River	Fined $15.00 and costs. Fishing gear confiscated.
15	M. W. Regan	Fishing in closed area—Nicomekl River	Nicomekl River	Guilty. No fine.
16	W. S. Perkins	Fishing in closed area—Nicomekl River	Nicomekl River	Guilty. No fine.
17	Wong Fong	Having in possession undersized sturgeon	New Westminster	Fined $10.00 and costs.
18	S. Kawade	Having in possession undersized sturgeon	Fraser Mills	Fined $10.00 and costs. Rod and line confiscated.
15 A	George Grundy	Operating gill-net without licenses	Burrard Inlet	Fined $5.00 and costs.
16 A	Edway Snider	Operating gill-net within 200 yards of mouth of Seymour River	Seymour River	Fined $25.00 and costs. Boat and net confiscated.
17 A	Edway Snider	Operating gill-net without license	Seymour River	Fined $25.00 and costs.
19	Thos. Moen	Fishing during weekly closed season	Fraser River	Fined $15.00 and costs. Boat and gear confiscated.
20	Pete Hawlreshen	Catching Kokanee on their spawning grounds	Nine Mile Creek, West Arm Kootenay.	Fined $10.00 and costs.
21	Joseph Biolkowski	Catching Kokanee on their spawning grounds	Nine Mile Creek, West Arm Kootenay.	Fined $5.00 and costs.
22	W. J. Brown	Illegally fishing for Kokanee—see Sec. 21, subsection 20.	Chute Creek	Fined $10.00 and costs. Gaff and dipnet confiscated.
23	J. Robinson	Illegally fishing for Kokanee, see sec. 21, subsection 20, Fishery Regulations.	Trepanier Creek	Fined $1.00 and costs.
24	Ernes Roper	Snaring salmon	Campbell River dam	Fined $10.00 and costs.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 1—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Name of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
25	Carl Lashey	Stoning salmon	Campbell River dam	Fined $10.00 and costs.
26	Geo. Fillenger	Attempting to gaff salmon	Campbell River	Fined $10.00 and costs.
27	G. Yamamoto	Fishing in closed areas	Silver Creek	Fined $10.00 and costs.
27 A	J. Gunderson	Fishing for salmon with oversized net	Howe Sound	Fined $25.00 and costs.
28	Jimmy Charles (Indian)	Selling fish caught under permit for food purposes only.	White Rock	Fined $15.00 and costs. Salmon confiscated.
29	Vancouver Shell Fish Co	Buying salmon from an Indian in contravention of Section 15.	Vancouver	Case dismissed. Salmon confiscated.
29 A	P. Anderson	Having in possession shellfish prohibited by law	Barnet	Fined $25.00 and cost of court.
30	John Hegeman	Having in possession trout during close season	Fish Lake	Fined $25.00 and costs of court and confiscation of small keg containing 10 trout.
		DISTRICT No. 2.—Inspector A. MACKIE		
1	Leo Goldfish	Fishing for salmon with set net	Skeena River	Fined $30.00.
2	Roy Herman	Fishing for salmon with set net	Skeena River	Fined $30.00.
3	Paul Benson	Fishing for salmon with set net	Skeena River	Fined $30.00.
4	Yejo J. Kaakinen	Fishing with gill-net above commercial boundary	Skeena River	Fined $5.00.
5	Palo, Vaino	Fishing with gill-net above commercial boundary	Skeena River	Fined $10.00.
6	Mankichi Teramoto	Fishing in weekly closed time	Skeena River	Fined $15.00.
7	H. Sigurdson	Fishing in weekly closed time	Skeena River	Fined $10.00.
8	Tani Shazo	Fishing without license	Skeena River	Fined $15.00.
9	Heibei Kitagawa	Carrying greater length of net than allowed by law	Skeena River	Fined $10.00 and 70 fath. net confiscated.
10	Mansuke Fujimoto	Fishing with 5¾" mesh net before season opened	Skeena River	Fined $25.00.
11	Moritoro Okano	Fishing during weekly closed season	Naas River	Fined $10.00.
12	Gilbert Martin	Fishing during weekly closed season	Naas River	Fined $10.00.
13	O. Aune	Fishing with set net	Labouchere Channel	Fined $25.00 and costs.
14	H. Caspersen	Fishing with set net	Labouchere Channel	Fined $25.00 and costs.
15	F. Gerlang	Fishing with set net	Labouchere Channel	Fined $25.00 and costs.
16	E. Iversen	Fishing with set net	Labouchere Channel	Fined $25.00 and costs.
17	Geo. Sheaves	Fishing with set net	S. Bentinck Arm	Dismissed.
18	T. Hamada	Fishing for salmon with a net without a license	Chatham Sound	Fined $150.00 and costs. Fishing gear confiscated.
19	Y. Takiki	Fishing for salmon with a net without a license	Skeena River	Fined $150.00 and costs. Fishing gear confiscated.
20	S. Kano	Fishing for salmon with a net without a license	Skeena River	Fined $150.00 and costs.
21	U. Stushikura	Fishing for salmon with a net without a license	Chatham Sound	Fined $150.00 and costs.
22	W. R. Campbell	Fishing for salmon with seine less than 125 fathoms in length.	Shwatlans	Fined $25.00 and costs.
23	D. Suzuki	Carrying a greater length of net than allowed by license.	Chatham Sound	Fined $150.00 and costs. 97 fathoms net confiscated.

24	James Duffy	Fishing with gill-net exceeding 200 fathoms	Smiths Inlet	Fined $100.00.
25	R. MacLeod	Fishing with gill-net exceeding 200 fathoms	Smiths Inlet	Fined $100.00.
26	Karasuke Kariya	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
27	Yosokichi Sokugawa	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
28	Denjiro Takenaka	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
29	Kojiro Shoji	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
30	T. Omura	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
31	Okuzo Tsujihata	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
32	Otomatsu Fjuimoto	Not carrying license on boat while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
33	Kuichi Shirakawa	Not carrying license while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
34	Yasuki Shimahara	Not carrying license while fishing	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
35	Ole Skog	Using purse-seine as set net	Black Point, Warke Canal	Case dismissed.
36	C. F. Johnstone	Trolling for salmon without a license	Tide Rip Island	Fined $10.00.
37	James Patience	Fishing for salmon with long net	Kooye River	Fined $50.00; 25-fathom net confiscated.
38	P. Jerome	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Fitzhugh Sound	Fined $25.00.
39	John Penny	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Smiths Inlet	Fined $20.00.
40	Fred Barbour	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Rivers Inlet	Fined $10.00.
41	A. Swetable	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Rivers Inlet	Fined $10.00.
42	Hans Ottesen	Having salmon net tied to that of H. Baardsen	Smiths Inlet	Fined $100.00.
43	Helmar Baardsen	Having salmon gill-net tied to that of H. Ottesen	Smiths Inlet	Fined $100.00.
44	J. George	Fishing with salmon gill-net during weekly closed season.	Smiths Inlet	Fined $10.00.
45	W. Proctor	Allowed part of salmon net inside boundaries	Quashella Creek	Fined $25.00.
46	Einar Martinson	Allowed part of salmon net inside boundaries	Quashella Creek	Fined $25.00.
47	Harry McKay	Gill-netting salmon during weekly closed season	Smiths Inlet	Fined $20.00.
48	J. Skjegstad	Allowed part of salmon net inside boundaries	Quashella Creek	Fined $10.00.
49	J. B. Inversen	Carrying in his boat a greater length of net than allowed by his license.	Chatham Sound	Fined $25.00 and costs; 47-fathom net confiscated.
50	Rinso Minato	Carrying in his boat a greater length of net than allowed by his license.	Chatham Sound	Fined $25.00 and costs.
51	Christian Einarson	Fishing for salmon with set net	Skeena River	Fined $30.00 and costs.
52	W. J. Walker	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Skeena River	Fined $15.00 and costs.
53	R. J. Duval	Fishing for salmon with long net	Chatham Sound	Fined $25.00 and costs.
54	Roger Mallory	Fishing for salmon with long net	Chatham Sound	Fined $25.00 and costs.
55	Keikichi Izumi	Fishing for salmon with long net	Chatham Sound	Fined $25.00 and costs.
56	Ole Osberg	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Chatham Sound	Prosecution withdrawn.
57	Arthur Johnson	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Chatham Sound	Prosecution withdrawn.
58	Rinso Minato	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Chatham Sound	Dismissed.
59	Kumekichi Ito	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Chatham Sound	Dismissed.
60	Keikichi Izumi	Fishing for salmon during weekly closed season	Chatham Sound	Dismissed.
61	Southern Freighters, Ltd.	Casting net a few minutes before 6 p.m. Sunday	Khutzeymateen Inlet	Dismissed.
62	B.C. Fish & Packing Co., Ltd.	Fishing above tidal boundaries	Steep Point Bay, Laredo Sound	Dismissed.
63	Chris Morsund	Fishing above tidal boundaries	Steep Point Bay, Laredo Sound	Dismissed.
64	Ernest Broch	Salmon gill-net tied to beach	Quashella Creek	Fined $50.00.
65	A. Backie	Fishing with salmon gill-net above boundaries	Rivers Inlet	Fined $50.00 and net confiscated.
66	Jacobsen	Fishing with salmon gill-net above boundaries	Rivers Inlet	Fined $50.00. Unable to pay. Two months in gaol.
67	Jacobsen	Wilfully resisting fishery officer in execution of duties.	Rivers Inlet	Fined $100.00. Unable to pay. Four months in gaol.

RETURN showing the Details of Prosecutions for Offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year 1927-28—*Concluded*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT NO. 2—*Concluded*

Pros. No.	Name of Offender	Nature of Offence	Place of Offence	Result of Prosecution
68	E. Samson	Fishing for salmon with gill-net when such fishing prohibited.	Bay near Tracy, Is. Portland Inlet.	Fined $25.00 and fishing gear confiscated.
69	One Nakamura	Fishing during weekly closed period	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
70	Yasugito Oliguchi	Fishing during weekly closed period	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
71	Taichi Machida	Fishing during weekly closed period	Naas River	Fined $5.00.
72	Ed. Stanley	Removing fresh salmon from above tidal boundary	Naas River	Dismissed.
73	Ben Self	Fishing for salmon without a license	Rawlanson Anchor	Fined $25.00 and 40-fathom net confiscated.
74	John Erickson	Fishing during weekly closed season	Rivers Inlet	Fined $25.00.
75	Gosse Packing Co	Fishing within boundary, Cliff River	Dean Channel	Fined $200.00 and costs.
76	Canadian Fishing Co	Fishing within boundary, Elcho Harbour	Dean Channel	Fined $200.00 and costs.
77	Isaac Sankey	Bringing fresh salmon below tidal boundary	Khutzeymateen Inlet	Dismissed.
78	David Hayward	Bringing fresh salmon below tidal boundary	Khutzeymateen Inlet	Dismissed.
79	Charles M. Ryan	Bringing fresh salmon below tidal boundary	Khutzeymateen Inlet	Dismissed.
80	Luke Car	Found with seine-purse in prohibited area	Goose Bay, Selwyn Inlet	Dismissed.
81	B.C. Fishing & Packing Co., Ltd.	Illegal possession of salmon	Walker Lake Cy	Dismissed.
82–100	Gosse Packing Co., Ltd	Fishing during closed period	Salmon Bay	Dismissed.
101	Gosse Packing Co., Ltd	Illegal possession of salmon	Namu Cannery	Dismissed.
102	Gosse Packing Co., Ltd	Illegal possession of salmon	Bella Bella Cy	Dismissed.
103 122	B.C. Fishing & Packing Co., Ltd.	Fishing during closed period	District No. 2	Dismissed.
123	Ben Self	Fishing for salmon without a license	Rawlanson Anchor	Appeal allowed and fine returned.
124	John Wick	Fishing for salmon without a license	Rawlanson Anchor	Fined $50.00 and $100.00 costs.
125	Silas Brown	Selling salmon above a tidal boundary	Kitwanga	Fined $15.00 and costs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3—Inspector A. J. TAYLOR

1	Alex Hulkanem	Contravention of Sec. 21 (2)	Cowichan River	Fined $5.00.
2	C. Koyanage	Contravention of Sec. 21 (2)	Cowichan River	Fined $5.00 and costs.
3	Tommy Paul	Contravention of Sec. 21 k (1)	Saanich Arm	Fined $15 and costs.
4	Chief Peter Dick and Willie Jack	Contravention of Sec. 21 (q)	Chee-what River	Fined $1.00 in each case, salmon conf.
5	Russell Hetzler	Contravention of sec. 6 (b)	Stuart Island	Fined $25.00.
6	Eric Wickham	Contravention of sec. 21	Nitinat Arm	Fined $15 and costs.
7	Dan Woodward	Contravention of Sec. 2 (a) Reg. and Sec. 50 of Act.		Fined $5.00 and $1.00 costs.
8	Alfred Johnson	Contravention of Sec. 21, subsec. 17	Sauchenauch Creek	Fined $50.00.
9	Harry Moon	Contravention of Sec. 15, subsec. 1 (a)	Hayden Bay	Dismissed.
10	Josiah Russell	Contravention of Sec. 21, Subsec. 17	Sauchenauch Creek	Fined $25 and costs.
11	A. Martinolich	Contravention of Sec. 21, subsec. 19	Uchucklesit Harbour	Fined $175 and costs.
12	Ole Lee	Contravention of Sec. 24, Subsec. 2 (B)	Sauchenauch Creek	Fined $25 and costs.
13	John Salo	Contravention of Sec. 22. 7	Wakeman Sound	Fined $100.00.

14	Victor Ferrario	Contravention of Sec. 15, Subsec 1a	Salmon River	Fined $100.00.
15	Martin Arnet	Contravention of Sec. 21, Subsec. 17(a)	Sarita River	Fined $200 and costs, license cancelled.
16	R. E. B. Hunt and F. Duffy	Contravention of Sec. 21	Nahwitti River	Dismissed.
17	Gilbert Francis	Contravention of Sec. 21, subsec. 17 (a)	Homalka River	Fined $50.
18	Frederick Bruce Spicher	Contravention sec. 15, Subsec. 4 and Sec. 29, Subsec. 1.	MacKenzie Sound	Dismissed, 321 salmon confiscated.
19	Dan Watts	Contravention Sec. 2, para B. of sec. 24	Barclay Sound	Fined $25 and costs, 85 salmon conf.
20	Fred Kline	Contravention of sec. 24, 2b	Pender Harbour	Fined $20.00.
21	Dave Paul	Contravention of sec. 21, subsec. 17 (a)	Orford Bay	Fined $50 and costs.
22	Victor Ferrario	Contravention of sec. 21, subsec. 19	Port Neville	Dismissed.
23	Tahsis Packing Co., Ltd	Contravention of sec. 24, para. 4 (a) and (d)	Nootka Sound	Fined $25.00 on each charge, purse-seine and salmon confiscated.
24	Michael Brown	Contravention of Sec. 21, subsec. 17 (a)	Coleman Creek	Dismissed.
25	Ernest Silvey	Contravention of Sec. 21, Subsec. 17 (a)	Jervis Inlet	Fined $60 and costs, license cancelled.
26	R. Tabata & Co	Contravention of Order in Council, July 24, 1922, P.C. 1552 (Fish Curing).	Jesse Island	Fined $100 and costs.
27	Ralph Birdwhistle	Contravention of Sec. 21, Subsec. 21, Fish Regs	Victoria, B.C	Fined $10.00 and costs. Conf. cod and salmon.
28	North West Fisheries, Davies Island Plant.	Contravention of para. 7 and 3 Order in Council of July 24, 1922, P.C. 1552.	Davis Island	Fined $15.00 and $5.00 and costs.
29	Harry Marsden	Contravention of Sec. 21, Subsec. 2 and Sec. 29, Subsec. 1.	Deep Water Bay	Fined $25.00 on each count.
30	Thomas Liston	Contravention of Sec. 29 of Fish. Act in the vicinity of Nanaimo.	Nanaimo	Fined $1.00 and license cancelled and conf. of 1 gill net and 3 codfish.
31	Toshigusa Hama	Contravention of Sec. 29 of Fish. Act in the vicinity of Nanaimo.	Nanaimo	Fined $1.00 each and costs.
32	Geo. Reynolds	Contravention of Sec. 29 of Fish Act in the vicinity of Nanaimo.	Nanaimo	Fined $1.00 each and costs.
33	Eugene Philion, Fred Larson, S. Barrow, A. E. Ralf, Chas. E. Stratton, John Johnstone, Ed. Scaplen.	Contravention of Sec. 2, Sub.sec 1 Fish. Regs	Saanich	Fined $1.00 each and costs.
34	Chief Jonny	Contravention of Sec. 21, Subsec. 17 (a) Regs	Rupert Arm	Fined $25.00.
35	H. J. Stump	Contravention of Sec. 24, Subsec. 1 of the Regs	Embly Lagoon	Fined $400.00.
36	Botel (Whiskers)	Contravention of Sec. 24, Subsec. 2 B, of the Regs	Ingersoll River	Fined $10.00.
37	Botel (Whiskers)	Contravention of Sec. 24, Subsec. 2 B. of the Regs.	Ingersoll River	Case dismissed.
38	John Buema	Contravention of Sec. 15, Subsec. 1A, 29, Sub-sec. 1 and 21 of Subsec. 2.	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00, $5.00 and $2.50 respectively and costs.
39	J. W. Johnstone	Contravention of Sec. 29, Subsec. 1 and 21, Sub-sec. 2.	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00 and $5.00 respectively and costs.
40	George Simpson	Contravention of Sec. 15, Subsec. 1a, Sec. 29, Sub-sec. 1 and 21, Sub. sec. 2	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00, $5.00 and $2.50 respectively and costs.
41	Donald Keen	Contravention of Sec. 15, Subsec. 1a, Sec. 29, Sub-sec. and 21, Subsec. 2.	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00, $5.00 and $2.50 respectively and costs.
42	Maynard Dubois	Contravention of Sec. 15, Sub-sec. 1 A, Sec. 29, Sub-sec. 1 and 21, Subsec. 2	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00, $5.00 and $2.50 respectively and costs.
43	Dalton A. Burt	Contravention of Sec. 29, Sub-sec. 1, Subsec. 2	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00 and $5.00 respectively and costs.
44	Alex. Thompson	Contravention of Sec. 29, Subsec. 1, Subsec. 2	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00 and $5.00 respectively and costs.
45	Mikal Christianson	Contravention of Sec. 29, Subsec. 1, Subsec. 2	Pender Harbour	Fined $5.00 and $5.00 respectively and costs.

APPENDIX No. 9

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, BY PROVINCES IN FISHERIES SERVICES 1867-1927 UNDER DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Summary	Expenditure	Revenue
Nova Scotia	4,175,528 24	312,588 31
Prince Edward Island	677,542 46	95,562 72
New Brunswick	3,263,922 18	538,434 45
Quebec	2,425,604 18	341,069 29
Ontario	3,214,671 13	520,135 96
Manitoba and N.W.T.	23,414 29	4,779 25
Manitoba	1,573,435 25	268,564 58
N. W. Territories	58,258 58	9,775 23
Alberta	317,057 94	158,124 48
Saskatchewan	483,944 10	81,550 64
British Columbia	10,078,488 93	2,574,271 02
Yukon	29,343 94	10,292 75
Hudson Bay Dist.		821 83
Cruisers		
N.S., P.E.I. and N.B.	4,741,985 72	
	31,063,196 94	
Expenditures General	2,905,060 46	
	33,968,257 40	
Fishing Bounty— 1882-1927	7,278,904 21	
	41,247,161 61	Total Expt. 1867-1927

FISHING BOUNTIES

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Totals
1882	$106,098 72	$16,997 00	$18,137 00	$33,052 75	$172,285 47
1883	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,230 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887	99,662 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
1906	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,101 35	156,113 50
1908	98,156 20	17,203 75	9,708 90	34,931 05	159,999 90
1909	95,413 60	15,480 15	8,973 85	35,354 25	155,221 85
1910	96,468 20	16,531 05	9,557 80	36,609 70	159,166 75
1911	99,424 90	15,795 00	8,669 85	36,109 95	159,999 70
1912	97,904 25	15,109 75	11,119 00	35,863 40	159,996 40
1913	93,456 00	16,385 05	11,081 85	37,738 35	158,661 25
1914	94,990 54	17,536 50	10,339 65	36,717 45	159,584 14
1915	90,611 05	17,609 95	9,513 95	41,006 10	158,741 05
1916	88,212 10	17,540 15	9,961 95	44,285 60	159,999 80
1917-18	86,115 60	17,538 35	10,754 75	45,484 40	159,893 10
1918-19	85,000 65	17,114 35	10,392 35	47,167 90	159,675 25
1919-20	85,521 05	16,085 20	8,702 20	44,828 25	155,136 70
1920-21	93,873 00	13,773 70	8,110 70	36,761 90	152,519 30
1921-22	91,410 20	14,640 60	9,413 00	43,986 00	159,449 80
1922-23	93,254 45	16,311 25	7,704 40	39,902 45	157,172 55
1923-24	91,261 55	16,123 25	10,153 65	42,378 35	159,916 80
1924-25	86,300 20	15,634 05	11,410 15	46,482 00	159,826 40
1925-26	82,550 35	18,824 30	10,670 70	47,939 45	159,984 80
1926-27	83,006 90	16,721 00	13,221 55	46,818 65	159,768 10
1927-28	82,107 00	19,906 80	12,095 45	44,266 55	158,375 80
	4,427,099 82	729,081 47	464,292 22	1,658,430 70	7,278,904 21

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MARINE POLICE SERVICE ON THE ATLANTIC COASTS OF CANADA FOR PATROLLING THE TERRITORIAL FISHERIES 1870-1874 INCLUSIVE

1870	$	
1871	73,550 86	
1872	50,123 24	
1873	53,794 90	
1874	15,364 69	
		192,833 69

During the period 1875 to 1885, inclusive, the Washington Treaty, which gave United States fishermen the use of Canadian Inshore fisheries, was in force.

On the expiry of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, the present Fisheries Protection Service was organized in 1886. The following is a statement of the annual expenditure on such account from 1886 to 1927-28 inclusive.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

In addition to Cruisers, entered under Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia:—

1886	$ 104,020 98
1887	86,300 74
1888	59,869 47
1889	47,748 94
1890	51,296 34
1891	81,918 99
1892	84,305 51
1893	60,269 69
1894	70,501 71
1895	61,310 19
1896	64,064 00
1897	71,349 44
1898	78,097 10
1899	68,330 27
1900	66,148 97
1901	96,648 26
1902	75,942 24
1903	75,543 60
1904	103,427 32
1905	294,440 34
1906	136,432 61
1907	99,015 07

(No proper division of the expenditure of these roving Cruisers could be made between the Maritime Provinces, although *pro rata* shares are fairly chargeable to N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.

1908-09	$ 114,923 00
1909-10	113,582 23
1910-11	116,235 21
1911-12	120,240 00
1912-13	163,370 19
1913-14	225,113 26
1914-15	95,702 02
1915-16	102,637 46
1916-17	132,393 60
1917-18	118,824 16
1918-19	56,256 78
1919-20	218,143 93
1920-21	227,159 57
1921-22	172,003 39
1922-23	107,658 85
1923-24	95,332 27
1924-25	95,714 47
1925-26	98,060 10
1926-27	113,804 14
1927-28	125,015 62
	4,741,985 72

A pro-rate share of this amount is chargeable to the Provinces of N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$		$	$	$
1867	.....		.....	.....	.....
1868	.....		.....	.....	.....
1869	.....		.....	.....	.....
1870	.....		.....	.....	.....
1871	.....		.....	.....	.....
1872	.....		.....	.....	.....
1873	.....		.....	.....	.....
1874	405 62		.....	405 62	.....
1875	459 54		.....	459 54	.....
1876	461 02		.....	461 02	.....
1877	1,974 70		.....	1,974 70	.....
1878	1,836 54		.....	1,836 54	.....
1879	1,293 25		.....	1,293 25	.....
1880	2,686 49		4,494 24	7,180 83	40 00
1881	2,691 49		852 11	3,543 60	40 00
1882	2,756 48		760 32	3,516 80	40 00
1883	2,716 64		807 32	3,523 96	80 00
1884	2,767 98		771 40	3,539 38	80 00
1885	3,028 03		741 06	3,769 09	40 00
1886	3,187 73		687 17	3,874 90	40 00
1887	4,044 49		1,200 21	5,244 70	128 00
1888	3,402 51		755 32	4,157 83	
1889	3,746 69		140 31	3,887 00	140 00
1890	3,113 21		.....	3,113 21	302 88
1891	3,242 2[illegible]		378 00	3,620 25	667 00
1892	1,835 65		.....	1,835 65	166 00
1893	2,847 60		.....	2,847 60	304 10
1894	3,078 55		.....	3,078 55	980 15
1895	3,796 58		.....	3,796 58	3,312 30
1896	3,555 87		.....	3,555 87	2,161 85
1897	3,744 36		.....	3,744 36	2,032 25
1898	6,775 78		.....	6,775 78	2,707 57
1899	5,832 35		.....	5,832 35	2,242 24
1900	7,364 20		.....	7,364 20	2,207 12
1901	7,934 03		.....	7,934 03	1,525 30
1902	7,814 02		.....	7,814 02	1,843 45
1903	7,081 60		.....	7,081 60	2,007 35
1904	7,320 96		10,733 51	18,054 47	1,983 42
1905	6,879 05		6,813 77	13,692 82	2,046 50
1906	9,351 81		6,419 04	15,770 85	2,206 25
1907	5,841 67		2,952 47	8,794 14	1,300 94
1908–09	14,996 00		7,187 47	22,183 47	2,393 66
1909–10	13,657 56		8,139 50	21,797 06	2,359 93
1910–11	38,570 72		8,874 42	47,445 14	2,499 63
1911–12	13,661 00		8,876 00	22,537 00	2,477 50
1912–13	13,558 06		6,105 63	19,663 69	2,927 96
1913–14	13,728 89		7,383 45	21,112 34	2,245 60
1914–15	17,369 93		8,071 93	25,441 86	2,046 50
1915–16	14,794 05		9,638 61	24,432 66	3,165 35
1916–17	15,843 23		7,211 18	23,054 41	3,597 18
1917–18	19,076 19		7,994 24	27,070 43	3,256 26
1918–19	15,722 08		3,003 84	18,725 92	2,561 19
1919–20	17,430 98		2,918 40	20,349 38	4,741 68
1920–21	22,911 72		4,312 69	27,224 41	3,720 12
1921–22	15,430 17		4,304 58	19,734 75	2,876 47
1922–23	17,996 16		4,801 56	22,797 72	5,854 88
1923–24	22,111 52		4,859 03	26,970 55	4,441 95
1924–25	26,051 31		5,147 60	31,198 91	3,134 90
1925–26	26,719 74		6,609 94	33,329 68	3,467 88
1926–27	20,302 73		4,533 27	24,836 00	3,403 13
1927–28	19,176 79		5,085 20	24,261 99	3,766 28
	513,977 57		163,564 89	677,542 46	95,562 72

See Cruiser sheet N.S., P.E.I. & N.B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.
(*Revenue from licenses to U.S. Fishing Vessels to which the Province has no exclusive title.)

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	225 28	.....	.....	225 28	* 12,275 25
1869	2,572 23		.....	2,572 23	848 46
1870	9,728 26		.....	9,728 26	* 1,373 24
1871	8,794 37		.....	8,794 37	36 74
1872	8,341 39		.....	8,341 39	51 45
1873	8,689 07		.....	8,689 07	159 30
1874	10,585 13		.....	10,585 13	123 94
1875	12,265 86		.....	12,265 86	551 00
1876	14,655 76		6,870 33	21,526 09	403 00
1877	15,127 49		3,488 27	18,615 76	1,520 71
1878	15,292 83		3,400 00	18,692 83	1,442 38
1879	14,312 76		2,687 44	17,000 20	1,796 11
1880	14,180 55		3,323 16	17,503 71	1,506 72
1881	14,909 42		3,454 29	18,363 71	2,779 49
1882	16,479 41		5,858 98	22,338 39	1,111 61
1883	16,247 14		4,191 34	20,438 48	2,005 29
1884	15,600 01		4,728 11	20,428 12	1,833 18
1885	17,503 45		4,610 81	22,114 26	2,616 28
1886	17,852 33		7,478 23	25,330 56	2,166 53
1887	18,092 21		6,701 89	24,794 00	1,585 28
1888	18,308 02		6,850 27	25,158 29	3,905 44
1889	20,201 09		6,688 75	26,889 84	2,744 23
1890	17,395 24		6,606 95	24,002 19	5,424 95
1891	17,844 19		5,863 75	23,707 94	5,891 65
1892	18,755 86		10,289 80	29,045 66	3,803 42
1893	19,444 22		5,045 22	24,489 44	6,782 02
1894	20,420 81		4,982 12	25,402 93	5,296 27
1895	23,555 38		5,054 24	28,609 62	7,075 07
1896	23,049 41		5,010 39	28,059 80	6,180 93
1897	23,682 33		4,077 07	27,759 40	5,239 55
1898	21,683 91		3,525 03	25,208 94	5,317 08
1899	25,348 11		2,465 19	27,813 30	4,668 22
1900	27,461 91		3,410 84	30,872 75	5,494 49
1901	35,730 69		11,194 82	46,925 51	6,595 94
1902	32,618 00		8,810 31	41,428 31	6,084 65
1903	39,118 79		7,413 55	46,532 34	3,962 45
1904	30,003 01		6,348 22	36,351 23	3,716 75
1905	32,619 85		11,372 65	43,992 50	6,718 58
1906	49,351 10		33,203 27	82,554 37	4,934 43
1907	24,989 09		6,259 25	31,248 34	3,118 73
1908–09	87,420 00		20,969 27	108,389 27	5,369 70
1909–10	81,698 70		15,722 27	97,420 97	3,821 81
1910–11	117,394 67		28,023 29	145,417 96	7,749 60
1911–12	141,148 00		42,727 00	183,875 00	5,912 65
1912–13	97,085 48		46,411 56	143,497 04	6,730 00
1913–14	125,305 94		45,732 88	171,038 82	7,682 50
1914–15	124,977 45		37,470 70	162,448 15	7,415 80
1915–16	117,271 06		34,914 01	152,185 07	6,969 18
1916–17	126,416 67		33,543 89	159,960 56	7,176 70
1917–18	139,964 62		36,057 56	176,022 18	6,663 94
1918–19	112,689 57		17,233 22	129,922 79	7,612 81
1919–20	92,197 95		16,243 01	109,160 96	10,213 28
1920–21	111,196 47		22,077 83	133,274 30	12,189 62
1921–22	112,521 25		21,247 10	133,768 35	12,840 39
1922–23	121,336 89		27,399 27	148,736 16	12,720 42
1923–24	138,671 11		42,395 03	181,066 14	9,480 38
1924–25	153,463 48		32,467 75	185,931 23	10,627 54
1925–26	170,967 83		31,053 08	202,020 91	9,539 68
1926–27	171,975 48		29,869 84	201,845 32	10,973 25
1927–28	237,097 63		28,148 93	265,246 56	11,758 25
	3,354,556 21	See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.	820,972 03	4,175,528 24	312,588 31

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867					
1868	5,086 77			5,086 77	443 47
1869	4,172 35			4,172 35	* 5,410 58
1870	8,422 63			8,422 63	1,086 42
1871	7,006 52			7,006 52	1,042 03
1872	6,476 61			6,476 61	1,058 29
1873	6,859 05		822 33	7,681 38	647 61
1874	7,351 17		3,100 13	10,451 30	978 00
1875	7,373 75		3,853 73	11,227 48	830 00
1876	10,080 37		3,247 41	13,327 78	2,030 91
1877	11,168 53		1,388 80	12,557 33	1,289 17
1878	10,926 11		1,468 22	12,394 33	2,015 46
1879	10,858 64		1,139 00	11,997 64	3,467 36
1880	12,291 00		5,600 00	17,891 00	4,276 07
1881	11,776 56		3,455 91	15,232 47	4,695 28
1882	12,284 82		3,567 28	15,852 10	4,848 84
1883	13,007 00		2,646 14	15,653 14	4,612 12
1884	14,388 02		2,327 06	16,715 08	3,905 66
1885	14,892 87		2,943 98	17,836 85	4,650 16
1886	15,719 36		2,852 02	18,571 38	4,078 10
1887	16,944 00		2,907 16	19,851 16	4,417 52
1888	20,533 20		3,441 59	23,974 79	7,625 64
1889	20,298 00		3,150 17	23,448 17	8,642 88
1890	14,914 95		3,727 77	18,642 72	8,834 35
1891	16,082 77		4,572 41	20,655 18	7,233 69
1892	15,707 98		4,304 98	20,012 96	6,634 83
1893	15,721 05		4,988 13	20,709 18	7,831 53
1894	18,522 94		4,833 27	23,356 21	8,333 24
1895	21,370 94		5,896 95	27,267 89	11,170 36
1896	20,526 56		6,551 62	27,078 18	10,696 88
1897	21,671 92		3,722 01	25,393 93	10,110 77
1898	17,063 58		3,958 63	21,022 21	11,511 85
1899	22,922 50		7,514 86	30,437 36	10,430 08
1900	21,459 94		3,951 58	25,411 52	12,015 27
1901	28,452 51		5,976 29	34,428 80	10,150 40
1902	23,813 62		12,245 86	36,059 48	11,658 34
1903	27,132 84		16,099 01	43,231 85	11,188 02
1904	27,664 34		22,177 05	49,841 39	10,643 20
1905	25,253 16		15,477 39	40,730 55	11,898 99
1906	35,856 38		25,759 09	61,615 47	11,395 84
1907	24,938 35		16,900 00	41,838 35	9,158 08
1908–09	71,091 00		22,214 39	93,305 39	12,385 14
1909–10	63,154 19		21,102 75	84,256 94	13,044 88
1910–11	63,769 48		20,414 56	84,184 04	12,996 84
1911–12	58,140 00		22,950 00	81,090 00	13,902 15
1912–13	60,943 53		30,267 38	91,210 91	15,192 52
1913–14	63,653 64		51,641 12	115,294 76	17,507 18
1914–15	67,954 09		52,560 08	120,514 17	14,263 99
1915–16	65,874 11		40,876 42	106,750 53	15,097 80
1916–17	67,645 91		37,987 56	105,633 47	15,137 19
1917–18	70,148 87		37,021 69	107,170 56	14,429 53
1918–19	67,763 94		36,351 19	104,115 13	16,420 52
1919–20	73,821 07		34,275 01	108,096 08	16,441 02
1920–21	86,431 23		41,493 38	127,924 61	15,299 82
1921–22	102,713 10		44,971 62	147,684 72	16,212 85
1922–23	96,836 88		50,298 75	147,135 63	19,286 01
1923–24	71,052 58		40,870 11	111,922 69	13,010 14
1924–25	97,200 01		46,096 12	143,296 13	11,701 49
1925–26	106,052 99		50,910 64	156,963 63	9,754 13
1926–27	99,696 49		48,245 23	147,941 72	10,740 76
1927–28	113,738 34		102,131 24	215,869 58	12,663 50
	2,214,675 11		1,049,247 07	3,263,922 18	538,434 45

See Cruiser Sheet N.S., P.E.I., and N.B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867	10,272 82	14,426 53		24,699 35	6,998 90
1868	17,889 92	11,374 95		29,264 87	4,910 87
1869	6,909 61	10,800 00	....	17,709 61	4,585 80
1870	6,570 42	9,924 51		16,494 93	* 7,997 21
1871	7,000 00	9,000 00	.....	16,000 00	6,290 85
1872	6,489 68	12,000 00	.....	18,489 68	4,569 69
1873	7,829 94	9,000 00	.....	16,829 94	4,983 83
1874	9,265 31	10,000 00	6,106 00	25,371 31	8,523 54
1875	9,808 34	10,000 00	8,515 46	28,323 80	8,904 85
1876	14,282 65	23,832 82	9,016 74	47,132 21	6,437 00
1877	13,521 44	17,059 21	5,670 86	36,251 51	5,881 72
1878	12,723 88	19,967 11	6,685 85	39,376 84	5,453 27
1879	13,606 06	8,994 48	5,772 90	28,373 44	6,286 07
1880	12,591 78	1,880 08	4,701 34	19,173 20	7,124 42
1881	15,123 79	50,550 18	5,444 89	71,118 86	9,286 18
1882	14,819 22	26,965 40	9,148 68	50,933 30	7,165 32
1883	13,287 30	26,555 46	7,987 12	47,829 88	3,869 47
1884	13,186 26	19,935 53	8,512 11	41,633 90	2,715 02
1885	13,531 77	*31,914 07	10,072 52	55,118 36	3,325 35
1886	13,938 21	26,091 20	9,197 89	49,227 30	2,963 75
1887	14,966 55	18,293 16	8,740 66	42,000 37	3,804 66
1888	13,463 37	17,233 51	8,921 13	39,618 01	5,394 99
1889	12,991 63	16,034 04	10,228 72	39,254 39	3,390 79
1890	9,670 94	15,001 91	8,370 15	33,043 00	5,409 81
1891	10,666 98	15,143 46	9,142 31	34,952 75	3,642 14
1892	10,917 36	14,026 98	8,341 94	33,286 28	5,244 82
1893	11,761 34	14,688 97	9,337 79	35,788 10	7,471 70
1894	11,692 82	25,645 29	8,635 41	45,973 52	7,211 82
1895	12,459 34	19,523 86	8,854 64	40,837 84	8,836 18
1896	11,870 43	20,661 78	8,260 50	40,792 71	8,160 98
1897	12,910 80	12,059 54	7,059 45	32,029 79	7,876 12
1898	11,140 16	13,781 53	6,128 40	31,050 09	7,571 15
1899	11,350 27	21,680 55	5,700 58	38,731 40	6,287 71
1900	5,452 41	18,970 42	12,701 04	37,123 87	2,543 04
1901	7,934 03	16,258 44	15,218 64	39,411 11	4,738 92
1902	6,242 58	24,995 46	20,142 94	51,380 98	2,498 85
1903	6,585 86	21,021 00	8,080 03	35,686 89	4,379 15
1904	7,619 67	23,011 05	11,454 24	42,084 96	5,070 64
1905	6,769 16	15,976 88	14,140 65	36,886 69	4,648 56
1906	8,123 04	26,969 49	12,617 01	47,709 54	7,564 39
1907	5,590 94	22,763 29	10,683 24	39,037 47	8,145 97
1908-09	11,960 00	36,402 00	16,760 46	65,122 46	6,797 91
1909-10	10,316 05	25,811 96	19,292 31	55,420 32	4,947 46
1910-11	8,984 36	42,975 48	20,290 50	72,250 34	5,336 61
1911-12	17,050 00	32,998 00	18,104 00	68,152 00	6,044 75
1912-13	10,998 48	25,321 81	17,152 03	53,472 32	8,095 79
1913-14	9,921 88	29,770 88	23,042 82	62,735 58	5,286 89
1914-15	11,503 00	30,644 81	22,000 08	64,147 89	7,639 75
1915-16	6,995 74	31,893 30	17,323 62	56,212 66	6,006 89
1916-17	7,168 09	26,356 47	14,274 14	47,798 70	6,981 14
1917-18	8,399 76	42,752 33	19,727 25	70,879 34	7,664 73
1918-19	7,470 58	41,563 30	12,923 27	61,957 15	8,121 80
1919-20	9,793 46	33,679 99	13,125 26	56,598 71	8,085 78
1920-21	33,182 26	45,963 09	15,955 38	95,100 73	6,536 90
1921-22	23,815 41	49,947 22	18,772 19	92,134 82	14,357 39
1922-23	2,146 60	904 32	2,668 48	5,719 40	.....
1923-24	282 90	143 81	.....	426 71	.....
1924-25	178 47	.....	.....	178 47	.....
1925-26	596 52	.....	.....	596 57	.....
1926-27	123 12	.....	.....	123 12	.....
1927-28	144 84	.....	.....	144 84	.....
	623,859 65	1,240,740 91	561,003 62	2,425,604 18	341,069 29

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Breeding	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867	6,108 00	.....	.....	6,108 00	3,492 00
1868	6,526 96	.....	.....	6,526 96	1,927 02
1869	8,547 65	.....	.....	8,547 65	2,739 13
1870	5,995 72	.....	2,874 47	8,870 19	6,165 56
1871	5,825 98	.....	4,446 34	10,272 32	5,039 35
1872	4,364 43	.....	5,529 73	9,894 16	4,818 57
1873	4,344 32	.....	3,697 16	8,041 48	4,547 50
1874	8,969 06	.....	5,100 00	14,069 06	4,386 75
1875	8,388 81	.....	5,635 74	14,024 55	4,478 05
1876	12,815 73	.....	12,920 90	25,736 63	4,640 21
1877	13,521 44	.....	12,132 70	25,654 14	4,673 25
1878	12,723 88	.....	4,949 77	17,673 65	5,202 00
1879	11,741 40	.....	7,102 54	18,843 94	6,188 80
1880	12,003 37	.....	5,300 71	17,304 08	6,465 95
1881	11,506 74	.....	5,422 63	16,929 37	7,795 99
1882	11,729 77	.....	8,655 82	20,385 59	9,849 18
1883	13,602 00	.....	7,761 45	21,363 45	9,980 28
1884	15,192 73	.....	8,011 17	23,203 90	11,345 14
1885	17,135 98	.....	8,690 15	25,826 13	11,914 37
1886	17,900 74	.....	9,696 54	27,597 28	15,917 62
1887	19,534 01	.....	8,880 14	28,414 15	15,063 57
1888	19,860 52	.....	9,529 00	29,389 52	18,251 25
1889	19,264 98	2,631 46	11,311 33	33,207 77	24,266 06
1890	14,539 87	2,254 63	11,494 31	28,288 81	23,666 95
1891	15,540 30	2,769 29	11,769 81	30,079 40	26,611 70
1892	15,155 83	5,064 91	9,281 37	29,502 11	26,708 00
1893	20,116 91	32,940 56	11,194 65	64,252 12	30,623 09
1894	22,634 37	20,022 18	10,821 43	53,477 98	28,632 82
1895	21,938 56	19,373 24	8,755 93	50,067 73	33,211 60
1896	24,917 48	17,295 94	9,468 37	51,681 79	35,681 68
1897	21,592 40	15,948 43	8,774 19	46,315 02	32,814 66
1898	19,239 34	15,155 43	9,976 74	44,371 51	30,574 57
1899	11,784 22	15,122 45	9,982 10	36,888 97	5,830 85
1900	3,604 94	12,250 72	10,675 72	26,531 38	794 12
1901	3,819 57	11,304 51	12,835 60	27,959 68	717 35
1902	4,445 93	11,764 87	12,445 31	28,656 11	373 42
1903	4,660 53	12,334 37	14,844 36	31,839 26	1,818 83
1904	4,500 43	45,133 10	15,300 46	64,933 99	2,578 48
1905	4,294 60	109,560 51	13,832 32	127,687 43	1,471 91
1906	4,949 67	32,585 51	15,069 17	52,604 35	499 15
1907	3,188 34	32,698 85	14,112 42	49,999 61	349 10
1908–09	14,898 00	36,038 00	28,358 02	79,294 02	790 78
1909–10	9,672 24	26,009 14	22,614 30	58,295 68	1,520 75
1910–11	11,788 30	24,237 49	24,393 21	60,419 00	280 25
1911–12	28,127 00	28,006 00	47,611 00	103,744 00	658 45
1912–13	13,213 90	30,015 23	61,580 26	104,809 41	548 74
1913–14	22,733 57	27,650 61	68,877 81	119,261 99	806 69
1914–15	23,048 82	30,169 08	103,182 20	156,400 10	918 80
1915–16	19,468 64	28,216 58	63,712 73	111,397 95	2,600 65
1916–17	14,588 69	25,994 06	85,922 62	126,505 37	808 70
1917–18	15,838 94	36,708 63	69,864 18	122,411 75	2,345 48
1918–19	4,586 56	53,404 30	64,996 55	122,987 41	631 85
1919–20	247 00	39,575 17	75,479 78	115,301 95	1,421 80
1920–21	5 09	84,373 39	82,320 21	166,698 69	9,221 25
1921–22	.....	52,260 83	80,403 37	132,664 20	44,425 97
1922–23	.....	27,901 41	79,690 16	107,591 57	4,169 29
1923–24	.....	355 62	84,180 87	84,536 49	6,076 71
1924–25	.....	.....	79,471 88	79,471 88	957 73
1925–26	.....	.....	79,938 10	79,938 10	9,719 28
1926–27	.....	.....	19,894 97	19,894 97	126 91
1927–28	.....	.....	25 38	25 38	.....
	666,744 26	967,126 52	1,580,800 35	3,214,671 13	520,135 96

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867–68					
1868–69					
1869–70					
1870–71					
1871–72					
1872–73					
1873–74					
1874–75	288 65			288 65	
1875–76					
1876–77	250 00			250 00	
1877–78	200 00			200 00	
1878–79	200 00			200 00	
1879–80	19 75			19 75	
1880–81					
1881–82	809 55			809 55	
1882–83	150 00			150 00	
1883–84	872 40			872 40	
1884–85	763 00			763 00	
1885–86	1,920 73			1,920 73	
1886–87	2,468 25			2,468 25	5 00
1887–88	2,816 64			2,816 64	819 25
1888–89	2,848 16			2,848 16	848 00
1889–90	2,604 70			2,604 70	794 00
1890–91	3,609 03			3,609 30	1,234 00
1891–92	3,593 43			3,593 43	1,079 00
	23,414 29			23,414 29	4,779 25

NOTE.—Subsequent to 1892, see Manitoba and Northwest Territories Separate Sheets.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1892.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1892–93	2,162 55		6,943 35	9,105 90	1,464 68
1893–94	2,187 35		7,362 53	9,549 88	715 85
1894–95	2,663 55		3,849 98	6,513 53	2,149 30
1895–96	3,952 18		2,865 69	6,817 87	1,670 19
1896–97	1,908 14		24 79	1,932 93	1,719 00
1897–98	1,206 26		1,586 12	2,792 38	1,515 00
1898–99	1,883 37		3,967 36	5,850 73	1,537 85
1899–00	1,723 59		2,791 71	4,515 30	2,028 00
1900–01	2,669 74		4,174 53	6,844 27	1,103 00
1901–02	2,624 87		2,622 43	5,247 30	2,279 00
1902–03	3,129 70		2,415 09	5,544 79	1,784 00
1903–04	2,789 74		3,978 04	6,767 78	4,002 70
1904–05	2,800 64		7,041 67	9,842 31	4,879 70
1905–06	3,687 07	7,867 70	25,923 29	37,478 06	4,148 00
1906–07	2,173 33	55 00	15,858 35	18,086 68	2,285 98
1907–08	4,638 51	13,903 95	25,283 46	43,825 92	3,527 05
1908–09	3,946 00	7,560 00	16,987 13	28,493 13	3,704 22
1909–10	9,359 23	7,794 02	14,386 86	31,540 11	3,962 88
1910–11	9,423 70	7,309 55	15,161 39	31,894 64	8,137 75
1911–12	7,371 00	6,571 00	15,793 00	29,735 00	6,334 00
1912–13	7,062 15	12,298 62	40,801 11	60,161 88	6,039 00
1913–14	29,694 13	48,006 49	47,769 97	125,470 59	4,846 50
1914–15	28,837 50	172,677 12	31,532 95	233,097 57	8,312 08
1915–16	13,518 89	61,986 35	26,654 36	102,159 60	5,926 00
1916–17	13,228 17	19,122 24	25,750 64	58,101 05	8,252 27
1917–18	13,164 99	18,943 45	28,277 84	60,386 28	12,910 65
1918–19	11,647 78	22,058 23	29,405 83	63,111 84	12,730 20
1919–20	8,704 69	21,176 75	26,379 94	56,261 38	12,139 17
1920–21	10,979 14	16,787 94	38,893 96	66,661 04	17,792 58
1921–22	14,458 95	23,624 52	33,850 69	71,934 16	11,636 54
1922–23	17,570 39	21,852 05	30,787 33	70,209 77	12,736 68
1923–24	14,630 97	20,051 25	28,429 89	63,112 11	15,683 38
1924–25	14,197 83	21,519 12	25,646 64	61,363 59	17,631 21
1925–26	17,172 70	22,251 26	21,265 04	60,689 00	17,908 00
1926–27	16,679 07	21,775 71	19,924 81	58,379 59	21,291 05
1927–28	21,379 96	15,623 11	22,954 22	59,957 29	23,781 18
	325,277 83	590,815 43	657,341 99	1,573,435 25	268,564 58

NOTE.—Prior to 1892 see Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1906.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Year	General Services	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906–07	2,677 77	.....	.....	2,677 77	509 00
1907–08	7,277 49	.....	.....	7,277 49	948 60
1908–09	6,591 00	.....	.....	6,591 00	1,085 50
1909–10	6,474 57	.....	.....	6,474 57	1,209 44
1910–11	10,470 46	.....	.....	10,470 46	1,246 00
1911–12	* 26,040 00	.....	.....	* 26,040 00	1,304 75
1912–13	* 17,850 00	.....	.....	* 17,850 00	* 4,268 50
1913–14	* 24,964 74	.....	* 13,969 84	* 38,934 58	* 8,253 05
1914–15	* 34,130 50	.....	20,642 23	54,772 73	4,329 65
1915–16	* 31,294 44	.....	4,714 72	36,009 16	3,195 00
1916–17	16,002 77	.....	4,897 97	20,900 74	3,103 25
1917–18	16,959 11	.....	5,732 96	22,692 07	3,643 65
1918–19	16,966 00	.....	5,529 72	22,495 72	4,982 83
1919–20	19,019 11	.....	4,147 16	23,166 27	4,321 00
1920–21	12,700 20	.....	7,180 29	19,880 49	4,077 30
1921–22	15,330 53	.....	6,157 00	21,487 53	3,474 31
1922–23	14,212 56	.....	7,887 32	22,099 88	2,904 65
1923–24	14,281 88	.....	6,981 38	21,263 26	3,589 50
1924–25	16,469 50	.....	8,505 56	24,975 06	6,706 39
1925–26	18,156 07	.....	6,873 95	25,030 02	6,066 35
1926–27	18,590 43	.....	6,878 44	25,468 87	6,057 68
1927–28	19,593 93	.....	7,792 50	27,386 43	6,274 24
	366,053 06	.....	117,891 04	483,944 10	81,550 64

*Includes Alberta.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1906.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906–07	3,681 45	.....	.....	3,681 45	2 50
1907–08	5,440 66	.....	.....	5,440 66	2 50
1908–09	5,714 00	.....	.....	5,714 00	915 00
1909–10	8,063 22	.....	.....	8,063 22	703 00
1910–11	10,739 86	.....	.....	10,739 86	698 50
1911–12	*	.....	.....	.....	709 00
1912–13	*	.....	.....	.....	* .....
1913–14	*	.....	.....	.....	* .....
1914–15	*	.....	5,608 42	5,608 42	6,102 50
1915–16	*	.....	4,798 69	4,798 69	5,237 85
1916–17	15,086 14	.....	4,543 09	19,629 23	5,970 40
1917–18	13,262 62	.....	4,127 81	17,390 43	9,767 94
1918–19	50,267 84	.....	4,920 96	20,188 80	10,288 15
1919–20	15,633 19	.....	7,203 06	22,836 25	8,313 85
1920–21	12,700 20	.....	8,617 04	21,317 24	8,693 75
1921–22	12,473 92	.....	9,956 33	22,430 25	10,119 30
1922–23	13,690 46	.....	6,552 84	20,243 30	11,947 80
1923–24	13,880 42	.....	6,419 16	20,299 58	10,111 50
1924–25	16,431 37	.....	5,280 07	21,711 44	12,708 13
1925–26	18,744 72	.....	8,255 38	27,000 10	14,932 99
1926–27	21,391 73	.....	8,345 03	29,736 76	20,233 41
1927–28	22,435 76	.....	7,792 50	30,228 26	20,666 41
	224,637 56	.....	92,420 38	317,057 94	158,124 48

*Included in Saskatchewan.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1892.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1892–93	1,770 41			1,770 41	197 00
1893–94	3,143 94			3,143 94	211 14
1894–95	3,515 16			3,515 16	309 50
1895–96	2,963 02			2,963 02	586 50
1896–97	2,181 58			2,181 58	344 13
1897–98	2,324 66			2,324 66	393 87
1898–99	4,065 68			4,065 68	150 50
1899–00	3,848 25			3,848 25	1,522 50
1900–01	6,251 39			6,251 39	816 55
1901–02	5,928 22			5,928 22	950 07
1902–03	7,076 26			7,076 26	1,350 50
1903–04	7,317 49			7,317 49	922 50
1904–05	7,003 55			7,003 55	1,151 50
1905–06	11,124 22			11,124 22	868 97
	58,258 58			58,258 58	9,775 23

NOTE.—For Alberta and Saskatchewan subsequent to 1906 see separate statements for each.

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1903–04					10 00
1904–05					10 00
1905–06					10 00
1906–07					10 00
1907–08					360 00
1908–09					20 00
1909–10					301 83
1910–11					100 00
					821 83

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	635 00	.....	.....	635 00	
1878	690 00	.....	.....	690 00	.....
1879	1,423 73	.....	.....	1,423 73	.....
1880	1,399 92	.....	.....	1,399 92	10 00
1881	1,721 48	.....	.....	1,721 48	.....
1882	1,599 08	.....	.....	1,599 08	672 50
1883	1,599 92	.....	.....	1,599 92	790 00
1884	2,231 97	.....	3,704 31	5,936 28	127 50
1885	1,437 13	.....	11,873 17	13,310 30	365 50
1886	1,878 53	.....	5,405 87	7,284 40	922 50
1887	5,860 72	.....	4,623 35	10,484 07	943 50
1888	3,661 83	.....	5,653 90	9,315 73	6,934 55
1889	4,333 63	.....	4,933 26	9,266 89	6,416 00
1890	3,634 41	.....	4,202 61	7,837 02	11,367 50
1891	4,320 53	.....	3,339 51	7,660 04	12,914 02
1892	6,158 17	.....	2,896 57	9,054 74	8,192 48
1893	5,490 60	.....	3,630 68	9,121 28	40,264 00
1894	5,283 21	.....	3,273 10	8,556 31	25,337 90
1895	6,218 74	.....	2,869 19	9,087 93	23,517 25
1896	6,226 77	.....	2,817 02	9,043 79	26,410 75
1897	8,841 64	.....	2,840 62	11,682 26	39,888 82
1898	8,508 79	.....	2,389 46	10,898 25	47,864 75
1899	8,459 47	.....	3,736 14	12,195 61	45,801 75
1900	13,662 17	.....	2,741 88	16,404 05	53,195 35
1901	17,886 36	.....	17,709 77	35,596 13	52,960 35
1902	18,660 73	40,122 50	20,508 57	79,291 80	41,178 65
1903	17,808 45	36,239 02	23,275 29	77,322 76	43,015 62
1904	15,133 65	33,083 19	25,040 81	73,257 65	56,904 34
1905	16,631 37	42,104 39	61,675 57	120,411 33	47,436 00
1906	30,141 35	54,113 76	83,687 16	167,942 25	51,532 50
1907	20,381 97	34,228 34	39,379 94	93,990 25	29,903 95
1908-09	55,951 00	86,151 00	64,149 57	206,251 57	39,251 65
1909-10	44,799 61	306,185 98	66,847 35	417,832 94	41,864 80
1910-11	99,794 13	80,532 84	97,848 04	278,175 01	45,846 70
1911-12	43,265 00	133,558 00	75,907 00	252,730 00	44,898 51
1912-13	110,779 22	221,061 83	68,719 37	400,560 42	48,824 50
1913-14	129,393 33	501,715 55	83,123 10	714,231 98	52,835 50
1914-15	227,807 84	153,082 83	77,340 42	458,231 09	41,423 95
1915-16	112,827 34	138,594 96	66,071 97	317,494 27	46,862 54
1916-17	106,861 03	109,234 29	55,615 62	271,710 94	47,327 84
1917-18	123,295 97	117,621 80	54,359 16	295,276 93	53,515 21
1918-19	138,876 49	104,048 17	59,048 99	301,973 65	59,349 94
1919-20	176,973 35	243,141 41	111,918 01	532,032 77	270,698 41
1920-21	188,597 86	393,096 67	130,421 69	712,116 22	233,282 04
1921-22	137,662 63	382,272 93	134,628 71	654,564 27	153,904 33
1922-23	137,343 43	304,771 79	113,437 53	555,552 75	223,657 57
1923-24	131,580 83	297,600 19	121,182 83	550,363 85	122,435 24
1924-25	128,897 11	273,227 13	124,025 49	526,149 73	86,218 79
1925-26	167,560 18	255,491 62	126,095 12	549,146 92	117,755 80
1926-27	211,667 84	276,838 74	108,987 77	597,494 35	116,072 66
1927-28	218,889 30	331,157 07	112,532 65	662,579 02	53,377 01
	2,934,744 79	4,949,276 00	2,194,468 14	10,078,488 93	2,574,271 02

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF, AND REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE FISHERIES SERVICE SINCE 1900.

YUKON

Year	General Service	Cruisers	Fish Culture	Total	Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1900–01	1,159 81			1,159 81	406 00
1901–02	2,066 66			2,066 66	1,130 00
1902–03	1,522 00			1,522 00	320 00
1903–04	1,400 00			1,400 00	240 00
1904–05	1,400 00			1,400 00	340 00
1905–06	1,083 31			1,083 31	282 00
1906–07	1,030 35			1,030 35	173 00
1907–08	1,226 30			1,226 30	274 00
1908–09	1,019 00			1,019 00	228 00
1909–10	2,416 63			2,416 63	457 00
1910–11	1,984 95			1,984 95	907 50
1911–12	2,095 00			2,095 00	203 25
1912–13	1,909 83			1,909 83	342 00
1913–14	1,520 00			1,520 00	226 00
1914–15	2,158 80			2,158 80	304 00
1915–16	1,794 75			1,794 75	315 00
1916–17	1,482 65			1,482 65	275 00
1917–18	1,530 75			1,530 75	375 00
1918–19	531 50			531 50	425 00
1919–20	11 65			11 65	215 00
1920–21					280 00
1921–22					375 00
1922–23					320 00
1923–24					330 00
1924–25					340 00
1925–26					355 00
1926–27					350 00
1927–28					505 00
	29,343 94			29,343 94	10,292 75

APPENDIX NO. 10

REPORT OF MR. J. J. COWIE AND MR. G. R. EARL ON THEIR WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY INTO THE MARKETING OF FISH PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE (1927)

We, J. J. Cowie, of the Fisheries Department, Ottawa, and G. R. Earl, of Yarmouth, N.S., having been duly appointed to represent Canada on the Imperial Economic Committee during its inquiry into the fisheries resources of the Empire with a view to discovering a means by which the marketing of fish produced within the Empire may be promoted in Great Britain, proceeded to London and attended the meetings of the committee throughout the month of June and the first half of July last.

The committee's report has now been published. In addition to the reasoned conclusions and recommendations of the committee, it contains a vast amount of information of a very valuable kind. We, therefore, leave the report to speak for itself, and give herein a summarized account of the information and evidence furnished to the committee by us, from the point of view of Canada. We also incorporate in this report the results of personal inquiries carried on amongst the fish trade of Great Britain, with particular regard to the possibilities of profitably shipping fresh fish from Canada to the markets of that country.

Canada's Fishery Resources

We, in the first place, submitted a lengthy memorandum describing the various individual fisheries and the methods by which each is prosecuted on the Atlantic coast, in the interior lakes, and on the Pacific coast of Canada. Copies of this memorandum were distributed to the members of the committee for their information and guidance. It should be noted that the committee confined its attention to fish and fish products which enter largely into the food of the people of Great Britain.

The Need of Extended Marketing

In our evidence before the committee, it was emphasized that while Canada's fishing population is relatively large, the total population is comparatively small and widely separated; that the Canadian market, therefore, only consumes a fraction of the total production of Canadian fish and that the great bulk of it has to find a market outside the boundaries of Canada in either a fresh, salted, or canned condition. It was further pointed out that the effect of the present high tariff against Canadian fish entering the United States has been not only to make it difficult—if not almost impossible—to continue profitably to ship certain kinds of fish to that country, but to cause our young fishermen to seek more remunerative employment in fishing vessels of the United States, where many of them settle and are definitely lost as citizens of Canada and the Empire.

It was impressed on the committee that we were already not seeking to injure the British fishing industry by adding to the competition it has to meet from foreign importations, but that we did feel that there might be some means found by which the very large British importations of fresh fish from Norway, Germany, and Denmark could be displaced by fresh fish from the Maritime Provinces of Canada, to the end that our fishermen might be retained therein and profitably employed.

Possibilities of Relieving Canadian Situation

It was pointed out there are two ways by which the situation in Eastern Canada could be improved: One is by the shipment of fresh fish in ice to the British market. The committee was informed that it had been clearly demonstrated that such fish can be landed overseas in excellent condition but that transportation difficulties retard development until the volume of the traffic, by some means, has grown sufficiently to overcome them of itself. The other is by freezing the fish under the quick process known as brine freezing which leaves the fish, when defrosted, with all the original juices it contained when taken from the sea. It was pointed out that the Canadian fishing grounds were so near the shore in many places as to make possible the landing of fish almost alive, and, if frozen, could be placed on the British markets in a much better and fresher state than most of the so-called fresh fish landed there direct from the fishing grounds.

The committee was further informed that the marketing of brine frozen fish would have this great advantage: the fish need not be dumped on an oversupplied market, but could be held in storage until the markets had recovered and prices had risen.

The adoption of this means of marketing by the British trade, as well as the Canadian trade, would stabilize supply, demand and prices and push out the existing antiquated method of hurrying fresh fish to market and selling them immediately, whether the supply is such as to constitute a glut or a scarcity.

Canned Salmon

On the strength of a memorandum dealing with the marketing of cans of salmon for sale in Great Britain, which was submitted to the committee two years ago and which we were called upon to bring up to date, the committee was instrumental in securing an amendment to the British Merchandise Marks Act last year, which calls for the country of origin to be shown on the can or label when the goods are exposed for sale.

By this means, the British consumer will be enabled to select Empire canned salmon in preference to the foreign product. It has to be noted, however, that this is in the nature of a two-edged weapon and unless British Columbia packers scrupulously maintain a high standard of quality, the name Canada on a can of salmon may work to their disadvantage. The effect of the amended marking act is meantime being closely followed.

With a view to having the information passed on to the Empire Marketing Board, we drew the committee's attention to three cases of evident unfair marking. Such canned salmon from three British dealers were found to be on sale in Calcutta, India, as well as in England. In the one case the label simply named the contents as "Fresh Salmon". There was nothing to show whether the fish were sockeye or chums, and nothing to indicate whether the fish were canned in Siberia or Canada. In the second case the Union Jack was prominently displayed on the label, no doubt to give the impression that the contents were produced within the Empire, but in very small letters appeared the legend "Product of Siberia". In the third case the contents were designated "Salmon Steak". No doubt all three consisted of cheap Siberian salmon, which, under an Imperial masquerade, were being sold at a British Columbia sockeye price.

Scientific Research

The committee was informed in a full manner of what is being accomplished in research work in Canada, through the agency of the Marine Biological Board. It was explained that a biological station is maintained at St. Andrews, N.B., where scientists from the various universities carry on marine research during

the summer months, which is followed up later at their respective universities; that an experimental station had been established at Halifax, N.S., within the last two years for applying the scientific knowledge obtained to the practical work of the industry; that two similar stations were maintained on the Pacific coast, and that research work was also being carried on in the inland lake waters.

As an example of what is being done towards applying scientific knowledge to commercial practice, it was pointed out that a small plant is nearing completion at the Halifax station for the purpose of testing and demonstrating the economic value of the adoption of brine freezing for storing and marketing fresh fish, and that similar work is being undertaken at our Prince Rupert station.

In this connection, it is highly gratifying to find that the committee's principal recommendation is in effect what we suggested and what we are now doing at our experimental stations: That, as the prime essential in improved marketing of fresh fish lies in preserving it in the best condition for sale when and where markets are suitable, and that co-ordinated research such as we are already conducting at Halifax be started on both sides of the Atlantic with a view to determining the best means of preservation.

In addition to the formal evidence given to the committee by us, we had the opportunity of going more fully into the details connected with our fish marketing problems when the committee's report was being drafted and discussed.

Personal Investigations

In the intervals between the various meetings of the committee, we frequently visited Billingsgate market; we also visited the markets of Grimsby, Liverpool, and Fleetwood, saw the conditions at first-hand and studied prices and methods of distribution.

In general, we found conditions to be still such as were described by Mr. Cowie in his pamphlet "New Markets for Canadian Fish", covering the result of his investigation of two years ago.

We confirmed the conclusions then reached by him, that there is room in the British market for considerable supplies of fresh fish in ice, such as haddock mainly, of flat fish, also skate wings of the right size and kind, and possibly some cod, during the fall and winter months when bad weather interferes with fishing operations over there and prices are frequently high. Remunerative trading even at that time of the year, however, will depend altogether on the sending of moderate supplies to begin with, of fish of the freshest quality and of the sizes required in packages to suit the established trade.

We found that for haddock, flat fish and skate, the desirable box would be 27 inches long, 15 inches wide and 9 inches deep, inside measurement of half inch for the sides and three quarters inch for the ends, with two thin wire straps round each end to give support. A box of this size contains 6 stones or 84 pounds of fish besides the necessary ice. It is very advisable, however, to add a few pounds more at the time of original packing to allow for some shrinkage in weight. In the event of fairly large cod being shipped, the use of a box measuring inside 30 inches long 18 inches wide, and 9½ inches deep would be advisable.

Each of the following sizes of haddock should be packed separately: one and a half to two pounds; over two and up to three and a half pounds; and over three and a half pounds; all with the head on including the gills but with the guts removed. Cod should be packed separately in sizes of ten to fourteen pounds, and of over fourteen pounds with the head on including gills but with the guts removed. Skate wings of medium size are most desirable, and those with white bellies known in the trade as "roker" bring the best price. These could be shipped in haddock boxes.

Shipments of fresh fish in ice from Canada would have to be sent on consignment, and as the price in that, as in any consignment market, is determined not only by the supply and the demand on any particular day, but by the condition and size of the fish, the suitability and weight of the package and the nature of the packing, we cannot do better here than repeat and emphasize what was said in Mr. Cowie's pamphlet above referred to, viz.: "If this business is to be sought after in earnest, I would warn you against the danger of each shipper setting out to do as he pleases. Unsatisfactory shipments at the beginning, may wreck the possibilities of a great trade for many years. The business should be undertaken, therefore, in a systematic way. While any individual shipper is free to ship his fish overseas, there should be for the protection of all, and in order to secure and conserve this business which is of interest to the country as a whole, some sort of organized supervision of the shipments to insure uniformity in size and kind of package, in weight and quality of fish and in the method of packing and icing also to regulate shipments from this side and their distribution on the other side, in order, as far as possible, to avoid well supplied market days."

In other words, shippers should co-operate to the extent of having all shipments made up and forwarded under the supervision and control of a shipping committee or of a shipping committee in each district where two or more shippers desire to test this overseas market.

The opening up of this market would be of far reaching benefit to our shore fishermen particularly who produce fish of the more desirable quality. But as there are shipping difficulties to be overcome and as risks of loss would have to be undertaken in the beginning we would commend to the consideration of the department, the matter of giving to shippers financial aid of some kind during the few initial months to overcome discouragements that may arise from consignments arriving on unremunerative market days, and to enable them to hold on and continue until the trade has obtained a sufficient foothold to take care of itself.

While we feel that there is at present room for such a trade during the season indicated above, we at the same time strongly feel that if and when the shipment of brine frozen fish with all the advantages derivable from the storable quality of such can be developed, the benefits flowing therefrom would be immensely greater than under existing conditions, because the demand for and the price of fresh fish in summer would then be equal to what it is now in the fall and winter.

Canned Fish

We further looked into the possibility of increasing our fish exports by the development of a trade in canned fish other than salmon and lobsters, and feel that there is room for such, particularly special lines of our Atlantic sea fish prepared in this way. But any development along this line would call for concentrated and sustained effort to find an opening.

By-Products and Unused Fish

We looked closely into the question of the utilization of fish offal and fish that for various reasons are unmarketable in Great Britain, and we have reached the conclusion that there is a great and ever-widening market for fish meal of the desired quality produced from such.

The initial cost of the machinery for meal making is very considerable. While efforts are being, at present, made to a limited degree to utilize the waste from steam trawler fishing in Canada, the great field covered by our shore fishermen along the Atlantic coast lies, as yet, untouched.

When we consider the great economic benefit now derived by raisers of cattle and pigs by reason of the fact that every scrap of what was at one time waste material is utilized in the manufacture of some by-product, the marketing of which has enhanced the value of such animals, and when we know that there is an unsatisfied market-hunger for the right quality of meal from fish waste, we feel that the throwing away of 30 per cent of the large quantities of fresh fish brought to land by our shore fishermen is a serious economic loss, which might readily be avoided.

There are machines now capable of extracting a sufficient quantity of the oil from such fish as dogfish and leaving a high-class meal fit for animal and poultry feeding. If, then, fish-meal-making plants at which dogfish could be used as well as the waste from cod and haddock and such like non-oily fish were in operation at several centres to which material could be taken from stretches of coast on either side, it would be a very great inducement to fishermen to increase their fishing and earning power.

It is well known that at present when dogfish come on the coast, fishermen practically stop operations rather than continue hauling their lines loaded up with these fish and with very few or none of the food fishes. But, if the shore fishermen were once assured that they could dispose of every dogfish and every other non-edible fish at a price to a meal-making plant, in addition to the benefit they would derive from the increased quantity of edible fish they would then bring to land, their outlook and material state would quickly change.

We strongly feel that the establishment of central meal-making plants on the Atlantic coast is of as much importance as the finding of new markets for fish as a means of rebuilding our fishing fleets and retaining our fishermen. If, therefore, firms of standing engaged in the fisheries could be induced and encouraged to take hold of this means of development, there would appear to be no room for doubt that a shore fishery greater than has yet been on the Atlantic coast would quickly emerge from its present low unprofitable state.

To summarize, in conclusion, the main features of the foregoing report, which in our opinion would bring immediate beneficial results to the fishing industry of our Maritime Provinces, we would note that these are two, namely:—

1. The marketing of fresh fish in ice in Great Britain and
2. The establishment of meal-making plants to take care of the great amount of material at present being wasted.

APPENDIX NO. 11

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER DELTA

INSPECTOR V. A. M. KEMP, R.C.M.P.

Pacific salmon have not been seen about the mouth of the MacKenzie, or along this portion of the Arctic coast, as far as is known to the R.C.M. Police or from inquiries among the natives.

A species of salmon, variously called "Arctic Trout" and "Salmon Trout," is found in the salt waters around the coast, but as the water for some distance around the mouth of the MacKenzie and east and west along the coast for a radius of twenty or thirty miles, is fresh these are not found in the immediate vicinity of the Delta. The salmon trout referred to are of a dark green colour with light coloured bellies, and their weight runs from about two to six pounds. The meat is very similar to Pacific salmon both as to colour and taste. These fish are speckled reminding one somewhat of the speckled trout found in the rivers in the eastern part of Canada.

Apart from these salmon trout the other salt water fish found on the coast are herring and tom cod. The herring are the most numerous fish on the coast and as they are entirely similar to their brethern met with elsewhere in salt water fisheries, I will not describe them. The tom cod is a small fish from four to eight inches in length, and is found in the waters after freeze up begins, as the natives catch them by jigging through the ice. They are rather tasteless as to meat, and in view of their diminutive size, it takes a considerable catch, to make a satisfactory meal particularly for the natives to whom fish is one of the main foods. Whether these fish migrate when the severe winter sets in I am unable to state.

In the fresh waters of the Delta, the fish caught are white fish, jack fish, loche, crooked backs and conie. The first three named are fairly numerous, as are also the crooked backs. The conie is not so frequently met with as the others, but owing to its bulk, a considerable amount of the meat is secured. The conie weighs up to thirty and forty pounds, and Stefanson, who traces the origin of the name to the French "L'inconnu" states he has heard of them reaching as high as seventy pounds, although the largest he saw weighed forty pounds. He also states that this fish used to be called MacKenzie river salmon, although it bears no resemblance to the usual variety of salmon.

The two best places for fishing in the district appear to be Shingle Point and Kittagaruit. The former place is for salt water fishing and herring are the most common fish caught there. At Kittagaruit, just below the mouth of the river, the water is fresh, and white fish, crooked backs and conie are found there.

As marine animals are included in the definition of "fish" according to the Fisheries Act, I might mention that white whales are fairly numerous around the mouth of the Mackenzie river. At White Fish Station, some eight miles from Moose river, the most Westerly outlet of the MacKenzie, these white whales are fairly plentiful, and the natives hunt them at this place, which owes its name to the whale in question, the native name for it being "White Fish." It is highly prized by the Eskimos who eat the flesh and use the skin for water proof boots.

Bow-head whales are rarely seen in the waters close to the coast, and I believe it is some years since one was seen close to Herschel island. One is occasionally sighted off Baillie island, but they are by no means common even in those parts.

Hair seals are of course fairly numerous, and are much sought by the natives, who use the skins for clothing and the meat for food.

The above report covers the various species of fish found in salt and fresh waters in the vicinity of the MacKenzie Delta.

CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FISHERIES STATISTICS BRANCH

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA

1927

(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
1928

CONTENTS

Introduction and Summary

General Tables

PREFACE

This Report is issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Government branches having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These branches comprise: The Dominion Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which exercises jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, and the Fisheries Branches of Ontario and Quebec, which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting in the case of Quebec, the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands, which are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Fisheries Branch. The province of British Columbia has a Fisheries Branch, but it does not engage in independent statistical work.

Under the arrangement above referred to, the statistics of the catch, and of the products marketed in a fresh state or domestically prepared, are collected by the local officers of the Fisheries Branches, checked in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules in conformity with those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing an expeditious and accurate return. The grateful acknowledgements of the Bureau are tendered to the officers of the provincial governments who co-operate in these arrangements.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, July 30, 1928.

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 14 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 1927 the canneries numbered 438 and gave work to 6,180 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but a decline is now thought to have been arrested. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now found in somewhat diminished quantities. The canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, in New Brunswick equals in importance the lobster industry of that province.

The fishing population of the Maritime provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast-wise fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which the most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick, or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into secondary occupations.

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 value of the inland fisheries of Quebec lies chiefly in the output of the eel and pickerel or dore fisheries. 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 cohoe, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these, the sockeye is by far the most important, owing to its abundance and to its prevailing deep red colour and excellent texture, which have created so keen a demand for it in the British market. On the Fraser river, which used to be the chief source of supply, but which has now yielded place to the Skeena and other northern waters, the yield varies to a considerable extent from year to year. The run begins late in July and is at its height in the opening weeks of August, though the northern rivers have a somewhat earlier season. The spring or quinnat salmon is a much larger fish; it was the species first used in the United States for canning. The run begins early in the spring and continues until July. The cohoes are smaller, running like the sockeye in compact schools, during September and October on the Fraser and earlier on the northern streams. The chum salmon is salted for export to the Orient and a considerable quantity also is canned. The pink salmon again follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in the fishing operations.*

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 and which has now two stations on the Queen Charlotte islands. The yearly catch includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback, and humpback with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, whalebone and meal are its more important products. Black 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.

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 1928 was $1,894,362 and its revenue $234,855. 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 25 main hatcheries 6 subsidiary hatcheries and 4 salmon retaining ponds in 1927 at a cost of $349,141, and distributing 295,283,782 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 Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. Toronto, McGill, Queens, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.*

Direct Assistance.—*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 negociated 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*

* This estimate is based on the quantity of fish caught and landed in Canada, plus the quantity imported and minus the quantity exported.

conveying the privileges covered by the treaty. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue modus vivendi licenses up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. This arrangement was discontinued in the United States when their special war legislation under which it was made, ceased to be effective on July 1st, 1921. The following year the modus vivendi licenses were revived in Canada; but the system was discontinued at the end of 1923, and United States fishing vessels are now limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of state governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the canners of Puget Sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an international commission first discussed the question, while in 1922, prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for five years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary commission.

The Halibut Fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States ports, but owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore one of those that was referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the governments of the two countries to consider a settlement of out-standing fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the Treaty of the 2nd of March, 1923, "For the Protection of The Pacific Halibut." Under this Treaty a close season is provided for halibut fishing from the 16th of November in each year to the 15th of February following, both dates inclusive.

Fishing Bounties.—*An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of $150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to $160,000, the details of the expenditure being settled each year by Order in Council.*

The Modern Industry.—*The existing fishing industry of Canada is the growth of the past century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only $125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the million mark. Ten years later it was six millions, and this was again more than doubled in 1878. In the 90's it passed twenty millions, and in 1911, thirty-four millions. In 1927 it was forty-nine millions. The highest record was reached in 1918, with over sixty millions. It will be understood that these figures represent the total value of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state. Meanwhile the number of employees has mounted to 80,000, and the total capital invested to $50,000,000 in certain years.*

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past thirty years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down to third place. This has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces accordingly, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia. Halibut takes fourth place among the chief commercial fishes.

Trade.—*For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. Perhaps 60 per cent of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-third and the United Kingdom one-sixth. In the calendar year 1927, total exports amounted to $34,814,448 of which $14,613,034 went to the United States and $5,408,547 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 $3,768,901.*

FISHERIES STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1927

The total value of production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1927 was $49,497,038, compared with $56,360,633 in 1926 and $47,942,131 in 1925. 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 1927 compared with 1926.

1. Quantity[1] and Value[2] of the Chief Commercial Fishes, 1923-1927

Kind of Fish		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase or decrease 1927 compared with 1926 inc. + dec. −
Salmon	cwt.	1,561,738	2,024,675	1,933,260	2,180,470	1,541,447	− 639,023
	$	12,534,515	13,784,920	15,760,630	19,607,082	15,065,063	− 4,542,019
Lobsters	cwt.	381,628	272,213	340,838	339,583	316,831	− 22,752
	$	6,365,362	4,169,171	5,552,977	5,883,672	5,426,176	− 457,496
Cod	cwt.	1,801,757	1,888,316	2,309,000	2,733,864	1,978,803	− 755,061
	$	4,079,397	5,443,814	6,232,821	6,995,283	4,881,980	− 2,113,303
Halibut	cwt.	354,325	359,647	340,007	339,918	329,032	− 10,886
	$	6,596,452	5,878,870	4,185,391	4,935,472	4,318,741	− 616,731
Herring	cwt.	1,841,062	2,127,432	2,413,973	2,423,457	2,724,113	+ 300,656
	$	2,659,804	3,147,123	3,117,841	3,238,919	3,358,098	+ 119,179
Whitefish	cwt.	157,788	167,706	186,648	190,644	185,664	− 4,980
	$	1,629,143	1,747,528	1,990,108	2,167,865	2,192,738	+ 24,873
Pilchards	cwt.	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	+ 398,624
	$	92,036	82,845	182,911	[3]1,256,721	[3]1,838,867	+ 582,146
Haddock	cwt.	304,565	337,860	344,386	496,802	421,709	− 75,093
	$	1,046,808	1,013,253	1,171,555	1,754,846	1,483,844	− 271,002
Trout	cwt.	68,232	76,858	81,292	78,710	92,007	+ 13,297
	$	823,767	990,321	1,097,728	1,051,196	1,397,294	+ 346,098
Pickerel or doré	cwt.	103,869	101,610	86,877	126,086	140,019	+ 13,933
	$	909,471	1,010,015	1,056,169	1,385,856	1,347,589	− 38,267
Smelts	cwt.	65,254	90,428	76,795	92,311	82,762	− 9,549
	$	868,629	1,154,641	1,035,504	1,174,185	1,117,330	− 56,855
Sardines	bbl.	134,561	270,076	158,533	173,166	174,695	+ 1,529
	$	1,016,810	1,244,605	1,017,206	1,175,268	1,046,575	− 128,693
Tullibee	cwt.	23,785	42,346	61,804	101,525	121,764	+ 20,239
	$	127,661	175,268	290,754	645,945	633,150	− 12,795
Mackerel	cwt.	141,749	215,590	187,661	115,487	158,797	+ 43,310
	$	617,978	1,021,242	663,628	443,155	582,705	+ 139,550
Ling cod[4]	cwt.	−	−	−	−	49,916	−
	$	−	−	−	−	401,259	−

1. Quantity[1] and Value[2] of the Chief Commercial Fishes, 1923-1927—concluded

Kind of Fish		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase or decrease 1927 compared with 1926 inc. + dec. −	
Pike	cwt.	43,674	53,995	54,217	72,520	70,473	−	2,047
	$	197,024	230,261	278,369	407,181	356,992	−	50,189
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	44,040	60,357	54,986	54,230	57,712	+	3,482
	$	215,826	320,241	290,063	268,887	274,287	+	5,400
Perch	cwt.	31,049	29,387	27,532	30,498	34,573	+	4,075
	$	184,240	185,350	180,497	230,155	272,687	+	42,532
Hake and cusk	cwt.	93,520	192,811	174,136	151,051	177,370	+	26,319
	$	143,578	316,508	295,720	203,502	232,404	+	28,902
Scallops	bbl.	13,890	10,350	17,718	23,200	38,635	+	15,435
	$	85,205	70,655	97,751	151,926	217,932	+	66,006
Oysters	bbl.	22,949	28,982	21,428	22,255	21,650	−	605
	$	152,776	212,408	185,353	209,378	197,781	−	11,597
Pickerel, blue	cwt.	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	31,173	+	788
	$	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	187,038	+	4,728
Soles	cwt.	3,675	6,835	7,926	11,691	25,075	+	13,384
	$	28,757	35,431	51,144	74,798	143,898	+	69,100
Sturgeon	cwt.	5,431	7,174	6,243	5,198	4,788	−	410
	$	176,619	248,786	201,227	159,438	143,720	−	15,718
Eels	cwt.	14,367	15,635	15,675	24,466	15,926	−	8,540
	$	99,848	127,255	146,062	231,559	139,932	−	91,627
Black cod	cwt.	16,679	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	+	6,072
	$	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	+	34,050
Swordfish	cwt.	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	7,299	−	5,637
	$	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,692	−	86,556
Goldeyes	cwt.	6,130	6,597	7,263	11,685	11,485	−	200
	$	44,001	36,263	70,776	85,791	115,970	+	30,179

[1] Caught and landed. [2] Marketed. [3] The total values in 1926 and 1927 include pilchard oil and meal, while in 1925 these items were included under the common head of fish oil and fish meal. [4] Included with cod prior to 1927.

Review of the Fisheries of 1927

During the year under review, the quantity of fish landed, both sea and inland, was much less than in 1926, and the marketed value shows a considerable decrease.

The Province of Nova Scotia shows a decrease in value of a million and a half dollars from the 1926 value but is a half million dollars more than that of 1925. Unfavourable weather conditions during 1927 were responsible for a large part of the decreased catch in this province together with an over production in the months of November and December of 1926, when unusually mild and favourable weather conditions aided the fishermen in landing large quantities of fish. The catch of cod and haddock was much lower and gave a decrease in value of $1,200,000 and $270,000 respectively.

In the province of New Brunswick, where the drop in value was nearly a million dollars, there were smaller catches of cod, pollock, herring and lobsters. A larger quantity of sardines was landed, but the value marketed was less by $170,000.

The value of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island shows a slight increase over that of the previous year, due to higher prices obtained for certain kinds of fish, although the catches in most instances were about the same or slightly less than in 1926.

In the sea fisheries of Quebec province, there were decreases in the catches of cod, herring and lobsters—three of the chief kinds taken. The catch of salmon was slightly less while a large increase in the catch of mackerel is recorded.

The increase in the value of the fisheries of Ontario was due to larger catches of herring, trout and tullibee. Although the catch of whitefish was slightly less than in 1926, a higher value was obtained.

The catch of whitefish in Saskatchewan shows an increase, with an increase of over $60,000 in value. There was also an increased catch of pickerel. In Alberta there was a large decrease in the catch and value of pickerel, an increase in the catch of pike but a drop in value, more than double the catch of trout and a slight decrease in the catch of whitefish. The province of Saskatchewan is the only one of the three prairie provinces to show an increased value of production. This was due to increased catches of pickerel and whitefish. In the province of Manitoba there were larger quantities of pickerel and tullibee landed but, owing to lower prices, there was a drop in the marketed value of each. Fewer whitefish were taken. In the province of Alberta the total value is less despite the fact that some kinds of fish show large increases in the catch. Trout shows an increase from 3,907 cwt. to 10,882 cwt. with a corresponding increase in value, while tullibee also shows an increase in catch and in value. The catch of pike was considerably larger but the value somewhat less.

The province of British Columbia shows a considerable decrease. A big drop in the catch of salmon and a smaller catch of halibut were mainly responsible for the decrease. Much larger quantities of herring and pilchards were taken than in 1926.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.—The total quantity of these kinds of fish landed was 2,612,743 cwt. as compared with 3,429,024 cwt. in 1926. For each kind of fish, in each of the provinces, with one or two exceptions, a decreased catch was reported. The greatest falling off was in the catch of cod in Nova Scotia which dropped from 1,858,944 cwt. in 1926, to 1,331,873 cwt. in 1927. The decrease in the catch of pollock in New Brunswick is noticeable, the figures for the year under review and the previous one being 38,271 cwt. and 7,693 cwt. respectively. Hake shows an increased catch in Nova Scotia, of 27,000 cwt. there being 119,431 cwt. landed. Of the total of these kinds of fish landed, there was sold fresh and fresh fillets 334,175 cwt. or a decrease of 105,106 cwt. There was produced smoked and smoked fillets 111,431 cwt. compared with 151,357 cwt. in 1926. The catch of the Lunenburg fleet was 227,590 quintals or 115,140 quintals less than in 1926. During the gale of August 24th, this fleet suffered the loss of four vessels and their entire crews. The total number of vessels engaged in fishing during 1927 was 83 or 9 less than in 1926. The prices received for the dried product, while slightly better than in the previous year, were still quite low. There were fourteen steam-trawlers operating out of Nova Scotia, seven from Canso and seven from Halifax. This was an increase of three.

Mackerel, Herring and Sardines.—A total of 1,270,158 cwt. of these fish was landed. In the prevous year, 1,531,399 cwt. was landed or a decrease of 261,241 cwt. during 1927. In Nova Scotia the quantity of herring was less by 50,000 cwt., while the catch of mackerel was greater by nearly 5,000 cwt. About 10,000 cwt. less of herring, only half the quantity of mackerel and 6,000 cwt. more sardines were taken in New Brunswick. The demand for sardines after the American canners commenced buying was good but the run of sardines was somewhat light. In Prince Edward Island the catch of herring shows a decrease of 12,000 cwt. but owing to better prices the marketed value was only slightly less. The catch of mackerel was larger than in 1926. The catch of herring was much lower in Quebec while an increase of 48,000 cwt. of mackerel is noted.

Other Sea Fish.—The catch of halibut was greater by over 3,500 cwt. A decrease of over 5,700 cwt. is noted in the quantity of swordfish taken. The catch of tom cod was 22,744 cwt. and of flounders 9,383 cwt. This is an increase in the former and a decrease in the latter.

Shellfish.—The catch of lobsters was 316,831 cwt. which is a decrease of 12,751 cwt. from the 1926 catch and 24,007 cwt. from the 1925 catch.

The quantity of oysters taken was 19,462, which was slightly less than in 1926. Some 43,293 bbls. of clams were dug or an increase of over 1,500 bbls. The quantity of scallops taken shows a large increase, 38,635 bbls. being landed compared with 23,200 bbls. during 1926. None of these kinds of shellfish were landed in New Brunswick during the year, the quantity landed in Quebec was only one third of that landed in 1926, while the landings in Nova Scotia were just about double.

River Spawning Fish.—The quantity of salmon landed was 49,113 cwt. or 3,682 cwt. less than in the previous year. A decreased catch was recorded for each of the Atlantic provinces. There was a decrease of 17,962 cwt. in the catch of smelts, only 72,519 cwt. being landed.

The quantity of alewives landed in New Brunswick and Nove Scotia was 54,115 cwt., or a decrease of over 17,000 cwt. This fishery depends chiefly on the market for the salted product. As the market was bad during the year little interest was taken by the fishermen in this branch of the industry.

INLAND FISHERIES

The catch of whitefish was 185,664 cwt. compared with 190,644 cwt. in 1926. The province of Ontario, where the largest catch of this species is made, recorded a catch of 61,658 cwt., or a decrease of 2,391 cwt. Manitoba came second with 49,114 cwt. landed, a decrease of 5,008 cwt. Saskatchewan was third with 41,323 cwt. landed, an increase of 3,656 cwt. The quantity of pickerel landed was 140,019 cwt., or an increase of 13,933 cwt. Of the total, Manitoba contributed 99,813 cwt., an increase of 12,562 cwt. for that province. The province of Ontario shows a catch of 31,173 cwt. of blue pickerel, a slight increase over the catch for 1926. The catch of pike was 70,473 cwt. which was a decrease of over 2,000 cwt. from the previous year. The province of Manitoba contributed 40,166 cwt. to the total catch. A total of 58,099 cwt. of fresh water herring or ciscoes, was taken in the province of Ontario from the Great Lakes area. This was an increase of over 14,000 cwt. as compared with 1926.

PACIFIC FISHERIES

The marketed value of the fisheries of the Pacific coast shows a decrease of $4,139,205. This is accounted for by much smaller catches of salmon and halibut. There were increased catches of herring and pilchards.

Salmon.—The catch of salmon was 1,490,395 cwt., a decrease of 536,160 cwt. The pack was much less—1,361,977 cases compared with 2,065,190 in 1926. Much of the decrease was due to an extension of the close season and other measures for the protection of the salmon. The catch of sockeye, while below the average, was considered fairly satisfactory. During the fall there was a large run of late sockeye salmon in the Fraser river similar to that which occurred in 1926. The catch of pinks shows a big decrease. Owing to intensive fishing for this species it was deemed necessary to take extra precautions such as extension of the weekly close season and early closing of the season, etc., to ensure sufficient numbers reaching the spawning areas. An average catch of cohoes was made while the catch of chums was somewhat less.

Halibut.—The catch of halibut decreased by 14,563 cwt. to 300,532 cwt. It does not appear that the close season now in force has materially affected the catch and it would therefore seem that an extension of the close season must be considered, or some alternative, if the halibut fishery is not to be depleted.

Herring.—The catch was 1,724,246 cwt. compared with 1,301,269 cwt. in 1926. Over one million hundredweight of dry salted herring was produced for sale in the Orient. In the reduction works there were 170,450 gallons of herring oil and 1,838 tons of herring meal produced.

Pilchards.—About 1,300,000 cwt. of pilchards was landed, or nearly fifty per cent more than in the preceding year. Pilchards are canned to a small extent, 58,000 cases being put up, which was more than double the pack of the previous year. The greatest use for this fish, however, is in the manufacture of meal and oil of which 2,673,876 gallons of the former and 12,169 tons of the latter were produced. The number of reduction establishments producing meal and oil from pilchards, herring and whales, was twenty-two and the value of their products (including the product of the whale factories) was $2,289,952 or nearly double that of 1926.

Whales and Seals.—Two whaling stations were in operation during the year. The number of whales taken was 258 and the value of the products $241,488. This was a decrease from 1926. There were 1,476 fur seals taken by Indians under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, compared with 2,824 in the preceding year.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, 1927

The following table gives a statement for the whole of Canada of all fish caught and marketed during 1927. 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 1927

Kind of Fish		Sea Fisheries	
		Quantity	Value
			$
Cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,978,803**	**3,448,038**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	130,864	504,987
Fresh fillets	cwt.	11,798	116,560
Green salted	cwt.	124,306	510,894
Canned	cases	2,416	19,196
Smoked	cwt.	216	1,728
Smoked fillets	cwt.	52,704	639,425
Dried	cwt.	447,656	2,682,197
Boneless	cwt.	23,825	229,777
Cod liver oil, medicinal	gal.	92,597	84,688
Cod oil	gal.	214,024	92,528
Total value marketed		–	4,881,980
Haddock, caught and landed	cwt.	**421,709**	**727,182**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	160,145	570,409
Fresh fillets	cwt.	21,366	235,144
Canned	cases	10,969	74,856
Smoked	cwt.	38,106	306,281
Smoked fillets	cwt.	17,928	206,899
Green-salted	cwt.	4,017	12,839
Dried	cwt.	17,744	77,416
Total value marketed		–	1,483,844
Hake and cusk, caught and landed	cwt.	**177,370**	**132,588**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	6,696	10,466
Fresh fillets	cwt.	650	4,000
Green-salted	cwt.	39,171	80,995
Smoked fillets	cwt.	2,478	22,317
Dried	cwt.	25,728	105,904
Boneless	cwt.	1,384	8,722
Total value marketed		–	232,404
Pollock, caught and landed	cwt.	**35,050**	**37,963**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	2,778	7,630
Green-salted	cwt.	5,950	16,908
Dried	cwt.	7,443	37,919
Boneless	cwt.	14	140
Total value marketed		–	62,597
Whiting, caught and landed	cwt.	**69**	**345**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	69	487

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish		Sea Fisheries	
		Quantity	Value
			$
Catfish, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,105**	**967**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,105	3,851
Halibut, caught and landed	cwt.	**329,032**	**3,694,002**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	328,736	4,315,372
Smoked	cwt.	34	670
Canned	cases	269	2,699
Total value marketed		–	4,318,741
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc., caught and landed	cwt.	**12,856**	**27,369**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	12,856	61,415
Skate, caught and landed	cwt.	**8,305**	**10,558**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	8,305	26,407
Soles, caught and landed	cwt.	**25,075**	**82,448**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	22,789	127,928
Fresh fillets	cwt.	762	15,970
Total value marketed		–	143,898
Herring, caught and landed	cwt.	**2,660,912**	**2,028,167**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	196,339	351,058
Boneless	cwt.	4	48
Canned	cases	9,476	41,743
Smoked	cwt.	63,767	248,268
Dry-salted	cwt.	1,048,615	1,486,026
Pickled	bbl.	33,086	185,758
Used as bait	bbl.	182,640	385,337
Fertilizer	bbl.	126,964	112,036
Oil	gal.	193,770	69,616
Meal	ton	2,702	137,334
Scales	cwt.	2,820	10,281
Total value marketed		–	3,027,505
Mackerel, caught and landed	cwt.	**158,797**	**399,970**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	41,393	204,943
Canned	cases	130	992
Smoked	cwt.	37	424
Salted	bbl.	39,121	376,271
Used as bait	bbl.	25	75
Total value marketed		–	582,705
Sardines, caught and landed	bbl.	**174,695**	**202,536**
Marketed—			
Canned	cases	240,091	888,336
Sold fresh and salted	bbl.	116,695	158,239
Total value marketed		–	1,046,575
Pilchards, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,368,582**	**1,027,746**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	2,017	3,482
Canned	cases	58,501	230,582
Used as bait	bbl.	1,737	4,719
Oil	gal.	2,673,876	982,786
Meal	ton	12,169	617,298
Total value marketed		–	1,838,867
Alewives, caught and landed	cwt.	**54,115**	**47,772**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	11,393	15,745
Smoked	cwt.	3,090	11,341
Salted	bbl.	12,969	57,542
Total value marketed		–	84,628
Bass, caught and landed	cwt.	**546**	**4,778**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	546	10,043
Perch, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,384**	**10,373**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,384	12,420
Salmon, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,539,508**	**8,811,031**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	256,243	2,536,428
Canned	cases	1,363,235	11,680,727
Smoked	cwt.	571	10,081

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish		Sea Fisheries	
		Quantity	Value
Salmon, caught and landed—con.			$
Marketed—*con.*			
Dry-salted	cwt.	81,670	322,218
Mild cured	cwt.	21,918	475,438
Pickled	cwt.	1,000	9,519
Used as bait	cwt.	93	232
Roe	cwt.	1,147	1,660
Total value marketed		–	15,036,303
Shad, caught and landed	cwt.	**3,161**	**24,316**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	3,086	30,827
Salted	bbl.	26	732
Total value marketed		–	31,559
Smelts, caught and landed	cwt.	**73,623**	**686,703**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	73,623	1,044,615
Sturgeon, caught and landed	cwt.	**387**	**7,494**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	387	8,342
Trout, caught and landed	cwt.	**2,103**	**31,113**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	1,977	31,999
Canned	cases	96	719
Pickled	cwt.	30	225
Total value marketed		–	32,943
Black cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**16,430**	**85,167**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	7,798	64,680
Green-salted	cwt.	19	207
Smoked	cwt.	3,969	52,305
Smoked fillets	cwt.	328	6,229
Total value marketed		–	123,421
Ling cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**49,916**	**287,918**
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	49,802	400,560
Smoked	cwt.	57	699
Total value marketed		–	401,259
Red cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**4,436**	**15,753**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	4,436	22,479
Albacore, caught and landed	cwt.	**3,362**	**18,122**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	3,362	25,941
Caplin, caught and landed	bbl.	**1,626**	**3,084**
Marketed fresh	bbl.	1,626	3,299
Eels, caught and landed	cwt.	**1,374**	**10,874**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,374	13,414
Greyfish, caught and landed[1]	cwt.	**175,931**	**43,520**
Octopus, caught and landed	cwt.	**313**	**1,757**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	313	2,241
Oulachons, caught and landed	cwt.	**486**	**2,706**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	486	2,800
Squid, caught and landed	bbl.	**3,176**	**7,632**
Used as bait	bbl.	3,176	10,065
Swordfish, caught and landed	cwt.	**7,299**	**88,090**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	7,299	120,692
Tom cod, caught and landed	cwt.	**22,794**	**41,479**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	22,794	97,595
Mixed fish, caught and landed (Not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere).	cwt.	**9,795**	**43,531**
Marketed fresh	cwt.	9,795	43,531

[1] Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizer.

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish		Sea Fisheries	
		Quantity	Value
			$
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed	bbl.	57,712	122,334
Marketed—			
Used fresh	bbl.	18,004	57,174
Canned	cases	38,826	217,113
Total value marketed		-	274,287
Cockles, caught and landed	cwt.	293	1,100
Marketed fresh	cwt.	293	1,100
Abalone, caught and landed	bbl.	433	3,031
Marketed canned	cases	433	6,062
Crabs, caught and landed	cwt.	8,539	42,843
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	7,467	59,107
Canned	cases	483	9,730
Total value marketed		-	68,837
Lobsters, caught and landed	cwt.	316,831	3,962,072
Marketed—			
In shell	cwt.	86,907	1,979,059
Meat	cwt.	114	8,574
Canned	cases	113,937	3,393,098
Tomalley	cases	3,549	45,445
Total value marketed		-	5,426,176
Oysters, caught and landed	bbl.	21,650	148,505
Marketed fresh	bbl.	21,650	197,781
Scallops, caught and landed	bbl.	38,635	207,250
Marketed—			
Shelled	gal.	76,126	212,772
Canned	cases	261	5,160
Total value marketed		-	217,932
Shrimps, caught and landed	cwt.	842	12,772
Marketed fresh	cwt.	842	16,592
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried	cwt.	454	4,215
Winkles, caught and landed	cwt.	2,141	3,702
Marketed fresh	cwt.	2,141	4,870
Dulse, green	cwt.	2,944	5,290
Marketed dried	cwt.	665	7,965
Fur seals, caught and landed	no.	1,476	14,517
Skins marketed	no.	1,476	15,805
Hair seals, caught and landed	no.	53,306	66,849
Skins marketed	no.	53,306	62,883
Oil	gal.	66,699	22,810
Total value marketed		-	85,693
Porpoises, caught and landed	no.	1	40
Skins marketed	no.	1	10
Oil	gal.	60	30
Total value marketed		-	40
Whales, caught and landed	no.	258	241,488
Marketed—			
Whalebone and meal	ton	345	9,560
Whale oil	gal.	437,967	192,868
Whale fertilizer	ton	651	39,060
Total value marketed		-	241,488
Miscellaneous fish products—			
Fish oil, n.e.s.	gal.	398,556	149,991
Fish glue	gal.	10,909	11,078
Fish skins and bones	cwt.	9,799	17,794
Fish offal	ton	8,801	32,772
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s.	ton	285	7,380
Fish meal, n.e.s.	ton	5,013	287,219
Other products			7,183
Total Value Sea Fisheries—			
Caught and landed			26,924,885
Marketed			41,921,126

2. Quantity and Value of Fish Caught and Marketed, Canada, during the year 1927—concluded

Kind of Fish		Inland Fisheries	
		Quantity	Value
Alewives, caught and landed	cwt.	660	$ 1,980
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	264	792
Salted	bbl.	132	1,188
Total value marketed		–	1,980
Bass, caught and landed	cwt.	373	5,750
Marketed fresh	cwt.	373	5,750
Carp, caught and landed	cwt.	12,758	90,359
Marketed fresh	cwt.	12,758	94,282
Catfish, caught and landed	cwt.	8,208	69,303
Marketed fresh	cwt.	8,208	75,765
Eels, caught and landed	cwt.	14,552	123,978
Marketed fresh	cwt.	14,552	126,518
Goldeyes, caught and landed	cwt.	11,485	39,989
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	3,864	16,794
Smoked	cwt.	5,678	99,176
Total value marketed		–	115,970
Herring, caught and landed	cwt.	63,201	202,776
Marketed fresh	cwt.	63,201	330,593
Maskinonge, caught and landed	cwt.	107	2,426
Marketed fresh	cwt.	107	2,426
Mixed Fish (graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.) caught and landed	cwt.	43,694	182,880
Marketed fresh	cwt.	43,694	184,956
Mullets, caught and landed	cwt.	15,906	23,596
Marketed fresh	cwt.	15,906	33,885
Perch, caught and landed	cwt.	33,189	212,192
Marketed fresh	cwt.	33,189	260,267
Pickerel or dore, caught and landed	cwt.	140,019	1,065,818
Marketed fresh	cwt.	140,019	1,347,589
Pickerel, blue, caught and landed	cwt.	31,173	124,692
Marketed fresh	cwt.	31,173	187,038
Pike, caught and landed	cwt.	70,473	253,570
Marketed fresh	cwt.	70,473	356,992
Salmon, caught and landed	cwt.	1,939	27,150
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,939	28,760
Saugers, caught and landed	cwt.	2,461	10,937
Marketed fresh	cwt.	2,461	13,348
Shad, caught and landed	cwt.	1,320	11,461
Marketed fresh	cwt.	1,320	11,461
Smelts, caught and landed	cwt.	9,139	72,715
Marketed fresh	cwt.	9,139	72,715
Sturgeon, caught and landed	cwt.	4,401	104,165
Marketed fresh	cwt.	4,401	125,268
Caviar	lb.	6,573	10,110
Total value marketed		–	135,378
Trout, caught and landed	cwt.	89,904	1,007,298
Marketed fresh	cwt.	89,904	1,364,351
Tullibee, caught and landed	cwt.	121,764	475,690
Marketed—			
Used fresh	cwt.	121,644	632,425
Smoked	cwt.	60	725
Total value marketed		–	633,150
Whitefish, caught and landed	cwt.	185,664	1,484,700
Marketed fresh	cwt.	185,664	2,192,738
Total Value Inland Fisheries—			
Caught and landed			5,593,425
Marketed			7,575,912
Total Value of All Fisheries—			
Caught and landed			32,518,310
Marketed			49,497,038

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 1927 was $31,851,979, compared with $29,038,613 in 1926 and $25,732,645 in 1925. The total for 1927 is divided between the sea and inland fisheries as follows: sea fisheries, $26,785,430; inland fisheries, $5,066,549. (Table 3).

Employees.—The number of men employed in the primary operations was 63,415, compared with 61,371 in 1926 and 58,273 in 1925. The total for 1927 comprises 50,338 men employed in the sea fisheries and 13,077 in the inland fisheries. (Table 4).

(2) *Fish Canning and Curing Establishments*—

Capital.—The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation in 1927 was 773, with a total capital investment of $24,454,482, compared with 831 establishments and a capital investment of $28,868,071 in 1926. The totals for capital 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 16,697, compared with 17,408 in 1926 and 16,272 in 1925. (Table 6).

3. Capital Equipment—Primary Operations. Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, Piers and Wharves, etc., employed in the Canadian Fisheries, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Equipment	Sea Fisheries					
	1925		1926		1927	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$		$
Steam trawlers	13	895,000	14	990,000	17	1,240,000
Steam fishing vessels	11	175,000	8	159,500	11	178,000
Sailing and gasoline vessels	1,243	4,637,685	1,398	6,454,422	1,561	8,017,679
Boats (sail and row)	13,497	561,009	14,138	615,936	14,569	679,949
Boats (gasoline)	15,097	4,896,399	15,622	5,328,186	15,944	5,434,057
Carrying smacks and scows	840	420,268	529	516,783	664	566,293
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.	121,069	4,094,242	125,899	4,507,399	124,590	5,178,239
Weirs	484	545,725	470	604,750	455	536,515
Tubs of trawl	18,287	323,851	18,207	300,374	18,129	307,217
Hand lines	66,767	112,764	69,434	120,321	67,577	132,710
Crab traps	4,802	18,910	4,215	15,445	6,045	22,735
Eel traps	–	–	–	–	100	400
Sets of scallop rakes	48	4,360	45	3,420	78	8,170
Oyster plant and equipment	1	26,000	1	26,000	1	26,000
Lobster traps	1,620,958	1,928,454	1,613,974	1,926,753	1,659,784	1,995,920
Fishing piers and wharves	2,472	960,030	2,623	977,820	2,511	954,820
Freezers and ice houses	641	455,516	567	418,401	573	450,901
Small fish and smoke houses	7,315	1,001,264	7,331	1,026,824	7,313	1,005,825
Total value	–	**21,056,477**	–	**24,022,374**	–	**26,785,430**
	Inland Fisheries					
		$		$		$
Steam vessels or tugs	132	994,389	140	1,038,674	138	1,037,353
Boats (sail and row)	3,912	174,307	3,828	189,616	4,020	180,480
Boats (gasoline)	1,487	755,462	1,444	778,170	1,504	847,425
Scows	2	2,000	3	2,500	2	5,000
Gill nets	–	1,348,921	–	1,491,831	–	1,584,005
Seines	139	25,508	131	25,018	144	21,925
Pound nets	1,356	677,605	1,322	624,820	1,240	531,622
Hoop nets	1,862	56,704	1,185	34,596	996	34,154
Dip or roll nets	57	896	52	605	57	691
Lines	3,455	56,030	3,033	59,697	2,668	20,112
Weirs	–	–	1,308	83,222	1,442	124,487
Eel traps	100	200	25	100	–	–
Fish wheels	3	450	3	450	7	1,050
Spears	144	1,026	140	990	123	910
Fishing piers and wharves	426	113,612	462	195,698	469	167,273
Freezers and ice houses	878	431,632	945	451,170	955	464,592
Small fish and smoke houses	302	37,426	292	39,082	356	45,470
Total value	–	**4,676,168**	–	**5,016,239**	–	**5,066,549**

4. Employees in Primary Operations, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Employees	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Men employed—						
On steam trawlers	222	249	311	–	–	–
On vessels	6,608	7,660	7,808	736	729	732
On boats	38,379	40,122	39,672	8,055	8,193	8,320
On carrying smacks and scows	1,093	737	804	4	6	4
Fishing not in boats	[1]	[1]	1,743	3,176	3,675	4,021
Total	**46,302**	**48,768**	**50,338**	**11,971**	**12,603**	**13,077**

[1] Not available.

5. Capital Equipment[1]—Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Establishments	1925		1926		1927	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$		$
Lobster canneries	478	1,502,192	455	1,477,374	438	1,419,604
Salmon canneries	69	9,172,387	79	16,367,870	81	11,595,454
Clam canneries	15	70,694	19	226,012	15	99,417
Sardine and other fish canneries	5	1,274,825	4	1,253,424	6	1,365,674
Fish curing establishments	263	7,135,917	251	7,438,396	199	7,009,983
Reduction plants	16	1,983,970	23	2,104,995	34	2,964,350
Total	**846**	**21,139,985**	**831**	**28,868,071**	**773**	**24,454,482**

[1]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, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Employees	1925			1926			1927		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Persons employed in—									
Lobster canneries	2,953	3,634	6,587	2,887	3,614	6,501	2,790	3,390	6,180
Salmon canneries	3,644	2,410	6,054	4,439	2,355	6,794	4,288	2,438	6,726
Clam canneries	56	110	166	82	201	283	100	127	227
Sardine and other fish canneries	255	226	481	340	142	482	293	153	446
Fish curing establishments	2,338	295	2,633	2,511	321	2,832	2,257	244	2,501
Reduction plants	345	6	351	503	13	516	602	15	617
Total	**9,591**	**6,681**	**16,272**	**10,762**	**6,646**	**17,408**	**10,330**	**6,367**	**16,697**

Details of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

Number of Establishments.—The number of establishments in operation in 1927 was 773, comprising 438 lobster canneries, 81 salmon canneries, 15 clam canneries, 6 sardine and other fish canneries, 199 fish curing establishments, and 34 reduction plants. The number of lobster canneries decreased by 17 from the number in operation in the preceding year, and the number of fish curing establishments by 52; while the number of salmon canneries increased by 2 and the number of reduction plants by 11. A decrease of 58 is shown in the total number of establishments. The fish canning and curing industry is confined to the sea fisheries of the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

Employees and Wages.— The statistics of employment show decreases in number of persons employed in the establishments and in salaries and wages paid, compared with the preceding year. The total number employed in 1927 was 16,697, compared with 17,408 in 1926. The employees in 1927 are classified as follows: salaried employees, 639; wage-earners, 11,343; and contract workers and piece-workers, 4,715. 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 British Columbia salmon canneries are employed under this arrangement. The total amount paid by the establishments to all employees in 1927 was $5,373,951, apportioned as follows: to salaried employees, $871,211; to wage-earners, $3,769,791; and to contract workers and piece-workers, $732,949. The total amount paid in 1926 was $5,622,837. Statistics for 1927 and the two preceding years are given in the following table.

7. Employees in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments in 1925, 1926 and 1927—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.	$
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
1927	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951

Wage-earners by Months.—The months of highest employment in the industry as a whole were May with 9,654 employees and June with 10,347. In lobster canneries the months of highest employment were May and June; in salmon canneries, June, July and August; and in clam canneries, April, June and July. In sardine and other fish canneries, fish curing establishments and reduction plants there was little variation in monthly employment throughout the year. Summary statistics of employment by months for the years 1925 to 1927 are given in the following table. The numbers are exclusive of contract-workers and piece-workers, for which no details of monthly employment are available.

8. Wage-earners[1] in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments—Number on Pay Roll on 15th of each month, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Month	1925			1926			1927		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
January	1,345	137	1,482	1,458	95	1,553	1,656	112	1,768
February	1,262	130	1,392	1,322	119	1,441	1,528	97	1,625
March	1,765	301	2,066	2,086	272	2,358	2,109	314	2,423
April	3,752	1,558	5,310	4,041	1,078	5,119	4,058	831	4,889
May	5,893	3,809	9,702	6,341	3,822	10,163	6,109	3,545	9,654
June	6,117	3,685	9,802	6,933	3,924	10,857	6,812	3,535	10,347
July	4,220	1,018	5,238	5,848	2,183	8,031	4,863	1,036	5,929
August	3,853	629	4,482	4,572	759	5,331	4,441	676	5,117
September	3,799	620	4,419	4,230	632	4,862	3,889	573	4,462
October	3,464	471	3,935	3,895	598	4,493	3,512	440	3,952
November	2,620	281	2,901	3,064	281	3,345	2,722	186	2,908
December	1,933	143	2,076	2,127	199	2,326	2,163	162	2,325

[1]Exclusive of contract and piece-workers.

Fuel Used.—Coal was the principal item with regard to value, with a total of 29,430 tons, valued at $239,419. Fuel oil was used to a total of 1,738,667 gallons, valued at $102,569; gasoline, 79,666 gallons, valued at $21,306; and petroleum distillate, 91,385 gallons, valued at $9,053. The amount paid for electricity used during the year was $30,174. The total value of all fuel used, including electricity, was $465,230, compared with $476,727 in 1926.

Power Equipment.—The power equipment of the establishments consisted of 278 steam engines and turbines with a rated capacity of 4,748 h.p.; 649 gasoline and oil engines with 3,926 h.p.; 50 water wheels and turbines with 1,276 h.p.;

and 144 electric motors with 2,365 h.p. Compared with the preceding year the steam engines and turbines show an increase in number but a decrease in total rated h.p.; the gasoline and oil engines increases in both number and capacity; water wheels and turbines, a decrease in number but an increase in capacity; and electric motors increases in number and capacity. The number of boilers in use was 371, compared with 355 in 1926.

Materials Used.—The cost value of the fish purchased to be used in the preparation of the manufactured fish products or for re-sale for consumption fresh, was $14,379,521; the value of containers used, $3,290,932; salt, $360,056; and miscellaneous materials, $334,337, making a total cost value for all materials used of $18,364,846. The total quantity of fish used in the establishments during the year was 6,393,552 cwt., or 63 p.c. of the total catch of sea fish, the remainder being marketed by fishermen. Statistics of the value of materials used are given for the past three years in table 9.

9. Value of Materials Used in Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Materials	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$
Fish	13,953,936	16,692,352	14,379,521
Salt	389,054	356,267	360,056
Containers	3,878,633	4,652,025	3,290,932
Other materials	459,063	333,485	334,337
Total	**18,680,686**	**22,034,129**	**18,364,846**

Value of Production.—A considerable decrease is shown in the value of output of the establishments, compared with the year 1926. The value of manufactured fish products in 1927 was $23,961,119, a decrease from the preceding year of $4,880,825, or 17 p.c., and the value of fish marketed for consumption fresh, $7,123,490, a decrease of $225,330 or 3 p.c. The total value of output of the establishments in 1927 was $31,084,609, compared with $36,190,764 in 1926. The value of output of the lobster canneries decreased by 5 p.c., of salmon canneries by 23 p.c., and of fish curing establishments by 9 p.c., while the output of reduction plants shows an increase in value of 46 p.c. Statistics of production for the years 1925 to 1927 are given in the following table.

10. Value of Production of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Description of establishment	1925		1926		1927	
	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	Fish marketed for consumption fresh	Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lobster canneries	841,064	3,866,346	886,127	4,005,358	933,631	3,709,313
Salmon canneries	80,245	13,486,605	167,617	17,123,468	284,452	13,042,682
Clam canneries	420	156,599	11,794	222,118	–	178,956
Sardine and other fish canneries	175,958	1,145,175	234,809	1,725,344	192,981	1,320,476
Fish curing establishments	5,391,496	4,540,097	6,048,473	4,474,036	5,712,426	3,823,079
Reduction plants	–	696,987	–	1,291,620	–	1,886,613
Total	**6,489,183**	**23,891,809**	**7,348,820**	**28,841,944**	**7,123,490**	**23,961,119**

Other Data.—Statistical tables have been prepared which place the establishments in groups according to (1) form of organization, (2) time in operation, (3) number of employees, and (4) value of product. Brief summaries of these are as follows. The compilation according to form of organization shows 368 establishments as operated under individual ownership; 134 as

operated by partnerships; 259 by joint stock companies; and 12 by co-operative associations. All of the foregoing groups show decreases in number from the preceding year, excepting the number of establishments operated by joint stock companies, which increased by 7. The majority of the lobster canneries are under individual ownership, while the salmon canneries are nearly all operated by joint stock companies. The grouping of establishments according to number of days in operation shows 321 plants operating less than 60 days during the year; 211 operating from 60 to 119 days; 113 from 120 to 179 days; 65 from 180 to 239 days; and 63 operating 240 days and over. Comprised in the last group are 38 fish curing establishments, 9 lobster canneries, 5 salmon canneries, 4 clam canneries, 2 sardine canneries, and 5 reduction plants. In a number of the canneries fish curing operations are carried on previous to and after the close of the canning season: returns for 1927 show 25 lobster canneries and 9 salmon canneries with a production of cured fish in addition to the canned product. The arrangement of returns according to number of employees divides the establishments into three groups. The first group includes 564 establishments which employ 5 persons or over; the second group 176 establishments with less than 5 employees; and the third group, 33 establishments with no employees, the work in these establishments being performed by the operators themselves. Only 3 of the salmon canneries had less than 5 employees, while 84 of the lobster canneries reported less than 5. The returns have been arranged according to value of production in 5 groups. The first group shows 284 plants each with a production of less than $5,000; the second group, 123 plants with a product of from $5,000 to under $10,000; the third group 119 plants with $10,000 to under $20,000; the fourth group 105 plants with $20,000 to under $50,000; and the fifth group 142 plants with $50,000 and over. Comprised in the last group are 74 salmon canneries, 37 fish curing establishments, 15 lobster canneries, 14 reduction plants, and 2 sardine and other fish canneries. Statistics in detail are given in the general tables of the report.

Review by Provinces

The following tables (11-17) show by provinces: the total value of the fisheries; the quantity caught and landed and the value marketed of the chief commercial fishes; the quantity and value of all fish caught and landed and marketed; the total values for counties or districts of sea fish caught and landed and marketed; the quantity of sea fish taken offshore; the capital equipment; and the number of employees.

11. Value of Fisheries by Provinces, 1923-1927, in order of Value, 1927

Province	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase or decrease 1927 compared with 1926 Inc. + Dec. −
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia	20,795,914	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109	23,264,342	− 4,102,767
Nova Scotia	8,448,385	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922	10,783,631	− 1,722,291
New Brunswick	4,548,535	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478	4,406,673	− 918,805
Ontario	3,159,427	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193	3,670,229	+ 518,036
Quebec	2,100,412	2,283,314	3,044,919	3,110,964	2,736,450	− 374,514
Manitoba	1,020,595	1,232,563	1,466,939	2,328,803	2,039,738	− 289,065
Prince Edward Island	1,754,980	1,201,772	1,593,119	1,358,934	1,367,807	+ 8,873
Alberta	438,737	339,107	458,504	749,076	712,469	− 36,607
Saskatchewan	286,643	482,492	494,882	444,288	503,609	+ 59,321
Yukon Territory	11,917	18,773	15,370	17,866	12,090	− 5,776
Total	**42,565,545**	**44,534,235**	**47,942,131**	**56,360,633**	**49,497,038**	**− 6,863,595**

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1923-1927

Prince Edward Island

Kind of Fish		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase or decreas 1927 compared with 1926 Inc. + Dec. −	
Lobsters	cwt.	97,456	65,893	78,570	66,298	62,800	−	3,498
	$	1,405,906	777,301	1,088,712	926,718	855,917	−	70,801
Smelts	cwt.	9,784	14,273	17,595	15,390	14,936	−	454
	$	121,233	133,747	142,496	98,670	179,232	+	80,562
Cod	cwt.	27,291	41,036	61,483	49,823	49,419	−	404
	$	61,395	81,885	150,135	118,380	128,830	+	10,450
Herring	cwt.	53,313	37,716	64,942	63,930	51,834	−	12,096
	$	76,975	58,664	83,703	89,915	88,368	−	1,547
Oysters	bbl.	4,035	7,945	5,278	5,161	4,071	−	1,090
	$	40,350	63,840	52,780	61,898	48,838	−	13,060

Nova Scotia

Cod	cwt.	1,048,943	1,129,801	1,408,238	1,858,944	1,331,873	−	527,071
	$	2,434,492	3,309,209	3,760,833	4,652,858	3,455,772	−	1,197,086
Lobsters	cwt.	172,720	115,275	170,698	184,316	179,673	−	4,643
	$	3,081,647	1,904,407	3,014,963	3,386,416	3,255,627	−	130,789
Haddock	cwt.	297,023	320,804	323,718	458,292	384,207	−	74,085
	$	1,029,787	975,660	1,134,327	1,671,971	1,402,135	−	269,836
Herring	cwt.	165,886	267,413	206,863	264,823	214,560	−	50,263
	$	295,391	542,658	434,130	547,548	482,378	−	65,170
Halibut	cwt.	19,197	27,407	20,250	23,725	27,551	+	3,826
	$	319,199	441,113	282,118	381,720	468,679	+	86,959
Mackerel	cwt.	79,184	114,662	117,599	67,580	72,306	+	4,726
	$	388,051	688,350	445,185	285,961	338,851	+	52,890
Salmon	cwt.	11,217	10,127	8,422	13,428	12,819	−	609
	$	202,090	181,966	157,124	253,272	233,189	−	20,083
Scallops	bbl.	11,839	7,504	12,404	19,918	37,607	+	17,689
	$	72,547	51,793	76,025	138,472	212,838	+	74,366
Hake and cusk	cwt.	58,819	119,988	91,027	91,946	119,431	+	27,485
	$	93,186	203,352	183,465	135,517	153,840	+	18,323
Smelts	cwt.	7,169	8,186	8,328	10,981	7,110	−	3,871
	$	120,816	131,523	130,182	165,630	124,653	−	40,977
Swordfish	cwt.	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	7,299	−	5,637
	$	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,692	−	86,556

New Brunswick

Sardines	bbl.	134,494	269,643	158,259	171,637	174,640	+	3,003
	$	1,016,655	1,241,508	1,016,325	1,172,490	1,046,250	−	126,240
Lobsters	cwt.	73,688	68,303	65,894	59,611	49,752	−	9,859
	$	1,339,155	1,203,564	1,069,722	1,135,664	955,053	−	180,611
Smelts	cwt.	43,210	63,975	46,692	59,400	46,184	−	13,216
	$	582,203	844,730	718,149	850,913	686,163	−	164,750
Salmon	cwt.	20,682	33,563	30,073	25,131	22,464	−	2,667
	$	250,838	425,800	428,558	408,397	414,280	+	5,883
Herring	cwt.	251,100	333,530	372,710	422,897	412,833	−	10,064
	$	270,863	367,037	385,354	529,195	379,616	−	149,579
Cod	cwt.	286,571	259,166	205,544	201,425	136,773	−	64,652
	$	585,314	643,321	512,013	478,770	284,662	−	194,108
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	22,645	33,444	19,496	27,278	33,197	+	5,919
	$	103,923	137,099	88,426	111,362	130,698	+	19,336
Oysters	bbl.	14,574	17,201	12,038	12,383	13,574	+	1,191
	$	67,123	103,040	88,693	92,535	100,576	+	8,041

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1923-1927—con.

New Brunswick—concluded

Kind of Fish		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase or decrease 1927 compared with 1926 Inc. + Dec. −	
Tom cod	cwt.	10,873	13,375	13,056	17,079	20,246	+	3,167
	$	31,587	50,209	41,517	61,242	91,979	+	30,737
Haddock	cwt.	6,715	16,638	18,186	35,038	33,834	−	1,204
	$	14,782	37,039	32,546	76,480	72,924	−	3,556
Alewives	cwt.	44,010	21,298	34,879	52,875	40,094	−	12,781
	$	67,911	40,499	65,295	116,727	65,373	−	51,354
Hake and cusk	cwt.	22,564	56,978	66,892	43,818	45,759	+	1,941
	$	27,798	85,360	87,146	45,104	60,302	+	15,198
Quebec								
Cod	cwt.	409,701	417,783	602,099	584,567	460,573	−	123,994
	$	795,140	1,120,570	1,545,804	1,408,516	1,011,795	−	396,721
Lobsters	cwt.	37,764	22,742	25,676	29,358	24,606	−	4,752
	$	538,654	283,899	379,580	434,874	359,579	−	75,295
Herring	cwt.	226,426	206,135	286,028	326,416	262,521	−	63,895
	$	190,462	161,119	246,115	278,795	238,093	−	40,702
Mackerel	cwt.	46,211	79,437	47,135	22,765	70,765	+	48,000
	$	157,864	246,278	131,229	71,353	185,296	+	113,943
Salmon	cwt.	14,765	15,080	20,714	15,536	14,840	−	696
	$	137,024	136,725	189,318	159,303	152,710	−	6,593
Pickerel or dore	cwt.	1,807	1,226	2,016	2,104	8,064	+	5,960
	$	19,010	16,883	40,211	39,214	137,165	+	97,951
Eels	cwt.	12,338	11,918	11,816	21,172	13,570	−	7,602
	$	73,946	86,756	104,463	195,608	113,148	−	82,460
Smelts	cwt.	4,055	2,854	3,400	5,259	13,428	+	8,169
	$	34,677	32,468	37,243	41,811	110,823	+	69,012
Carp	cwt.	−	3,224	2,563	4,868	5,032	+	164
	$	−	25,472	18,216	60,825	63,298	+	2,473
Ontario								
Trout	cwt.	62,553	68,821	73,257	69,127	74,978	+	5,851
	$	761,322	901,555	1,003,621	933,214	1,192,150	+	258,936
Whitefish	cwt.	65,250	66,918	70,583	64,049	61,658	−	2,391
	$	854,391	869,934	924,638	864,661	937,202	+	72,541
Herring	cwt.	108,512	125,013	45,555	44,122	58,099	+	13,977
	$	487,633	625,065	250,554	264,732	302,114	+	37,382
Pickerel or dore	cwt.	26,912	29,646	25,677	23,071	21,163	−	1,908
	$	352,546	400,221	370,774	299,923	300,529	+	606
Perch	cwt.	27,009	25,158	23,317	20,678	28,180	+	7,502
	$	159,354	150,948	139,902	124,068	211,352	+	87,284
Tullibee	cwt.	3,151	5,004	9,109	11,971	15,520	+	3,549
	$	20,795	32,526	66,041	125,695	194,001	+	68,306
Pickerel, blue	cwt.	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	31,173	+	788
	$	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	187,038	+	4,728
Pike	cwt.	11,962	12,933	13,163	12,954	14,002	+	1,048
	$	61,127	65,958	75,688	97,155	98,014	+	859
Manitoba								
Pickerel	cwt.	68,096	62,486	48,953	87,251	99,813	+	12,562
	$	484,982	528,426	562,881	900,608	804,854	−	95,754
Tullibee	cwt.	18,952	34,363	49,539	85,267	102,451	+	17,184
	$	98,279	125,258	207,622	501,814	419,103	−	82,711
Whitefish	cwt.	25,491	27,904	38,078	54,122	49,114	−	5,008
	$	183,459	265,076	361,849	490,625	418,461	−	72,164
Pike	cwt.	24,103	30,314	27,305	43,467	40,166	−	3,301
	$	89,734	104,973	110,222	176,425	149,658	−	26,767

12. Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes by Provinces, 1923-1927—concluded

Manitoba—concluded

Kind of Fish		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase or decrease 1927 compared with 1926 Inc. + Dec. −
Goldeyes	cwt.	6,110	6,533	7,205	11,625	11,420	− 205
	$	43,761	35,495	70,080	85,099	115,190	+ 30,091
Sturgeon	cwt.	1,770	2,359	1,677	1,080	820	− 260
	$	88,030	122,251	71,252	58,074	44,690	− 13,384

Saskatchewan

Whitefish	cwt.	24,607	42,393	44,978	37,667	41,323	+ 3,656
	$	207,264	363,532	384,700	326,058	389,185	+ 63,127
Pickerel	cwt.	1,943	3,556	2,896	2,918	3,753	+ 835
	$	15,944	28,576	25,738	25,520	34,224	+ 8,704
Trout	cwt.	1,753	2,839	3,146	3,106	2,700	− 406
	$	16,999	28,891	30,980	33,483	29,784	− 3,699
Pike	cwt.	3,753	5,393	4,153	4,354	3,731	− 623
	$	24,307	35,920	28,285	26,606	24,215	− 2,391
Mullets	cwt.	2,476	2,816	2,785	3,139	2,647	− 492
	$	13,503	15,069	14,598	14,191	10,871	− 3,320

Alberta

Whitefish	cwt.	41,649	29,931	32,349	34,132	32,355	− 1,777
	$	374,460	241,696	310,665	478,660	434,449	− 44,211
Trout	cwt.	2,406	3,602	2,746	3,907	10,882	+ 6,975
	$	22,636	36,102	31,930	46,418	126,955	+ 80,537
Pickerel	cwt.	3,476	3,921	6,943	10,374	6,746	− 3,628
	$	20,639	28,159	52,645	116,175	65,257	− 50,918
Pike	cwt.	2,859	4,311	7,438	9,780	10,473	+ 693
	$	13,680	17,275	42,889	83,559	63,516	− 20,043

British Columbia

Salmon	cwt.	1,514,765	1,965,159	1,873,376	2,125,555	1,490,395	− 635,160
	$	11,936,668	13,027,251	14,973,885	18,769,605	14,253,803	− 4,515,802
Halibut	cwt.	334,667	331,382	318,240	315,095	300,532	− 14,563
	$	6,271,993	5,427,542	3,891,819	4,543,720	3,841,333	− 702,387
Herring	cwt.	1,035,823	1,157,625	1,437,875	1,301,269	1,724,246	+ 422,977
	$	1,338,450	1,392,580	1,717,985	1,528,734	1,867,429	+ 338,695
Pilchards	cwt.	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	+ 398,624
	$	92,036	82,881	182,911	[1]1,256,721	1,838,867	+ 582,146
Ling cod[2]	cwt.	−	−	−	−	49,912	−
	$	−	−	−	−	401,259	−
Black cod	cwt.	16,679	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	+ 6,072
	$	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	+ 34,050
Clams and quahaugs	bbl.	14,466	20,030	26,527	12,813	14,419	+ 1,606
	$	87,216	153,472	161,764	105,409	96,182	− 9,227
Soles	cwt.	3,675	4,847	4,978	6,518	12,638	+ 6,120
	$	28,757	31,455	36,404	45,675	82,180	+ 36,505
Crabs	cwt.	8,373	5,957	6,979	8,389	8,404	+ 15
	$	61,482	40,197	50,605	63,295	68,477	+ 5,182

Yukon Territory

Salmon	cwt.	275	684	585	656	805	+ 149
	$	6,875	11,628	9,945	12,490	8,050	− 4,440
Whitefish	cwt.	100	150	115	89	70	− 19
	$	2,512	3,750	2,875	2,492	1,400	− 1,092
Trout	cwt.	71	115	82	91	50	− 41
	$	1,788	2,875	2,050	2,548	1,000	− 1,548

[1] The total values in 1926 and 1927 include pilchard oil and meal, while preceding 1926 these items were included under the common head of fish oil and fish meal.
[2] Included with cod prior to 1927.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1927

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$		$
Cod, caught and landed ..... cwt.	**49,419**	**77,681**	**1,331,873**	**2,433,699**	**136,773**	**211,442**	**460,573**	**724,746**	**165**	**470**
Marketed—										
Used fresh ..... cwt.	9,578	47,270	100,691	383,810	13,599	50,349	6,898	23,285	98	273
Fresh fillets ..... cwt.	–	–	11,195	113,676	603	2,884	–	–	–	–
Green-salted ..... cwt.	19,490	78,607	78,114	330,500	10,049	41,162	16,621	60,401	32	224
Canned ..... cases	–	–	2,166	17,680	–	–	250	1,516	–	–
Smoked fillets .... cwt.	–	–	52,540	637,530	163	1,879	–	–	1	16
Smoked ..... cwt.	–	–	216	1,728	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dried ..... cwt.	320	1,750	274,103	1,637,001	33,720	169,548	139,513	873,898	–	–
Boneless ..... cwt.	–	–	22,639	217,908	166	1,669	1,020	10,200	–	–
Cod liver oil, medicinal ..... gal.	–	–	57,264	53,130	12,489	12,226	22,640	18,924	204	408
Cod oil ..... gal.	4,010	1,203	133,555	62,809	14,294	4,945	62,165	23,571	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	128,830	–	3,455,772	–	284,662	–	1,011,795	–	921
Haddock, caught and landed ..... cwt.	**1,168**	**2,613**	**384,207**	**660,669**	**33,834**	**61,400**	**2,506**	**2,500**	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh ..... cwt.	650	3,010	134,848	511,390	24,647	56,009	–	–	–	–
Fresh fillets ..... cwt.	–	–	21,366	235,144	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canned ..... cases	–	–	10,969	74,856	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smoked ..... cwt.	–	–	37,782	303,238	324	3,043	–	–	–	–
Smoked fillets .... cwt.	–	–	17,928	206,899	–	–	–	–	–	–
Green-salted ..... cwt.	259	777	2,896	9,478	862	2,584	–	–	–	–
Dried ..... cwt.	–	–	14,475	61,130	2,436	11,288	833	4,998	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	3,787	–	1,402,135	–	72,924	–	4,998	–	–
Hake and cusk, caught and landed ..... cwt.	**11,326**	**8,403**	**119,431**	**98,542**	**45,759**	**24,704**	**830**	**848**	**24**	**91**
Marketed—										
Used fresh ..... cwt.	190	440	5,845	9,180	637	744	–	–	24	102
Fresh fillets ..... cwt.	–	–	650	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Green-salted ..... cwt.	4,350	13,050	22,306	41,121	12,515	26,824	–	–	–	–
Smoked fillets .... cwt.	–	–	2,448	21,927	30	390	–	–	–	–
Dried ..... cwt.	815	3,290	18,315	71,032	6,322	30,202	276	1,380	–	–
Boneless ..... cwt.	–	–	1,096	6,580	288	2,142	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	16,780	–	153,840	–	60,302	–	1,380	–	102
Pollock, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	**27,357**	**28,438**	**7,693**	**9,525**	–	–	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	2,614	7,456	164	174	–	–	–	–
Green-salted ..... cwt.	–	–	3,600	8,869	2,350	8,039	–	–	–	–
Dried ..... cwt.	–	–	6,526	31,860	917	6,059	–	–	–	–
Boneless ..... cwt.	–	–	14	140	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	48,325	–	14,272	–	–	–	–
Whiting, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**69**	**345**
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	487
Catfish, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	**1,105**	**967**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	1,105	3,851	–	–	–	–	–	–
Halibut, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	**27,551**	**342,391**	**101**	**1,912**	**848**	**6,561**	**300,532**	**3,343,138**
Marketed—										
Used fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	27,292	465,680	101	1,912	848	6,817	300,495	3,840,963
Smoked ..... cwt.	–	–	15	300	–	–	–	–	19	370
Canned ..... cases	–	–	269	2,699	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	468,679	–	1,912	–	6,817	–	3,841,333
Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc., caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	**8,195**	**13,673**	**1,188**	**2,605**	–	–	**3,473**	**11,091**
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	8,195	39,982	1,188	3,802	–	–	3,473	17,631
Skate, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	**7,045**	**7,041**	**157**	**234**	–	–	**1,103**	**3,283**
Marketed fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	7,045	20,486	157	431	–	–	1,103	5,490
Soles, caught and landed ..... cwt.	–	–	**12,437**	**19,695**	–	–	–	–	**12,638**	**62,753**
Marketed—										
Used fresh ..... cwt.	–	–	10,151	45,748	–	–	–	–	12,638	82,180
Fresh fillets ..... cwt.	–	–	762	15,970	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	61,718	–	–	–	–	–	82,180

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick[1]		Quebec		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$		$
Herring, caught and landed cwt.	**51,834**	**71,908**	**214,560**	**225,175**	**412,833**	**249,328**	**257,439**	**139,724**	**1,724,246**	**1,342,032**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	7,023	27,224	68,958	178,956	95,419	60,504	3,265	13,649	21,674	70,725
Boneless cwt.	–	–	4	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canned cases	–	–	260	1,872	9,216	39,871	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	18,619	101,410	17,613	50,753	12,530	41,800	15,005	54,305
Dry-salted cwt.	390	2,340	35	246	–	–	–	–	1,048,190	1,483,440
Pickled bbl.	632	5,006	15,405	83,949	6,918	31,619	9,993	62,615	138	2,569
Used as bait bbl.	20,287	53,798	34,852	99,123	37,396	65,239	60,337	72,830	29,774	94,347
Fertilizer bbl.	–	–	278	418	89,320	92,798	37,366	18,820	–	–
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	23,320	8,051	–	–	170,450	61,565
Meal ton	–	–	277	16,356	587	23,500	–	–	1,838	97,478
Scales cwt.	–	–	–	–	1,820	7,281	–	–	1,000	3,000
Total value marketed.	–	88,368	–	482,378	–	379,616	–	209,714	–	1,867,429
Mackerel, caught and landed cwt.	**6,455**	**19,889**	**72,306**	**236,796**	**9,271**	**15,457**	**70,765**	**127,828**	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	3,347	16,133	22,555	152,532	8,656	28,253	6,835	8,025	–	–
Canned cases	130	992	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	37	424	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salted bbl.	1,005	11,130	16,611	185,820	205	2,050	21,300	177,271	–	–
Used as bait bbl.	–	–	25	75	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	28,255	–	338,851	–	30,303	–	185,296	–	–
Sardines, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	–	–	**174,640**	**202,346**	**55**	**190**	–	–
Marketed—										
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	240,091	888,336	–	–	–	–
Sold fresh and salted bbl.	–	–	–	–	116,640	157,914	55	325	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	1,046,250	–	325	–	–
Pilchards, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,368,582	1,027,746
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,017	3,482
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58,501	230,582
Used as bait bbl.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,737	4,719
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,673,876	982,786
Meal ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,169	617,298
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,838,867
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**14,681**	**14,276**	**39,434**	**33,496**	–	–	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	6,331	9,369	5,062	6,376	–	–	–	–
Smoked cwt.	–	–	984	2,788	2,106	8,553	–	–	–	–
Salted bbl.	–	–	2,127	9,078	10,842	48,464	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	21,235	–	63,393	–	–	–	–
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**64**	**565**	**482**	**4,213**	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	64	705	482	9,338	–	–	–	–
Perch, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	3	9	–	–	**1,381**	**10,364**
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	3	18	–	–	1,381	12,402
Salmon, caught and landed cwt.	**124**	**2,434**	**12,819**	**181,583**	**22,086**	**295,053**	**14,084**	**137,384**	**1,490,395**	**8,194,577**
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	124	3,031	12,100	222,323	22,086	405,030	11,837	125,206	210,096	1,780,838
Canned cases	–	–	575	6,645	–	–	683	7,285	1,361,977	11,666,797
Smoked cwt.	–	–	139	4,221	–	–	–	–	432	5,860
Dry-salted cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	5,000	81,170	317,218
Mild-cured cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,918	475,438
Pickled cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	616	3,759	384	5,760
Roe cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,147	1,660
Used as bait cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	232
Total value marketed.	–	3,031	–	233,189	–	405,030	–	141,250	–	14,253,803
Shad, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	**280**	**3,071**	**2,729**	**19,889**	**152**	**1,356**	–	–
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	220	3,409	2,714	26,062	152	1,356	–	–
Salted bbl.	–	–	20	600	6	132	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	4,009	–	26,194	–	1,356		–

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$		$
Smelts, caught and landed cwt.	14,936	126,459	7,110	77,679	46,184	434,548	4,289	35,188	1,104	12,829
Marketed fresh cwt.	14,936	179,232	7,110	124,653	46,184	686,163	4,289	38,108	1,104	16,459
Sturgeon, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	10	85	–	–	18	180	359	7,229
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	10	191	–	–	18	180	359	7,971
Trout, caught and landed cwt.	61	606	1,022	17,771	172	3,998	752	7,714	96	1,024
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	61	646	1,022	19,457	172	3,998	626	6,780	96	1,118
Canned cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	719	–	–
Pickled cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	225	–	–
Total value marketed.		646	–	19,457	–	3,998	–	7,724	–	1,118
Black Cod, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,430	85,167
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,798	64,680
Green-salted cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	207
Smoked cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,969	52,305
Smoked fillets cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	6,229
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123,421
Red Cod, etc., caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,436	15,753
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,436	22,479
Ling Cod, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,916	287,918
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,802	400,560
Smoked cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	699
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	401,259
Albacore, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	3,362	18,122	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	3,362	25,941	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caplin, caught and landed bbl.	183	635	–	–	–	–	1,443	2,449	–	–
Marketed fresh bbl.	183	850	–	–	–	–	1,443	2,449	–	–
Eels, caught and landed cwt.	131	921	798	7,483	32	300	413	2,170	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	131	1,358	798	9,386	32	300	413	2,370	–	–
Greyfish[2], caught and landed cwt.	–	–	63,231	4,075	–	–	–	–	112,700	39,445
Octopus caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	1,757
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	2,241
Oulachons, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	486	2,706
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	486	2,800
Squid, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	1,974	6,055	–	–	1,202	1,577	–	–
Used as bait bbl.	–	–	1,974	8,488	–	–	1,202	1,577	–	–
Swordfish, caught landed cwt.	–	–	7,299	88,090	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	7,299	120,092	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tom Cod, caught and landed cwt.	1,823	4,147	152	187	20,246	35,935	523	1,058	50	152
Marketed fresh cwt.	1,823	4,195	152	207	20,246	91,979	523	1,058	50	156
Mixed Fish, caught and landed cwt. (Not including any kinds mentioned elsewhere).	–	–	562	401	733	630	8,500	42,500	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	562	401	733	630	8,500	42,500	–	–
Clams and Quahaugs, caught and landed bbl.	1,174	1,374	7,242	11,477	33,197	52,354	1,680	9,755	14,419	47,374
Marketed—										
Used fresh bbl.	273	518	3,692	11,716	9,595	16,319	1,680	9,755	2,764	18,866
Canned cases	901	5,242	3,579	20,176	22,692	114,379	–	–	11,654	77,316
Total value marketed.	–	5,760	–	31,892	–	130,698	–	9,755	–	96,182
Cockles, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	143	500	150	600	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	143	500	150	600	–	–

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

[2] Used in the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizer.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish	Sea Fisheries									
	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$		$
Crabs, caught and landed cwt.	135	303	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,404	42,540
Marketed—										
Used fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,467	59,107
Canned cases	15	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	468	9,370
Total value marketed.	–	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,477
Lobsters, caught and landed cwt.	62,800	617,057	179,673	2,433,107	49,752	694,212	24,606	217,696	–	–
Marketed—										
In shell cwt.	1,847	40,817	67,751	1,492,350	16,162	431,870	1,147	14,022	–	–
Meat cwt.	50	4,000	54	4,334	–	–	10	240	–	–
Canned cases	27,896	801,542	55,771	1,727,105	18,866	522,162	11,404	342,289	–	–
Tomalley cases	630	9,558	2,536	31,838	103	1,021	280	3,028	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	855,917	–	3,255,627	–	955,053	–	359,579	–	–
Abalone, caught and landed bbl.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	3,031
Marketed canned cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	6,062
Oysters, caught and landed bbl.	4,071	29,068	1,817	10,552	13,574	78,093	–	–	2,188	30,792
Marketed fresh bbl.	4,071	48,838	1,817	16,109	13,574	100,576	–	–	2,188	32,258
Scallops, caught and landed bbl.	96	192	37,607	203,809	–	–	932	3,249	–	–
Marketed—										
Shelled gal.	192	240	74,100	207,858	–	–	1,834	4,674	–	–
Canned cases	–	–	249	4,980	–	–	12	180	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	240	–	212,838	–	–	–	4,854	–	–
Shrimps, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	842	12,772
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	842	16,592
Tongues and Sounds, pickled or dried cwt.	68	1,360	287	2,231	40	131	59	493	–	–
Winkles, caught and landed cwt.	–	–	1,621	2,603	520	1,099	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh cwt.	–	–	1,621	3,639	520	1,231	–	–	–	–
Dulse, green cwt.	–	–	74	740	2,870	4,550	–	–	–	–
Marketed dried cwt.	–	–	15	925	650	7,040	–	–	–	–
Fur Seals, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,476	14,517
Skins marketed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,476	15,805
Hair Seals, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,306	66,849	–	–
Marketed—Skins no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,306	62,883	–	–
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	66,699	22,810	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,693	–	–
Porpoises, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	40	–	–
Marketed—Skins no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–
Oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	30	–	–
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–
Whales, caught and landed no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	258	241,488
Marketed—										
Whalebone and meal ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	345	9,560
Whale oil gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	437,967	192,868
Whale fertilizer ton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	651	39,060
Total value marketed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	241,488
Miscellaneous Products—										
Fish oil, n.e.s. gal.	–	–	16,201	8,891	4,725	1,920	2,500	1,000	375,130	138,180
Fish glue gal.	–	–	10,909	11,078	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fish meal, n.e.s. ton	–	–	2,301	141,670	–	–	200	100	2,512	145,449
Fish fertilizer, n.e.s. ton	–	–	–	–	121	1,474	24	606	140	5,300
Fish skins and bones. cwt.	–	–	9,325	16,860	190	295	284	639	–	–
Fish offal ton	–	–	8,801	32,772	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other products	–	–	–	4,528	–	2,655	–	–	–	–
Total Value Sea Fisheries—										
Caught and landed	–	963,690	–	7,148,817	–	2,437,832	–	1,532,162	–	14,842,384
Marketed	–	1,367,807	–	10,783,631	–	4,383,090	–	2,122,256	–	23,264,342

[1] See also Inland Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1927—con.

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries					
	New Brunswick[1]		Quebec[1]		Ontario	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
Alewives, caught and landed ... cwt.	660	1,980	–	–	–	–
Marketed—						
Used fresh ... cwt.	264	792	–	–	–	–
Salted ... bbl.	132	1,188	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed ...	–	1,980	–	–	–	–
Bass, caught and landed ... cwt.	12	216	361	5,534	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	12	216	361	5,534	–	–
Carp, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	5,032	63,298	7,686	26,901
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	5,032	63,298	7,686	30,744
Catfish, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	2,680	29,497	4,094	24,564
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	2,680	29,497	4,094	28,658
Eels, caught and landed ... cwt.	125	500	13,157	110,778	1,270	12,700
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	125	500	13,157	110,778	1,270	15,240
Herring, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	5,082	28,379	58,099	174,297
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	5,082	28,379	58,099	302,114
Maskinonge, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	107	2,426	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	107	2,426	–	–
Mixed fish, caught and landed ... cwt. (Graylings, bullheads, ouananiche, etc.).	–	–	9,172	56,301	29,564	118,257
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	9,172	56,301	29,564	118,257
Mullets, caught and landed ... cwt.	255	1,005	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	255	1,005	–	–	–	–
Perch, caught and landed ... cwt.	28	140	2,147	18,399	28,180	169,080
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	28	140	2,147	18,399	28,180	211,352
Pickerel or dore, caught and landed ... cwt.	480	5,560	8,064	137,165	21,163	232,793
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	480	5,560	8,064	137,165	21,163	300,529
Pickerel, blue, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	–	–	31,173	124,692
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	–	–	31,173	187,038
Pike, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	2,099	21,549	14,002	70,010
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	2,099	21,549	14,002	98,014
Salmon, caught and landed ... cwt.	378	9,250	756	11,460	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	378	9,250	756	11,460	–	–
Shad, caught and landed ... cwt.	674	4,044	646	7,417	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	674	4,044	646	7,417	–	–
Smelts, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	9,139	72,715	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	9,139	72,715	–	–
Sturgeon, caught and landed ... cwt.	24	528	2,028	35,230	1,529	41,283
Marketed—						
Used fresh ... cwt.	24	528	2,028	35,230	1,529	45,870
Caviar ... lb.	–	–	–	–	5,663	9,060
Total value marketed ...	–	528	–	35,230	–	54,930
Trout, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	183	2,365	74,978	914,732
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	183	2,365	74,978	1,192,150
Tullibee, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	–	–	15,520	155,200
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	–	–	15,520	194,001
Whitefish, caught and landed ... cwt.	35	360	1,109	11,681	61,658	739,896
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	35	360	1,109	11,681	61,658	937,202
Total Value Inland Fisheries—						
Caught and landed ...	–	23,583	–	614,194	–	2,804,405
Marketed ...	–	23,583	–	614,194	–	3,670,229

[1] See also Sea Fisheries.

13. Quantities and Values by Provinces of All Fish Caught and Marketed during the year 1927—concluded

Kind of Fish	Inland Fisheries							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$		$
Carp, caught and landed ... cwt.	40	160	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	40	240	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catfish, caught and landed ... cwt.	1,434	15,242	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	1,434	17,610	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goldeyes, caught and landed ... cwt.	11,426	39,339	65	650	–	–	–	–
Marketed—								
Used fresh ... cwt.	3,799	16,014	65	780	–	–	–	–
Smoked ... cwt.	5,678	99,176	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed ...	–	115,190	–	780	–	–	–	–
Herring, caught and landed ... cwt.	20	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	20	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mixed Fish, caught and landed ... cwt.	217	800	2,380	3,741	2,281	2,581	80	1,200
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	217	918	2,380	4,999	2,281	2,881	80	1,600
Mullets, caught and landed ... cwt.	11,739	13,933	2,647	6,432	1,265	2,226	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	11,739	19,653	2,647	10,871	1,265	2,356	–	–
Saugers, caught and landed ... cwt.	2,461	10,937	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	2,461	13,348	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perch, caught and landed ... cwt.	2,161	19,983	–	–	673	4,590	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	2,161	23,816	–	–	673	6,560	–	–
Pickerel or dore, caught and landed cwt.	99,813	636,067	3,753	17,894	6,746	36,339	–	–
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	99,813	804,854	3,753	34,224	6,746	65,257	–	–
Pike, caught and landed ... cwt.	40,166	107,696	3,731	14,078	10,473	40,207	2	30
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	40,166	149,658	3,731	24,215	10,473	63,516	2	40
Salmon, caught and landed ... cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	805	6,440
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	–	–	–	–	–	–	805	8,050
Sturgeon, caught and landed ... cwt.	820	27,124	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketed—								
Used fresh ... cwt.	820	43,640	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caviar ... lb.	910	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total value marketed ...	–	44,690	–	–	–	–	–	
Trout, caught and landed ... cwt.	1,111	9,199	2,700	17,669	10,882	62,583	50	750
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	1,111	12,097	2,700	29,784	10,882	126,955	50	1,000
Tullibee, caught and landed ... cwt.	102,451	305,744	1,201	6,186	2,592	8,560	–	–
Marketed—								
Used fresh ... cwt.	102,391	418,678	1,201	9,551	2,532	10,195	–	–
Smoked ... cwt.	30	425	–	–	30	300	–	–
Total value marketed ...	–	419,103	–	9,551	–	10,495	–	–
Whitefish, caught and landed ... cwt.	49,114	236,356	41,323	217,540	32,355	277,817	70	1,050
Marketed fresh ... cwt.	49,114	418,461	41,323	389,185	32,355	434,449	70	1,400
Total Value Inland Fisheries—								
Caught and landed ...	–	1,422,680	–	284,190	–	434,903	–	9,470
Marketed ...	–	2,039,738	–	503,609	–	712,469	–	12,090

14. Total Values for Counties and Districts of Sea Fish Caught and Landed and Marketed, 1927

County or District	Total Value of Sea Fish Caught and Landed	Total Value of Sea Fish and Fish Products Marketed
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**963,690**	**1,367,807**
Kings	272,389	430,530
Queens	314,442	467,272
Prince	376,859	470,005
Nova Scotia—Totals	**7,148,817**	**10,783,631**
Richmond	156,839	170,405
Cape Breton	340,752	544,870
Victoria	201,608	186,946
Inverness	268,902	570,403
Cumberland	61,915	96,867
Colchester	10,085	14,792
Pictou	173,014	324,653
Antigonish	169,398	269,731
Guysborough	686,339	1,327,685
Halifax	754,062	1,968,549
Hants	5,170	7,981
Lunenburg	1,792,927	1,956,840
Queens	221,233	268,803
Shelburne	615,900	857,564
Yarmouth	911,717	1,112,172
Digby	611,783	899,173
Annapolis	144,186	183,195
Kings	22,987	23,002
New Brunswick—Totals	**2,437,832**	**4,383,090**
Charlotte	594,305	1,663,190
St. John	144,860	193,050
Albert	418	418
Westmorland	197,137	421,019
Kent	337,475	389,148
Northumberland	484,975	923,241
Gloucester	510,643	622,496
Restigouche	168,019	170,528
Quebec—Totals	**1,532,162**	**2,122,256**
Bonaventure	212,810	297,391
Gaspe	524,917	716,627
Magdalen Islands	440,343	722,105
Saguenay	260,659	290,468
Matane	20,073	22,305
Rimouski	73,360	73,360
British Columbia—Totals	**14,842,384**	**23,264,342**
District No. 1	3,830,001	4,272,433
District No. 2	6,595,420	11,211,022
District No. 3	4,416,963	7,780,887

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1927

	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**	**926,094**	**1,052,709**	**1,978,803**	**203,863**	**217,846**	**421,709**	**6,644**	**170,726**	**177,370**
2	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**–**	**49,419**	**49,419**	**–**	**1,168**	**1,168**	**–**	**11,326**	**11,326**
3	Kings	–	6,761	6,761	–	963	963	–	3,097	3,097
4	Queens	–	34,632	34,632	–	205	205	–	2,054	2,054
5	Prince	–	8,026	8,026	–	–	–	–	6,175	6,175
6	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**890,266**	**441,607**	**1,331,873**	**203,863**	**180,344**	**384,207**	**6,644**	**112,787**	**119,431**
7	Richmond	–	10,310	10,310	–	13,020	13,020	–	–	–
8	Cape Breton	–	43,342	43,342	–	6,888	6,888	–	–	–
9	Victoria	–	61,587	61,587	–	33,478	33,478	–	31	31
10	Inverness	5,823	18,034	23,857	12,617	2,341	14,958	97	3,535	3,632
11	Cumberland	–	62	62	–	29	29	–	–	–
12	Colchester	–	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	153	153	–	–	–	–	343	343
14	Antigonish	–	1,750	1,750	–	400	400	–	2,770	2,770
15	Guysborough	40,859	64,609	105,468	42,663	13,701	56,364	120	1,085	1,205
16	Halifax	60,006	45,353	105,359	130,700	4,441	135,141	222	851	1,073
17	Hants	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	754,040	42,840	796,880	16,220	3,655	19,875	1,880	2,436	4,316
19	Queens	–	32,186	32,186	–	4,877	4,877	–	3,412	3,412
20	Shelburne	5,940	68,107	74,047	290	20,096	20,386	300	795	1,095
21	Yarmouth	23,598	15,337	38,935	1,373	6,397	7,770	4,025	972	4,997
22	Digby	–	33,060	33,060	–	68,781	68,781	–	95,570	95,570
23	Annapolis	–	3,796	3,796	–	1,642	1,642	–	967	967
24	Kings	–	997	997	–	598	598	–	20	20
25	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**35,685**	**101,088**	**136,773**	**–**	**33,834**	**33,834**	**–**	**45,759**	**45,759**
26	Charlotte	–	18,171	18,171	–	31,435	31,435	–	31,596	31,596
27	St. John	–	1,150	1,150	–	1,300	1,300	–	5,200	5,200
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	3,030	900	3,930	–	–	–	–	7,641	7,641
31	Northumberland	2,625	652	3,277	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	30,030	79,335	109,365	–	820	820	–	1,250	1,250
33	Restigouche	–	870	870	–	279	279	–	72	72
34	**Quebec—Totals**	**–**	**460,573**	**460,573**	**–**	**2,500**	**2,500**	**–**	**830**	**830**
35	Bonaventure	–	59,503	59,503	–	2,500	2,500	–	830	830
36	Gaspé	–	221,117	221,117	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Magdalen Islands	–	38,894	38,894	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	138,958	138,958	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	901	901	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	1,200	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**British Columbia—Totals**	**143**	**22**	**165**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**24**	**24**
42	District No. 1	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	5	5
43	District No. 2	143	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	District No. 3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	19	19

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1927—con.

Pollock			Halibut			Flounders, etc.			Skate			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
8,407	**26,643**	**35,050**	**274,007**	**55,025**	**329,032**	**9,980**	**2,876**	**12,856**	**7,065**	**1,240**	**8,305**	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
8,407	**18,950**	**27,357**	**17,577**	**9,974**	**27,551**	**7,865**	**330**	**8,195**	**7,045**	**–**	**7,045**	6
–	67	67	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	787	3,263	4,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	362	362	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
306	150	456	289	61	350	1,846	–	1,846	34	–	34	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	240	–	–	–	14
799	1,820	2,619	2,369	249	2,618	–	–	–	540	–	540	15
4,600	961	5,561	3,385	1,235	4,620	6,012	50	6,062	6,471	–	6,471	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	17
1,600	865	2,465	3,416	490	3,906	5	–	5	–	–	–	18
–	696	696	–	2,373	2,373	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	426	426	616	746	1,362	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
1,102	1,854	2,956	6,715	684	7,399	2	–	2	–	–	–	21
–	10,084	10,084	–	401	401	–	16	16	–	–	–	22
–	1,012	1,012	–	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	1,015	1,015	–	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	**7,693**	**7,693**	–	**101**	**101**	–	**1,188**	**1,188**	–	**157**	**157**	25
–	7,693	7,693	–	101	101	–	1,133	1,133	–	157	157	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	55	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	**848**	**848**	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	78	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	–	–	–	760	760	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
–	–	–	**256,430**	**44,102**	**300,532**	**2,115**	**1,358**	**3,473**	**20**	**1,083**	**1,103**	41
–	–	–	–	35,572	35,572	–	889	889	–	929	929	42
–	–	–	256,430	–	256,430	2,115	–	2,115	20	–	20	43
–	–	–	–	8,530	8,530	–	469	469	–	154	154	44

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1927—con.

	Province and County or District	Soles			Herring			Mackerel		
		Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Canada—Totals**	**16,298**	**8,777**	**25,075**	**8,870**	**2,652,042**	**2,660,912**	**2,765**	**156,032**	**158,797**
2	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	–	–	–	–	**51,834**	**51,834**	–	**6,455**	**6,455**
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	16,468	16,468	–	958	958
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	8,178	8,178	–	4,380	4,380
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	27,188	27,188	–	1,117	1,117
6	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**12,437**	–	**12,437**	–	**214,560**	**214,560**	–	**72,306**	**72,306**
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	7,721	7,721	–	15,211	15,211
8	Cape Breton	–	–	–	–	9,821	9,821	–	6,272	6,272
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	3,569	3,569	–	2,784	2,784
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	5,493	5,493	–	5,565	5,565
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	2,875	2,875	–	85	85
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	96	96	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	1,245	1,245	–	307	307
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	6,593	6,593	–	223	223
15	Guysborough	2,301	–	2,301	–	20,733	20,733	–	22,762	22,762
16	Halifax	10,136	–	10,136	–	23,007	23,007	–	10,626	10,626
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	60	60	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	23,121	23,121	–	4,529	4,529
19	Queens	–	–	–	–	11,377	11,377	–	2,307	2,307
20	Shelburne	–	–	–	–	24,150	24,150	–	232	232
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	26,932	26,932	–	1,267	1,267
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	20,030	20,030	–	7	7
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	23,221	23,221	–	17	17
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	4,516	4,516	–	112	112
25	**New Brunswick—Totals**	–	–	–	**8,870**	**403,963**	**412,833**	**2,765**	**6,506**	**9,271**
26	Charlotte	–	–	–	–	155,142	155,142	–	–	–
27	St. John	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	64,532	64,532	–	152	152
30	Kent	–	–	–	3,430	34,649	38,079	305	934	1,239
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	5,440	3,000	8,440	2,460	23	2,483
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	144,786	144,786	–	4,157	4,157
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	1,804	1,804	–	1,240	1,240
34	**Quebec—Totals**	–	–	–	–	**257,439**	**257,439**	–	**70,765**	**70,765**
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	71,726	71,726	–	6,825	6,825
36	Gaspé	–	–	–	–	68,459	68,459	–	–	–
37	Magdalen Islands	–	–	–	–	110,217	110,217	–	63,885	63,885
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	1,365	1,365	–	55	55
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	3,272	3,272	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	2,400	2,400	–	–	–
41	**British Columbia—Totals**	**3,861**	**8,777**	**12,638**	–	**1,724,246**	**1,724,246**	–	–	–
42	District No. 1	–	7,824	7,824	–	68,516	68,516	–	–	–
43	District No. 2	3,861	–	3,861	–	87,329	87,329	–	–	–
44	District No. 3	–	953	953	–	1,568,401	1,568,401	–	–	–

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam-trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1927—con.

Salmon			Catfish			Black Cod			Ling Cod			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
6,685	**1,532,823**	**1,539,508**	**1,105**	–	**1,105**	**7,936**	**8,494**	**16,430**	**200**	**49,716**	**49,916**	1
–	**124**	**124**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	**12,819**	**12,819**	**1,105**	–	**1,105**	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	298	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	1,487	1,487	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	716	716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	2,396	2,396	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	285	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	798	798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	2,523	2,523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	1,001	1,001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	1,133	1,133	1,103	–	1,103	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	387	387	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	618	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	292	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
6,685	**15,401**	**22,086**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	3,450	3,450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
250	1,036	1,286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
6,435	1,862	8,297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	4,353	4,353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	4,688	4,688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	**14,084**	**14,084**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	5,938	5,938	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	1,747	1,747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	4,889	4,889	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
–	1,210	1,210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
–	300	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
–	**1,490,395**	**1,490,395**	–	–	–	**7,936**	**8,494**	**16,430**	**200**	**49,716**	**49,916**	41
–	352,890	352,890	–	–	–	–	6,257	6,257	–	26,143	26,143	42
–	644,053	644,053	–	–	–	7,936	–	7,936	200	–	200	43
–	493,452	493,452	–	–	–	–	2,237	2,237	–	23,573	23,573	44

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons or over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1927—con.

	Province and County or District	Red Cod			Grayfish		
		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**	878	3,558	4,436	62,931	113,000	175,931
2	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	–	–	–	62,931	300	63,231
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cape Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	300	300
15	Guysborough	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Halifax	–	–	–	62,931	–	62,931
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Shelburne	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	**New Brunswick—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Charlotte	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	St. John	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	**Quebec—Totals**	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Gaspe	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Magdalen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**British Columbia—Totals**	878	3,558	4,436	–	112,700	112,700
42	District No. 1	–	1,213	1,213	–	–	–
43	District No. 2	878	–	878	–	–	–
44	District No. 3	–	2,345	2,345	–	112,700	112,700

15. Proportion of Catch of Sea Fish taken Offshore (by steam trawlers and vessels of 40 tons and over, fishing on offshore grounds), 1927—concluded

Swordfish			Whales			All other kinds of fish	Total[1]			
Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	Number taken offshore	Number taken inshore	Total number caught	Quantity taken inshore	Quantity taken offshore	Quantity taken inshore	Total quantity caught	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	no.	no.	no.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
55	**7,244**	**7,299**	**258**	**–**	**258**	**2,469,538**	**1,543,783**	**8,528,289**	**10,072,072**	**1**
–	–	–	–	–	–	**90,934**	–	**211,260**	**211,260**	**2**
–	–	–	–	–	–	28,025	–	56,373	56,373	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	30,283	–	79,755	79,755	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	32,626	–	75,132	75,132	5
55	**7,244**	**7,299**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**306,689**	**1,218,195**	**1,377,910**	**2,596,105**	**6**
–	156	156	–	–	–	9,541	–	56,334	56,334	7
–	5,159	5,159	–	–	–	12,594	787	88,826	89,613	8
–	61	61	–	–	–	8,367	–	110,955	110,955	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	18,610	21,014	56,185	77,199	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	7,692	–	10,803	10,803	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,017	–	1,462	1,462	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,106	–	18,972	18,972	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,506	–	27,305	27,305	14
–	1,398	1,398	–	–	–	22,652	89,651	150,010	239,661	15
–	317	317	–	–	–	18,887	285,566	106,861	392,427	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,270	–	1,442	1,442	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,001	777,161	94,324	871,485	18
–	91	91	–	–	–	7,751	–	65,688	65,688	19
–	62	62	–	–	–	23,727	7,146	138,363	145,509	20
55	–	55	–	–	–	41,125	36,870	94,757	131,627	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	58,366	–	286,332	286,332	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	28,842	–	59,853	59,853	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,635	–	9,438	9,438	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	**606,122**	**54,005**	**1,221,812**	**1,275,817**	**25**
–	–	–	–	–	–	386,264	–	631,692	631,692	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	47,275	–	58,425	58,425	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	19	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	17,085	–	81,791	81,791	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	37,919	7,015	83,134	90,149	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	69,301	16,960	74,838	91,798	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	35,526	30,030	270,227	300,257	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,733	–	21,686	21,686	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	**50,027**	–	**857,066**	**857,066**	**34**
–	–	–	–	–	–	9,271	–	156,593	156,593	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,299	–	294,700	294,700	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	23,823	–	236,819	236,819	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,133	–	150,160	150,160	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	615	–	6,008	6,008	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,886	–	12,786	12,786	40
–	–	–	258	–	258	**1,415,766**	**271,583**	**4,860,241**	**5,131,824**	**41**
–	–	–	–	–	–	15,143	–	515,400	515,400	42
–	–	–	258	–	258	12,931	271,583	744,313	1,015,896	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,387,692	–	3,600,528	3,600,528	44

[1]Exclusive of whales.

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1927

	In Primary Operations	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			$		$
1	Steam trawlers	–	–	14	1,060,000
2	Steam vessels and tugs	–	–	3	11,000
3	Sailing and gasoline vessels	8	7,000	385	1,839,044
4	Sail and row boats	453	5,170	4,178	105,851
5	Gasoline boats	1,379	335,030	5,668	1,347,892
6	Carrying smacks	13	5,500	184	134,750
7	Gill nets, seines, trap nets, etc	8,566	56,114	50,922	1,073,225
8	Pound nets	–	–	–	–
9	Hoop nets	–	–	–	–
10	Weirs	–	–	84	27,150
11	Tubs of trawl	723	14,460	12,370	184,637
12	Hand lines	1,193	2,386	22,904	27,538
13	Lobster traps	345,923	345,923	810,762	1,071,362
14	Eel traps	–	–	–	–
15	Sets of scallop rakes	–	–	78	8,170
16	ishing piers and wharves	29	67,000	1,680	713,770
17	reezers and ice houses	6	11,800	317	131,681
18	Small fish and smoke houses	437	16,450	4,323	426,790
19	**Total value**	–	866,833	–	8,162,860

	In Primary Operations	Ontario		Manitoba	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
			$		$
20	Steam trawlers	–	–	–	–
21	Steam vessels and tugs	118	797,305	20	240,048
22	Sailing and gasoline vessels	–	–	–	–
23	Sail and row boats	1,040	55,867	953	54,665
24	Gasoline boats	1,006	618,020	105	55,750
25	Carrying smacks and scows	–	–	2	5,000
26	Gill nets, seines, trap nets, etc	17,198,376[1]	837,524	52,270	483,558
27	Spears	123	910	–	–
28	Tubs of trawl	–	–	–	–
29	Pound nets	1,224	528,422	16	3,200
30	Hoop nets	959	33,764	13	150
31	Dip and roll nets	47	651	10	40
32	Hand lines	1,006	14,937	3	15
33	Crab traps	–	–	–	–
34	ish wheels	–	–	–	–
35	Oyster plant and equipment	–	–	–	–
36	Fishing piers and wharves	346	98,155	43	54,093
37	Freezers and ice houses	486	271,635	85	106,430
38	Small fish and smoke houses	–	–	72	29,350
39	**Total value**	–	**3,257,190**	–	**1,032,299**

	In Fish Canning and Curing	Prince Edward Island	
		No.	Value
			$
40	Lobster canneries	133	239,140
41	Salmon canneries	–	–
42	Clam canneries	2	11,500
43	Sardine and other fish canneries	1	
44	ish curing establishments	1	
45	Reduction plants	–	–
46	**Total**	**137**	**250,640**

[1] For Ontario, gill nets and seines are shown in yards.

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1927

	—	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
				Sea	Inland
		no.	no.	no.	no.
47	Men employed on vessels, boats, etc	2,675	16,131	9,701	497
48	Persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments	1,461	3,616	2,146	–
49	**Total**	**4,136**	**19,747**	**11,847**	**497**

16. Summary by Provinces of Capital Equipment, 1927

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	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
304	206,950	–	–	304	206,950	115	64,100	–	–	115	64,100	3
4,670	91,620	339	3,130	5,009	94,750	1,576	58,640	1,498	49,868	3,074	108,508	4
2,422	703,265	2	1,000	2,424	704,265	2,289	632,550	222	80,990	2,511	713,540	5
43	47,743	–	–	43	47,743	6	2,800	–	–	6	2,800	6
26,303	965,804	745	7,949	27,048	973,753	32,280	504,045	780	81,057	33,060	585,102	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
371	559,365	–	–	371	559,365	–	–	1,442	124,487	1,442	124,487	10
2,286	32,480	–	–	2,286	32,480	1,327	25,940	–	–	1,327	25,940	11
10,586	10,380	–	–	10,586	10,380	23,581	24,129	1,657	5,140	25,238	29,269	12
374,507	437,116	–	–	374,507	437,116	128,592	141,519	–	–	128,592	141,519	13
100	400	–	–	100	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
403	132,150	–	–	403	132,150	386	31,700	–	–	386	31,700	16
101	248,500	–	–	101	248,500	140	45,620	241	34,787	381	80,407	17
1,327	452,360	–	–	1,327	452,360	1,196	72,925	222	11,650	1,418	84,575	18
–	3,888,133	–	12,079	–	3,900,212	–	1,603,968	–	387,979	–	1,991,947	19

Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	3	180,000	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	8	167,000	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	749	5,900,585	–	–	22
67	1,720	106	14,880	3,692	418,668	17	350	23
27	7,850	135	81,170	4,186	2,415,320	7	2,645	24
–	–	–	–	418	375,500	–	–	25
4,204	74,837	5,683	118,805	6,519	2,579,051	60	2,200	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	1,423	49,700	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
24	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
2	20	–	–	9,313	68,277	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	6,045	22,735	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,050	34
–	–	–	–	1	26,000	–	–	35
30	2,650	50	12,375	13	10,200	–	–	36
38	4,250	103	47,290	9	13,300	2	200	37
6	400	55	3,970	30	37,300	1	100	38
–	91,967	–	278,490	–	12,263,636	–	6,545	39

Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		British Columbia		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$	
124	690,613	124	390,126	57	99,725	–	–	40
–	–	–	–	4	14,637	77	11,580,817	41
6	31,210	7		–	–	–	–	42
3	358,303	2	1,074,078	–	–	–	–	43
85	2,070,898	34	145,472	29	301,965	50	4,481,648	44
7	155,365	5	17,100	–	–	22	2,791,885	45
225	3,306,389	172	1,626,776	90	416,327	149	18,854,350	46

17. Summary by Provinces of Number of Employees, 1927

Quebec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	
Sea	Inland							
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
8,755	2,161	4,156	4,095	970	1,161	13,076	37	47
1,228	–	–	–	–	–	8,246	–	48
9,983	2,161	4,156	4,095	970	1,161	21,322	37	49

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 1927, 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—$8 each.

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

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty—$6.60 each.

There were 9,609 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 11,036 bounty claims paid.

The total amount paid in 1927 was $158,375.80 allocated as follows:—

To 543 vessels and their crews.....	$	44,462.50
To 9,066 boats and their crews.....	$	113,913.30

Imports and Exports

The value of fish and fish products exported from Canada during the calendar year 1927 was $34,814,448, compared with $37,089,545 in 1926. The principal items were canned salmon, dried cod, canned lobsters, dry-salted herring and fresh lobsters. The total value of the imports was $3,768,901, compared with $3,045,838 in the preceding year. The chief items of import were sardines and oysters.

Historical Review

The five tables following will afford a review of the fishing industry of Canada for the past several years. In the case of production, returns are given by provinces year by year back to 1870. In the case of the number and value of vessels, boats, etc., the review extends to 1880, and in the case of the number of employees to 1895.

18. Historical Review—(a) Total Value of the Fisheries in the Respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1927

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	264,982	Not known	Not known	6,577,391
1871	Not known	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,612	193,524	Not known	Not known	7,573,199
1872	Not known	6,016,835	1,965,459	1,320,189	267,633	Not known	Not known	9,570,116
1873	207,595	6,577,085	2,285,662	1,391,564	293,091	Not known	Not known	10,754,997
1874	288,863	6,652,302	2,685,794	1,608,660	446,267	Not known	Not known	11,681,886
1875	298,927	5,573,851	2,427,654	1,596,759	453,194	Not known	Not known	10,350,385
1876	494,967	6,029,050	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	840,344	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	2,554,722	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	Not known	13,529,254
1880	1,675,089	6,291,061	3,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	Not known	14,499,979
1881	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	Not known	15,817,162
1882	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	Not known	16,824,092
1883	1,272,468	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	Not known	16,958,192
1884	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	Not known	17,766,404
1885	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	Not known	17,722,973
1886	1,141,991	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,839,869	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	20,686,659
1894	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,526	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,158	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897	954,949	8,090,346	3,934,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898	1,070,202	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	25,737,153
1902	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,198,437	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	26,279,485
1907	1,492,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,507	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	2,842,878	14,455,488	1,074,843	33,389,464
1913	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	904,458	33,207,748
1914	1,261,666	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,137,884	31,264,631
1915	933,682	9,166,851	4,737,145	2,076,851	3,341,182	14,538,320	1,066,677	35,860,708
1916	1,344,179	10,092,902	5,656,859	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	1,708,723	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	18,849,658	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923	1,754,980	8,448,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	20,795,914	1,757,892	42,565,545
1924	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,557,587	21,257,567	2,072,935	44,534,235
1925	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	22,414,618	2,435,695	47,942,131
1926	1,358,934	12,505,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	27,367,109	3,540,033	56,360,633
1927	1,367,807	10,783,631	4,406,673	2,736,450	3,670,229	23,264,342	3,267,906	49,497,038

18. Historical Review—(b) Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Material used for the Years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1900, and 1905 to 1927

Year	Vessels		Boats		Value of Nets and Seines	Value of other Fishing Material[1]	Total Capital Invested
	Number	Value	Number	Value			
		$		$	$	$	$
1880	1,181	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,938,582
1885	1,177	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1890	1,069	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1895	1,121	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1900	1,212	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1905	1,384	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906	1,439	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907	1,390	2,748,234	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,956,420	15,509,354
1909	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	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
1927	1,727	10,473,032	36,703	7,713,204	7,350,636	30,769,589	56,306,461

[1]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, 1900 and 1905 to 1927

Year	Number of Persons in Canneries and Fish houses	Number of Men in Vessels	Number of Men in Boats	Number of Men Fishing, not in Boats[1]	Total Number of Fishermen	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry
1895	13,030	9,804	61,530	–	71,334	84,364
1900	18,205	9,205	71,859	–	81,064	99,269
1905	14,037	9,366	73,505	–	82,871	96,908
1906	12,317	8,458	67,646	–	76,104	89,021
1907	11,442	8,089	63,165	–	71,254	82,696
1908	13,753	8,550	62,520	–	71,070	84,823
1909	21,694	7,931	60,732	–	68,663	90,357
1910	24,978	8,521	60,089	–	68,610	93,588
1911	25,206	9,056	56,870	–	65,926	91,132
1912	23,327	9,076	56,005	–	65,081	88,408
1913	26,893	10,525	61,251	–	71,776	98,669
1914	24,559	9,400	60,554	–	69,954	94,513
1915	27,320	9,541	65,321	–	74,862	102,182
1916	25,680	9,192	60,432	–	69,624	95,304
1917	22,732	8,946	62,700	744	72,390	95,122
1918	18,554	8,668	58,110	1,738	68,516	87,070
1919	18,356	8,908	56,280	2,616	67,804	86,160
1920	18,499	7,918	47,418	1,861	57,197	75,696
1921	14,104	6,899	46,580	1,751	55,230	69,334
1922	16,577	7,503	48,480	1,897	57,880	74,457
1923	15,447	6,694	44,482	2,341	53,517	68,964
1924	15,536	6,663	44,326	2,925	53,914	69,450
1925	16,272	7,566	47,531	3,176	58,273	74,545
1926	17,408	8,638	49,058	3,675	61,371	78,779
1927	16,697	8,851	48,800	5,764	63,415	80,112

[1] Not separately classified previous to 1917.

18. (d) Total Capital Investment of the Fisheries Industry by Provinces, for the Years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and 1900 to 1927

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon	Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1880	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	Not available	3,938,582
1885	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	378,274	809,805	"	6,697,459
1890	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	"	7,372,641
1895	479,639	3,139,968	1,710,347	804,703	831,505	2,085,435	202,251	9,253,848
1900	442,120	3,278,623	2,361,087	830,869	789,042	2,987,104	301,280	10,990,125
1901	425,589	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	750,921	3,360,082	446,888	11,491,300
1902	395,648	3,485,489	1,913,654	1,014,168	816,392	3,160,683	489,925	11,305,959
1903	464,792	3,937,428	2,005,391	1,124,848	846,368	3,256,102	606,525	12,241,454
1904	444,868	4,016,661	2,113,377	1,243,085	931,097	2,935,416	672,438	12,356,942
1905	417,951	4,361,897	2,182,059	1,138,875	960,700	3,158,145	661,270	12,880,897
1906	460,694	4,529,301	2,171,083	1,207,515	942,910	4,591,560	652,502	14,555,565
1907	488,905	4,469,041	2,332,455	1,134,315	1,099,403	4,767,863	534,610	14,826,592
1908	547,714	5,052,148	2,365,563	1,101,746	1,125,884	4,898,854	417,445	15,509,354
1909	568,828	5,014,909	2,346,467	1,097,767	1,147,075	6,823,852	359,034	17,357,932
1910	601,753	5,334,083	2,576,795	1,031,813	1,165,229	7,830,976	479,221	19,019,870
1911	641,731	5,645,276	2,894,795	1,215,532	1,170,365	8,903,000	462,205	20,932,904
1912	851,070	6,531,590	3,508,899	1,440,114	1,808,404	9,941,049	307,333	24,388,459
1913	948,667	7,110,210	3,600,547	1,445,871	1,506,581	12,489,613	362,544	27,464,033
1914	1,030,464	7,568,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	8,829,740	394,739	24,733,162
1915	1,024,268	7,899,112	3,958,714	1,464,373	1,860,732	9,141,915	506,461	25,855,575
1916	1,178,148	8,661,643	4,487,601	1,479,593	2,027,018	10,371,303	523,656	28,728,962
1917	1,770,949	11,702,311	5,733,071	3,283,218	2,331,182	21,696,345	626,049	47,143,125
1918	1,529,184	13,084,412	6,960,327	4,469,164	2,694,102	30,478,437	1,006,237	60,221,863
1919	1,528,541	13,971,628	5,878,652	3,767,293	3,039,682	25,373,497	1,017,733	54,577,026
1920	1,309,179	13,347,270	4,931,856	3,246,442	3,269,971	23,290,359	1,010,401	50,405,478
1921	970,798	12,265,465	4,436,076	2,735,617	3,151,715	21,135,723	974,083	45,669,477
1922	1,161,325	12,860,960	4,614,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923	1,278,481	12,188,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,672,950
1924	1,211,858	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684
1927	1,117,473	11,469,249	5,526,988	2,408,274	3,257,190	31,117,986	1,409,301	56,306,461

18. (e) Total Number of Persons Employed in the Fishing Industry of Canada, by Provinces, 1895 and 1900 to 1927

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon	British Columbia	Canada
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1895	7,058	29,369	14,489	14,119	3,259	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,885	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,528	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,908
1906	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,535	89,021
1907	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,696
1908	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,768	84,823
1909	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910	7,975	26,568	22,660	12,052	3,767	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	3,604	3,874	15,628	88,408
1913	6,264	28,879	21,876	10,973	3,511	6,459	20,707	98,669
1914	5,832	29,364	22,034	11,012	4,076	3,867	18,328	94,513
1915	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916	6,235	28,682	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917	5,888	26,557	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,883	95,122
1918	5,684	25,368	15,712	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,803	86,160
1920	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921	3,644	23,238	10,542	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,133	17,382	74,545
1926	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779
1927	4,136	19,747	12,344	12,144	4,156	6,263	21,322	80,112

GENERAL TABLES

I. FISH CAUGHT AND MARKETED, 1927 — QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION, 1927 — 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, 1917-1927.

(2) Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products, calendar years, 1926 and 1927.

(3) Fishing Bounties, 1927.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927

	Fishing Districts	Cod					Haddock		
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Cod oil	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried			Used fresh	Green-salted
	Prince Edward Island	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—								
1	**Quantity**	**49,419**	**9,578**	**19,490**	**320**	**4,010**	**1,168**	**650**	**259**
2	**Value** ...$	**77,681**	**47,270**	**78,607**	**1,750**	**1,203**	**2,613**	**3,010**	**777**
	Kings County (all)—								
3	Total quantity	6,761	–	3,025	270	700	963	445	259
4	Total value ...$	13,522	–	12,545	1,350	210	1,998	1,780	777
	Queens County (all)—								
5	Total quantity	34,632	9,066	12,783	–	3,000	205	205	–
6	Total value ...$	55,436	45,330	51,132	–	900	615	1,230	–
	Prince County—								
7	Western portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay	7,330	310	3,480	20	310	–	–	–
8	Eastern portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay	696	202	202	30	–	–	–	–
9	Total quantity	8,026	512	3,682	50	310	–	–	–
10	Total value ...$	8,723	1,940	14,930	400	93	–	–	–

	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		Used fresh
	Prince Edward Island —concluded	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—										
1	**Quantity**	**14,936**	**14,936**	**61**	**61**	**183**	**183**	**131**	**131**	**1,823**	**1,823**
2	**Value** ...$	**126,459**	**179,232**	**606**	**646**	**635**	**850**	**921**	**1,358**	**4,147**	**4,195**
	Kings County (all)—										
3	Total quantity	547	547	11	11	165	165	14	14	–	–
4	Total value ...$	4,614	6,564	110	132	527	742	70	140	–	–
	Queens County (all)—										
5	Total quantity	8,066	8,066	31	31	–	–	93	93	763	763
6	Total value ...$	71,793	96,792	310	310	–	–	635	930	1,666	1,700
	Prince County—										
7	Western Portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay	995	995	6	6	18	18	24	24	265	265
8	Eastern Portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay	5,328	5,328	13	13	–	–	–	–	795	795
9	Total quantity	6,323	6,323	19	19	18	18	24	24	1,060	1,060
10	Total value ...$	50,052	75,876	186	204	108	108	216	288	2,481	2,495

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Hake and Cusk				Herring					Mackerel				Salmon		
Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Dried	Pickled	Used as bait		Used fresh	Canned	Salted		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
11,326	**190**	**4,350**	**815**	**51,834**	**7,023**	**390**	**632**	**20,287**	**6,455**	**3,347**	**130**	**1,005**	**124**	**124**	1
8,403	**440**	**13,050**	**3,290**	**71,908**	**27,224**	**2,340**	**5,006**	**53,798**	**19,889**	**16,133**	**992**	**11,130**	**2,434**	**3,031**	2
3,097	–	353	800	16,468	4,143	–	–	6,162	958	308	–	216	101	101	3
3,097	–	1,059	3,200	29,149	15,429	–	–	18,486	4,290	1,540	–	3,240	2,020	2,525	4
2,054	60	997	–	8,178	620	–	50	3,704	4,380	2,670	–	570	23	23	5
2,170	180	2,991	–	8,490	1,860	–	350	9,260	13,891	13,350	–	5,700	414	506	6
6,175	130	3,000	15	15,925	390	–	575	6,905	953	301	70	201	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	11,263	1,870	390	7	3,516	164	68	60	18	–	–	8
6,175	130	3,000	15	27,188	2,260	390	582	10,421	1,117	369	130	219	–	–	9
3,136	260	9,000	90	34,269	9,935	2,340	4,656	26,052	1,708	1,243	992	2,190	–	–	10

Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs		Lobsters					Oysters		Scallops		Tongues and Sounds	
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Pickled or dried	
	Used fresh	Canned		Canned		In shell	Meat	Canned	Tom-alley		Used fresh		Shelled		
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cwt.	
1,174	**273**	**901**	**135**	**15**	**62,800**	**1,847**	**50**	**27,896**	**630**	**4,071**	**4,071**	**96**	**192**	**68**	1
1,374	**518**	**5,242**	**303**	**360**	**617,057**	**40,817**	**4,000**	**801,542**	**9,558**	**29,068**	**48,838**	**192**	**240**	**1,360**	2
888	–	888	–	–	25,347	–	–	12,524	164	–	–	–	–	50	3
942	–	5,138	–	–	212,050	–	–	351,959	2,714	–	–	–	–	1,000	4
–	–	–	135	15	13,067	401	–	6,231	144	4,064	4,064	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	303	360	129,707	5,361	–	177,861	2,401	29,012	48,768	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	13,975	–	–	6,056	285	–	–	96	192	18	7
286	273	13	–	–	10,411	1,446	50	3,085	37	7	7	–	–	–	8
286	273	13	–	–	24,386	1,446	50	9,141	322	7	7	96	192	18	9
432	518	104	–	–	275,300	35,456	4,000	271,722	4,443	56	70	192	240	360	10

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	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		
	Nova Scotia	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	1,331,873	109,691	11,195	78,114	2,166	216	52,540	274,103	22,639	57,264	133,555
2	**Value...$**	2,433,699	383,810	113,676	330,500	17,686	1,728	637,530	1,637,001	217,908	53,130	62,809
	Richmond County—											
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal including Ile Madame	9,226	19	–	137	–	–	–	361	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	1,084	–	–	–	–	–	–	361	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	10,310	19	–	137	–	–	–	662	–	–	–
6	Total value...$	13,993	57	–	411	–	–	–	4,275	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—											
7	Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay	1,830	–	–	–	–	–	–	610	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport	5,215	160	–	1,000	–	–	–	937	61	–	120
9	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	36,297	16,270	–	6,770	–	–	312	75	282	–	–
10	Total quantity	43,342	16,430	–	7,770	–	–	312	1,622	343	–	120
11	Total value...$	73,223	65,560	–	40,546	–	–	3,437	9,802	4,276	–	60
	Victoria County—											
12	South of Path End	2,790	368	–	260	–	–	–	633	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove	25,241	–	–	3,510	–	–	–	932	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	33,556	3,631	–	2,852	–	–	–	1,120	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	61,587	3,999	–	6,622	–	–	–	2,685	–	–	–
16	Total value...$	87,885	7,458	–	23,272	–	–	–	14,341	–	–	–
	Inverness County—											
17	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	11,728	536	–	3,532	–	–	–	1,376	–	–	720
18	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	12,129	12,739	–	468	–	–	4,592	264	–	170	1,360
19	Total quantity	23,857	13,275	–	4,000	–	–	4,592	1,640	–	170	2,080
20	Total value...$	29,234	34,201	–	15,764	–	–	59,699	7,783	–	119	1,000
	Cumberland County—											
21	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy	62	4	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	62	4	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value...$	248	24	–	232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—											
26	Strait of Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Hants county line to Salmon River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	62	22	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	62	22	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total value...$	310	154	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—											
31	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	153	51	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	153	51	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–
34	Total value...$	281	204	–	–	–	–	–	238	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—											
35	Total quantity	1,750	330	–	440	–	–	–	180	–	–	–
36	Total value...$	2,625	412	–	1,320	–	–	–	1,260	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Haddock								Hake and Cusk							
	Marketed								Marketed						
Caught and landed	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried	Caught and landed	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
384,207	134,848	21,366	10,969	37,782	17,928	2,896	14,475	119,431	5,845	650	22,306	2,448	18,315	1,096	1
660,669	511,390	235,144	74,856	303,238	206,899	9,478	61,130	98,543	9,186	4,006	41,121	21,927	71,032	6,580	2
7,972	26	–	–	–	–	–	425	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
5,048	112	–	–	–	–	–	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
13,020	138	–	–	–	–	–	688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
17,372	302	–	–	–	–	–	3,179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
52	10	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
6,836	1,793	–	–	192	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
6,888	1,803	–	–	192	–	132	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
13,724	8,985	–	–	1,920	–	792	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
21,456	6,420	–	–	–	–	–	3,947	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
12,022	651	–	–	–	–	–	1,391	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	14
33,478	7,071	–	–	–	–	–	5,338	31	23	–	–	–	–	–	15
32,330	12,376	–	–	–	–	–	21,943	35	17	–	–	–	–	–	16
280	172	–	–	–	–	15	26	47	28	–	2	–	5	–	17
14,678	18,354	–	–	2,504	–	72	–	3,585	3,505	–	30	–	5	–	18
14,958	18,526	–	–	2,504	–	87	26	3,632	3,533	–	32	–	10	–	19
22,333	62,448	–	–	20,022	–	344	104	3,434	4,221	–	96	–	42	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
29	17	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
29	17	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
145	136	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	343	10	–	–	–	111	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	343	10	–	–	–	111	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	353	40	–	–	–	666	–	34
400	170	–	–	–	–	115	–	2,770	95	–	950	–	258	–	35
700	510	–	–	–	–	345	–	2,770	95	–	2,850	–	1,548	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Catfish		Pollock					Halibut			
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Green salted	Marketed: Dried	Marketed: Bone less	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Canned	Marketed: Smoked
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**1,105**	**1,105**	**27,357**	**2,614**	**3,600**	**6,526**	**14**	**27,551**	**27,292**	**269**	**15**
2	**Value** $	**967**	**3,851**	**28,438**	**7,456**	**8,869**	**31,860**	**140**	**342,391**	**165,680**	**2,699**	**300**
	Richmond County—											
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	–	–	66	–	–	22	–	4	1	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–
5	Total quantity	–	–	67	–	–	22	–	10	7	–	–
6	Total value $	–	–	35	–	–	110	–	100	85	–	–
	Cape Breton County—											
7	Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	45	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	546	487	–	–
9	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,459	3,469	–	–
10	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,050	4,001	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,413	76,247	–	–
	Victoria County—											
12	South of Path End	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	220	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125	125	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	345	–	–
16	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,483	3,020	–	–
	Inverness County—											
17	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	60	–	–
18	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	2	2	456	6	44 75	–	–	290	684	–	–
19	Total quantity	2	2	456	644	75	–	–	350	744	–	–
20	Total value $	2	4	456	1,932	300	–	–	3,380	12,842	–	–
	Cumberland County—											
21	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—											
26	Strait of Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Hants county line to Salmon River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
29	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
30	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	44	–	–
	Pictou County—											
31	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—											
35	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Soles			Herring										
Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: fresh fillets	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Boneless	Marketed: Canned	Marketed: Smoked	Marketed: Dry-salted	Marketed: Pickled	Marketed: Used as bait	Marketed: Fertilizer	Marketed: Meal	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	ton	
8,195	8,195	7,045	7,045	12,437	10,151	762	214,560	68,958	4	260	18,619	35	15,405	34,852	278	277	1
13,673	39,982	7,041	20,486	19,695	45,748	15,970	225,175	178,956	48	1,872	101,410	246	83,949	99,123	418	16,356	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,517	–	–	–	–	–	350	180	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,721	–	–	–	–	–	418	180	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,285	–	–	–	–	–	3,160	360	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	291	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,320	6	–	–	–	–	106	498	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,210	530	–	–	–	–	–	3,327	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,821	536	–	–	–	–	203	3,825	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,577	1,088	–	–	–	–	1,924	10,529	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,369	–	–	–	–	–	19	1,655	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,569	–	–	–	–	–	19	1,755	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,839	–	–	–	–	–	157	5,265	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,120	2,020	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	17
1,846	1,846	34	47	–	–	–	3,373	3,714	–	–	788	–	25	1,311	138	–	18
1,846	1,846	34	47	–	–	–	5,493	5,734	–	–	788	–	25	1,361	138	–	19
2,404	9,227	30	142	–	–	–	7,081	12,362	–	–	5,516	–	200	2,522	138	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,609	9	–	–	800	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	–	–	–	800	–	–	500	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	97	–	–	–	–	3	80	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,875	106	–	–	1,600	–	3	580	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,350	309	–	–	4,575	–	30	1,820	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	64	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	64	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192	192	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	1,215	230	–	–	–	–	94	350	–	–	32
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	1,245	260	–	–	–	–	94	350	–	–	33
40	100	–	–	–	–	–	1,125	765	–	–	–	–	658	1,050	–	–	34
240	240	–	–	–	–	–	6,593	250	–	–	–	–	120	2,795	–	–	35
240	360	–	–	–	–	–	9,260	375	–	–	–	–	960	8,385	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Mackerel					Bass	
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	Used as bait		Used fresh
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**72,306**	**22,555**	**37**	**16,611**	**25**	**64**	**64**
2	**Value** $	**236,796**	**152,532**	**424**	**185,820**	**75**	**565**	**705**
	Richmond County—							
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	3,157	5	–	825	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	12,054	24	–	4,000	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	15,211	29	–	4,825	–	–	–
6	Total value $	27,285	79	–	40,250	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—							
7	Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay	2,400	–	–	800	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport	3,845	332	–	1,171	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	27	27	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	6,272	359	–	1,971	–	–	–
11	Total value $	14,574	1,795	–	18,720	–	–	–
	Victoria County—							
12	South of Path End	487	140	–	115	–	–	
13	Path End to Green Cove	1,942	662	–	426	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	355	–	–	118	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	2,784	802	–	659	–	–	–
16	Total value $	4,801	1,935	–	5,764	–	–	–
	Inverness County—							
17	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	5,367	435	–	1,644	–	–	–
18	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	198	496	–	249	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	5,565	931	–	1,893	–	–	–
20	Total value $	27,363	5,910	–	47,972	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—							
21	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	45	45	–	–	–	–	–
22	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	40	40	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	85	85	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value $	625	1,050	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—							
26	Strait of Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Hants county line to Salmon River	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
28	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
30	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	30	40
	Pictou County—							
31	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
32	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	305	305	–	–	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	307	307	–	–	–	–	–
34	Total value $	2,727	3,685	–	–	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—							
35	Total quantity	223	223	–	–	–	20	20
36	Total value $	1,342	1,784	–	–	–	100	200

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

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		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
14,681	**6,331**	**984**	**2,127**	**12,819**	**12,100**	**575**	**139**	**280**	**220**	**20**	**7,110**	**7,110**	1
14,276	**9,369**	**2,788**	**9,078**	**181,583**	**222,323**	**6,645**	**4,221**	**3,071**	**3,409**	**600**	**77,679**	**124,653**	2
–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	758	202	3
–	–	–	–	278	220	–	–	6	–	–	43	13	4
–	–	–	–	298	240	–	–	6	–	–	801	215	5
–	–	–	–	4,192	3,581	–	–	60	–	–	8,027	2,554	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	117	7
–	–	–	–	486	486	–	–	–	–	–	164	164	8
–	–	–	–	1,001	1,083	–	–	–	–	–	72	69	9
–	–	–	–	1,487	1,569	–	–	–	–	–	353	350	10
–	–	–	–	20,847	26,373	–	–	–	–	–	3,162	3,590	11
–	–	–	–	300	300	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	12
–	–	–	–	192	120	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	13
–	–	–	–	224	224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	716	644	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	15
–	–	–	–	8,660	9,680	–	–	–	–	–	565	–	16
880	775	–	35	2,010	1,590	500	–	–	–	–	95	52	17
–	–	–	–	386	430	75	10	–	6	–	414	1,153	18
880	775	–	35	2,396	2,020	575	10	–	6	–	509	1,205	19
880	775	–	175	29,811	31,857	6,645	300	–	58	–	5,584	20,283	20
–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	119	59	20	231	231	21
1,200	400	400	–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	600	597	22
–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
1,200	440	400	–	60	60	–	–	119	59	20	831	828	24
600	400	1,200	–	1,035	1,600	–	–	1,190	1,003	600	8,310	16,098	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	127	26
410	410	–	–	28	28	–	–	34	34	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	257	257	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	28
410	410	–	–	285	285	–	–	52	52	–	127	127	29
590	1,025	–	–	3,763	5,094	–	–	692	896	–	1,110	1,905	30
–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	971	866	31
–	–	–	–	791	791	–	–	–	–	–	794	794	32
–	–	–	–	798	798	–	–	–	–	–	1,765	1,660	33
–	–	–	–	10,735	14,413	–	–	–	–	–	16,241	27,282	34
600	600	–	–	2,523	2,490	–	–	19	19	–	985	692	35
600	900	–	–	33,843	49,800	–	–	174	228	–	12,209	13,860	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Sturgeon		Trout		Albacore		Eels		[1]Grey 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	Caught and landed
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**10**	**10**	**1,022**	**1,022**	**3,362**	**3,362**	**798**	**798**	**63,231**
2	**Value** $	**85**	**191**	**17,771**	**19,457**	**18,122**	**25,941**	**7,483**	**9,386**	**4,075**
	Richmond County—									
3	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	–	–	–	–	87	87	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	87	87	–	–	–
6	Total value $	–	–	–	–	174	174	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—									
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	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—									
12	South of Path End	–	–	37	37	–	–	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	37	37	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total value $	–	–	1,110	1,200	–	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—									
17	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	–	–	35	35	–	–	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	–	–	35	35	–	–	–	–	–
20	Total value $	–	–	525	525	–	–	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—									
21	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—									
26	Strait of Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Hants county line to Salmon river	–	–	46	46	–	–	–	–	–
28	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	–	–	46	46	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total value $	–	–	920	1,380	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—									
31	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	–	–	6	6	–	–	67	67	–
33	Total quantity	–	–	6	6	–	–	67	67	–
34	Total value $	–	–	72	90	–	–	538	938	–
	Antigonish County (all)—									
35	Total quantity	–	–	33	33	–	–	10	10	300
36	Total value $	–	–	396	495	–	–	120	150	75

[1]Used in the manufacture of fish oil and meal.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			
Caught and landed	Marketed: Used as bait	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Canned	
bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	
1,974	1,974	7,299	7,299	152	152	562	562	7,242	3,692	3,579	1
6,055	8,488	88,090	120,692	187	207	401	401	11,477	11,716	20,176	2
6	2	126	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
10	10	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
16	12	156	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
51	48	1,976	660	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
20	20	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	4,517	4,517	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
40	40	592	514	–	–	–	–	–	–		9
60	60	5,159	5,081	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
110	235	64,076	81,923	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
8	8	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
4	4	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
12	12	61	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
108	144	549	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
420	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
176	176	–	299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
596	596	–	299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
2,358	2,550	–	3,807	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	90	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	72	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
40	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
162	162	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	35
324	486	–	–	20	40	–	–	–	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Lobsters					Oysters		Scallops		
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tom-alley		Used fresh		Shelled	Canned
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cases
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**179,673**	**67,751**	**54**	**55,771**	**2,536**	**1,817**	**1,817**	**37,607**	**74,100**	**249**
2	**Value**...$	**2,433,107**	**1,492,350**	**4,334**	**1,727,105**	**31,838**	**10,552**	**16,109**	**203,809**	**207,858**	**4,980**
	Richmond County—										
3	Inverness county line to St. Peters canal, including Ile Madame	5,190	230	–	2,037	71	–	–	–	–	–
4	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	3,385	1,865	–	769	96	20	20	–	–	–
5	Total quantity	8,575	2,095	–	2,806	167	20	20	–	–	–
6	Total value...$	76,172	23,240	–	85,352	1,938	120	140	–	–	–
	Cape Breton County—										
7	Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay	1,750	75	–	837	82	–	–	–	–	–
8	White Point to Bridgeport	5,247	27	–	2,609	141	–	–	–	–	–
9	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	5,114	76	–	2,519	163	5	5	–	–	–
10	Total quantity	12,111	178	–	5,965	386	5	5	–	–	–
11	Total value...$	97,021	1,834	–	180,133	4,981	25	25	–	–	–
	Victoria County—										
12	South of Path End	2,659	–	–	1,329	107	497	497	–	–	–
13	Path End to Green Cove	924	381	–	271	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Green Cove to Inverness county line	3,665	766	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	7,248	1,147	–	1,600	107	497	497	–	–	–
16	Total value...$	57,980	11,470	–	62,418	1,372	2,263	4,970	–	–	–
	Inverness County—										
17	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	6,045	3	–	3,021	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	8,545	1,386	–	2,905	104	702	702	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	14,590	1,389	–	5,926	104	702	702	–	–	–
20	Total value...$	129,855	13,896	–	177,678	1,130	4,172	5,212	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—										
21	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	738	206	–	266	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	3,988	–	–	1,648	124	350	350	–	–	–
23	Bay of Fundy	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total quantity	4,812	292	–	1,914	124	350	350	–	–	–
25	Total value...$	45,252	6,384	–	56,196	1,566	2,100	3,500	–	–	–
	Colchester County—										
26	Strait of Northumberland	176	17	–	83	3	90	90	–	–	–
27	Hants county line to Salmon River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	176	17	–	83	3	90	90	–	–	–
30	Total value...$	1,760	273	–	2,407	36	630	810	–	–	–
	Pictnu County—										
31	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	6,293	1,173	–	4,487	482	55	55	–	–	–
32	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	7,709	291	–	3,142	272	58	58	–	–	–
33	Total quantity	14,002	1,464	–	7,629	754	113	113	–	–	–
34	Total value...$	140,010	33,507	–	229,991	9,929	852	1,017	–	–	–
	Antigonish County (all)—										
35	Total quantity	10,425	81	–	5,845	284	35	35	–	–	–
36	Total value...$	104,250	1,215	–	177,834	3,794	350	385	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Tongues and sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Miscellaneous						
Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Green	Marketed: Dried	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish offal	Other products	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	$	
287	1,621	1,621	74	15	16,201	10,909	9,325	2,301	8,801	–	1
2,231	2,603	3,639	740	925	8,891	11,078	16,860	141,670	32,772	4,528	2
–	–	–	–	–	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	480	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	220	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	192	–	–	–	410	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	140	–	–	–	–	–	36

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	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		
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
	Guysborough County—											
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	77,205	24,678	–	5,628	1,657	216	17,556	200	1,773	–	24,000
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	9,000	–	–	212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	19,263	–	–	2,998	–	–	–	850	–	–	2,080
4	Total quantity	105,468	24,678	–	8,838	1,657	216	17,556	1,050	1,773	–	26,080
5	Total value $	200,755	111,051	–	36,706	14,000	1,728	208,887	5,450	17,730	–	11,056
	Halifax County—											
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	10,000	900	–	180	–	–	–	2,693	165	–	905
7	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour	17,360	780	–	–	–	–	–	5,527	–	–	1,447
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line	77,999	20,980	7,125	–	–	–	20,300	1,500	844	–	32,101
9	Total quantity	105,359	22,660	7,125	180	–	–	20,300	9,720	1,009	–	34,453
10	Total value $	166,452	89,070	77,445	732	–	–	260,478	59,160	10,090	–	22,035
	Hants County (all)—											
11	Total quantity	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value $	88	176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—											
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay	25,930	700	–	1,701	–	–	–	7,275	–	–	1,127
14	Mahone Bay to Queens county line	770,950	2,104	354	13,940	–	–	2,669	242,741	3,985	–	47,000
15	Total quantity	796,880	2,804	354	15,641	–	–	2,669	250,016	3,985	–	48,127
16	Total value $	1,549,110	10,910	3,540	60,327	–	–	30,685	1,499,727	37,858	–	14,438
	Queen's County—											
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour	918	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	–	–	–
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line	31,268	2,951	–	12,717	–	–	431	220	310	650	3,455
19	Total quantity	32,186	2,951	–	12,717	–	–	431	526	310	650	3,455
20	Total value $	60,581	11,804	–	48,517	–	–	3,017	3,091	3,182	872	1,758
	Shelburne County—											
21	Queens county line to Negro Harbour	36,797	3,852	1,756	4,246	–	–	3,334	2,744	306	3,770	1,211
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line	37,250	1,690		– 9,7	21 237	–	–	204	5,273	–	2,575
23	Total quantity	74,047	5,542	1,756	13,967	237	–	3,334	2,948	5,579	3,770	3,786
24	Total value $	133,289	23,168	16,061	68,739	1,896	–	33,122	15,567	51,462	3,574	2,322
	Yarmouth County (all)—											
25	Total quantity	38,935	1,085	630	3,132	37	–	2,059	1,181	6,835	–	3,345
26	Total value $	56,705	7,640	5,460	14,300	189	–	25,309	5,737	65,773	–	1,743
	Digby County—											
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth	3,793	142	–	550	50	–	–	470	354	–	–
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	29,267	4,343	1,310	4,091	185	–	1,285	551	2,451	49,544	8,301
29	Total quantity	33,060	4,485	1,310	4,641	235	–	1,285	1,021	2,805	49,544	8,301
30	Total value $	51,219	15,184	10,770	19,634	1,595	–	12,866	5,662	27,537	46,061	5,863
	Annapolis County (all)—											
31	Total quantity	3,796	2,069	–	–	–	–	2	574	–	3,130	3,808
32	Total value $	5,707	6,207	–	–	–	–	30	3,444	–	2,504	2,534
	Kings County (all)—											
33	Total quantity	997	265	–	–	–	–	–	244	–	–	–
34	Total value $	1,994	530	–	–	–	–	–	1,464	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Haddock								Hake and Cusk							
Caught and landed	Marketed							Caught and landed	Marketed						
	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Canned	Smoked	Smoked fillets	Green-salted	Dried		Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
53,619	22,732	–	1,435	8,790	5,721	789	160	1,203	6	–	72	353	–	–	1
1,520	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
1,225	25	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
56,364	22,757	–	1,435	8,790	5,721	801	175	1,205	8	–	72	353	–	–	4
125,586	113,560	–	12,125	71,480	57,281	3,204	1,020	1,205	12	–	198	3,843	–	–	5
120	40	–	–	–	–	10	20	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	6
301	50	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
134,720	47,842	19,080	–	10,160	9,840	–	200	1,063	147	–	110	167	65	–	8
135,141	47,932	19,080	–	10,160	9,840	10	304	1,073	157	–	110	167	65	–	9
229,151	192,818	212,060	–	90,890	127,010	25	1,720	1,136	1,085	–	220	2,073	325	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
2,445	331	–	–	–	–	–	708	60	–	–	–	–	20	–	13
17,430	6,580	210	–	1,820	73	400	1,850	4,256	24	–	1,073	–	–	695	14
19,875	6,911	210	–	1,820	73	400	2,558	4,316	24	–	1,073	–	20	695	15
33,383	23,744	2,310	–	12,742	1,095	990	10,519	6,171	360	–	2,989	–	90	4,170	16
72	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
4,805	2,116	–	–	855	–	360	86	3,412	–	–	1,274	–	288	–	18
4,877	2,116	–	–	855	–	360	110	3,412	–	–	1,274	–	288	–	19
10,119	8,464	–	–	6,822	–	739	499	2,950	–	–	2,181	–	1,090	–	20
15,335	3,821	492	–	4,734	–	–	430	506	–	–	–	–	177	–	21
5,051	1,792	–	358	6	143	622	490	589	123	–	–	–	61	78	22
20,386	5,613	492	358	4,740	143	622	920	1,095	123	–	–	–	238	78	23
42,476	21,847	4,934	2,188	35,926	1,123	2,163	4,049	1,015	158	–	–	–	1,010	468	24
7,770	2,690	–	12	1,297	200	–	649	4,997	112	–	772	–	791	323	25
12,341	9,913	–	68	10,239	1,600	–	2,195	4,348	252	–	5,267	–	3,359	1,942	26
5,921	2,247	–	2,109	–	–	150	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
62,860	15,331	1,584	7,055	7,364	1,951	213	3,495	95,558	1,714	650	18,021	1,925	16,225	–	28
68,781	17,578	1,584	9,164	7,364	1,951	363	3,495	95,570	1,714	650	18,021	1,925	16,225	–	29
117,068	53,235	15,840	60,475	52,477	18,790	822	14,776	74,591	2,875	4,000	27,312	15,966	61,662	–	30
1,642	1,126	–	–	60	–	–	132	967	36	–	–	3	307	–	31
2,745	2,252	–	–	720	–	–	660	494	45	–	–	45	1,228	–	32
598	400	–	–	–	–	–	66	20	10	–	2	–	2	–	33
1,196	800	–	–	–	–	–	396	40	20	–	8	–	12	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Catfish		Pollock					Halibut			
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Green-salted	Marketed: Dried	Marketed: Boneless	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Canned	Marketed: Smoked
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.
	Guysborough County—											
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	–	–	1,794	265	634	–	14	2,414	2,414	–	–
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	–	–	821	–	388	11	–	184	163	–	–
4	Total quantity	–	–	2,619	269	1,022	11	14	2,618	2,577	–	–
5	Total value $	–	–	3,018	1,064	3,166	44	140	26,266	50,164	–	–
	Halifax County—											
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	–	–	351	40	5	100	–	335	335	–	–
7	West Ship Harbour to, (but not including) Cole Harbour	–	–	450	50	–	133	–	400	400	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line	1,103	1,103	4,760	1,010	1,830	30	–	3,885	3,753	–	–
9	Total quantity	1,103	1,103	5,561	1,100	1,835	263	–	4,620	4,488	–	–
10	Total value $	965	3,847	5,756	3,230	3,735	1,315	–	52,156	96,663	–	–
	Hants County (all)—											
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—											
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay	–	–	135	–	–	45	–	145	145	–	–
14	Mahone Bay to Queens county line	–	–	2,330	175	377	803	–	3,761	3,729	–	15
15	Total quantity	–	–	2,465	175	377	848	–	3,906	3,874	–	15
16	Total value $	–	–	3,486	262	1,131	3,073	–	41,718	51,501	–	300
	Queens County—											
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line	–	–	696	–	237	74	–	2,373	2,373	–	–
19	Total quantity	–	–	696	–	237	74	–	2,373	2,373	–	–
20	Total value $	–	–	696	–	379	221	–	30,449	32,872	–	–
	Shelburne County—											
21	Queens County line to Negro Harbour	–	–	45	–	–	15	–	657	657	–	–
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line	–	–	381	40	50	81	–	705	377	180	–
23	Total quantity	–	–	426	40	50	96	–	1,36	2 1,034	180	–
24	Total value $	–	–	426	70	150	465	–	15,34	218,411	1,720	–
	Yarmouth County (all)—											
25	Total quantity	–	–	2,956	37	4	970	–	7,399	7,399	–	–
26	Total value $	–	–	2,219	200	8	3,809	–	120,847	117,577	–	–
	Digby County—											
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth	–	–	90	–	–	30	–	20	20	–	–
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	–	–	9,994	–	–	3,652	–	381	330	89	–
29	Total quantity	–	–	10,084	–	–	3,682	–	401	350	89	–
30	Total value $	–	–	9,222	–	–	19,767	–	5,056	5,113	979	–
	Annapolis County (all)—											
31	Total quantity	–	–	1,012	102	–	304	–	64	64	–	–
32	Total value $	–	–	1,094	204	–	1,520	–	801	801	–	–
	Kings County (all)—											
33	Total quantity	–	–	1,015	247	–	256	–	34	34	–	–
34	Total value $	–	–	2,030	494	–	1,536	–	340	340	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Flounders, Brill, Plaice, etc.		Skate		Soles			Herring										
Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Fresh fillets	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Boneless	Marketed: Canned	Marketed: Smoked	Marketed: Dry salted	Marketed: Pickled	Marketed: Used as bait	Marketed: Fertilizer	Marketed: Meal	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	ton	
–	–	540	540	2,301	2,301	–	12,100	11,086	–	–	2,780	–	411	2,517	–	277	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,297	–	–	–	–	–	108	100	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,336	–	–	–	–	710	100	–	–	–	3
–	–	540	540	2,301	2,301	–	20,733	11,086	–	–	2,780	–	1,229	2,717	–	277	4
–	–	540	1,620	4,602	11,520	–	20,733	25,477	–	–	13,900	–	7,220	5,434	–	16,356	5
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	3,425	71	–	–	–	–	913	307	–	–	6
30	30	–	–	–	–	–	4,000	240	–	–	–	–	920	500	–	–	7
6,012	6,012	6,471	6,458	10,136	7,850	762	15,582	2,450	–	–	4,952	–	2,133	120	–	–	8
6,062	6,062	6,471	6,458	10,136	7,850	762	23,007	2,761	–	–	4,952	–	3,966	927	–	–	9
10,938	30,214	6,471	18,724	15,093	34,228	15,970	24,246	10,731	–	–	40,962	–	21,838	1,854	–	–	10
4	4	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	15	–	10	–	–	–	11
12	40	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	135	–	50	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,561	2,906	–	–	–	–	685	800	–	–	13
5	5	–	–	–	–	–	16,560	570	–	–	609	–	4,174	1,125	–	–	14
5	5	–	–	–	–	–	23,121	3,476	–	–	609	–	4,859	1,925	–	–	15
5	5	–	–	–	–	–	31,025	5,214	–	–	2,435	–	24,980	4,250	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,317	9,111	–	–	–	–	286	674	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,377	9,111	–	–	–	–	306	674	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,377	30,936	–	–	–	–	1,518	2,696	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,800	6,091	–	–	1,120	35	500	6,464	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,350	–	–	26	–	–	60	585	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,150	6,091	–	26	1,120	35	560	7,049	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,030	21,774	–	234	8,951	246	2,600	27,580	–	–	24
2	2	–	–	–	–	–	26,932	10,240	4	–	315	–	1,662	5,530	–	–	25
2	4	–	–	–	–	–	20,198	30,751	48	–	2,664	–	7,417	16,566	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	894	10	–	–	–	–	20	412	–	–	27
16	16	–	–	–	–	–	19,136	1,000	–	234	5,929	–	527	2,734	–	–	28
16	16	–	–	–	–	–	20,030	1,010	–	234	5,929	–	547	3,146	–	–	29
32	32	–	–	–	–	–	22,324	3,020	–	1,638	21,300	–	3,235	6,704	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,221	17,729	–	–	25	–	1,078	961	140	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,030	35,458	–	–	100	–	7,114	1,922	280	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,516	504	–	–	486	–	306	1,061	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,416	504	–	–	872	–	918	2,122	–	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Mackerel					Bass	
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Smoked	Salted	Used as bait		Used fresh
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.
	Guysborough County—							
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	13,338	4,150	–	2,962	–	–	–
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	1,264	306	–	319	–	–	–
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	8,160	–	–	2,745	–	–	–
4	Total quantity	22,762	4,456	–	6,026	–	–	–
5	Total value $	67,373	30,580	–	60,027	–	–	–
	Halifax County—							
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	800	162	–	213	–	–	–
7	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour	801	200	–	203	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line	9,025	7,930	37	371	–	–	–
9	Total quantity	10,626	8,292	37	787	–	–	–
10	Total value $	39,994	56,264	424	7,094	–	–	–
	Hants County (all)—							
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
12	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	50	80
	Lunenburg County—							
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay	3,344	2,339	–	335	–	–	–
14	Mahone Bay to Queen's county line	1,185	975	–	70	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	4,529	3,314	–	405	–	–	–
16	Total value $	22,205	18,909	–	5,585	–	–	–
	Queens County—							
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour	110	110	–	–	–	–	–
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line	2,197	2,197	–	–	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	2,307	2,307	–	–	–	–	–
20	Total value $	23,166	23,166	–	–	–	–	–
	Shelburne County—							
21	Queens county line to Negro Harbour	13	13	–	–	–	–	–
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line	219	133	–	12	25	–	–
23	Total quantity	232	146	–	12	25	–	–
24	Total value $	852	1,525	–	120	75	–	–
	Yarmouth County (all)—							
25	Total quantity	1,267	1,168	–	33	–	–	–
26	Total value $	3,353	4,714	–	288	–	–	–
	Digby County—							
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	7	7	–	–	–	7	7
29	Total quantity	7	7	–	–	–	7	7
30	Total value $	70	70	–	–	–	85	85
	Annapolis County (all)—							
31	Total quantity	17	17	–	–	–	30	30
32	Total value $	170	170	–	–	–	300	300
	Kings County (all)—							
33	Total quantity	112	112	–	–	–	–	–
34	Total value $	896	896	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

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		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
21	–	–	7	707	674	–	–	–	–	–	121	500	1
3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	2
290	–	–	96	294	294	–	–	–	–	–	172	172	3
314	3	–	103	1,001	968	–	–	–	–	–	311	690	4
314	6	–	474	11,424	18,208	–	–	–	–	–	3,110	16,156	5
184	52	–	130	181	147	–	20	–	–	–	137	137	6
966	60	–	183	195	178	–	10	–	–	–	200	200	7
200	–	–	100	757	727	–	18	–	–	–	113	113	8
1,350	112	–	413	1,133	1,052	–	48	–	–	–	450	450	9
1,350	336	–	1,835	17,237	21,320	–	1,266	–	–	–	4,500	7,670	10
1,172	1,172	–	–	86	86	–	–	28	28	–	–	–	11
1,670	2,930	–	–	1,680	2,270	–	–	420	560	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	157	81	–	45	–	–	–	125	125	13
–	–	–	–	230	158	–	36	–	–	–	340	340	14
–	–	–	–	387	239	–	81	–	–	–	465	465	15
–	–	–	–	6,815	4,869	–	2,655	–	–	–	5,956	6,585	16
1,406	392	135	248	521	521	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	17
525	525	–	–	97	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
1,931	917	135	248	618	618	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	19
1,931	917	540	1,116	11,285	11,285	–	–	–	–	–	235	–	20
90	–	45	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	47	47	21
750	500	125	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
840	500	170	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	47	47	23
743	500	490	–	411	451	–	–	–	–	–	479	479	24
4,180	296	205	1,158	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	340	340	25
3,741	381	410	4,968	4,175	4,727	–	–	–	–	–	7,066	7,066	26
204	204	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
11	11	–	–	10	10	–	–	3	3	–	37	37	28
215	215	–	–	17	17	–	–	3	3	–	37	37	29
230	230	–	–	475	475	–	–	34	34	–	1,005	1,005	30
49	49	–	–	292	292	–	–	43	43	–	4	4	31
87	87	–	–	6,175	7,300	–	–	301	430	–	120	120	32
1,540	882	74	170	511	511	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	33
1,540	882	148	510	9,020	9,020	–	–	200	200	–	–	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Sturgeon		Trout		Albacore		Eels	
		Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed Used fresh
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Guysborough County—								
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	39
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	–	–	10	10	–	–	4	4
4	Total quantity	–	–	18	18	–	–	43	43
5	Total value $	–	–	270	450	–	–	219	438
	Halifax County—								
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	–	–	12	12	–	–	75	75
7	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour	–	–	13	13	–	–	125	125
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line	5	5	9	9	1,575	1,575	–	–
9	Total quantiy	5	5	34	34	1,575	1,575	200	200
10	Total value $	50	156	295	560	9,450	15,750	1,200	2,000
	Hants County (all)—								
11	Total quantity	–	–	51	51	–	–	14	14
12	Total value $	–	–	1,020	1,530	–	–	140	210
	Lunenburg County—								
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay	–	–	10	10	1,523	1,523	48	48
14	Mahone Bay to Queens county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	63
15	Total quantity	–	–	10	10	1,523	1,523	111	111
16	Total value $	–	–	150	200	7,627	9,138	1,206	1,590
	Queens County—								
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour	–	–	95	95	–	–	–	–
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line	–	–	239	239	–	–	253	253
19	Total quantity	–	–	334	334	–	–	253	253
20	Total value $	–	–	3,815	3,815	–	–	3,036	3,036
	Shelburne County—								
21	Queens county line to Negro Harbour	–	–	57	57	14	14	12	12
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
23	Total quantity	–	–	64	64	14	14	12	12
24	Total value $	–	–	800	814	56	64	144	144
	Yarmouth County (all)—								
25	Total quantity	–	–	36	36	163	163	48	48
26	Total value $	–	–	432	432	815	815	480	480
	Digby County—								
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth	–	–	20	20	–	–	13	13
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	5	5	112	112	–	–	–	–
29	Total quantity	5	5	132	132	–	–	13	13
30	Total value $	35	35	2,446	2,446	–	–	130	130
	Annapolis county (all)—								
31	Total quantity	–	–	180	180	–	–	27	27
32	Total value $	–	–	5,400	5,400	–	–	270	270
	Kings County (all)—								
33	Total quantity	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
34	Total value $	–	–	120	120	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Grey-fish[1]	Squid		Swordfish		Tom Cod		Mixed Fish		Clams and Quahaugs			
Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used as bait	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Canned	
cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	
–	801	805	535	535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	113	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	750	705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	801	805	1,398	1,308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	2,169	4,025	15,115	21,888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	20	20	9	9	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	6
–	30	30	3	3	–	–	–	–	900	794	106	7
62,931	–	–	305	335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
62,931	50	50	317	347	–	–	–	–	950	844	106	9
4,000	75	100	3,250	8,907	–	–	–	–	950	2,532	689	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	97	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	122	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	295	295	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	17
–	120	120	91	91	–	–	–	–	570	148	422	18
–	120	120	91	91	–	–	–	–	577	155	422	19
–	480	480	1,019	1,019	–	–	–	–	1,731	465	3,548	20
–	15	15	62	62	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	482	482	–	–	–	22
–	15	15	62	62	–	–	482	482	15	15	–	23
–	45	45	1,170	1,240	–	–	241	241	90	90	–	24
–	–	–	55	55	70	70	–	–	71	71	–	25
–	–	–	935	1,114	70	70	–	–	294	294	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	894	260	618	27
–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	2,043	50	1,993	28
–	–	–	–	–	25	25	–	–	2,937	310	2,611	29
–	–	–	–	–	23	23	–	–	4,976	670	13,299	30
–	–	–	–	–	37	37	80	80	2,665	2,270	440	31
–	–	–	–	–	74	74	160	160	3,328	7,503	2,640	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34

[1] Used in the manufacture of fish oil and meal.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Lobsters					Oysters		Scallops		
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
			Shipped in shell	Meat	Canned	Tomalley		Used fresh		Shelled	Canned
	Nova Scotia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	cases
	Guysborough County—										
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	6,825	1,989	–	1,765	111	–	–	–	–	–
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	5,595	1,290	–	1,327	80	–	–	–	–	–
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	7,944	4,564	–	3,752	55	–	–	–	–	–
4	Total quantity	20,364	7,843	–	6,844	246	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total value $	203,640	136,730	–	213,708	2,421	–	–	–	–	–
	Halifax County—										
6	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	6,529	2,039	–	2,245	73	–	–	28	56	–
7	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour	4,581	3,533	–	524	45	5	5	–	–	–
8	Cole Harbour to Lunenburg county line	2,097	1,849	–	245	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Total quantity	13,207	7,421	–	3,014	118	5	5	28	56	–
10	Total value $	159,259	140,720	–	92,790	2,450	40	50	48	140	–
	Hants County (all)—										
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lunenburg County—										
13	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay	1,554	1,072	–	400	27	–	–	4,262	8,524	–
14	Mahone Bay to Queens county line	2,170	1,472	–	190	–	–	–	700	1,400	–
15	Total quantity	3,724	2,544	–	590	27	–	–	4,962	9,924	–
16	Total value $	56,310	45,697	–	18,300	270	–	–	27,465	20,002	–
	Queens County—										
17	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour	445	445	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line	3,373	3,001	–	186	11	–	–	–	–	–
19	Total quantity	3,818	3,446	–	186	11	–	–	–	–	–
20	Total value $	58,363	52,039	–	6,324	165	–	–	–	–	–
	Shelburne County—										
21	Queens county line to Negro Harbour	5,448	2,436	–	1,506	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line	16,260	8,720	–	3,771	62	–	–	–	–	–
23	Total quantity	21,708	11,156	–	5,277	62	–	–	–	–	–
24	Total value $	402,891	312,196	–	162,102	396	–	–	–	–	–
	Yarmouth County (all)—										
25	Total quantity	34,542	20,536	–	7,003	113	–	–	802	1,604	–
26	Total value $	669,400	501,993	–	227,254	1,000	–	–	4,296	4,296	–
	Digby County—										
27	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth	4,199	3,042	–	688	17	–	–	–	–	–
28	Weymouth to Annapolis county line, including Digby Neck	5,484	4,412	54	401	13	–	–	20,639	41,278	–
29	Total quantity	9,683	7,454	54	1,089	30	–	–	20,639	41,278	–
30	Total value $	211,674	190,407	4,334	34,618	390	–	–	108,914	108,914	–
	Annapolis County (all)—										
31	Total quantity	609	609	–	–	–	–	–	11,176	21,238	249
32	Total value $	18,075	19,554	–	–	–	–	–	63,086	64,506	4,980
	Kings County (all)—										
33	Total quantity	79	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Total value $	1,195	1,195	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Miscellaneous						
Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Green	Marketed: Dried	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish glue	Fish skins and bones	Fish meal	Fish offal	Other products	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	ton	ton	$	
–	–	–	–	–	10,000	10,909	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	10,150	10,909	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	6,060	11,078	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	314	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	7
6	–	–	–	–	760	–	162	2,301	8,250	765	8
6	–	–	–	–	1,156	–	162	2,301	8,250	–	9
60	–	–	–	–	600	–	324	141,670	31,530	765	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	50	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	50	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500	–	600	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	590	21
–	500	500	–	–	692	–	1,800	–	–	143	22
–	500	500	–	–	692	–	1,820	–	–	–	23
–	400	500	–	–	346	–	3,035	–	–	733	24
3	–	–	–	–	860	–	5,919	–	271	–	25
25	–	–	–	–	447	–	8,962	–	172	2,234	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
265	1,094	1,094	–	–	58	–	1,294	–	10	–	28
265	1,094	1,094	–	–	58	–	1,294	–	10	–	29
1,821	2,174	3,110	–	–	28	–	1,799	–	60	–	30
13	27	27	74	15	1,395	–	–	–	–	–	31
325	29	29	740	925	558	–	–	–	–	796	32
–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod									Haddock	
			Marketed									Marketed
		Caught and landed	Used fresh	Fresh fillets	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil	Caught and landed	Used fresh
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—											
1	**Quantity**	**136,773**	**13,599**	**603**	**10,049**	**163**	**33,720**	**166**	**12,489**	**14,294**	**33,834**	**24,647**
2	**Value** $	**211,442**	**50,349**	**2,884**	**41,162**	**1,879**	**169,548**	**1,669**	**12,226**	**4,945**	**61,400**	**56,009**
	Charlotte County—											
3	International boundary line to Back Bay	1,238	1,226	–	180	–	558	41	–	–	7,993	3,296
4	Back Bay to St. John county line	1,589	68	573	–	–	–	–	6,409	1,919	515	515
5	Campobello and West Isles	2,830	1,570	–	555	–	50	–	–	50	21,477	19,801
6	Grand Manan Island	12,514	–	–	5,307	–	–	–	6,080	330	1,450	–
7	Total quality	18,171	2,864	573	6,042	–	608	41	12,489	2,299	31,435	23,612
8	Total value $	27,881	7,800	2,494	24,805	–	3,242	419	12,226	1,057	56,504	52,412
	St. John County (all)—											
9	Total quantity	1,150	397	30	–	163	73	125	–	1,150	1,300	650
10	Total value $	2,300	1,630	390	–	1,879	383	1,250	–	632	2,925	2,600
	Albert County (all)—											
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—											
13	Nova Scotia line to Kent county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Bay of Fundy	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Total value $	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—											
17	Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish river	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–
18	Chockfish river to Point Sapin	900	130	–	–	–	264	–	–	–	–	–
19	Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	3,030	3,030	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Total quantity	3,930	3,160	–	–	–	264	–	–	45	–	–
21	Total value $	10,090	15,770	–	–	–	1,848	–	–	16	–	–
	Northumberland County—											
22	Kent county line to Point au Car	2,625	2,625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay)	652	–	–	176	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
25	Total quantity	3,277	2,625	–	176	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
26	Total value $	9,179	13,125	–	1,056	–	700	–	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—											
27	Northumberland county line to Inkerman	770	180	–	145	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
28	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou	34,630	600	–	400	–	11,075	–	–	–	–	–
29	Inkerman to Glen Anglin	68,500	1,000	–	1,500	–	21,500	–	–	10,800	820	210
30	Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	5,465	2,015	–	1,725	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Total quantity	109,365	3,795	–	3,770	–	32,675	–	–	10,800	820	210
32	Total value $	158,407	8,805	–	14,935	–	163,375	–	–	3,240	820	210
	Restigouche County (all)—											
33	Total quantity	870	748	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	279	175
34	Total value $	3,545	3,179	–	366	–	–	–	–	–	1,151	787

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Haddock			Hake and Cusk						Pollock				Halibut		
Marketed				Marketed						Marketed				Marketed	
Green-salted	Smoked	Dried	Caught and landed	Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets	Dried	Boneless	Caught and landed	Used fresh	Green-salted	Dried	Caught and landed	Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
862	324	2,436	45,759	637	12,515	30	6,322	288	7,693	164	2,350	917	101	101	1
2,584	3,043	11,288	24,704	744	26,824	390	30,202	2,142	9,525	174	8,039	6,059	1,912	1,912	2
–	66	1,577	394	63	812	–	–	–	107	–	–	121	–	–	3
–	–	–	11,993	10	5,648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4
–	–	602	9,979	367	–	–	3,194	–	2,686	164	–	796	20	20	5
805	–	–	9,230	–	4,155	–	–	–	4,900	–	2,350	–	77	77	6
805	66	2,179	31,596	440	10,615	–	3,194	–	7,693	164	2,350	917	101	101	7
2,200	463	10,064	14,978	403	23,443	–	11,279	–	9,525	174	8,039	6,059	1,912	1,912	8
–	258	45	5,200	–	1,875	30	224	288	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	2,580	270	2,600	–	3,281	390	672	2,142	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	7,641	–	–	–	2,546	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	7,641	–	–	–	2,546	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	5,660	–	–	–	16,640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
5	–	212	1,250	125	25	–	358	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
5	–	212	1,250	125	25	–	358	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
20	–	954	1,250	125	100	–	1,611	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
52	–	–	72	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
364	–	–	216	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	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	Canned	Smoked	Pickled	Used as bait	Fertilizer	Meal
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	ton
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—												
1	**Quantity**	**1,188**	**1,188**	**157**	**157**	**412,833**	**95,419**	**9,216**	**17,613**	**6,918**	**37,396**	**89,320**	**587**
2	**Value**...$	**2,605**	**3,802**	**234**	**431**	**249,328**	**60,504**	**39,871**	**50,753**	**31,619**	**65,239**	**92,798**	**23,500**
	Charlotte County—												
3	International boundary line to Back Bay	663	663	121	121	1,700	–	–	613	–	246	–	–
4	Back Bay to St. John county line	120	120	26	26	6,400	–	9,216	–	–	–	–	587
5	Campobello and West Isles	350	350	10	10	86,938	55,838	–	–	–	15,550	–	–
6	Grand Manan Island	–	–	–	–	60,104	27,580	–	12,567	–	–	3,295	–
7	Total quantity	1,133	1,133	157	157	155,142	83,418	9,216	13,180	–	15,796	3,295	587
8	Total value...$	2,550	3,747	234	431	88,901	45,286	39,871	39,951	–	18,599	3,295	23,500
	St. John County (all)—												
9	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	50	125	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Albert County (all)—												
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—												
13	Nova Scotia line to Kent county line	–	–	–	–	64,500	1,050	–	4,433	346	2,947	23,959	–
14	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	64,532	1,082	–	4,433	346	2,947	23,959	–
16	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	45,214	1,114	–	10,802	2,076	8,841	23,959	–
	Kent County—												
17	Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River	55	55	–	–	16,550	–	–	–	–	3,860	4,375	–
18	Chockfish River to Point Sapin	–	—	–	–	18,099	3,700	–	–	3,274	960	1,327	–
19	Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	–	–	3,430	190	–	–	80	1,500	–	–
20	Total quantity	55	55	–	–	38,079	3,890	–	–	3,354	6,320	5,702	–
21	Total value...$	55	55	–	–	25,555	5,560	–	–	9,225	14,030	9,180	–
	Northumberland County—												
22	Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	–	–	5,440	460	–	–	160	2,200	–	–
23	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay)	–	–	–	–	3,000	–	–	–	–	1,000	500	–
25	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	8,440	460	–	–	160	3,200	500	–
26	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	6,940	1,840	–	–	1,600	8,600	500	–
	Gloucester County—												
27	Northumberland county line to Inkerman	–	–	–	–	2,220	34	–	–	50	778	190	–
28	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou	–	–	–	–	100,482	2,515	–	–	1,166	2,040	45,194	–
29	Inkerman to Glen Anglin	–	–	–	–	30,080	3,080	–	–	1,600	4,900	6,200	–
30	Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	–	–	–	–	12,004	275	–	–	100	1,184	4,130	–
31	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	144,786	5,904	–	–	2,916	8,902	55,714	–
32	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	80,864	5,404	–	–	17,346	14,819	55,714	–
	Restigouche County (all)—												
33	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	1,804	615	–	–	142	231	150	–
34	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	1,804	1,175	–	–	1,372	350	150	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Herring		Mackerel			Sardines			Alewives				Bass		
Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed			Caught and landed	Marketed	
Oil	Scales		Used fresh	Salted		Canned	Sold fresh and salted		Used fresh	Smoked	Salted		Used fresh	
gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
23,320	**1,820**	**9,271**	**8,656**	**205**	**174,640**	**240,091**	**116,640**	**39,434**	**5,062**	**2,106**	**10,842**	**482**	**482**	1
8,051	**7,281**	**15,457**	**28,253**	**2,050**	**202,346**	**888,336**	**157,914**	**33,496**	**6,376**	**8,553**	**48,464**	**4,213**	**9,338**	2
–	–	–	–	–	28,431	–	28,431	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
23,320	1,075	–	–	–	43,479	240,091	15,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	90,395	–	60,395	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	745	–	–	–	1,660	–	1,660	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
23,320	1,820	–	–	–	163,965	240,091	105,965	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
8,051	7,281	–	–	–	191,671	888,336	147,239	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	10,675	–	10,675	23,000	2,403	2,106	6,217	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	10,675	–	10,675	17,710	4,549	8,553	28,814	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	152	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	152	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	760	760	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	80	80	–	–	–	–	575	575	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	854	854	–	–	–	–	2,850	–	–	950	339	339	18
–	–	305	305	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	1,239	1,239	–	–	–	–	3,425	575	–	950	339	339	20
–	–	2,565	9,757	–	–	–	–	1,772	575	–	4,750	2,815	5,763	21
–	–	2,460	1,845	205	–	–	–	300	–	–	100	143	143	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,484	84	–	2,800	–	–	23
–	–	23	23	–	–	–	–	2,225	–	–	775	–	–	24
–	–	2,483	1,868	205	–	–	–	11,009	84	–	3,675	143	143	25
–	–	3,759	9,363	2,050	–	–	–	13,014	252	–	14,900	1,398	3,575	26
–	–	1,150	1,150	–	–	–	–	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	2,047	2,047	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	940	940	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	4,157	4,157	–	–	–	–	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	6,893	6,893	–	–	–	–	1,000	1,000	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	1,240	1,240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	1,480	1,480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Perch		Salmon		Shad			Smelts	
		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	Salted		Used fresh
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.
	New Brunswick Sea Fisheries—con.									
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—									
1	**Quantity—**	3	3	22,036	22,086	2,729	2,714	6	46,184	46,184
2	**Value** $	9	18	295,053	405,030	19,889	26,062	132	434,548	686,163
	Charlotte County—									
3	International boundary line to Back Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	115
4	Back Bay to St. John county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	34
5	Campobello and West Isles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	45
6	Grand Manan Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	194	194
8	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,903	1,903
	St. John County (all)—									
9	Total quantity	–	–	3,450	3,450	1,625	1,625	–	–	–
10	Total value $	–	–	56,925	66,268	14,625	17,222	–	–	–
	Albert County (all)—									
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—									
13	Nova Scotia line to Kent county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,677	2,877
14	Bay of Fundy	–	–	12	12	73	58	6	–	–
15	Total quantity	–	–	12	12	73	58	6	2,677	2,877
16	Total value $	–	–	224	224	1,378	1,246	132	21,416	38,762
	Kent County—									
17	Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish river	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,254	5,254
18	Chockfish river to Point Sapin	3	3	1,036	1,036	70	70	–	3,817	3,617
19	Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	250	250	–	–	–	–	–
20	Total quantity	3	3	1,286	1,286	70	70	–	9,071	8,871
21	Total value $	9	18	16,046	30,358	350	350	–	90,597	103,612
	Northumberland County—									
22	Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	6,435	6,435	–	–	–	7,305	7, 30
23	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river	–	–	255	255	343	343	–	–	–
24	Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay)	–	–	1,607	1,607	618	618	–	14,213	14,213
25	Total quantity	–	–	8,297	8,297	961	961	–	21,518	21,518
26	Total value $	–	–	114,343	200,665	3,536	7,244	–	209,357	430,360
	Gloucester County—									
27	Northumberland county line to Inkerman	–	–	805	805	–	–	–	375	375
28	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,223	–
29	Inkerman to Glen Anglin	–	–	612	612	–	–	–	2,106	3,329
30	Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	–	–	2,936	2,936	–	–	–	375	375
31	Total quantity	–	–	4,353	4,353	–	–	–	4,079	4,079
32	Total value $	–	–	50,897	50,897	–	–	–	30,921	31,172
	Restigouche County (all)—									
33	Total quantity	–	–	4,688	4,688	–	–	–	8,645	8,645
34	Total value $	–	–	56,618	56,618	–	–	–	80,354	80,354

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Trout		Eels		Tom Cod		Mixed 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	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
172	172	32	32	20,246	20,246	733	733	1
3,998	3,998	300	300	35,935	91,979	630	630	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	205	205	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	205	205	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	102	102	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
10	10	–	–	770	770	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
10	10	–	–	770	770	–	–	20
180	180	–	–	770	770	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	14,011	14,011	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	14,011	14,011	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	28,022	84,066	–	–	26
5	5	20	20	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	3,600	3,600	–	–	30
5	5	20	20	3,600	3,600	–	–	31
50	50	120	120	3,600	3,600	–	–	32
157	157	12	12	1,865	1,865	528	528	33
3,768	3,768	180	180	3,543	3,543	528	528	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Clams and Quahaugs			Cockles		Lobsters			
		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed		
			Used fresh	Canned		Used fresh		Shipped in shell	Canned	Tomalley
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.	bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—									
1	**Quantity**	**33,197**	**9,595**	**22,692**	**143**	**143**	**49,752**	**16,162**	**18,866**	**103**
2	**Value**...$	**52,354**	**16,319**	**114,379**	**500**	**500**	**694,212**	**431,870**	**522,162**	**1,021**
	Charlotte County—									
3	International boundary line to Back Bay	4,832	2,190	2,082	143	143	13	13	–	–
4	Back Bay to St. John county line	19,101	3,946	15,715	–	–	802	802	–	–
5	Campobello and West Isles	560	560	–	–	–	379	379	–	–
6	Grand Manan Island	–	–	–	–	–	4,222	4,222	–	–
7	Total quantity	24,493	6,696	17,797	143	143	5,416	5,416	–	–
8	Total value...$	36,338	9,645	86,954	500	500	155,657	155,657	–	–
	St. John County (all)—									
9	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	1,300	1,300	–	–
10	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	–	37,050	38,350	–	–
	Albert County (all)—									
11	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	–
12	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	–	418	418	–	–
	Westmorland County—									
13	Nova Scotia line to Kent county line	3,012	1,440	1,572	–	–	7,903	7,034	4,021	77
14	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Total quantity	3,012	1,440	1,572	–	–	7,903	7,034	4,021	77
16	Total value...$	8,132	3,248	13,104	–	–	118,545	197,791	116,151	813
	Kent County—									
17	Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish river	494	494	–	–	–	5,326	498	972	–
18	Chockfish river to Point Sapin	–	–	–	–	–	2,773	464	1,154	–
19	Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	2,764	–	1,176	–
20	Total quantity	494	494	–	–	–	10,863	962	3,302	–
21	Total value...$	2,011	2,011	–	–	–	140,020	23,574	93,576	–
	Northumberland County—									
22	Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	–	–	–	3,121	80	1,666	–
23	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi river	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay)	910	–	–	–	–	3,088	–	1,479	–
25	Total quantity	910	–	–	–	–	6,209	80	3,145	–
26	Total value...$	910	–	–	–	–	59,802	960	88,265	–
	Gloucester County—									
27	Northumberland county line to Inkerman	400	–	3,323	–	–	1,752	–	887	–
28	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou	225	–	–	–	–	7,449	–	3,725	–
29	Inkerman to Glen Anglin	3,423	725	–	–	–	5,644	88	2,818	26
30	Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	20	20	–	–	–	2,111	1,029	542	–
31	Total quantity	4,068	745	3,323	–	–	16,956	1,117	7,972	26
32	Total value...$	4,303	755	14,321	–	–	168,548	11,610	212,242	208
	Restigouche County (all)—									
33	Total quantity	220	220	–	–	–	1,086	234	426	–
34	Total value...$	660	660	–	–	–	14,172	3,510	11,928	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Oysters		Tongues and Sounds	Winkles		Dulse		Miscellaneous				
Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Green	Marketed: Dried	Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish skins and bones	Fish fertilizer	Other products	
bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	cwt.	ton	$	
13,574	13,574	40	520	520	2,870	650	4,725	190	121	–	1
78,093	100,576	131	1,099	1,231	4,550	7,040	1,920	295	1,474	2,655	2
–	–	–	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	211	3
–	–	5	398	398	1,120	300	–	–	119	–	4
–	–	–	87	87	–	–	4,125	–	2	644	5
–	–	–	–	–	1,750	350	600	–	–	1,800	6
–	–	5	520	520	2,870	650	4,725	–	121	–	7
–	–	31	1,099	1,231	4,550	7,040	1,920	–	1,474	2,655	8
–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	190	–	–	9
–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	295	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
204	204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
204	204	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
1,428	1,956	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
5,090	5,090	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
1,100	1,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
6,190	6,190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
38,980	41,530	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
6,415	6,415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
400	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
6,815	6,815	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
34,715	54,120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
365	365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
365	365	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
2,970	2,970	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Alewives			Bass
		Caught and landed	Marketed		
			Used fresh	Salted	
	New Brunswick[1]—Inland Fisheries	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	cwt.
	Total Inland Fisheries for Province—				
1	**Quantity**	**660**	**264**	**132**	**12**
2	**Value caught and landed** $	**1,980**	–	–	**216**
3	**Value marketed** $	–	**792**	**1,188**	**216**
4	Victoria County quantity	–	–	–	–
5	value $	–	–	–	–
6	Carleton County quantity	–	–	–	–
7	value $	–	–	–	–
8	York County quantity	26	26	–	–
9	value $	78	78	–	–
10	Sunbury County quantity	120	120	–	–
11	value $	360	360	–	–
12	Queens County quantity	402	78	108	–
13	value $	1,206	234	972	–
14	Kings County quantity	112	40	24	12
15	value $	336	120	216	216

[1] The values given for the counties are the marketed values.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Eels	Mullets	Perch	Pickerel	Salmon	Shad	Sturgeon	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
125	255	28	480	378	674	24	35	1
500	1,005	140	5,560	9,250	4,044	528	360	2
500	1,005	140	5,560	9,250	4,044	528	360	3
–	–	–	–	10	24	–	5	4
–	–	–	–	250	144	–	60	5
–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	1,275	–	–	–	7
–	15	–	–	173	8	–	–	8
–	45	–	–	4,325	48	–	–	9
–	–	5	100	24	14	–	–	10
–	–	25	1,000	400	84	–	–	11
45	100	9	140	4	380	5	–	12
180	400	45	1,680	100	2,280	100	–	13
80	140	14	240	116	248	19		14
320	560	70	2,880	2,900	1,488	418	300	15

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken by anglers in Inland New Brunswick 598 cwt. of fish valued at $11,015.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod								Haddock	
		Caught and landed	Marketed							Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Canned	Dried	Boneless	Cod liver oil, medicinal	Cod oil		Dried
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—										
1	**Quantity**	**460,573**	**6,898**	**16,621**	**250**	**139,513**	**1,020**	**22,640**	**62,165**	**2,500**	**833**
2	**Value** $	**724,746**	**23,285**	**60,401**	**1,516**	**873,898**	**10,200**	**18,924**	**23,571**	**2,500**	**4,998**
	Bonaventure County—										
3	Head of tide to Miguacha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Miguacha to New Richmond	437	210	60	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
5	New Richmond to Paspebiac	3,656	320	677	–	659	–	–	–	–	–
6	Paspebiac to Point Maquereau	55,410	379	–	–	18,412	–	25	2,944	2,500	833
7	Total quantity	59,503	909	737	–	19,105	–	25	2,944	2,500	833
8	Total value $	61,768	2,419	3,685	–	115,791	–	25	912	2,500	4,998
	Gaspe County—										
9	Point Maquereau to Grand River	21,054	–	–	–	7,230	–	–	3,687	–	–
10	Grand River to Point St. Peter	64,140	3,822	3,917	–	17,481	–	3,335	4,792	–	–
11	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspe	25,326	–	–	–	8,442	–	–	8,442	–	–
12	Cape Gaspe to Fame Point	74,400	–	–	–	24,800	–	17,280	900	–	–
13	Fame Point to Duchesnay township	36,197	220	3,526	–	10,000	–	–	10,000	–	–
14	Total quantity	221,117	4,042	7,443	–	67,953	–	20,615	27,821	–	–
15	Total value $	403,478	12,092	22,963	–	513,227	–	16,899	10,725	–	–
	Magdalen Islands—										
16	Southern subdistrict	35,230	–	3,650	220	8,073	1,020	–	5,840	–	–
17	Northern subdistrict	3,664	–	1,337	–	330	–	–	500	–	–
18	Total quantity	38,894	–	4,987	220	8,403	1,020	–	6,340	–	–
19	Total value $	58,341	–	25,646	1,276	46,116	10,200	–	2,653	–	–
	Saguenay County—										
20	Godbout to Jamhons	55	35	10	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
21	Jambons to Pigons River	300	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Pigons River to Havre St. Pierre	19,107	–	105	–	6,299	–	–	6,299	–	–
23	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River	9,282	–	1,596	–	2,030	–	–	1,200	–	–
24	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay	39,870	–	600	–	12,890	–	–	13,000	–	–
25	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon	36,784	135	551	30	11,833	–	2,000	4,481	–	–
26	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Espérance	33,560	160	200	–	11,000	–	–	–	–	–
27	Total quantity	138,958	630	3,062	30	44,052	–	2,000	24,985	–	–
28	Total value $	193,058	1,457	7,323	240	198,764	–	2,000	9,244	–	–
	Matane County—										
29	Total quantity	901	117	392	–	–	–	–	75	–	–
30	Total value $	901	117	784	–	–	–	–	37	–	–
	Rimouski County—										
31	Total quantity	1,200	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total value $	7,200	7,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Hake and Cusk		Halibut		Herring						Mackerel			Sardines		
Caught and landed	Marketed: Dried	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Smoked	Marketed: Pickled	Marketed: Used as bait	Marketed: Fertilizer	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Marketed: Salted	Caught and anded	Marketed: Used fresh and salted	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	bbl.	
830	276	848	848	257,439	3,265	12,530	9,993	60,337	37,366	70,765	6,835	21,300	55	55	1
848	1,380	6,561	6,817	139,724	13,649	41,800	62,615	72,830	18,820	127,828	8,025	177,271	190	325	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	4,900	75	50	400	40	1,723	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	47,700	100	400	438	600	22,143	275	275	–	–	–	5
830	276	–	–	19,126	–	200	1,298	7,416	–	6,550	6,550	–	–	–	6
830	276	–	–	71,726	175	650	2,136	8,056	23,866	6,825	6,825	–	–	–	7
848	1,380	–	–	27,163	450	2,200	14,060	8,656	12,795	7,925	7,925	–	–	–	8
–	–	58	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	2,330	10	–	116	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	6,900	–	–	620	2,520	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	47,370	–	–	3,250	18,810	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	20	20	11,859	100	–	953	2,450	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	78	78	68,459	110	–	4,939	34,780	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	544	800	67,068	270	–	35,104	44,590	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	60,240	–	6,120	1,200	13,800	7,500	51,075	–	17,015	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	49,977	–	5,760	500	13,500	4,000	12,810	–	4,270	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	110,217	–	11,880	1,700	27,300	11,500	63,885	–	21,285	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	27,580	–	39,600	6,800	19,110	4,025	119,578	–	177,046	–	–	19
–	–	12	12	59	41	–	6	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	20
–	–	325	325	150	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	335	335	80	20	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	23
–	–	–	–	450	–	–	40	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	516	9	–	145	36	–	45	–	15	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	110	20	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	–	760	760	1,365	240	–	241	201	–	55	10	15	10	10	27
–	–	5,967	5,967	2,641	589	–	1,659	474	–	325	100	225	100	100	28
–	–	10	10	3,272	340	–	977	–	–	–	–	–	45	45	29
–	–	50	50	3,272	340	–	4,992	–	–	–	–	–	90	225	30
–	–	–	–	2,400	2,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	12,000	12,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Salmon					Shad		Smelts		Sturgeon	
		Caught and landed	Marketed				Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Canned	Dry-salted	Pickled		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
	Quebec—	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Sea Fisheries—con.											
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—											
1	**Quantity**	**14,084**	**11,837**	**683**	**500**	**616**	**152**	**152**	**4,289**	**4,289**	**18**	**18**
2	**Value** $	**137,384**	**125,206**	**7,285**	**5,000**	**3,759**	**1,356**	**1,356**	**35,188**	**38,108**	**180**	**180**
	Bonaventure County—											
3	Head of tide to Miguacha	630	630	–	–	–	–	–	1,400	1,400	–	–
4	Miguacha to New Richmond	2,138	1,848	345	–	–	–	–	495	495	–	–
5	New Richmond to Paspebiac	95	95	–	–	–	–	–	139	139	–	–
6	Paspebiac to Point Maquereau	3,075	3,075	–	–	–	–	–	1,593	1,593	–	–
7	Total quantity	5,938	5,648	345	–	–	–	–	3,627	3,627	–	–
8	Total value $	64,131	60,651	4,480	–	–	–	–	30,617	32,337	–	–
	Gaspe County—											
9	Point Maquereau to Grand River	184	184	–	–	–	–	–	120	120	–	–
10	Grand River to Point St. Peter	376	367	10	–	–	10	10	5	5	–	–
11	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspe	707	707	–	–	–	–	–	457	457	–	–
12	Cape Gaspe to Fame Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fame Point to Duchesnay township	480	480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Total quantity	1,747	1,738	10	–	–	10	10	582	582	–	–
15	Total value $	18,894	20,611	135	–	–	40	40	4,331	5,531	–	–
	Magdalen Islands—											
16	Southern subdistrict	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	80	–	–
17	Northern subdistrict	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	80	–	–
19	Total value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	240	–	–
	Saguenay County—											
20	Godbout to Jambons	520	520	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
21	Jambons to Pigons River	1,750	1,000	–	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Pigons River to Havre St. Pierre	332	332	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River	792	711	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay	392	–	200	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon	753	360	128	–	190	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Espérance	350	18	–	–	222	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Total quantity	4,889	2,941	328	500	616	2	2	–	–	–	–
28	Total value $	36,259	25,844	2,664	5,000	3,759	16	16	–	–	–	–
	Matane County—											
29	Total quantity	1,210	1,210	–	–	–	80	80	–	–	–	–
30	Total value $	12,100	12,100	–	–	–	400	400	–	–	–	–
	Rimouski County—											
31	Total quantity	300	300	–	–	–	60	60	–	–	18	18
32	Total value $	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	900	900	–	–	180	180

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

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	Canned	Pickled		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used as bait		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
752	626	96	30	1,443	1,443	413	413	1,202	1,202	523	523	8,500	8,500	1
7,714	6,780	719	225	2,449	2,449	2,170	2,370	1,577	1,577	1,058	1,058	42,500	42,500	2
4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	420	420	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	5
5	5	–	–	400	400	–	–	700	700	–	–	–	–	6
9	9	–	–	400	400	–	–	700	700	523	523	–	–	7
80	90	–	–	400	400	–	–	700	700	1,058	1,058	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	65	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	92	–	–	–	–	14
200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	157	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	350	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	503	503	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	120	120	–	–	310	310	–	–	–	–	24
126	–	96	30	200	200	–	–	90	90	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	200	200	200	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
173	47	96	30	1,023	1,023	200	200	410	410	–	–	–	–	27
1,234	290	719	225	2,029	2,029	200	400	720	720	–	–	–	–	28
400	400	–	–	20	20	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
3,200	3,200	–	–	20	20	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
150	150	–	–	–	–	158	158	–	–	–	–	8,500	8,500	31
3,000	3,000	–	–	–	–	1,580	1,580	–	–	–	–	42,500	42,500	32

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Clams and Quahaugs		Lobsters					Cockles	
		Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh	Caught and landed	Marketed: In shell	Marketed: Meat	Marketed: Canned	Marketed: Tom-alley	Caught and landed	Marketed: Used fresh
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cases	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Sea Fisheries for Province—									
1	**Quantity**	**1,680**	**1,680**	**24,606**	**1,147**	**10**	**11,404**	**280**	**150**	**150**
2	**Value**...$	**9,755**	**9,755**	**217,696**	**14,022**	**240**	**342,289**	**3,028**	**600**	**600**
	Bonaventure County—									
3	Head of tide to Miguacha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Miguacha to New Richmond	–	–	140	140	–	–	–	–	–
5	New Richmond to Paspebiac	–	–	193	193	–	–	–	–	–
6	Paspebiac to Point Maquereau	–	–	829	55	–	387	–	150	150
7	Total quantity	–	–	1,162	388	–	387	–	150	150
8	Total value...$	–	–	12,770	6,541	–	11,350	–	600	600
	Gaspe County—									
9	Point Maquereau to Grand River	–	–	560	238	–	161	–	–	–
10	Grand River to Point St. Peter	–	–	1,233	45	10	569	12	–	–
11	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspe	–	–	452	452	–	–	–	–	–
12	Cape Gaspe to Fame Point	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–
13	Fame Point to Duchesnay township	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Total quantity	–	–	2,269	759	10	730	12	–	–
15	Total value...$	–	–	29,386	7,481	240	22,392	84	–	–
	Magdalen Islands—									
16	Southern subdistrict	1,575	1,575	7,393	–	–	3,616	119	–	–
17	Northern subdistrict	40	40	13,070	–	–	6,315	149	–	–
18	Total quantity	1,615	1,615	20,463	–	–	9,931	268	–	–
19	Total value...$	9,690	9,690	164,136	–	–	297,143	2,944	–	–
	Saguenay County—									
20	Godbout to Jambons	65	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Jambons to Pigons River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Pigons River to Havre St. Pierre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay	–	–	362	–	–	181	–	–	–
25	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon	–	–	350	–	–	175	–	–	–
26	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Esperance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Total quantity	65	65	712	–	–	356	–	–	–
28	Total value...$	65	65	11,404	–	–	11,404	–	–	–
	Matane County—									
29	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rimouski County—									
31	Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Total value...$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Scallops			Tongues and Sounds	Hair Seals			Porpoises			Miscellaneous				
Caught and anded	Marketed		Pickled or dried	Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		Fish oil, n.e.s.	Fish meal, n.e.s.	Fish fertilizer	Fish skins	
	Shelled	Canned			Skins	Oil		Skins	Oil					
bbl.	gal.	cases	cwt.	no.	no.	gal.	no.	no.	gal.	gal.	ton	ton	cwt.	
932	1,834	12	59	53,306	53,306	66,699	1	1	60	2,500	200	24	284	1
3,249	4,674	180	493	66,849	62,883	22,810	40	10	30	1,000	100	606	639	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
800	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
800	1,600	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
2,250	3,738	–	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	9
117	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
117	234	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	14
819	936	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	15
–	–	–	35	32,657	32,657	56,430	–	–	–	–	–	24	284	16
–	–	–	–	17,700	17,700	6,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	35	50,357	50,357	63,030	–	–	–	–	–	24	284	18
–	–	–	245	60,428	56,462	21,314	–	–	–	–	–	606	639	19
–	–	–	1	99	99	297	1	1	60	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	8	1,745	1,745	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	–	–	–	262	262	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
15	–	12	–	343	343	1,372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	500	500	800	–	–	–	2,500	–	–	–	26
15	–	12	9	2,949	2,949	3,669	1	1	60	2,500	–	–	–	27
180	–	180	54	6,421	6,421	1,496	40	10	30	1,000	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Bass	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Maskinonge
	Quebec[1]—Inland Fisheries	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Total Inland Fisheries for Province—						
1	**Quantity**	361	5,032	2,680	13,157	5,082	107
2	**Value** $	5,534	63,298	29,497	110,778	28,379	2,426
	Below Quebec—						
3	Bellechasse County quantity	52	23	–	2,450	–	–
4	value $	520	115	–	19,600	–	–
5	Charlevoix-Saguenay County quantity	–	–	–	450	443	–
6	value $	–	–	–	3,375	5,224	–
7	Kamouraska County quantity	1	–	–	468	20	–
8	value $	15	–	–	4,680	60	–
9	Montmorency County quantity	31	9	–	1,625	–	–
10	value $	465	72	–	13,000	–	–
11	Temiscouata County quantity	–	16	–	509	4,619	–
12	value $	–	160	–	5,090	23,095	–
13	Total quantity	84	48	–	5,502	5,082	–
14	Total value $	1,000	347	–	45,745	28,379	–
	Above Quebec—						
15	Argenteuil County quantity	11	52	339	4	–	2
16	value $	114	416	3,051	40	–	24
17	Beauharnois County quantity	50	38	31	75	–	6
18	value $	500	380	370	750	–	108
19	Berthier County quantity	–	44	106	38	–	–
20	value $	–	264	954	380	–	–
21	Chambly County quantity	10	154	115	68	–	–
22	value $	200	1,232	1,536	544	–	–
23	Champlain County quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Chateauguay County quantity	–	2,200	435	190	–	26
26	value $	–	39,600	2,970	1,330	–	520
27	Hull County quantity	–	50	69	1	–	–
28	value $	–	250	690	10	–	–
29	Huntingdon County quantity	–	26	6	28	–	–
30	value $	–	130	60	280	–	–
31	Jacques-Cartier County quantity	6	63	20	5	–	6
32	value $	120	945	270	75	–	90
33	Labelle County quantity	–	6	131	13	–	1
34	value $	–	60	1,716	130	–	15
35	Laprairie County quantity	–	558	83	29	–	–
36	value $	–	5,580	830	290	–	–
37	L'Assomption County quantity	8	70	117	21	–	2
38	value $	160	700	1,695	252	–	54
39	Levis and Lotbiniere Counties quantity	13	–	2	5,121	–	–
40	value $	130	–	12	40,968	–	–
41	Maskinonge County quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Missisquoi County quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Montreal County quantity	–	53	46	82	–	–
46	value $	–	265	478	574	–	–
47	Nicolet County quantity	29	280	80	169	–	1
48	value $	460	1,400	800	1,690	–	25
49	Pontiac County quantity	2	7	13	3	–	2
50	value $	30	35	130	30	–	40
51	Richelieu County quantity	100	40	200	120	–	20
52	value $	1,500	240	1,200	720	–	500
53	St. Hyacinthe County quantity	–	–	–	5	–	–
54	value $	–	–	–	50	–	–
55	St. Jean County quantity	–	33	114	1,001	–	–
56	value $	–	330	1,368	10,010	–	–
57	Soulanges County quantity	–	41	10	244	–	–
58	value $	–	246	100	1,708	–	–
59	Temiskamingue and Abitibi Counties quantity	–	570	–	–	–	–
60	value $	–	5,700	–	–	–	–
61	Trois-Rivieres County quantity	33	81	76	31	–	5
62	value $	945	810	950	620	–	150
63	Vaudreuil County quantity	15	165	258	13	–	36
64	value $	375	1,650	3,755	130	–	900
65	Vercheres County quantity	–	115	103	69	–	–
66	value $	–	690	618	552	–	–
67	Yamaska County quantity	–	338	326	325	–	–
68	value $	–	2,028	5,944	3,900	–	–
69	Total quantity	277	4,984	2,680	7,655	–	107
70	Total value $	4,534	62,951	29,497	65,033	–	2,426

[1] In the statistics for Quebec no distinction has been made between value as caught and landed and value as marketed.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Mixed Fish	Perch	Pickerel or Dore	Pike	Salmon	Shad	Smelts	Sturgeon	Trout	White-fish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
9,172	2,147	8,064	2,099	756	646	9,139	2,028	183	1,109	1
56,301	18,399	137,165	21,549	11,460	7,417	72,715	35,230	2,365	11,681	2
23	–	36	–	–	141	165	485	–	104	3
161	–	360	–	–	1,128	825	3,395	–	1,040	4
1,275	–	–	–	743	–	574	–	13	–	5
2,475	–	–	–	11,145	–	4,690	–	195	–	6
5	–	–	–	2	21	–	19	–	–	7
20	–	–	–	40	105	–	190	–	–	8
–	–	10	–	–	13	–	63	–	13	9
–	–	100	–	–	156	–	504	–	195	10
4,500	2	–	–	11	53	8,400	300	139	2	11
22,500	20	–	–	275	424	67,200	3,000	1,390	20	12
5,803	2	46	–	756	228	9,139	867	152	119	13
25,156	20	460	–	11,460	1,813	72,715	7,089	1,585	1,255	14
–	514	10	151	–	9	–	10	–	–	15
–	2,056	120	906	–	72	–	120	–	–	16
–	50	38	21	–	–	–	88	–	–	17
–	400	646	420	–	–	–	2,200	–	–	31
81	56	20	56	–	23	–	15	–	–	19
567	280	260	336	–	276	–	225	–	–	20
–	88	42	95	–	–	–	13	–	–	21
–	1,056	840	950	–	–	–	390	–	–	22
–	–	306	146	–	–	–	–	–	417	23
–	–	3,060	876	–	–	–	–	–	4,170	24
962	151	83	120	–	–	–	47	–	–	25
7,696	1,812	1,079	2,280	–	–	–	940	–	–	26
–	–	9	19	–	–	–	7	–	–	27
–	–	108	228	–	–	–	84	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,310	–	–	30
–	45	8	15	–	12	–	4	–	–	31
–	450	240	225	–	180	–	72	–	–	32
–	40	15	23	–	–	–	31	1	1	33
–	400	225	230	–	–	–	558	30	15	34
–	80	–	71	–	–	–	6	–	–	35
–	800	–	710	–	–	–	60	–	–	36
–	141	11	53	–	32	–	3	–	–	37
–	1,410	220	636	–	576	–	54	–	–	38
92	2	40	2	–	23	–	45	–	17	39
552	12	600	30	–	345	–	450	–	255	40
850	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
10,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
714	–	357	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
6,426	–	8,211	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
–	–	2	49	–	–	–	5	–	–	45
–	–	60	392	–	–	–	175	–	–	46
153	76	118	45	–	63	–	157	–	4	47
918	912	2,360	540	–	315	–	3,140	–	–	48
–	7	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	13	49
–	70	60	72	–	–	–	20	–	78	50
100	200	20	100	–	200	–	10	–	–	51
500	1,1200	300	800	–	3,000	–	200	–	–	52
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
116	103	9	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	55
1,276	1,030	135	370	–	–	–	–	–	–	56
–	10	13	11	–	–	–	69	–	–	57
–	100	234	110	–	–	–	1,725	–	–	58
301	22	6,696	725	–	–	–	150	30	425	59
3,010	220	113,832	8,700	–	–	–	3,750	750	4,25	60
–	31	34	38	–	56	–	56	–	4	61
–	310	850	228	–	840	–	2,240	–	24	62
–	166	45	95	–	–	–	48	–	–	63
–	3,320	1,125	950	–	–	–	1,200	–	–	64
–	100	64	106	–	–	–	19	–	100	65
–	700	640	636	–	–	–	228	–	1,400	66
–	263	75	113	–	–	–	100	–	13	67
–	1,841	1,500	904	–	–	–	2,000	–	234	68
3,369	2,145	8,018	2,099	–	418	–	1,161	31	990	69
31,145	18,379	136,705	21,549	–	5,604	–	28,141	780	10,426	70

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Carp	Catfish	Eels	Herring	Mixed Fish
	Ontario[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—					
1	**Quantity**	**7,686**	**4,094**	**1,270**	**58,099**	**29,564**
2	**Value caught and landed** $	**26,901**	**24,564**	**12,700**	**174,297**	**118,257**
3	**Value marketed** $	**30,744**	**28,658**	**15,240**	**302,114**	**118,257**
4	Lake of the Woods and inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River districts — quantity	124	1,199	–	–	2,115
5	value $	496	8,393	–	–	8,460
6	Lake Superior — quantity	15	–	–	24,594	701
7	value $	60	–	–	127,889	2,804
8	North Channel (Lake Huron) — quantity	41	–	–	101	4,146
9	value $	164	–	–	525	16,584
10	Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) — quantity	502	13	–	194	1,504
11	value $	2,008	91	–	1,009	6,016
12	Lake Huron (proper) — quantity	15	7	–	2,537	1,210
13	value $	60	49	–	13,192	4,841
14	Lake St. Clair, river St. Clair and Detroit river — quantity	1,403	579	–	1	1,948
15	value $	5,612	4,053	–	5	7,792
16	Lake Erie and Upper Niagara river — quantity	1,970	424	–	23,087	9,859
17	value $	7,880	2,968	–	120,052	39,436
18	Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers — quantity	685	1,070	1,109	7,308	3,251
19	value $	2,740	7,490	13,308	38,002	13,004
20	Inland Waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc. including Ottawa river — quantity	2,931	802	161	277	4,830
21	value $	11,724	5,614	1,932	1,440	19,320

	Fishing Districts	Carp	Catfish	Goldeyes			Herring	Mixed Fish	Mullets
				Caught and landed	Marketed				
					Used fresh	Smoked			
	Manitoba[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	Totals for Province—								
1	**Quantity**	**40**	**1,434**	**11,420**	**3,799**	**5,678**	**20**	**217**	**11,739**
2	**Value caught and landed** $	**160**	**15,242**	**39,339**	–	–	**100**	**800**	**13,933**
3	**Value marketed** $	**240**	**17,610**	–	**16,014**	**99,176**	**100**	**918**	**19,653**
	SUMMER								
4	Buffalo Bay — quantity	40	–	–	2	–	–	–	61
5	value $	240	–	–	10	–	–	–	183
6	The Pas — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Lake Winnipegosis — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	518
9	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,036
10	Lake Winnipeg — quantity	–	1,434	–	1,593	1,130	–	217	40
11	value $	–	17,610	–	7,751	21,049	–	918	170
12	Total quantity	40	1,434	–	1,595	1,130	–	217	619
13	Total value marketed $	240	17,610	–	7,761	21,049	–	918	1,389
	WINTER								
14	Lake Winnipeg — quantity	–	–	–	–	4,548	–	–	47
15	value $	–	–	–	–	78,127	–	–	132
16	Lake Winnipegosis — quantity	–	–	–	1,784	–	–	–	8,543
17	value $	–	–	–	6,734	–	–	–	13,160
18	The Pas — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
19	value $	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
20	Buffalo Bay — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Lake Manitoba — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,254
23	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,508
24	Lake St. Martin — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102
25	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151
26	Lake Waterhen — quantity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
27	value $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
28	Lake Dauphin — quantity	–	–	–	420	–	–	–	143
29	value $	–	–	–	1,519	–	–	–	267
30	Total quantity	–	–	–	2,204	4,548	20	–	11,120
31	Total value marketed $	–	–	–	8,253	78,127	100	–	18,264

[1] For the districts the values as marketed are given.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Manitoba under settlers' permits 42,075 cwt. of fish valued at $192,970 and by anglers 2,500 cwt. valued at $17,105.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Perch	Pickerel or Dore	Pickerel (blue)	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar	Trout	Tullibee	Whitefish	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
28,180	**21,164**	**31,173**	**14,002**	**1,529**	**5,663**	**74,978**	**15,520**	**61,658**	1
169,080	**232,793**	**124,692**	**70,010**	**41,283**	–	**914,732**	**155,200**	**739,896**	2
211,352	**300,529**	**187,038**	**98,014**	**45,870**	**9,060**	**1,192,150**	**194,001**	**937,202**	3
239	11,627	270	9,417	161	787	1,216	5,404	6,285	4
1,793	165,103	1,620	65,919	4,830	1,259	19,334	67,550	95,532	5
–	788	–	70	2	–	21,967	12	3,367	6
–	11,190	–	490	60	–	349,275	150	51,178	7
145	1,125	–	1,111	101	12	7,562	14	2,144	8
1,088	15,975	–	7,777	3,030	19	120,236	175	32,589	9
42	966	1	919	42	222	17,263	2,654	15,596	10
315	13,717	6	6,433	1,260	355	274,482	33,175	237,059	11
940	1,879	2	3	108	705	16,696	7,138	1,915	12
7,050	26,682	12	21	3,240	1,128	265,466	89,225	29,108	13
667	440	38	308	95	434	–	–	5	14
5,003	6,248	228	2,156	2,850	694	–	–	76	15
24,906	1,670	30,781	84	407	1,812	2	–	7,480	16
186,795	23,714	184,686	588	12,210	2,899	32	–	113,696	17
1,008	409	81	1,244	57	610	7,135	25	15,033	18
7,560	5,808	486	8,708	1,710	976	113,447	313	228,502	19
233	2,260	–	846	556	1,081	3,137	273	9,833	20
1,748	32,092	–	5,922	16,680	1,730	49,878	3,413	149,462	21

Saugers	Perch	Pickerel	Pike	Sturgeon	Sturgeon caviar	Trout	Tullitee			Whitefish	
							Caught and landed	Marketed			
								Used fresh	Smoked		
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
2,461	**2,161**	**99,813**	**40,166**	**820**	**910**	**1,111**	**102,451**	**102,391**	**30**	**49,114**	1
10,937	**19,983**	**636,067**	**107,696**	**27,124**	**420**	**9,199**	**305,744**	–	–	**236,356**	2
13,348	**23,816**	**804,854**	**149,658**	**43,640**	**1,050**	**12,097**	–	**418,678**	**425**	**418,461**	3
28	17	449	152	–	–	–	–	175	–	3	4
280	255	7,633	1,064	–	–	–	–	1,050	–	60	5
–	–	320	100	334	610	273	–	–	–	924	6
–	–	2,560	400	1,670	600	2,730	–	–	–	7,287	7
–	–	8,748	877	–	–	–	–	24	–	2,073	8
–	–	61,236	3,238	–	–	–	–	102	–	16,314	9
498	75	30,724	3,548	338	300	–	–	19,475	–	25,679	10
1,804	522	215,563	16,145	19,540	450	–	–	113,656	–	236,323	11
526	92	40,241	4,677	672	910	273	–	19,674	–	28,679	12
2,084	777	286,992	20,847	36,240	1,050	2,730	–	114,808	–	259,984	13
1,723	305	12,887	2,652	–	–	–	–	52,100	30	2,581	14
9,767	3,720	88,247	11,726	–	–	–	–	190,537	425	31,646	15
–	46	16,644	13,975	–	–	–	–	1,248	–	5,114	16
–	373	115,907	46,875	–	–	–	–	4,907	–	37,559	17
–	–	2,013	725	148	–	838	–	407	–	9,604	18
–	–	13,048	2,846	7,400	–	9,367	–	1,628	–	57,353	19
3	–	15	11	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	20
30	–	180	77	–	–	–	–	180	–	–	21
209	1,620	26,106	17,316	–	–	–	–	28,459	–	1,894	22
1,467	18,796	285,747	64,629	–	–	–	–	104,906	–	20,775	23
–	94	390	176	–	–	–	–	52	–	712	24
–	94	3,904	529	–	–	–	–	157	–	7,124	25
–	4	366	456	–	–	–	–	–	–	530	26
–	56	3,381	1,423	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,020	27
–	–	1,151	178	–	–	–	–	421	–	–	28
–	–	7,448	706	–	–	–	–	1,555	–	–	29
1,935	2,069	59,572	35,489	148	–	838	–	82,717	30	20,435	30
11,264	23,039	517,862	128,811	7,400	–	9,367	–	303,870	425	158,477	31

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Fishing Districts		Gold-eyes	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Pickerel	Pike	Trout	Tulli-bee	White-fish
Saskatchewan[1]		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—									
Quantity		**65**	**2,380**	**2,647**	**3,753**	**3,731**	**2,700**	**1,201**	**41,323**
Value caught and landed	$	**650**	**3,741**	**6,432**	**17,894**	**14,078**	**17,669**	**6,186**	**217,540**
Value marketed	$	**780**	**4,999**	**10,871**	**34,224**	**24,215**	**29,784**	**9,551**	**389,185**
SUMMER									
Des Isles lake District	quantity	–	25	16	6	14	18	–	71
	value $	–	100	80	60	98	252	–	710
Onion lake District	quantity	–	11	28	15	26	–	63	171
	value $	–	44	140	150	182	–	504	2,223
Jackfish lake District	quantity	–	5	17	5	15	–	–	128
	value $	–	20	85	50	110	–	–	1,280
Turtle lake District	quantity	–	5	14	–	24	–	–	214
	value $	–	20	70	–	168	–	–	2,782
Okemasis lake District	quantity	–	65	1	3	4	–	–	285
	value $	–	227	4	27	22	–	–	2,707
Saskatchewan river District	quantity	65	29	139	19	72	–	–	–
	value $	780	174	1,390	228	720	–	–	–
Long lake District	quantity	–	80	89	129	158	–	90	612
	value $	–	400	445	1,290	1,106	–	450	6,120
Total quantity		65	220	304	177	313	18	153	1,481
Total value marketed	$	780	985	2,214	1,805	2,406	252	954	15,822
WINTER									
Des Isles lake District	quantity	–	43	33	49	47	56	–	209
	value $	–	172	165	502	329	737	–	2,345
Onion lake District	quantity	–	37	40	30	45	–	601	509
	value $	–	148	200	384	315	–	5,308	7,345
Jackfish lake District	quantity	–	23	58	18	35	–	–	1,674
	value $	–	92	290	216	245	–	–	32,237
Turtle lake District	quantity	–	27	43	–	46	–	–	861
	value $	–	108	215	–	388	–	–	9,174
Waterhen lake District	quantity	–	25	36	56	34	–	73	1,491
	value $	–	100	180	560	238	–	657	15,111
Ile à la Crosse District	quantity	–	380	595	649	625	40	112	7,507
	value $	–	380	595	5,841	3,750	480	784	67,563
Dôrè lake District	quantity	–	760	158	203	629	273	–	7,419
	value $	–	1,140	632	2,637	3,774	3,276	–	66,771
Okemasis lake District	quantity	–	27	218	24	71	–	55	567
	value $	–	40	872	216	426	–	385	5,103
Montreal lake District	quantity	–	176	101	220	196	404	34	2,120
	value $	–	528	505	1,980	1,182	4,040	238	20,080
Candle lake District	quantity	–	47	68	47	116	–	–	174
	value $	–	235	520	423	928	–	–	1,740
Lac la Ronge District	quantity	–	393	519	653	512	1,909	80	3,953
	value $	–	393	2,076	6,530	3,584	20,999	560	35,577
Green lake District	quantity	–	30	48	51	49	–	3	392
	value $	–	45	72	459	294	–	20	3,528
Long lake District	quantity	–	50	90	53	205	–	20	72
	value $	–	350	540	689	1,845	–	160	936
Qu'Appelle lake District	quantity	–	21	24	74	254	–	60	85
	value $	–	84	96	888	1,778	–	420	1,020
Quill lake District	quantity	–	5	263	9	16	–	–	3
	value $	–	35	1,578	90	160	–	–	45
Katepwe lake District	quantity	–	16	24	51	147	–	9	85
	value $	–	64	96	612	1,009	–	63	1,020
Peter Pond lake District	quantity	–	100	25	1,299	391	–	1	12,721
	value $	–	100	25	10,392	1,564	–	2	103,768
Total quantity		–	2,160	2,343	3,576	3,418	2,682	1,048	39,842
Total value marketed	$	–	4,014	8,657	32,419	21,809	29,532	8,597	373,363

[1] For the districts the values as marketed are given.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Saskatchewan under domestic license 14,349 cwt. of fish valued at $77,075 and by anglers 23,139 cwt. valued at $185,626.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Fishing Districts	Mixed Fish	Mullets	Perch	Pickerel	Pike	Trout	Tullibee			Whitefish
							Caught and landed	Marketed		
								Used fresh	Smoked	
Alberta[1]	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Province—										
Quantity	**2,281**	**1,265**	**673**	**6,746**	**10,473**	**10,882**	**2,592**	**2,592**	**30**	**32,355**
Value caught and landed..$	**2,581**	**2,226**	**4,590**	**36,339**	**40,207**	**62,583**	**8,560**	**–**	**–**	**277,817**
Value marketed.....$	**2,881**	**2,356**	**6,560**	**65,257**	**63,516**	**126,955**	**–**	**10,195**	**300**	**434,449**
SUMMER										
Cold lake District.....quantity	–	–	190	489	138	–	–	244	30	579
value $	–	–	1,090	3,812	572	–	–	976	300	7,048
Lake la Biche District...quantity	–	543	99	558	1,159	–	–	400	–	4,384
value $	–	1,086	990	4,464	3,477	–	–	1,100	–	65,760
Lake Athabasca.....quantity	480	–	–	310	305	8,603	–	–	–	1,328
value $	480	–	–	3,310	1,220	94,633	–	–	–	13,280
Lake Athabasca District.quantity	–	83	84	99	245	–	–	6	–	310
value $	–	166	756	990	490	–	–	6	–	3,100
Wabamun lake District..quantity	–	109	–	131	256	–	–	–	–	497
value $	–	218	–	1,048	824	–	–	–	–	6,000
Lesser Slave lake.....quantity	650	50	116	1,964	1,350	–	–	140	–	5,333
value $	650	200	1,044	17,676	2,700	–	–	280	–	79,995
Lesser Slave lake District.....quantity	–	–	–	67	45	–	–	–	–	345
value $	–	–	–	402	135	–	–	–	–	3,450
Lac Ste. Anne District..quantity	51	–	–	18	43	–	–	30	–	754
value $	51	–	–	144	162	–	–	60	–	7,540
Total quantity.....	1,181	785	489	3,636	3,541	8,603	–	820	30	13,530
Total value marketed...$	1,181	1,670	3,880	31,846	9,580	94,633	–	2,422	300	186,173
WINTER										
Cold lake District.....quantity	300	–	–	1,010	560	1,650	–	192	–	4,708
value $	900	–	–	8,080	2,800	24,750	–	192	–	47,080
Lac la Biche District....quantity	–	36	170	579	1,599	–	–	989	–	170
value $	–	72	2,550	5,790	12,792	–	–	6,270	–	2,558
Athabasca District.....quantity	200	–	–	421	248	–	–	150	–	1,270
value $	200	–	–	5,652	996	–	–	150	–	19,175
Wabamun lake District..quantity	–	30	–	15	118	–	–	9	–	57
value $	–	90	–	225	472	–	–	45	–	8,050
Lesser Slave lake.....quantity	–	402	3	362	2,185	422	–	64	–	4,041
value $	–	500	30	5,430	21,850	6,330	–	64	–	40,400
Edson District.....quantity	–	12	–	2	49	–	–	–	–	110
value $	–	24	–	20	98	–	–	–	–	1,100
Moose lake District.....quantity	–	–	11	38	35	–	–	83	–	71
value $	–	–	100	456	176	–	–	166	–	1,050
Pigeon lake District.....quantity	–	–	–	122	22	–	–	–	–	2,357
value $	–	–	–	1,830	122	–	–	–	–	47,140
Buffalo lake District.....quantity	–	–	–	14	1,067	–	–	49	–	43
value $	–	–	–	112	8,536	–	–	98	–	516
Sturgeon lake District...quantity	–	–	–	187	179	–	–	56	–	860
value $	–	–	–	1,496	1,074	–	–	308	–	12,040
Trout lake District.....quantity	600	–	–	360	870	207	–	120	–	4,612
value $	600	–	–	4,320	5,020	1,242	–	480	–	69,180
Total quantity.....	1,100	480	184	3,110	6,932	2,279	–	1,712	–	18,825
Total value marketed...$	1,700	686	2,680	33,411	53,936	32,322	–	7,773	–	248,276

—	Mixed Fish	Pike	Salmon	Trout	Whitefish
Yukon Territory	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Totals for Territory—					
Quantity.....	80	2	805	50	70
Value, caught and landed.....$	1,200	30	6,440	750	1,050
Value marketed.....$	1,600	40	8,050	1,000	1,400

[1] For the districts the values as *marketed* are given.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantities shown in the above table, there were taken in the province of Alberta under domestic license, 12,658 cwt. of fish valued at $58,965 and by anglers 7,569 cwt. valued at $95,676.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Cod					Hake and Cusk		Whiting	
		Caught and landed	Marketed			Cod liver oil, medicinal	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
			Used fresh	Green-salted	Smoked fillets			Used fresh		Used fresh
	British Columbia	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	165	98	32	1	204	24	24	69	69
2	**Value**.....$	470	273	224	16	408	91	102	345	487
	District No. 1[1]—									
3	Total quantity	19	16	–	1	–	5	5	69	69
4	Total value.....$	133	80	–	16	–	15	26	345	487
	District No. 2—									
5	Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	143	79	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	143	79	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total value.....$	322	178	224	–	–	–	–	–	–
	District No. 3—									
13	Cape Scott to Tatchu Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	3	3	–	–	204	19	19	–	–
17	North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	3	3	–	–	204	19	19	–	–
23	Total value.....$	15	15	–	–	408	76	76	–	–

	Fishing Districts	Herring								
		Caught and landed	Marketed							
			Used fresh	Smoked	Dry-salted	Pickled	Used as bait	Oil	Meal	Scales
	British Columbia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	bbl.	bbl.	gal.	ton	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	1,724,246	21,674	15,005	1,048,190	138	29,774	170,450	1,838	1,000
2	**Value**.....$	1,342,032	70,725	54,305	1,483,440	2,569	94,347	61,565	97,478	3,000
	District No. 1[1]—									
3	Total quantity	68,516	10,707	13,532	24,380	27	195	–	–	–
4	Total value.....$	152,312	49,145	40,534	38,000	319	770	–	–	–
	District No. 2—									
5	Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	78,714	250	734	7,600	50	13,673	14,000	400	–
6	Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Naas River District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Bella Coola and Kimsquit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet	8,615	–	–	–	–	2,650	2,530	36	–
10	Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Total quantity	87,329	250	734	7,600	50	16,323	16,530	436	–
12	Total value.....$	83,022	1,145	7,898	30,400	1,300	57,342	6,034	21,597	–
	District No. 3—									
13	Cape Scott to Tatchu Point	113,650	–	–	31,480	–	–	64,847	640	–
14	Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay	170,080	–	–	–	–	–	81,008	633	–
15	Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour	596,821	7,321	38	442,345	61	10,726	8,065	129	–
16	San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	3,478	418	400	–	–	1,130	–	–	–
17	North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River	683,532	2,138	300	542,385	–	1,400	–	–	1,000
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	840	840	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	1,568,401	10,717	739	1,016,210	61	13,256	153,920	1,402	1,000
23	Total value.....$	1,106,698	20,435	5,873	1,415,040	950	36,235	55,531	75,881	3,000

[1]Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Halibut			Flounders		Skate		Soles		
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Smoked		Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
300,532	300,495	19	3,473	3,473	1,103	1,103	12,638	12,638	1
3,343,138	3,340,963	370	11,091	17,631	3,283	5,490	62,753	82,180	2
35,572	35,535	19	889	889	929	929	7,824	7,824	3
444,685	500,699	370	5,334	5,334	2,791	4,841	46,944	57,595	4
254,434	254,434	–	1,935	1,935	20	20	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
1,996	1,996	–	180	180	–	–	3,861	3,861	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
256,430	256,430	–	2,115	2,115	20	20	3,861	3,861	11
2,844,193	3,259,195	–	4,410	10,415	40	40	11,583	19,306	12
1,505	1,505	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
496	496	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
5,584	5,584	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	15
745	745	–	397	397	137	137	439	439	16
15	15	–	6	6	2	2	255	255	17
7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
98	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	66	66	12	12	259	259	21
8,530	8,530	–	469	469	154	154	953	953	22
54,260	81,069	–	1,347	1,882	452	609	4,226	5,279	23

Pilchards						Perch		Smelts		
Caught and landed	Marketed					Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Canned	Used as bait	Oil	Meal		Used fresh		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	gal.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
1,368,582	2,017	58,501	1,737	2,673,876	12,169	1,381	1,381	1,104	1,104	1
1,027,746	3,482	230,582	4,719	982,786	617,298	10,364	12,402	12,829	16,459	2
85	85	–	–	–	–	611	611	956	956	3
435	584	–	–	–	–	5,515	6,653	11,568	14,675	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	43	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
3,740	–	–	–	6,930	30	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
3,740	–	–	–	6,930	30	–	–	43	43	11
3,740	–	–	–	2,148	1,361	–	–	365	678	12
282,771	–	7,090	84	552,758	2,432	–	–	–	–	13
722,863	–	39,347	300	1,444,595	6,731	71	71	–	–	14
359,123	1,932	12,064	1,353	669,593	2,976	140	140	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	115	115	77	77	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	72	72	28	28	17
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	372	372	–	–	21
1,364,757	1,932	58,501	1,737	2,666,946	12,139	770	770	105	105	22
1,023,571	2,898	230,582	4,719	980,638	615,937	4,849	5,749	896	1,106	23

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

	Fishing Districts	Salmon								
		Caught and landed	Marketed							
			Used fresh	Canned	Smoked	Dry-salted	Mild-cured	Pickled	Used as bait	Roe
	British Columbia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**1,490,395**	**210,096**	**1,361,977**	**432**	**81,170**	**21,918**	**384**	**93**	**1,147**
2	**Value**.....$	**8,194,577**	**1,780,838**	**11,666,797**	**5,860**	**317,218**	**475,438**	**5,760**	**232**	**1,660**
	District No. 1[1]—									
3	Total quantity	352,890	103,227	281,594	432	7,367	1,026	200	–	15
4	Total value.....$	2,854,799	801,239	2,281,504	5,860	42,085	23,376	3,000	–	300
	District No. 2—									
5	Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	204,317	32,686	187,719	–	–	9,115	184	–	–
6	Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District	82,599	–	98,333	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Naas River District	33,499	–	39,828	–	36	–	–	–	–
8	Bella Coola and Kimsquit	27,726	–	33,007	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet	148,673	3,411	168,756	–	–	2,339	–	–	–
10	Queen Charlotte Islands	147,239	–	128,270	–	32,400	–	–	–	–
11	Total quantity	644,053	36,097	655,913	–	32,436	11,454	184	–	–
12	Total value.....$	3,351,038	453,967	6,435,287	–	111,774	242,018	2,760	–	–
	District No. 3—									
13	Cape Scott to Tatchu Point	32,699	5,661	32,188	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay	94,234	9,415	94,463	–	4,376	–	–	–	–
15	Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour	146,775	27,103	88,695	–	28,346	6,317	–	93	1,000
16	San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	39,353	5,609	34,599	–	–	3,121	–	–	–
17	North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River	18,968	6,083	13,315	–	1,360	–	–	–	–
18	Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River	18,667	3,070	18,568	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district	29,337	9,177	20,429	–	2,400	–	–	–	–
20	Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district	105,953	119	122,213	–	2,540	–	–	–	132
21	Bute Inlet to Gower Point	7,466	4,535	–	–	2,345	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	493,452	70,772	424,470	–	41,367	9,438	–	93	1,132
23	Total value.....$	1,988,740	525,632	2,950,006	–	163,359	210,044	–	232	1,360

	Fishing Districts	Greyfish[2]	Octopus		Oulachons		Tom Cod	
		Caught and landed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed
				Used fresh		Used fresh		Used fresh
	British Columbia—con.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1	**Totals for Province—Quantity**	**112,700**	**313**	**313**	**486**	**486**	**50**	**50**
2	**Value**.....$	**39,445**	**1,757**	**2,241**	**2,706**	**2,800**	**152**	**156**
	District No. 1[1]—							
3	Total quantity	–	198	198	286	286	2	2
4	Total value.....$	–	1,422	1,781	1,706	1,800	8	12
	District No. 2—							
5	Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	–	–	–	200	200	–	–
6	Rievers 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	–	–	–	200	200	–	–
12	Total value.....$	–	–	–	1,000	1,000	–	–
	District No. 3—							
13	Cape Scott to Tatchu Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	48	48
16	San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	57,100	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River	55,600	28	28	–	–	–	–
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	–	87	87	–	–	–	–
22	Total quantity	112,700	115	115	–	–	48	48
23	Total value.....$	39,445	335	460	–	–	144	144

[1] Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound. [2] Used in the manufacture of fish oil and meal.

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Sturgeon		Trout		Black Cod					Ling Cod			Red 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	Green-salted	Smoked	Smoked fillets		Used fresh	Smoked		Used fresh	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
359	359	96	96	16,430	7,798	19	3,969	328	49,916	49,802	57	4,436	4,436	1
7,229	7,971	1,024	1,118	85,167	64,680	207	52,305	6,229	287,918	400,560	699	15,753	22,478	2
287	287	32	32	6,257	151	19	2,706	328	26,143	26,133	5	1,213	1,213	3
6,791	7,149	384	478	43,802	1,199	207	33,859	6,229	170,181	233,995	75	4,900	7,786	4
–	–	59	59	7,903	6,901	–	501	–	190	190	–	748	748	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	33	33	–	–	–	10	10	–	130	130	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	59	59	7,936	6,934	–	501	–	200	200	–	878	878	11
–	–	590	590	31,711	59,182	–	7,515	–	590	1,202	–	2,130	2,704	12
–	–	–	–	706	706	–	–	–	93	93	–	–	–	13
6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	612	612	–	–	–	14
3	3	5	5	11	7	–	2	–	3,885	3,885	–	712	712	15
63	63	–	–	1,520	–	–	760	–	6,055	5,951	52	434	434	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,748	4,748	–	476	476	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	184	–	2	2	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,490	2,490	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,506	5,506	–	721	721	21
72	72	5	5	2,237	715	–	762	–	23,573	23,469	52	2,345	2,345	22
438	822	50	50	9,654	4,299	–	10,931	–	117,147	165,363	624	8,723	11,988	23

Clams and Quahaugs			Crabs			Abalone		Oysters		Shrimps		
Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed		Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	Caught and landed	Marketed	
	Used fresh	Canned		Used fresh	Canned		Canned		Used fresh		Used fresh	
bbl.	bbl.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	cases	bbl.	cases	bbl.	bbl.	cwt.	cwt.	
14,419	2,764	11,654	8,404	7,467	468	433	433	2,188	2,188	842	842	1
47,374	18,866	77,316	42,540	59,107	9,370	3,031	6,062	39,792	32,258	12,772	16,592	2
964	964	–	7,000	7,000	–	–	–	1,455	1,455	779	779	3
5,784	8,130	–	35,000	53,331	–	–	–	23,462	23,462	11,685	15,448	4
1,026	1,026	–	171	171	–	–	–	–	–	61	61	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
2,401	–	2,400	937	–	468	433	433	–	–	–	–	10
3,427	1,026	2,400	1,108	171	468	433	433	–	–	61	61	11
8,742	6,112	28,806	4,008	1,652	9,370	3,031	6,062	–	–	1,067	1,120	12
–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
4,810	10	4,800	222	222	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
764	764	–	34	34	–	–	–	733	733	2	2	17
2,370	–	2,370	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
2,084	–	2,084	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
10,028	774	9,254	296	296	–	–	–	733	733	2	2	22
32,848	4,624	48,510	3,532	4,124	–	–	–	7,330	8,796	20	24	23

I. Fish Caught and Marketed, 1927—con.

Fishing Districts	Whales			
	Caught and landed	Marketed		
		Whalebone and meal	Whale fertilizer	Whale oil
British Columbia—con.	no.	ton	ton	gal.
Totals for Province—Quantity	258	345	651	437,967
Value $	241,488	9,560	39,060	192,868
District No. 1[1]—				
Total quantity	–	–	–	–
Total value $	–	–	–	–
District No. 2—				
Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	–	–	–	–
Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District	–	–	–	–
Naas River District	–	–	–	–
Bella Coola and Kimsquit	–	–	–	–
Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet	–	–	–	–
Queen Charlotte Islands	258	345	651	437,967
Total quantity	258	345	651	437,967
Total value $	241,488	9,560	39,060	192,868
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			
British Columbia—concluded	no.	no.	gal.	ton	ton
Totals for Province—Quantity	1,476	1 476	375,130	2,512	140
Value $	14,517	15,805	138,180	145,449	5,300
District No. 1[1]—					
Total quantity	–	–	–	–	–
Total value $	–	–	–	–	–
District No. 2—					
Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	64	64	219,884	1,332	140
Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District	–	–	–	–	–
Naas River District	–	–	–	–	–
Bella Coola and Kimsquit	–	–	–	–	–
Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet	–	–	1,870	19	–
Queen Charlotte Islands	124	124	–	–	–
Total quantity	188	188	221,754	1,351	140
Total value $	2,350	2,350	93,184	78,318	5,300
District No. 3—					
Cape Scott to Tatchu Point	–	–	–	13	–
Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay	575	575	–	–	–
Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour	713	713	1,021	8	–
San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	–	–	65,355	572	–
North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River	–	–	80,000	522	–
Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River	–	–	–	–	–
Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district	–	–	–	–	–
Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district	–	–	7,000	46	–
Bute Inlet to Gower Point	–	–	–	–	–
Total quantity	1,288	1,288	153,376	1,161	–
Total value $	12,167	13,455	44,996	67,131	–

[1] 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, 1,274 cwt.

District 2: Halibut, 185,370 cwt.: black cod, 3,070 cwt.: red and rock cod, 11 cwt.: herring, 3,600 cwt.: salmon, 6,109 cwt.

NOTE.—The following is in addition to the quantities in the main table:—estimated home consumption of all varieties including salmon, trout, cod, oulachons, bottom fish, shell fish, etc.—

District No. 1: By Whites, Indians and Orientals, 29,968 cwt.

District 2: By Whites and Indians, 49,580 cwt.

District 3: By Indians, 9,400 cwt.

II. AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations

	Fishing Districts	Vessels		
		Sailing and Gasoline		
		10–20 tons	Value	Men
	Prince Edward Island	no.	$	no.
1	**Totals for Province**	8	7,000	30
2	Kings County—Totals	5	4,500	21
3	Queens County—Totals	2	1,600	5
	Prince County—			
4	Western portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay	1	900	4
5	Eastern portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay	–	–	–
6	Totals for County	1	900	4

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Tubs of Trawl		Hand Lines	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Prince Edward Island—concluded		$		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**	8,566	56,114	723	14,460	1,193	2,386
2	Kings County—Totals	1,003	9,027	117	2,340	294	588
3	Queens County—Totals	1,850	15,150	300	6,000	600	1,200
	Prince County—						
4	Western portion: Baptist Point to and including Cascumpeque Bay	2,420	15,200	300	6,000	190	380
5	Eastern portion: East of Baptist Point and Cascumpeque Bay	3,293	16,737	6	120	109	218
6	Totals for County	5,713	31,937	306	6,120	299	598

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men				
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	Men	
	$		$			$	no.	
453	5,170	1,379	335,030	2,620	13	5,500	25	1
61	610	475	118,750	950	4	1,200	8	2
175	1,750	270	60,750	540	1	250	2	3
162	2,100	337	84,250	709	3	1,300	7	4
55	710	297	71,280	421	5	2,750	8	5
217	2,810	634	155,530	1,130	8	4,050	15	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	
	$		$		$		$	
345,923	345,923	29	67,000	6	11,800	437	16,450	1
126,529	126,529	9	63,000	1	10,000	90	2,700	2
78,325	78,325	20	4,000	1	200	180	5,400	3
83,965	83,965	–	–	4	1,600	115	5,750	4
57,104	57,104	–	–	–	–	52	2,600	5
141,069	141,069	–	–	4	1,600	167	8,350	6

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels Steam			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia			$	no.			$	no.
1	**Totals for Province**	14	2,927	1,060,000	294	3	61	11,000	21
	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	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	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	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Victoria County—								
9	South of Path End	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Path End to Green Cove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Green Cove to Inverness county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inverness County—								
13	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cumberland County—								
16	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colchester County—								
20	Strait of Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Hants county line to Salmon River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pictou County—								
24	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	–	–	–	–	1	31	5,000	5
25	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	1	31	5,000	5
27	Antigonish County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men					
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men		
no.	no.	no.	$	no.		$		$	no.		$	no.	no.	
99	31	255	1,839,044	3,054	4,178	105,851	5,668	1,347,892	12,007	184	134,750	324	431	1
–	1	7	8,864	33	290	5,800	166	34,730	445	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	2	2,000	6	396	10,220	135	45,100	880	4	1,800	10	–	3
–	1	9	10,864	39	686	16,020	301	79,830	1,325	4	1,800	10	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	47	1,055	28	7,400	129	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	7	6,300	26	10	810	189	41,230	374	3	2,800	6	–	6
–	3	21	48,600	108	58	1,640	28	6,160	172	10	6,000	10	–	7
–	3	28	54,900	134	115	3,505	245	54,790	675	13	8,800	16	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	150	5,000	60	11,500	155	7	3,500	9	–	9
–	1	6	5,200	37	112	2,240	80	17,500	386	2	500	4	–	10
–	–	3	1,500	10	110	3,850	95	16,625	420	2	1,600	7	–	11
–	1	9	6,700	47	372	11,090	235	45,625	961	11	5,600	20	–	12
–	–	4	2,100	18	10	900	124	58,600	350	12	7,750	19	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	118	2,347	183	34,260	351	18	23,600	27	35	14
–	–	4	2,100	18	128	3,247	307	92,860	701	30	31,350	46	35	15
–	–	–	–	–	20	300	35	8,875	41	3	900	3	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	38	380	170	25,000	213	1	400	1	40	17
–	–	–	–	–	2	100	9	2,000	14	–	–	–	4	18
–	–	–	–	–	60	780	214	35,875	268	4	1,300	4	44	19
–	–	–	–	–	5	50	22	3,300	26	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	20	225	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	2	250	14	2,450	16	–	–	–	3	22
–	–	–	–	–	27	525	36	5,750	67	–	–	–	3	23
–	–	–	–	–	35	3,500	166	24,900	191	7	6,000	14	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	28	555	104	26,000	126	2	550	4	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	63	4,055	270	50,900	317	9	6,550	18	–	26
	–	–	–	–	105	2,100	200	30,000	405	12	3,600	12	75	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Nova Scotia—con.		$		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**	**50,922**	**1,073,225**	**84**	**27,150**	**12,370**	**184,637**
	Richmond County—						
2	Inverness county line to St. Peter's canal, including Ile Madame	2,915	30,580	–	–	280	5,040
3	St. Peter's canal to Cape Breton county line	1,364	33,080	–	–	39	390
4	Totals for County	4,279	63,660	–	–	319	5,430
	Cape Breton County—						
5	Richmond county line to White Point and head of East Bay	188	2,810	–	–	–	–
6	White Point to Bridgeport	1,250	24,980	–	–	137	1,233
7	Bridgeport and head of East Bay to Victoria county line	530	20,276	–	–	118	1,770
8	Totals for County	1,968	48,066	–	–	255	3,003
	Victoria County—						
9	South of Path End	430	11,000	–	–	100	1,000
10	Path End to Green Cove	575	27,000	–	–	110	880
11	Green Cove to Inverness county line	400	16,500	–	–	95	760
12	Totals for County	1,405	54,500	–	–	305	2,640
	Inverness County—						
13	North of Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain	706	38,270	–	–	431	3,755
14	Broad Cove, Scotsville and Gillander Mountain to Richmond county line	855	14,800	–	–	297	4,455
15	Totals for County	1,561	53,070	–	–	728	8,210
	Cumberland County—						
16	New Brunswick line to Lewis Head	210	7,350	–	–	–	–
17	Lewis Head to Colchester county line	98	6,000	–	–	–	–
18	Bay of Fundy	18	180	4	650	–	–
19	Totals for County	326	13,530	4	650	–	–
	Colchester County—						
20	Strait of Northumberland	25	1,000	–	–	–	–
21	Hants county line to Salmon River	50	500	–	–	–	–
22	Salmon River to Cumberland county line	26	3,570	3	300	2	20
23	Totals for County	101	5,070	3	300	2	20
	Pictou County—						
24	Colchester county line to Pictou Harbour	300	2,100	–	–	2	20
25	Pictou Harbour to Antigonish county line, including Pictou Island	596	20,761	–	–	30	200
26	Totals for County	896	22,861	–	–	32	220
27	Antigonish County—Totals	1,400	32,000	–	–	110	1,650

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear												
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Sets of Scallop Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
22,904	**27,538**	**810,762**	**1,071,362**	**78**	**8,170**	**1,680**	**713,770**	**317**	**131,681**	**4,323**	**426,790**	1
1,000	1,250	27,180	27,180	–	–	33	3,680	1	350	66	8,360	2
973	973	9,970	19,940	–	–	15	1,800	–	–	179	7,300	3
1,973	2,223	37,150	47,120	–	–	48	5,480	1	350	245	15,660	4
115	115	3,210	6,420	–	–	18	1,800	–	–	27	355	5
530	530	22,370	27,962	–	–	23	2,775	8	2,150	146	9,675	6
448	672	8,000	12,000	–	–	16	27,000	–	–	36	1,060	7
1,093	1,317	33,580	46,382	–	–	57	31,575	8	2,150	209	11,090	8
400	400	12,600	12,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	2,400	9
600	600	2,500	3,750	–	–	18	25,000	4	3,200	86	3,400	10
800	800	6,350	9,525	–	–	16	7,000	4	1,500	44	7,400	11
1,800	1,800	21,450	25,875	–	–	34	32,000	8	4,700	170	13,200	12
655	605	30,830	30,830	–	–	24	37,300	12	18,100	31	25,000	13
455	676	35,884	53,831	–	–	7	4,500	–	–	34	8,700	14
1,110	1,281	66,714	84,661	–	–	31	41,800	12	18,100	65	33,700	15
–	–	7,000	7,000	–	–	2	200	–	–	4	400	16
–	–	35,325	35,325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
12	12	503	503	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
12	12	42,828	42,828	–	–	2	200	–	–	4	400	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
78	78	24,679	24,679	–	–	–	–	17	1,156	23	825	25
93	93	74,679	74,679	–	–	8	800	17	1,156	23	825	26
500	250	68,000	68,000	–	–	3	1,000	40	8,000	100	2,000	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels Steam			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	Nova Scotia—con.			$	no.			$	no.
	Guysborough County—								
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	7	938	600,000	140	–	–	–	–
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Totals for County	7	938	600,000	140	–	–	–	–
	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	7	1,989	460,000	154	–	–	–	–
8	Totals for County	7	1,989	460,000	154	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	–	–	2	30	6,000	16
	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks			Men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men					
40 tons and over	20–40 tons	10–20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men		
no.	no.	no.	$	no.		$		$	no.		$	no.	no.	
1	2	3	10,400	44	40	9,000	250	60,000	420	9	4,500	18	80	1
–	4	13	23,500	95	300	6,000	240	60,000	340	5	2,000	10	80	2
–	–	2	1,500	6	20	800	200	45,000	296	5	3,500	10	–	3
1	6	18	35,400	145	720	15,800	690	165,000	1,056	19	10,000	38	160	4
–	1	10	14,000	44	15	400	60	14,000	126	6	1,000	1	–	5
1	2	5	14,000	38	100	600	120	20,000	341	4	500	8	–	6
2	4	46	68,400	216	432	20,600	298	74,500	751	6	24,300	16	–	7
3	7	61	96,400	298	547	21,600	478	108,500	1,218	16	25,800	36	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	28	425	8	1,600	55	–	–	–	–	9
2	–	31	42,800	130	280	5,600	210	52,500	419	–	–	–	34	10
82	3	18	1,326,400	1,752	30	600	230	69,000	338	2	600	2	–	11
84	3	49	1,369,200	1,882	310	6,200	440	121,500	757	2	600	2	34	12
–	–	1	400	3	30	600	32	6,275	62	–	–	–	–	13
–	3	10	31,000	76	25	800	390	60,000	470	–	–	–	–	14
–	3	11	31,400	79	55	1,400	422	66,275	532	–	–	–	–	15
5	3	2	70,000	120	210	2,100	245	36,750	340	3	4,000	9	–	16
–	–	17	9,500	55	130	4,550	442	121,550	755	14	7,000	25	25	17
5	3	19	79,500	175	340	6,650	687	158,300	1,095	17	11,000	34	25	18
6	2	1	59,000	83	140	2,780	421	126,300	923	22	8,300	30	18	19
–	2	–	1,000	7	46	900	178	52,950	445	3	1,150	6	–	20
–	–	30	68,820	90	195	3,920	387	121,450	869	20	17,700	40	–	21
–	2	30	69,820	97	239	4,820	565	174,400	1,347	23	18,850	46	–	22
–	–	16	23,760	57	207	4,170	123	27,475	241	–	–	–	32	23
–	–	–	–	–	36	684	26	2,912	94	2	1,200	6	5	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	Nova Scotia—con.		$		$		$
	Guysborough County—						
1	Antigonish county line to Cape Canso	4,400	88,000	–	–	900	14,000
2	Cape Canso to New Harbour	4,000	56,000	–	–	900	9,500
3	New Harbour to Halifax county line	2,100	21,000	1	300	230	3,450
4	Totals for County	10,500	165,000	1	300	2,030	26,950
	Halifax County—						
5	Guysborough county line to East Ship Harbour	2,000	10,000	–	–	32	520
6	West Ship Harbour to (but not including) Cole Harbour	2,000	10,000	–	–	30	500
7	Cole Harbour to Lunenourg county line	7,584	250,780	–	–	640	12,800
8	Totals for County	11,584	270,780	–	–	702	13,820
9	Hants County—Totals	62	1,650	4	400	–	–
	Lunenburg County—						
10	Halifax county line to Mahone Bay	2,680	70,000	–	–	174	3,132
11	Mahone Bay to Queens county line	3,800	68,400	–	–	1,964	35,352
12	Totals for County	6,480	138,400	–	–	2,138	38,484
	Queens County—						
13	Lunenburg county line to Port Medway Harbour	375	3,700	–	–	–	–
14	Port Medway Harbour to Shelburne county line	2,050	50,000	–	–	480	9,600
15	Totals for County	2,425	53,700	–	–	480	9,600
	Shelburne County—						
16	Queen's county line to Negro Harbour	3,000	35,000	3	300	1,500	20,000
17	Negro Harbour (inclusive) to Yarmouth county line	2,500	22,750	–	–	890	17,800
18	Totals for County	5,500	57,750	3	300	2,390	37,800
19	Yarmouth County—Totals	1,420	72,300	2	800	411	7,398
	Digby County—						
20	Yarmouth county line to Weymouth	161	3,320	4	600	187	2,236
21	Weymouth to Annapolis county line including Digby Neck	629	13,802	10	7,500	1,960	19,640
22	Totals for County	790	17,122	14	8,100	2,147	21,876
23	Annapolis County—Totals	163	2,650	21	5,100	300	7,410
24	Kings County—Totals	62	1,116	32	11,200	21	126

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear												
Hand Lines		Lobster Traps		Sets of Scallop Rakes		Fishing Piers and Wharves		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
1,200	2,400	20,000	33,000	–	–	42	8,400	5	6,000	200	18,000	1
900	1,800	17,000	25,500	–	–	83	17,000	3	3,000	150	15,000	2
418	418	17,856	17,856	–	–	36	1,700	20	1,700	200	5,000	3
2,518	4,618	54,856	76,356	–	–	161	27,100	28	10,700	550	38,000	4
1,550	1,550	28,000	42,000	–	–	95	4,275	4	300	150	6,500	5
1,400	1,400	27,000	40,500	–	–	88	4,000	2	330	250	10,500	6
1,160	580	34,800	34,800	–	–	505	101,000	41	32,800	558	139,500	7
4,110	3,530	89,800	117,300	–	–	688	109,275	47	33,430	958	156,500	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	9
1,200	600	16,000	16,000	–	–	120	9,000	10	1,500	220	15,000	10
2,450	3,675	15,800	15,800	–	–	15	129,000	2	3,400	350	42,000	11
3,650	4,275	31,800	31,800	–	–	135	138,000	12	4,900	570	57,000	12
200	200	2,500	3,750	–	–	22	1,040	7	700	73	3,150	13
1,050	1,050	28,900	28,900	–	–	108	6,000	5	10,000	260	13,000	14
1,250	1,250	31,400	32,650	–	–	130	7,040	12	10,700	333	16,150	15
500	750	30,000	45,000	–	–	160	35,000	8	3,500	200	5,000	16
525	785	76,550	114,825	–	–	65	19,500	18	1,800	110	4,950	17
1,025	1,535	106,550	159,825	–	–	225	54,500	26	5,300	310	9,950	18
1,620	2,754	85,775	150,106	2	150	30	173,000	13	7,950	156	17,000	19
660	660	13,600	27,200	–	–	2	300	10	290	182	11,480	20
1,000	1,000	30,000	60,000	60	6,180	114	82,000	55	20,865	225	22,000	21
1,660	1,660	43,600	87,200	60	6,180	116	82,300	65	21,155	407	33,480	22
315	765	16,000	20,000	16	1,840	10	9,500	4	450	167	14,085	23
175	175	580	580	–	–	–	–	24	2,640	55	7,700	24

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				
		Sailing and Gasoline				
		40 tons and over	20–40 tons	10–20 tons	Total Value	Total Men
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries	no.	no.	no.	$	no.
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**3**	**36**	**265**	**206,950**	**1,123**
	Charlotte County—					
2	International boundary line to Back Bay	–	–	–	–	–
3	Back Bay to St. John county line	–	–	–	–	–
4	Campobello and West Isles	–	–	1	1,000	4
5	Grand Manan Island	–	2	23	55,000	54
6	Totals for County	–	2	24	56,000	58
7	St. John County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–
8	Albert County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—					
9	Nova Scotia line to Kent county line	–	–	–	–	–
10	Bay of Fundy	–	–	–	–	–
11	Totals for County	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent County—					
12	Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River	–	–	–	–	–
13	Chockfish River to Point Sapin	–	–	6	2,700	20
14	Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	–	–	–	–	–
15	Totals for County	–	–	6	2,700	20
	Northumberland County—					
16	Kent county line to Point au Car	–	–	58	34,800	174
17	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River	–	–	–	–	–
18	Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay)	2	–	–	4,000	10
19	Totals for County	2	–	58	38,800	184
	Gloucester County—					
20	Northumberland county line to Inkerman	–	–	5	5,000	16
21	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou	–	8	50	48,700	231
22	Inkerman to Glen Anglin	1	26	121	55,400	611
23	Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	–	–	–	–	–
24	Totals for County	1	34	176	109,100	858
25	Restigouche County—Totals	–	–	1	350	3

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men					
No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men		
	$		$	no.		$	no.	no.	
4,670	**91,620**	**2,422**	**703,265**	**7,464**	**43**	**47,743**	**88**	**1,026**	**1**
140	2,400	40	12,000	185	6	3,600	12	–	2
200	4,000	140	28,000	650	–	–	–	–	3
280	8,400	293	116,230	786	1	5,000	4	–	4
500	14,960	370	146,000	700	2	9,000	4	125	5
1,120	29,760	843	302,230	2,321	9	17,600	20	125	6
230	9,200	215	80,600	380	3	3,000	6	–	7
2	160	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	8
400	4,000	250	50,000	675	8	16,000	16	–	9
8	440	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	10
408	4,440	250	50,000	689	8	16,000	16	–	11
380	3,420	179	45,235	738	14	6,543	28	–	12
30	1,500	170	34,000	365	–	–	–	–	13
15	850	102	22,000	234	2	1,200	4	–	14
425	5,770	451	101,235	1,337	16	7,743	32	–	15
25	2,000	80	16,000	210	5	3,000	10	–	16
60	540	8	2,650	69	–	–	–	8	17
400	2,250	70	21,000	590	–	–	–	700	18
485	4,790	158	39,650	869	5	3,000	10	708	19
170	6,000	50	13,000	450	–	–	–	–	20
100	10,000	180	44,250	485	–	–	–	–	21
1,500	15,000	200	50,000	400	–	–	–	–	22
150	3,300	65	19,500	380	–	–	–	–	23
1,920	34,300	495	126,750	1,715	–	–	–	–	24
80	3,200	10	2,800	149	2	400	4	193	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear					
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Weirs		Tubs of Trawl —	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	New Brunswick—Sea Fisheries—con.		$		$		$
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**26,303**	**965,804**	**371**	**559,365**	**2,286**	**32,480**
	Charlotte County—						
2	International boundary line to Back Bay	82	7,600	70	70,000	60	1,500
3	Back Bay to St. John county line	299	7,475	69	69,000	260	3,120
4	Campobello and West Isles	506	19,500	110	110,000	950	12,000
5	Grand Manan Island	500	47,000	90	270,000	250	4,600
6	Totals for County	1,387	81,575	339	519,000	1,520	21,220
7	St. John County—Totals	1,260	33,000	29	40,000	150	2,100
8	Albert County—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Westmorland County—						
9	Nova Scotia line to Kent county line	1,930	22,500	–	–	–	–
10	Bay of Fundy	8	750	3	365	–	–
11	Totals for County	1,938	23,250	3	365	–	–
	Kent County—						
12	Westmorland county line to (but not including) Chockfish River	5,626	89,404	–	–	–	–
13	Chockfish River to Point Sapin	1,617	68,900	–	–	16	160
14	Point Sapin to Northumberland county line	250	15,000	–	–	–	–
15	Totals for County	7,493	173,304	–	–	16	160
	Northumberland County—						
16	Kent county line to Point au Car	2,850	130,000	–	–	–	–
17	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi River	211	10,892	–	–	–	–
18	Point au Car to Gloucester county line (including Miramichi Bay)	3,444	225,383	–	–	–	–
19	Totals for County	6,505	366,275	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester County—						
20	Northumberland county line to Inkerman	1,100	22,000	–	–	–	–
21	Islands of Shippegan and Miscou	1,930	21,100	–	–	300	4,500
22	Inkerman to Glen Anglin	3,500	54,000	–	–	300	4,500
23	Glen Anglin to Restigouche county line	410	12,300	–	–	–	–
24	Totals for County	6,940	109,400	–	–	600	9,000
25	Restigouche County—Totals	780	179,000	–	–	–	–

	Fishing Districts	Boats	
		Sail and Row	
		No.	Value
	New Brunswick—Inland Fisheries		$
1	**Total Island Fisheries for Province**	**339**	**3,130**
2	Victoria County	20	100
3	Carleton County	60	480
4	York County	105	760
5	Sunbury County	25	500
6	Queens County	74	740
7	Kings County	55	550

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear												
Hand Lines		Eel Traps		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	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
10,586	**10,380**	**100**	**400**	**374,507**	**437,116**	**403**	**132,150**	**101**	**248,500**	**1,327**	**452,360**	**1**
34	34	–	–	140	175	4	750	1	400	3	300	2
100	100	–	–	5,000	5,000	4	4,000	1	3,000	4	1,000	3
2,500	2,500	–	–	3,000	4,500	138	8,700	–	–	151	20,500	4
2,000	2,700	–	–	40,000	80,000	181	54,100	2	500	464	366,700	5
4,634	5,334	–	–	48,140	89,675	327	67,550	4	3,900	622	388,500	6
–	–	–	–	5,000	7,500	65	30,000	4	90,000	84	25,000	7
–	–	–	–	67	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
700	380	–	–	38,325	39,243	–	–	4	19,000	20	1,000	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
700	380	–	–	38,325	39,243	–	–	4	19,000	20	1,000	11
–	–	–	–	80,000	54,005	–	–	6	17,000	–	–	12
200	200	–	–	27,500	55,000	3	27,800	5	4,000	1	300	13
90	450	–	–	25,000	37,000	–	–	2	3,000	–	–	14
290	650	–	–	132,500	146,005	3	27,800	13	24,000	1	300	15
40	200	–	–	30,000	45,000	–	–	5	10,000	–	–	16
–	–	100	400	–	–	2	500	5	1,600	39	3,150	17
70	70	–	–	13,325	16,656	–	–	37	22,000	70	10,000	18
110	270	100	400	43,325	61,656	2	500	47	33,600	109	13,150	19
400	600	–	–	12,000	18,000	3	500	4	9,000	5	1,000	20
1,402	911	–	–	49,250	24,625	1	2,000	1	4,000	147	7,850	21
2,500	1,875	–	–	30,000	30,000	1	3,500	3	35,000	200	10,000	22
400	300	–	–	10,000	10,000	–	–	15	9,000	–	–	23
4,702	3,686	–	–	101,250	82,625	5	6,000	23	57,000	352	18,850	24
150	60	–	–	5,900	10,325	1	300	6	21,000	139	5,560	25

Boats		Total Men	Fishing Gear		
Gasoline			Gill Nets		
No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	
	$			$	
2	1,000	497	745	7,949	1
–	–	20	20	100	2
–	–	65	70	700	3
–	–	125	149	1,965	4
–	–	25	85	510	5
1	500	150	189	1,890	6
1	500	112	232	2,784	7

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were used by anglers in inland New Brunswick 257 canoes, valued at $5,935, and 2,688 rods and lines valued at $15,562.

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				
		Sailing and Gasoline				
		40 tons and over	20 to 40 tons	10 to 20 tons	Total Value	Total Men
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries	no.	no.	no.	$	no.
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**3**	**1**	**111**	**64,100**	**391**
	Bonaventure County—					
2	Head of tide to Miguacha	–	–	–	–	–
3	Miguacha to New Richmond	–	–	2	1,500	6
4	New Richmond to Paspébiac	–	–	1	700	3
5	Paspébiac to Point Maquereau	–	–	100	38,100	300
6	Totals for County	–	–	103	40,300	309
	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	–	1	2	3,300	15
14	Northern subdistrict	3	–	–	9,500	12
15	Totals for County	3	1	2	12,800	27
	Saguenay County—					
16	Godbout to Jambons	–	–	–	–	–
17	Jambons to Pigons River	–	–	–	–	–
18	Pigons 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 Espérance	–	–	5	10,000	50
23	Totals for County	–	–	5	10,000	50
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
	Quebec—Sea Fisheries—concluded		$		$
1	**Total Sea Fisheries for Province**	**32,280**	**504,045**	**1,327**	**25,940**
	Bonaventure County—				
2	Head of tide to Miguacha	100	18,000	–	–
3	Miguacha to New Richmond	230	56,800	–	–
4	New Richmond to Paspébiac	2,192	43,840	–	–
5	Paspébiac to Point Maquereau	21,015	34,450	350	3,150
6	Totals for County	23,537	153,090	350	3,150
	Gaspé County—				
7	Point Maquereau to Grand River	1,000	29,000	100	1,300
8	Grand River to Point St. Peter	600	18,000	95	3,800
9	Point St. Peter to Cape Gaspé	290	11,600	–	–
10	Cape Gaspé to Fame Point	700	19,600	–	–
11	Fame Point to Duchesnay Township	875	21,150	–	–
12	Totals for County	3,465	99,350	195	5,100
	Magdalen Islands—				
13	Southern subdistrict	3,481	97,800	610	14,030
14	Northern subdistrict	830	37,400	130	3,000
15	Totals for County	4,311	135,200	740	17,030
	Saguenay County—				
16	Godbout to Jambons	62	2,310	–	–
17	Jambons to Pigons River	125	37,500	–	–
18	Pigons River to Havre St. Pierre	25	3,300	–	–
19	Havre St. Pierre to Kegashka River	51	7,375	–	–
20	Kegashka River to Mouton Bay	200	25,020	–	–
21	Mouton Bay to Blanc Sablon	138	16,100	17	410
22	Blanc Sablon to Bonne Espérance	106	16,800	25	250
23	Totals for County	707	108,405	42	660
24	Matane County—Totals	240	7,200	–	–
25	Rimouski County—Totals	20	800	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Boats					Carrying Smacks			Number of men fishing without boats	
Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men					
No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men		
	$		$	no.		$	no.	no.	
1,576	58,640	2,289	632,550	8,128	6	2,800	10	226	1
17	500	8	2,000	34	–	–	–	50	2
40	1,400	10	3,500	85	–	–	–	–	3
560	16,640	26	6,500	1,172	–	–	–	60	4
185	7,500	21	2,450	305	–	–	–	–	5
802	26,040	65	14,450	1,596	–	–	–	110	6
40	1,300	60	17,600	272	–	–	–	–	7
10	500	263	78,900	615	–	–	–	–	8
48	4,800	132	39,600	360	–	–	–	–	9
35	1,575	360	99,000	711	–	–	–	–	10
84	1,400	260	52,500	518	–	–	–	–	11
217	9,575	1,075	287,600	2,476	–	–	–	–	12
150	6,000	425	127,500	1,725	4	2,000	8	–	13
35	1,750	240	72,000	825	2	800	2	–	14
185	7,750	665	199,500	2,550	6	2,800	10	–	15
14	560	11	4,000	34	–	–	–	–	16
65	1,375	40	6,000	145	–	–	–	–	17
40	4,000	104	31,200	288	–	–	–	–	18
2	350	70	15,570	216	–	–	–	–	19
9	720	101	35,350	179	–	–	–	–	20
40	1,600	93	23,880	228	–	–	–	–	21
42	420	40	10,000	160	–	–	–	–	22
212	9,025	459	126,000	1,250	–	–	–	–	23
150	4,500	25	5,000	230	–	–	–	–	24
10	1,750	–	–	26	–	–	–	116	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	
	$		$		$		$		$	
23,581	24,129	128,592	141,519	386	31,700	140	45,620	1,196	72,925	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	1,600	2
50	70	700	900	–	–	–	–	12	400	3
260	260	1,073	1,609	–	–	2	3,800	75	3,000	4
10,000	8,500	9,300	8,500	1	1,000	28	2,400	230	1,500	5
10,310	8,830	11,073	11,009	1	1,000	30	6,200	365	6,500	6
1,400	1,500	5,300	5,300	2	1,000	18	5,000	–	–	7
1,190	357	8,660	8,660	–	–	5	1,500	–	–	8
720	360	1,620	1,620	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
2,073	1,347	230	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
956	1,650	–	–	3	1,000	18	2,000	–	–	11
6,339	5,214	15,810	15,810	5	2,000	41	8,500	–	–	12
2,200	4,400	37,120	50,112	11	5,500	12	3,500	290	14,600	13
720	1,440	61,600	61,600	11	5,000	6	3,000	32	6,000	14
2,920	5,840	98,720	111,712	22	10,500	18	6,500	322	20,600	15
21	21	3	2	–	–	26	2,020	–	–	16
500	500	–	–	2	800	6	18,000	75	7,500	17
576	719	–	–	140	7,000	4	1,200	–	–	18
840	900	–	–	32	1,200	12	900	–	–	19
895	625	1,820	1,820	74	3,700	–	–	100	15,000	20
630	630	1,166	1,166	60	3,000	3	2,300	117	7,135	21
250	250	–	–	50	2,500	–	–	200	16,000	22
3,712	3,645	2,989	2,988	358	18,200	51	24,420	492	45,635	23
300	600	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	150	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	40	25

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Boats				Total Men	Gill Nets, Seines, etc.	
		Sail and Row		Gasoline				
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value
	Quebec—Inland Fisheries		$		$			$
1	**Total Inland Fisheries for Province**	**1,498**	**49,868**	**222**	**80,990**	**2,161**	**780**	**81,057**
	Below Quebec—							
2	Bellechasse County	71	1,080	3	900	80	9	340
3	Charlevoix-Saguenay County	103	4,375	50	15,000	373	52	5,630
4	Kamouraska County	65	960	8	2,400	80	9	94
5	Montmorency County	2	80	2	800	139	–	–
6	Temiscouata County	190	8,800	4	2,000	450	9	750
7	Totals	431	15,295	67	21,100	1,122	79	6,814
	Above Quebec—							
8	Argenteuil County	17	255	1	100	18	28	154
9	Beauharnois County	60	1,950	18	5,400	42	25	300
10	Berthier County	19	380	–	–	22	6	180
11	Chambly County	32	590	–	–	39	9	276
12	Champlain County	6	1,200	5	1,000	15	32	900
13	Chateauguay County	32	720	7	1,900	18	20	875
14	Hull County	31	465	–	–	31	19	95
15	Huntingdon County	50	1,250	12	1,650	45	10	225
16	Jacques-Cartier County	15	300	12	1,500	10	12	120
17	Labelle County	14	200	–	–	8	150	75
18	Laprairie County	21	525	4	560	38	18	720
19	L'Assomption County	38	1,520	1	150	70	38	1,555
20	Lévis and Lotbinière Counties	56	1,402	1	300	90	42	41,620
21	Maskinonge County	37	444	15	1,200	37	–	–
22	Missisquoi County	8	500	–	–	24	8	1,300
23	Montreal County	147	2,940	–	–	179	74	591
24	Nicolet County	141	1,730	8	1,650	37	13	260
25	Pontiac County	–	–	1	200	20	10	700
26	Richelieu County	82	9,550	20	7,000	15	60	300
27	St. Hyacinthe County	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
28	St. Jean County	20	1,430	–	–	32	–	–
29	Soulanges County	53	675	2	200	50	1	200
30	Temiscamingue and Abitibi Counties	24	2,445	19	29,650	52	54	22,475
31	Trois-Rivières County	18	340	2	300	39	38	414
32	Vaudreuil County	21	384	5	700	9	21	403
33	Verchères County	20	228	1	130	32	12	480
34	Yamaska County	105	3,150	21	6,300	59	1	25
35	Totals	1,067	34,573	155	59,890	1,039	701	74,243

	Fishing Districts	Steam Tugs				Boats					Fishing Gear	
						Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men	Gill Nets	
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Yards	Value
	Ontario			$	no.		$		$			$
1	**Totals for Province**	**118**	**2,959**	**797,305**	**561**	**1,040**	**55,867**	**1,006**	**618,020**	**3,595**	**7,172,456**	**815,599**
2	Lake of the Woods and Inland waters of Kenora and Rainy River Districts	2	23	4,700	6	115	4,962	141	69,300	306	350,940	49,924
3	Lake Superior	14	411	56,600	80	79	6,045	62	37,480	220	1,021,740	92,989
4	North Channel (Lake Huron)	10	258	71,000	40	65	4,300	41	21,275	158	334,047	43,170
5	Georgian Bay (Lake Huron)	29	715	221,500	132	92	4,640	141	103,080	440	1,492,050	155,184
6	Lake Huron (proper)	17	396	100,755	60	37	2,460	76	54,960	245	808,155	101,805
7	Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair, and Detroit River	–	–	–	–	75	4,630	40	15,500	127	–	–
8	Lake Erie and Upper Niagara River	35	926	297,000	180	140	8,734	147	150,715	589	1,432,615	193,453
9	Lake Ontario, Lower Niagara, and St. Lawrence Rivers	1	3	250	3	245	12,384	298	137,250	875	1,406,655	142,439
10	Inland waters—Lake Nipigon, Lake Nipissing, Lake Simcoe, etc., including Ottawa River	10	227	45,500	60	192	7,712	60	28,460	635	326,254	36,635

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Fishing Gear								
Weirs		Lines		Freezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
	$		$		$		$	
1,442	**124,487**	**1,657**	**5,140**	**241**	**34,787**	**222**	**11,650**	1
72	56,950	–	–	42	1,625	–	–	2
44	5,390	4	40	86	8,800	81	4,050	3
–	–	–	–	2	100	6	120	4
133	39,900	–	–	5	500	–	–	5
250	375	350	350	–	–	50	5,000	6
499	102,615	354	390	135	11,025	137	9,170	7
–	–	9	29	4	125	–	–	8
–	–	43	172	2	100	35	175	9
47	235	500	2,000	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	17	34	–	–	–	–	11
2	820	–	–	3	2,500	–	–	12
2	20	21	255	1	300	1	25	13
2	8	31	92	1	80	–	–	14
–	–	138	276	2	375	–	–	15
1	25	20	100	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	3	15	4	425	–	–	17
10	40	13	91	–	–	–	–	18
42	810	9	80	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
156	1,872	12	25	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1,000	22
4	12	80	240	–	–	–	–	23
140	140	135	297	12	202	36	680	24
–	–	20	200	1	400	–	–	25
180	7,040	20	200	8	2,400	4	100	26
–	–	5	10	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	41	1,280	–	–	28
–	–	16	160	8	200	1	500	29
63	5,160	–	–	12	14,500	–	–	30
–	–	9	18	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	150	300	–	–	–	–	32
17	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
277	5,540	52	156	7	875	–	–	34
943	21,872	1,303	4,750	106	23,762	85	2,480	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
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$
25,920	**21,925**	**1,224**	**528,422**	**959**	**33,764**	**47**	**651**	**1,006**	**14,937**	**123**	**910**	**346**	**98,155**	**486**	**271,635**	1
–	–	65	17,995	60	2,330	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	16,340	118	38,130	2
–	–	44	15,785	–	–	–	–	12	110	–	–	24	8,815	20	9,125	3
–	–	127	9,767	10	350	–	–	50	1,200	–	–	32	22,325	32	15,755	4
600	530	81	76,550	22	510	–	–	390	7,233	15	71	44	12,370	46	32,235	5
–	–	119	66,400	–	–	–	–	264	5,046	–	–	21	6,550	40	15,750	6
5,945	3,830	206	23,750	–	–	–	–	43	383	–	–	17	3,215	3	111,650	7
11,500	8,825	543	303,700	45	1,110	2	4	23	142	–	–	51	15,625	86	120,500	8
955	995	–	–	597	21,809	4	360	175	653	–	–	42	9,530	64	14,350	9
6,920	7,745	39	14,475	225	7,655	41	287	49	170	108	839	19	3,385	49	14,140	10

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Vessels				Boats					Barges		
		Steam Tugs				Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	Men
	Manitoba			$	no.		$		$			$	no.
1	**Totals for Province**	20	1,710	240,048	171	953	54,665	105	55,750	1,530	2	5,000	4
2	Lake Winnipeg	13	1,488	197,048	135	850	50,200	43	22,750	1,283	–	–	–
3	Lake Winnipegosis	4	137	32,000	25	51	2,040	51	25,500	153	2	5,000	4
4	The Pas	3	85	11,000	11	43	1,975	4	5,000	78	–	–	–
5	Buffalo Bay	–	–	–	–	9	450	7	2,500	16	–	–	–
6	Lake Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Lake St. Martin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Lake Waterhen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Lake Dauphin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Saskatchewan												
10	**Totals for Province**	–	–	–	–	67	1,720	27	7,850	105	–	–	–
11	Des Isles Lake District	–	–	–	–	3	105	1	250	4	–	–	–
12	Onion Lake District	–	–	–	–	5	175	–	–	6	–	–	–
13	Jackfish Lake District	–	–	–	–	10	350	2	500	13	–	–	–
14	Turtle Lake District	–	–	–	–	12	420	6	1,500	18	–	–	–
15	Waterhen Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Ile à la Crosse Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Doré Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,200	5	–	–	–
18	Okemasis Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,400	3	–	–	–
19	Montreal Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Candle Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Lac la Ronge District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Green Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Saskatchewan River District	–	–	–	–	17	170	–	–	17	–	–	–
24	Long Lake District	–	–	–	–	20	500	10	3,000	39	–	–	–
25	Qu'Appelle Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Quill Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Katepwe Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Peter Pond Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Alberta												
29	**Totals for Province**	–	–	–	–	106	14,880	135	81,170	395	–	–	–
30	Cold Lake District	–	–	–	–	9	330	2	970	25	–	–	–
31	Lac la Biche District	–	–	–	–	20	3,000	37	16,000	100	–	–	–
32	Athabasca District	–	–	–	–	8	300	8	2,000	40	–	–	–
33	Athabasca Lake District	–	–	–	–	25	9,000	6	25,000	50	–	–	–
34	Wabamun Lake District	–	–	–	–	14	300	16	2,000	43	–	–	–
35	Lesser Slave Lake	–	–	–	–	15	1,500	56	33,000	104	–	–	–
36	Lesser Slave Lake District	–	–	–	–	5	200	4	1,000	13	–	–	–
37	Lac Ste. Anne District	–	–	–	–	10	250	6	1,200	20	–	–	–
38	Edson District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Moose Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Pigeon Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	Buffalo Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Sturgeon Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Trout Lake District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Yukon Territory												
44	**Totals for Territory**	–	–	–	–	17	350	7	2,645	37	–	–	–

NOTE.—In addition to the above, equipment was used, valued as follows:—

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
	$	$	$
Under Domestic License	24,085	18,864	108,000
By Anglers	9,662	89,421	152,000

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Men fishing without boats	Fishing Gear																		
	Gill Nets		Pound Nets		Hoop Nets		Dip Nets		Lines		Fish Wheels		Piers and Wharves		Frezers and Ice Houses		Small Fish and Smoke Houses		
No.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
2,390	**52,270**	**483,558**	**16**	**3,200**	**13**	**150**	**10**	**40**	**3**	**15**	–	–	**43**	**54,093**	**85**	**106,430**	**72**	**29,350**	**1**
678	16,700	202,142	–	–	13	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	49,393	71	85,930	22	5,850	2
396	9,481	91,528	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4,600	8	15,000	12	8,000	3
107	1,797	18,376	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	–	–	–	–	3	5,200	3	3,500	4
4	133	1,700	16	3,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	100	3	300	2	200	5
1,126	23,000	161,000	–	–	–	–	10	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	9,000	6
40	500	3,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,100	7
18	324	2,592	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,000	8
21	335	2,720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	700	9
865	**4,204**	**74,837**	–	–	**24**	**240**	–	–	**2**	**20**	–	–	**30**	**2,650**	**38**	**4,250**	**6**	**400**	**10**
14	54	1,080	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	100	1	200	–	–	11
42	126	2,520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	200	4	400	–	–	12
170	549	10,980	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	500	8	800	1	100	13
25	129	2,580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	900	9	900	–	–	14
47	141	2,820	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
130	699	15,609	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	200	–	–	–	–	16
90	630	9,450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	150	5	350	5	300	17
22	119	1,785	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	150	4	1,000	–	–	18
20	212	3,180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
7	21	420	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
79	408	7,416	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
24	72	1,080	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	150	–	–	22
10	26	260	–	–	24	240	–	–	2	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
25	210	1,680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	450	6	450	–	–	24
36	102	836	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
8	24	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
26	92	781	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
90	590	12,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
766	**5,683**	**118,805**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**50**	**12,375**	**103**	**47,290**	**55**	**3,970**	**29**
100	730	24,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	150	12	2,500	1	250	30
64	853	17,020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2,000	14	8,000	2	200	31
79	396	7,620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	900	1	120	32
–	207	3,070	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4,000	4	10,000	1	1,000	33
42	366	6,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	400	24	1,350	16	630	34
126	1,304	20,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	5,500	19	20,500	2	150	35
–	43	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	235	3	240	1	100	36
–	85	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	90	5	200	6	120	37
3	9	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
12	54	1,120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
142	858	10,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	600	21	800	40
20	60	1,700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
26	105	2,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
152	613	22,225	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3,000	4	600	43
–	60	2,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,050	–	–	2	200	1	100	44

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

	Fishing Districts	Steam Trawlers				Vessels			
						Steam			
		No.	Tonnage	Value	Men	No.	Tonnage	Value	Men
	British Columbia			$	no.			$	no.
1	**Totals for Province**	3	288	180,000	17	8	675	167,000	74
2	District No. 1[1]—Totals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	District No. 2—								
3	Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	3	288	180,000	17	–	–	–	–
4	Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Naas River District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Bella Coola and Kimsquit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet	–	–	–	–	2	75	17,000	8
8	Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	–	6	600	150,000	66
9	Totals for District	3	288	180,000	17	8	675	167,000	74
	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 River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Bute Inlet to Gower Point	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Totals for District	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Fishing Districts	Fishing Gear			
		Gill Nets, Seines, Trap and Smelt Nets, etc.		Tubs of Trawl	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
	British Columbia—concluded		$		$
1	**Totals for Province**	6,519	2,579,051	1,423	49,700
2	District No. 1[1]—Totals	998	235,250	22	5,700
	District No. 2—				
3	Prince Rupert and Skeena River District	1,497	327,040	1,401	44,000
4	Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet District	1,673	506,900	–	–
5	Naas River District	399	96,920	–	–
6	Bella Coola and Kimsquit	631	119,290	–	–
7	Addenbrooke Island to Lowe Inlet	351	340,500	–	–
8	Queen Charlotte Islands	116	131,151	–	–
9	Totals for District	4,667	1,521,801	1,401	44,000
	District No. 3—				
10	Cape Scott to Tatchu Point	50	36,000	–	–
11	Tatchu Point to and including Wreck Bay	56	57,000	–	–
12	Wreck Bay to San Juan Harbour	230	324,000	–	–
13	San Juan Harbour to north side Cowichan Bay	53	130,000	–	–
14	North side Cowichan Bay to Big Qualicum River	150	56,000	–	–
15	Big Qualicum River to and including Oyster River	56	80,000	–	–
16	Oyster River to Adams River with surrounding district	37	40,000	–	–
17	Adams River to Cape Scott with surrounding district	102	79,000	–	–
18	Bute Inlet to Gower Point	120	20,000	–	–
19	Totals for District	854	822,000	–	–

[1] Comprises Fraser River and Howe Sound.

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 1. In Primary Operations—con.

Vessels					Boats					Carrying Smacks and Scows			Men fishing without boats	
Sailing and Gasoline					Sail and Row		Gasoline		Total Men					
40 tons and over	20-40 tons	10-20 tons	Total Value	Total Men	No.	Value	No.	Value		No.	Value	Men		
no.	no.	no.	$	no.		$		$	no.		$	no.	no.	
19	239	491	5,900,585	3,115	3,692	418,668	4,186	2,415,320	9,453	418	375,500	357	60	1
–	6	–	43,000	24	142	10,590	989	313,660	1,328	202	177,300	210	–	2
5	29	63	626,100	301	1,050	151,103	507	417,835	2,443	92	114,000	29	–	3
–	21	30	307,985	110	1,226	134,860	642	447,150	1,962	–	–	–	–	4
1	7	19	202,000	112	375	63,100	77	58,975	470	–	–	–	–	5
–	15	4	162,000	67	266	28,360	66	39,600	337	–	–	–	–	6
1	47	82	1,227,500	625	153	12,400	250	260,000	539	–	–	–	–	7
2	31	83	982,000	573	4	75	175	176,000	262	–	–	–	–	8
9	150	281	3,507,585	1,788	3,074	389,898	1,717	1,399,560	6,013	92	114,000	29	–	9
–	1	16	139,000	91	10	400	75	31,000	110	4	8,000	8	–	10
–	9	15	184,000	136	15	800	138	55,200	174	16	14,000	14	–	11
4	12	70	720,000	273	20	1,500	320	256,000	360	60	42,000	60	50	12
–	1	8	65,000	32	38	2,280	106	42,400	155	–	–	–	–	13
6	38	–	384,000	200	36	600	263	98,000	316	30	10,000	24	–	14
–	18	24	290,000	208	103	4,060	34	16,000	158	–	–	–	10	15
–	2	23	178,000	122	163	4,800	129	51,000	309	10	7,000	10	–	16
–	2	42	344,000	200	48	2,500	240	79,000	298	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	13	46,000	41	43	1,300	175	73,500	232	4	3,200	2	–	18
10	83	210	2,350,000	1,303	476	18,180	1,480	702,100	2,112	124	84,200	118	60	19

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
	$		$		$		$		$		$
9,313	68,277	6,045	22,735	1	26,000	13	10,200	9	13,300	30	37,300	1
310	1,200	4,000	14,950	1	26,000	–	–	–	–	24	33,000	2
1,680	11,760	595	1,785	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,500	3
48	336	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
497	3,479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
846	5,922	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
840	5,880	800	2,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
3,911	27,377	1,395	4,185	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,500	9
260	2,400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
620	7,600	300	1,200	–	–	2	3,000	–	–	–	–	11
1,600	9,600	–	–	–	–	1	2,000	1	10,000	–	–	12
320	2,800	300	2,000	–	–	–	–	1	1,800	1	1,000	13
560	4,800	50	400	–	–	4	2,800	–	–	2	800	14
169	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
600	5,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	500	16
350	3,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
613	3,200	–	–	–	–	6	2,400	7	1,500	1	500	18
5,092	39,700	650	3,600	–	–	13	10,200	9	13,300	5	2,800	19

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
		no.	$	no.	$	no.
1	**Canada—Totals**	**773**	**24,454,482**	**16,697**	**5,373,951**	**289**
2	Lobster canneries	438	1,419,604	6,180	537,136	201
3	Salmon canneries	81	11,595,454	6,726	2,495,806	3
4	Clam canneries	15	99,417	227	37,724	8
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	6	1,365,674	446	323,235	4
6	Fish curing establishments	199	7,009,983	2,501	1,387,465	59
7	Reduction plants	34	2,964,350	617	592,585	14
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**137**	**250,640**	**1,461**	**102,887**	**93**
9	Lobster canneries	133	239,140	1,444	101,163	90
10	Clam canneries Other fish canneries Fish curing establishments	2 1 1	11,500	17	1,724	3
	Kings County—					
11	Lobster canneries	43	106,790	550	37,740	28
12	Clam canneries Fish curing establishments	2 1	11,300	17	1,724	2
	Queens County—					
13	Lobster canneries	39	50,850	371	26,186	26
	Prince County—					
14	Lobster canneries Other fish canneries	51 1	81,700	523	37,237	37
15	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**225**	**3,306,389**	**3,616**	**1,078,804**	**59**
16	Lobster canneries	124	690,613	2,446	303,428	29
17	Clam canneries	6	31,210	51	13,317	5
18	Other fish canneries	3	358,303	205	142,003	–
19	Fish curing establishments	85	2,070,898	867	571,243	20
20	Reduction plants	7	155,365	47	48,813	5
	Richmond County—					
21	Lobster canneries Fish curing establishments	6 2	13,870	136	12,174	–
	Cape Breton County—					
22	Lobster canneries	10	37,012	244	25,192	1
23	Fish curing establishments	8	94,263	48	26,129	1
	Victoria County—					
24	Lobster canneries	11	32,050	179	14,069	3
25	Fish curing establishments	3	30,144	24	4,794	1
	Inverness County—					
26	Lobster canneries	19	136,288	361	31,187	4
27	Fish curing establishments	4	508,140	70	56,780	1
	Cumberland County—					
28	Lobster canneries	10	21,720	88	6,651	5
29	Fish curing establishments	4	19,200	9	678	1
	Pictou County[1]—					
30	Lobster canneries	12	89,182	372	48,924	3
	Antigonish County—					
31	Lobster canneries	10	29,840	253	23,863	5
	Guysborough County—					
32	Lobster canneries Other fish canneries Fish curing establishments	10 1 4	480,714	425	188,394	3
33	Reduction plants	1	138,514	56	40,475	2

[1]The statistics for Pictou County include 1 lobster cannery in Colchester County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

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	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
465,230	**14,379,521**	**3,290,932**	**360,056**	**334,337**	**18,364,846**	**7,123,490**	**23,961,119**	**31,084,609**	1
64,326	2,980,409	304,939	18,103	9,727	3,313,178	933,631	3,709,313	4,642,944	2
160,473	4,663,919	1,996,803	43,417	193,869	6,898,008	284,452	13,042,682	13,327,134	3
6,000	63,492	42,803	559	1,314	108,168	–	178,956	178,956	4
42,975	419,052	423,783	18,260	40,296	901,391	192,981	1,320,476	1,513,457	5
74,472	5,823,611	485,315	270,542	71,115	6,650,583	5,712,426	3,823,079	9,535,505	6
116,984	429,038	37,289	9,175	18,016	493,518	–	1,886,613	1,886,613	7
18,143	**583,506**	**78,695**	**2,364**	**928**	**665,493**	**88,230**	**831,565**	**919,795**	8
18,111	578,349	77,176	1,699	928	658,152	86,310	821,667	907,977	9
32	5,157	1,519	665	–	7,341	1,920	9,898	11,818	10
8,229	213,404	37,582	981	200	252,167	7,572	359,677	367,249	11
7	5,094	1,474	665	–	7,233	1,920	9,613	11,533	12
3,464	128,156	14,342	185	–	142,683	3,905	180,665	184,570	13
6,443	236,852	25,297	533	728	263,410	74,833	281,610	356,443	14
113,499	**3,897,161**	**430,289**	**77,850**	**50,999**	**4,456,299**	**2,623,089**	**4,328,318**	**6,951,407**	15
25,220	1,673,259	152,922	12,658	7,675	1,846,514	577,939	1,997,878	2,575,817	16
1,698	23,466	13,318	530	150	37,464	–	60,842	60,842	17
21,479	305,201	50,856	5,346	4,350	365,753	192,981	358,148	551,129	18
31,397	1,830,836	203,868	59,316	28,221	2,122,241	1,852,169	1,665,530	3,517,699	19
33,705	64,399	9,325	–	10,603	84,327	–	245,920	245,920	20
812	55,383	6,739	54	20	62,196	5,407	88,085	93,492	21
2,062	105,776	14,326	50	200	120,352	–	185,114	185,114	22
133	138,368	2,750	5,721	300	147,139	180,967	61,202	242,169	23
1,294	62,514	7,132	850	–	70,496	–	122,696	122,696	24
74	16,768	150	935	–	17,853	6,650	16,199	22,849	25
2,988	151,085	14,626	2,929	130	168,770	19,865	216,641	236,506	26
10,639	156,901	18,544	4,016	827	180,288	140,046	121,570	261,616	27
954	32,696	3,690	84	–	36,470	3,896	48,057	51,953	28
333	3,318	344	417	5	4,084	–	5,775	5,775	29
4,032	164,161	15,869	1,448	4,100	185,578	17,760	237,905	255,665	30
2,639	117,287	13,751	608	–	131,646	–	180,585	180,585	31
24,738	542,342	69,956	7,173	5,073	624,544	328,510	601,304	929,814	32
14,335	110,802	8,745	3,070	1,366	123,983	130,960	103,341	234,301	33

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
	Nova Scotia—concluded	no.	$	no.	$	no.
	Halifax County—					
1	Lobster canneries	7	15,675	100	13,358	1
	Fish curing establishments	5				
2	Reduction plants	2	413,821	280	271,372	1
	Lunenburg County—					
	Lobster canneries	2				
3	Fish curing establishments	2	179,853	72	28,259	–
	Queens County—					
	Lobster canneries	1				
4	Clam canneries	2	2,860	5	580	6
	Fish curing establishments	7				
5	Reduction plants	1	33,460	19	10,107	12
	Shelburne County—					
	Lobster canneries	11				
6	Other fish canneries	1	102,291	197	30,415	1
7	Fish curing establishments	18	414,619	129	59,818	3
	Yarmouth County—					
8	Lobster canneries	10	37,634	205	28,115	1
9	Fish curing establishments	8	128,130	87	44,474	–
	Digby County—					
10	Lobster canneries	5	45,300	68	17,068	–
	Clam canneries	2				
11	Other fish canneries	1	25,700	48	14,457	–
	Fish curing establishments	20				
12	Reduction plants	2	266,659	131	79,027	3
	Annapolis County—					
	Clam canneries	2				
13	Reduction plants	1	9,450	10	2,444	1
14	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**172**	**1,626,776**	**2,146**	**336,983**	**55**
15	Lobster canneries	124	390,126	1,588	88,219	33
	Clam canneries	7				
16	Sardine canneries	2	1,074,078	406	204,943	4
17	Fish curing establishments	34	145,472	145	40,615	16
18	Reduction plants	5	17,100	7	3,206	2
	Charlotte County—					
	Clam canneries	5				
19	Sardine canneries	2	1,067,027	343	199,491	4
20	Fish curing establishments	22	85,613	58	15,228	11
21	Reduction plants	5	17,100	7	3,206	2
	St. John County—					
22	Fish curing establishments	6	45,129	31	23,334	2
	Westmorland County—					
	Lobster canneries	8				
23	Clam canneries	1	82,774	193	24,913	–
24	Fish curing establishments	6	14,730	56	2,053	3
	Kent County—					
25	Lobster canneries	19	88,389	298	13,609	1
	Northumberland County—					
26	Lobster canneries	17	64,397	325	21,033	1
	Gloucester County[1]—					
	Lobster canneries	30				
27	Clam canneries	1	161,617	835	34,116	31

[1] The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

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	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
687	80,724	6,025	702	225	87,676	26,545	108,844	135,389	1
27,867	687,960	85,047	3,683	18,200	794,890	847,137	695,128	1,542,265	2
726	139,231	16,693	2,217	297	158,438	84,994	137,595	222,589	3
35	7,536	764	170	–	8,470	–	14,036	14,036	4
760	76,611	7,013	5,845	2,775	92,244	59,765	62,466	122,231	5
2,190	330,554	15,374	1,327	1,301	349,056	217,542	209,690	427,232	6
5,889	172,605	22,464	12,935	250	208,254	90,684	250,994	341,678	7
2,358	211,736	17,233	460	177	229,606	70,081	231,795	301,876	8
1,166	205,983	22,181	4,919	2,594	235,677	176,874	179,364	356,238	9
1,569	85,929	14,762	1,466	390	102,547	52,378	90,273	142,651	10
1,599	26,431	13,599	1,260	400	41,690	10,306	55,985	66,291	11
3,369	210,025	30,724	15,511	12,219	268,479	152,722	293,225	445,947	12
251	4,435	1,288	–	150	5,873	–	10,449	10,449	13
42,676	**869,488**	**466,720**	**29,568**	**41,120**	**1,406,896**	**430,066**	**1,791,175**	**2,221,241**	**14**
14,153	535,873	47,394	3,424	1,102	583,293	267,834	537,797	805,631	15
25,766	153,177	400,393	12,928	37,110	604,108	–	1,076,669	1,076,669	16
2,421	171,070	17,933	13,216	1,708	203,927	162,232	160,496	322,728	17
336	9,368	–	–	1,200	10,568	–	16,213	16,213	18
25,399	141,726	394,670	12,914	36,436	585,746	–	1,048,998	1,048,998	19
909	88,499	6,355	6,886	1,200	102,940	68,562	94,596	163,158	20
336	9,368	–	–	1,200	10,568	–	16,213	16,213	21
857	79,215	10,107	5,634	478	95,434	93,670	56,520	150,190	22
1,931	202,963	16,892	764	63	220,682	160,831	143,676	304,507	23
655	3,356	1,471	696	30	5,553	–	9,380	9,380	24
3,118	93,894	7,419	571	230	107,114	59,393	93,795	153,188	25
2,686	79,877	6,811	1,255	368	88,311	31,960	86,755	118,715	26
6,785	165,590	22,995	848	1,115	190,548	15,650	241,242	256,892	27

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—con.

	Province and County or District	Establishments	Capital	Total of Employees and of Salaries and Wages		Proprietors who regularly perform manual labour in establishments
		no.	$	no.	$	no.
1	**Quebec—Totals**	**90**	**416,327**	**1,228**	**129,962**	**60**
2	Lobster canneries	57	99,725	702	44,326	49
3	Salmon canneries	4	14,637	35	445	3
4	Fish curing establishments	29	301,965	491	85,191	8
	Bonaventure County—					
	Lobster canneries	4				
5	Salmon canneries	1	19,082	74	2,289	1
6	Fish curing establishments	3	90,827	10	2,543	–
	Gaspe County—					
7	Lobster canneries	7	27,490	136	4,012	2
8	Fish curing establisbments	15	113,223	207	43,666	5
	Magdalen Is ands—					
9	Lobster canneries	15	60,050	490	37,355	3
10	Fish curing establishments	10	77,915	224	31,982	–
	Saguenay County—					
11	Lobster canneries	31	7,335	32	1,030	43
	Salmon canneries	3				
12	Fish curing establishments	1	20,405	55	7,085	6
13	**British Columbia—Totals**	**149**	**18,854,350**	**8,246**	**3,725,315**	**22**
14	Salmon canneries	77	11,580,817	6,691	2,495,361	–
15	Fish curing establishments	50	4,481,648	992	689,388	15
16	Reduction plants	22	2,791,885	563	540,566	7
	District No. 1—					
17	Salmon canneries	11	1,283,138	649	252,850	–
18	Fish curing establishments	11	1,550,995	207	236,473	1
	District No. 2—					
19	Salmon canneries	47	6,759,688	4,541	1,429,184	–
	Fish curing establishments	8				
20	Reduction plants	3	3,647,953	431	426,832	1
	District No. 3—					
21	Salmon canneries	19	3,537,991	1,501	813,327	–
22	Fish curing establishments	31	536,156	550	206,225	13
23	Reduction plants	19	1,538,429	367	360,424	7

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(a) General Summary of Statistics—concluded

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	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
12,548	**392,437**	**55,706**	**18,362**	**292**	**466,797**	**24,785**	**705,587**	**730,372**	1
6,842	192,928	26,947	322	22	220,219	1,548	351,971	353,519	2
855	17,123	1,180	–	–	18,303	21,173	5,659	26,832	3
4,851	182,386	27,579	18,040	270	228,275	2,064	347,957	350,021	4
1,282	27,181	1,885	15	20	29,101	22,673	18,443	41,116	5
560	4,808	198	226	–	5,232	1,840	6,675	8,515	6
756	10,451	1,218	–	2	11,671	48	24,073	24,121	7
461	86,774	3,062	7,266	225	97,327	224	156,228	156,452	8
5,033	164,504	22,485	307	–	187,296	–	300,087	300,087	9
3,698	78,804	24,319	10,448	45	113,616	–	165,054	165,054	10
541	7,355	2,089	–	–	9,444	–	13,854	13,854	11
217	12,560	450	100	–	13,110	–	21,173	21,173	12
278,364	**8,636,929**	**2,259,522**	**231,912**	**240,998**	**11,369,361**	**3,957,320**	**16,304,474**	**20,261,794**	13
159,618	4,646,796	1,995,623	43,417	193,869	6,879,705	263,279	13,037,023	13,300,302	14
35,803	3,634,862	235,935	179,320	40,916	4,091,033	3,694,041	1,642,971	5,337,012	15
82,943	355,271	27,964	9,175	6,213	398,623	–	1,624,480	1,624,480	16
16,067	943,224	374,871	3,440	89,136	1,410,671	10,540	2,148,069	2,159,609	17
11,499	1,133,693	28,654	4,862	32,359	1,199,568	1,276,149	246,289	1,522,438	18
78,818	2,406,946	962,330	14,171	61,453	3,444,900	112,620	6,748,539	6,861,159	19
41,459	2,013,479	68,474	10,834	–	2,092,787	2,396,133	554,300	2,950,433	20
64,733	1,296,626	658,422	25,806	43,280	2,024,134	140,119	4,139,415	4,279,534	21
4,575	493,690	140,679	163,624	8,557	806,550	21,759	1,184,631	1,206,390	22
61,213	349,271	26,092	9,175	6,213	390,751	–	1,282,231	1,282,231	23

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(b) Capital Invested

Province and County or District	Establishments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Products, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	$	$	$	$
Canada—Totals	**773**	**15,125,513**	**5,758,002**	**3,570,967**	**24,454,482**
Lobster canneries	438	1,013,111	160,027	246,466	1,419,604
Salmon canneries	81	6,909,167	3,510,920	1,175,367	11,595,454
Clam canneries	15	69,161	19,079	11,177	99,417
Sardine and other fish canneries	6	975,524	299,688	90,462	1,365,674
Fish curing establishments	199	3,477,450	1,584,597	1,947,936	7,009,983
Reduction plants	34	2,681,100	183,691	99,559	2,964,350
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**137**	**236,550**	**11,400**	**2,690**	**250,640**
Lobster canneries	133	225,050	11,400	2,690	239,140
Clam canneries	2				
Other fish canneries	1	11,500	–	–	11,500
Fish curing establishments	1				
Kings County—					
Lobster canneries	43	104,700	–	2,090	106,790
Clam canneries	2				
Fish curing establishments	1	11,300	–	–	11,300
Queens County—					
Lobster canneries	39	46,050	4,800	–	50,850
Prince County—					
Lobster canneries	51				
Other fish canneries	1	74,500	6,600	600	81,700
Nova Scotia—Totals	**225**	**2,083,507**	**713,043**	**509,839**	**3,306,389**
Lobster canneries	124	427,907	123,591	139,115	690,613
Clam canneries	6	23,875	6,385	950	31,210
Other fish canneries	3	216,072	110,620	31,611	358,303
Fish curing establishments	85	1,279,321	464,778	326,799	2,070,898
Reduction plants	7	136,332	7,669	11,364	155,365
Richmond County—					
Lobster canneries	6				
Fish curing establishments	2	12,550	800	520	13,870
Cape Breton County—					
Lobster canneries	10	32,800	2,987	1,225	37,012
Fish curing establishments	8	43,008	34,022	17,233	94,263
Victoria County—					
Lobster canneries	11	22,700	4,175	5,175	32,050
Fish curing establishments	3	23,579	1,921	4,644	30,144
Inverness County—					
Lobster canneries	19	77,900	19,510	38,878	136,288
Fish curing establishments	4	386,404	99,447	22,289	508,140
Cumberland County—					
Lobster canneries	10	21,720	–	–	21,720
Fish curing establishments	4	15,000	1,950	2,250	19,200
Pictou County[1]—					
Lobster canneries	12	57,872	16,703	14,607	89,182
Antigonish County—					
Lobster canneries	10	19,351	7,385	3,104	29,840
Guysborough County—					
Lobster canneries	10				
Other fish canneries	1	283,702	120,134	76,878	480,714
Fish curing establishments	4				
Reduction plants	1	97,520	26,597	14,397	138,514
Halifax County—					
Lobster canneries	7	10,960	3,405	1,310	15,675
Fish curing establishments	5				
Reduction plants	2	190,935	100,719	122,167	413,821
Lunenburg County—					
Lobster canneries	2				
Fish curing establishments	2	124,339	28,412	27,102	179,853
Queens County—					
Lobster canneries	1				
Clam canneries	2	2,575	85	200	2,860
Fish curing establishments	7				
Reduction plants	1	22,700	3,760	7,000	33,460
Shelburne County—					
Lobster canneries	11				
Other fish canneries	1	56,834	38,720	6,737	102,291
Fish curing establishments	18	305,760	78,183	30,676	414,619
Yarmouth County—					
Lobster canneries	10	25,650	2,192	9,792	37,634
Fish curing establishments	8	49,108	34,301	44,721	128,130

[1] The statistics for Pictou County include 1 lobster cannery in Colchester County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(b) Capital Invested—concluded

Province and County or District	Establishments	Land, Buildings and Machinery	Materials, Products, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on hand	Cash and Operating Accounts	Total Capital Invested
	no.	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—concluded					
Digby County—					
Lobster canneries	5	16,400	16,400	12,500	45,300
Clam canneries	2				
Other fish canneries	1	22,000	3,700	–	25,700
Fish curing establishments	20				
Reduction plants	2	157,840	63,135	45,684	266,659
Annapolis County—					
Clam canneries	2				
Reduction plants	1	4,300	4,400	750	9,450
New Brunswick—Totals	**172**	**1,180,706**	**244,228**	**201,842**	**1,626,776**
Lobster canneries	124	269,544	17,271	103,311	390,126
Clam canneries	7				
Sardine canneries	2	803,238	201,762	69,078	1,074,078
Fish curing establishments	34	90,824	25,195	29,453	145,472
Reduction plants	5	17,100	–	–	17,100
Charlotte County—					
Clam canneries	5				
Sardine canneries	2	797,269	200,680	69,078	1,067,027
Fish curing establishments	22	54,900	11,255	19,458	85,613
Reduction plants	5	17,100	–	–	17,100
St. John County—					
Fish curing establishments	6	26,924	10,740	7,465	45,129
Westmorland County—					
Lobster canneries	8				
Clam canneries	1	57,500	3,553	21,721	82,774
Fish curing establishments	6	9,000	3,200	2,530	14,730
Kent County—					
Lobster canneries	19	44,200	3,189	41,000	88,389
Northumberland County—					
Lobster canneries	17	53,973	5,324	5,100	64,397
Gloucester County[1]—					
Lobster canneries	80				
Clam canneries	1	119,840	6,287	35,490	161,617
Quebec—Totals	**90**	**322,403**	**48,866**	**45,058**	**416,327**
Lobster canneries	57	90,610	7,765	1,350	99,725
Salmon canneries	4	6,730	3,128	4,779	14,637
Fish curing establisbments	29	225,063	37,973	38,929	301,965
Bonaventure County—					
Lobster canneries	4				
Salmon canneries	1	10,625	3,623	4,820	19,082
Fish curing establishments	3	58,270	28,930	3,627	90,827
Gaspé County—					
Lobster canneries	7	19,100	7,090	1,300	27,490
Fish curing establishments	15	69,043	8,878	35,302	113,223
Magdalen Islands—					
Lobster canneries	15	59,900	150	–	60,050
Fish curing establishments	10	77,750	165	–	77,915
Saguenay County—					
Lobster canneries	31	7,310	25	–	7,335
Salmon canneries	3				
Fish curing establishments	1	20,405	–	–	20,405
British Columbia—Totals	**149**	**11,302,347**	**4,740,465**	**2,811,538**	**18,854,350**
Salmon canneries	77	6,902,437	3,507,792	1,170,588	11,580,817
Fish curing establishments	50	1,872,242	1,056,651	1,552,755	4,481,648
Reduction plants	22	2,527,668	176,022	88,195	2,791,885
District No. 1—					
Salmon canneries	11	895,160	292,241	95,737	1,283,138
Fish curing establishments	11	284,309	273,861	992,825	1,550,995
District No. 2—					
Salmon canneries	47	4,064,914	1,986,559	708,215	6,759,688
Fish curing establishments	8				
Reduction plants	3	2,455,402	693,325	499,226	3,647,953
District No. 3—					
Salmon canneries	19	1,942,363	1,228,992	366,636	3,537,991
Fish curing establishments	31	306,543	145,452	84,161	536,156
Reduction plants	19	1,353,656	120,035	64,738	1,538,429

[1] The statistics for Gloucester County include 2 lobster canneries in Restigouche County.

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(c) Employees and Salaries and Wages

		Establishments	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Total Salaries
		no.	no.	no.	$
1	**Canada—Totals**	**773**	**582**	**57**	**871,211**
2	Lobster canneries	438	97	8	55,443
3	Salmon canneries	81	237	4	338,856
4	Clam canneries	15	4	–	2,833
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	6	14	4	53,966
6	Fish curing establishments	199	177	31	317,798
7	Reduction plants	34	53	10	102,315
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**137**	**19**	–	**5,240**
9	Lobster canneries	133	19	–	5,240
10	Clam canneries Other fish canneries Fish curing establishments	2 1 1	–	–	–
11	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**225**	**126**	**28**	**186,895**
12	Lobster canneries	124	50	5	41,035
13	Clam canneries	6	2	–	1,140
14	Other fish canneries	3	4	4	13,500
15	Fish curing establishments	85	66	18	124,988
16	Reduction plants	7	4	1	6,232
17	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**172**	**40**	**6**	**60,647**
18	Lobster canneries	124	25	3	8,758
19	Clam canneries Sardine canneries	7 2	12	–	42,159
20	Fish curing establishments	34	3	3	9,730
21	Reduction plants	5	–	–	–
22	**Quebec—Totals**	**90**	**27**	**1**	**17,615**
23	Lobster canneries	57	3	–	410
24	Salmon canneries	4	–	–	–
25	Fish curing establishments	29	24	1	17,205
26	**British Columbia—Totals**	**149**	**370**	**22**	**600,814**
27	Salmon canneries	77	237	4	338,856
28	Fish curing establishments	50	84	9	165,875
29	Reduction plants	22	49	9	96,083

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—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.	$	
7,257	**4,086**	**3,769,791**	**2,491**	**2,224**	**732,949**	**1**
2,673	3,370	478,843	20	12	2,850	2
1,864	465	1,552,437	2,187	1,969	604,513	3
75	59	25,225	21	68	9,666	4
268	18	212,713	11	131	56,556	5
1,830	169	1,011,022	250	44	58,645	6
547	5	489,551	2	–	719	7
714	**716**	**97,347**	**–**	**12**	**300**	**8**
702	711	95,623	–	12	300	9
12	5	1,724	–	–	–	10
2,180	**1,262**	**888,724**	**13**	**7**	**3,185**	**11**
1,211	1,180	262,393	–	–	–	12
18	31	12,177	–	–	–	13
180	13	128,297	–	4	206	14
729	38	443,276	13	3	2,979	15
42	–	42,581	–	–	–	16
721	**1,110**	**206,674**	**67**	**202**	**69,662**	**17**
484	1,056	76,911	20	–	2,550	18
139	28	96,768	32	195	66,016	19
91	26	29,789	15	7	1,096	20
7	–	3,206	–	–	–	21
619	**496**	**109,762**	**79**	**6**	**2,585**	**22**
276	423	43,916	–	–	–	23
33	2	445	–	–	–	24
310	71	65,401	79	6	2,585	25
3,023	**502**	**2,467,284**	**2,332**	**1,997**	**657,217**	**26**
1,831	463	1,551,992	2,187	1,969	604,513	27
694	34	471,528	143	28	51,985	28
498	5	443,764	2	–	719	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months

	Province	Establishments	January		February		March		April	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1	**Canada—Totals**	**773**	**1,656**	**112**	**1,528**	**97**	**2,109**	**314**	**4,058**	**831**
2	Lobster canneries	438	35	1	37	1	224	199	1,369	655
3	Salmon canneries	81	166	42	266	39	816	60	1,497	99
4	Clam canneries	15	43	20	31	16	33	22	54	62
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	6	261	18	204	16	248	16	178	4
6	Fish curing establishments	199	1,080	31	910	25	679	17	722	11
7	Reduction plants	34	71	–	80	–	109	–	238	–
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**137**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**310**	**59**
9	Lobster canneries	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	310	59
	Clam canneries	2								
10	Other fish canneries	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	1								
11	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**225**	**862**	**44**	**729**	**31**	**943**	**242**	**1,314**	**525**
12	Lobster canneries	124	33	1	35	1	212	199	657	476
13	Clam canneries	6	11	10	5	3	10	16	15	39
14	Other fish canneries	3	246	18	188	16	223	16	134	4
15	Fish curing establishments	85	537	15	465	11	461	11	470	6
16	Reduction plants	7	35	–	36	–	37	–	38	–
17	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**172**	**70**	**10**	**61**	**13**	**69**	**6**	**461**	**143**
18	Lobster canneries	124	2	–	2	–	2	–	348	120
	Clam canneries	7								
19	Sardine canneries	2	47	10	42	13	48	6	83	23
20	Fish curing establishments	34	21	–	17	–	19	–	30	–
21	Reduction plants	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	**Quebec—Totals**	**90**	**5**	**–**	**3**	**–**	**20**	**–**	**91**	**–**
23	Lobster canneries	57	–	–	–	–	10	–	54	–
24	Salmon canneries	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Fish curing establishments	29	5	–	3	–	10	–	37	–
26	**British Columbia—Totals**	**149**	**719**	**58**	**735**	**53**	**1,077**	**66**	**1,882**	**104**
27	Salmon canneries	77	166	42	266	39	816	60	1,497	99
28	Fish curing establishments	50	517	16	425	14	189	6	185	5
29	Reduction plants	22	36	–	44	–	72	–	200	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(d) Number of Wage-earners by Months—concluded

May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
6,109	**3,545**	**6,812**	**3,535**	**4,893**	**1,036**	**4,441**	**676**	**3,889**	**573**	**3,512**	**449**	**2,722**	**186**	**2,163**	**162**	**1**
2,660	3,302	2,520	3,120	623	517	236	225	217	206	199	164	99	26	68	3	2
1,803	117	2,139	299	1,965	378	1,923	320	1,491	216	1,047	117	451	60	272	79	3
35	43	66	45	62	38	54	34	45	36	28	43	14	23	13	18	4
242	9	247	10	310	13	343	16	275	12	297	10	311	19	218	17	5
982	72	1,308	57	1,359	85	1,303	78	1,287	98	1,495	101	1,615	58	1,400	45	6
387	2	532	4	574	5	582	5	574	5	446	5	232	–	192	–	7
747	**732**	**732**	**736**	**26**	**5**	**42**	**24**	**40**	**25**	**32**	**20**	**6**	–	–	–	**8**
747	732	729	730	18	3	30	19	26	20	20	14	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	3	–	8	2	12	5	14	5	12	6	6	–	–	–	10
1,923	**1,215**	**2,019**	**1,102**	**1,377**	**294**	**1,136**	**80**	**959**	**91**	**998**	**90**	**1,065**	**75**	**1,040**	**58**	**11**
1,267	1,169	1,138	1,045	393	233	122	19	117	16	120	15	94	8	65	1	12
15	32	31	33	27	26	22	24	13	24	11	31	5	17	4	13	13
111	9	115	10	173	13	206	16	144	12	175	10	193	14	193	17	14
491	5	693	14	747	22	748	27	646	39	652	40	735	36	737	27	15
39	–	42	–	37	–	38	–	39	–	40	–	38	–	41	–	16
606	**976**	**634**	**926**	**283**	**49**	**320**	**193**	**307**	**184**	**244**	**145**	**157**	**27**	**58**	**7**	**17**
387	945	389	902	39	30	83	180	74	170	59	135	3	16	3	2	18
151	11	167	12	170	10	163	3	157	7	133	6	127	11	34	5	19
68	20	72	6	67	3	73	6	69	7	45	4	24	–	21	–	20
–	–	6	–	7	–	7	–	7	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	21
470	**493**	**649**	**476**	**529**	**296**	**282**	**35**	**253**	**34**	**159**	**30**	**95**	**2**	**10**	–	**22**
259	456	264	443	173	245	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	23
–	–	32	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
211	37	353	26	353	49	281	34	253	34	159	30	93	–	10	–	25
2,363	**129**	**2,778**	**313**	**2,678**	**392**	**2,655**	**334**	**2,339**	**239**	**2,079**	**149**	**1,399**	**82**	**1,055**	**97**	**26**
1,803	117	2,107	298	1,962	376	1,923	320	1,491	216	1,047	117	451	60	272	79	27
212	10	187	11	186	11	195	11	311	18	633	27	757	22	632	18	28
348	2	484	4	530	5	537	5	528	5	399	5	191	–	151	–	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used

	Province	Establishments	Bituminous Coal		Anthracite Coal		Lignite Coal	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		no.	ton	$	ton	$	ton	$
1	**Canada — Totals**	**773**	**28,855**	**234,969**	**152**	**1,831**	**423**	**2,619**
2	Lobster canneries	438	3,216	33,046	47	504	23	219
3	Salmon canneries	81	8,029	81,133	–	–	–	–
4	Clam canneries	15	581	4,755	–	–	–	–
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	6	4,930	38,283	–	–	–	–
6	Fish curing establishments	199	6,418	32,356	55	727	–	–
7	Reduction plants	34	5,681	45,396	50	600	400	2,400
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**137**	**887**	**9,297**	–	–	–	–
9	Lobster canneries	133	887	9,297	–	–	–	–
	Clam canneries	2						
10	Other fish canneries	1	–		–	–	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	1						
11	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**225**	**12,752**	**83,862**	**69**	**711**	**423**	**2,619**
12	Lobster canneries	124	1,733	16,846	47	504	23	219
13	Clam canneries	6	95	885	–	–	–	–
14	Other fish canneries	3	2,670	21,333	–	–	–	–
15	Fish curing establishments	85	4,600	19,399	22	207	–	–
16	Reduction plants	7	3,654	25,399	–	–	400	2,400
17	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**172**	**2,993**	**23,508**	**19**	**324**	–	–
18	Lobster canneries	124	217	2,326	–	–	–	–
	Clam canneries	7						
19	Sardine canneries	2	2,746	20,820	–	–	–	–
20	Fish curing establishments	34	10	150	19	324	–	–
21	Reduction plants	5	20	212	–	–	–	–
22	**Quebec—Totals**	**90**	**532**	**6,137**	–	–	–	–
23	Lobster canneries	57	379	4,577	–	–	–	–
24	Salmon canneries	4	77	770	–	–	–	–
25	Fish curing establishments	29	76	790	–	–	–	–
26	**British Columbia—Totals**	**149**	**11,691**	**112,165**	**64**	**796**	–	–
27	Salmon canneries	77	7,952	80,363	–	–	–	–
28	Fish curing establishments	50	1,732	12,017	14	196	–	–
29	Reduction plants	22	2,007	19,785	50	600	–	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(e) Quantity and Value of Fuel Used—concluded

Gasoline		Petroleum Distillate		Fuel Oil		Wood		Electricity	Other Fuel	Total Value	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value		
gal.	$	gal	$	gal.	$	cord	$	$	$	$	
79,666	**21,306**	**91,385**	**9,053**	**1,738,667**	**102,569**	**10,074**	**57,921**	**30,174**	**4,788**	**465,230**	1
20,198	6,457	–	–	4	1	4,628	24,099	–	–	64,326	2
40,690	9,484	8,318	1,772	703,414	41,697	3,907	22,153	3,640	594	160,473	3
1,865	535	–	–	–	–	71	310	47	353	6,000	4
997	338	–	–	27,789	4,259	12	81	–	14	42,975	5
8,424	2,613	8,319	1,846	29,575	2,812	1,414	11,097	19,363	3,658	74,472	6
7,492	1,879	74,748	5,435	977,885	53,800	42	181	7,124	169	116,984	7
2,192	**689**	–	–	–	–	**1,601**	**8,157**	–	–	**18,143**	8
2,167	682	–	–	–	–	1,596	8,132	–	–	18,111	9
25	7	–	–	–	–	5	25	–	–	32	10
14,823	**4,553**	**100**	**26**	**8,026**	**1,418**	**1,519**	**9,770**	**7,001**	**3,539**	**113,499**	11
10,623	3,308	–	–	4	1	835	4,342	–	–	25,220	12
1,281	369	–	–	–	–	7	44	47	353	1,698	13
299	90	–	–	–	–	7	56	–	–	21,479	14
2,570	771	100	26	8,022	1,417	670	5,328	1,063	3,186	31,397	15
50	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,891	–	33,705	16
7,970	**2,514**	–	–	**27,819**	**4,269**	**2,139**	**12,003**	**44**	**14**	**42,676**	17
5,242	1,668	–	–	–	–	1,895	10,159	–	–	14,153	18
1,257	407	–	–	27,789	4,259	64	266	–	14	25,766	19
1,057	315	–	–	30	10	180	1,578	44	–	2,421	20
414	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	21
4,471	**1,693**	–	–	–	–	**724**	**4,487**	–	**231**	**12,548**	22
2,166	799	–	–	–	–	302	1,466	–	–	6,842	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	19	85	–	–	855	24
2,305	894	–	–	–	–	403	2,936	–	231	4,851	25
50,210	**11,857**	**91,285**	**9,027**	**1,702,822**	**96,882**	**4,091**	**23,504**	**23,129**	**1,004**	**278,364**	26
40,690	9,484	8,318	1,772	703,414	41,697	3,888	22,068	3,640	594	159,618	27
2,492	633	8,219	1,820	21,523	1,385	161	1,255	18,256	241	35,803	28
7,028	1,740	74,748	5,435	977,885	53,800	42	181	1,233	169	82,943	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(f) Power Equipment

	Province	Establishments	Steam Engines and Turbines		Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines		Water Wheels and Turbines	
		no.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.
1	**Canada—Totals**	**773**	**278**	**4,748**	**649**	**3,926**	**50**	**1,276**
2	Lobster canneries	438	73	402	336	791	–	–
3	Salmon canneries	81	151	2,516	147	1,815	49	1,256
4	Clam canneries	15	5	60	12	36	–	–
5	Sardine and other fish canneries	6	13	520	8	42	–	–
6	Fish curing establishments	199	11	589	117	579	–	–
7	Reduction plants	34	25	661	29	663	1	20
8	**Prince Edward Island—Totals**	**137**	**26**	**119**	**103**	**226**	–	–
9	Lobster canneries	133	26	119	101	221	–	–
	Clam canneries	2						
10	Other fish canneries	1	–	–	2	5	–	–
	Fish curing establishments	1						
11	**Nova Scotia—Totals**	**225**	**54**	**1,109**	**165**	**480**	–	–
12	Lobster canneries	124	35	193	113	276	–	–
13	Clam canneries	6	3	25	2	5	–	–
14	Other fish canneries	3	5	275	3	12	–	–
15	Fish curing establishments	85	8	562	46	185	–	–
16	Reduction plants	7	3	54	1	2	–	–
17	**New Brunswick—Totals**	**172**	**24**	**422**	**118**	**310**	–	–
18	Lobster canneries	124	10	75	83	178	–	–
	Clam canneries	7						
19	Sardine canneries	2	10	280	13	56	–	–
20	Fish curing establishments	34	3	27	20	68	–	–
21	Reduction plants	5	1	40	2	8	–	–
22	**Quebec—Totals**	**90**	**5**	**27**	**64**	**200**	–	–
23	Lobster canneries	57	2	15	39	116	–	–
24	Salmon canneries	4	3	12	–	–	–	–
25	Fish curing establishments	29	–	–	25	84	–	–
26	**British Columbia—Totals**	**149**	**169**	**3,071**	**199**	**2,710**	**50**	**1,276**
27	Salmon canneries	77	148	2,504	147	1,815	49	1,256
28	Fish curing establishments	50	–	–	26	242	–	–
29	Reduction plants	22	21	567	26	653	1	20

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—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.	no.
Canada—Totals	**773**	**321**	**211**	**113**	**65**	**63**	**4,391**	**3,756**	**5,416**	**389**
Lobster canneries	438	272	139	6	12	9	2,046	1,289	3,264	23
Salmon canneries	81	17	15	28	16	5	1,191	1,605	239	204
Clam canneries	15	–	6	3	2	4	41	76	64	2
Sardine and other fish canneries	6	2	–	1	1	2	8	–	422	11
Fish curing establishments	199	26	49	60	26	38	974	627	1,052	78
Reduction plants	34	4	2	15	8	5	131	159	375	71
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**137**	**82**	**52**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**505**	**70**	**995**	**–**
Lobster canneries	133	81	50	2	–	–	505	58	977	–
Clam canneries	2									
Other fish canneries	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	12	18	–
Fish curing establishments	1									
Nova Scotia—Totals	**225**	**71**	**51**	**34**	**29**	**40**	**646**	**1,582**	**1,894**	**78**
Lobster canneries	124	63	36	4	12	9	426	1,139	1,081	21
Clam canneries	6	–	2	–	1	3	4	59	9	2
Other fish canneries	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	286	–
Fish curing establishments	85	7	13	27	14	24	185	379	504	55
Reduction plants	7	1	–	2	2	2	31	5	14	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(f) Power Equipment

Total Primary Power		Electric Motors operated by purchased power		Total Power Equipment		Electric Motors operated by power generated by primary power		Total Electric Motors		Boilers		
no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	no.	h.p.	
977	**9,950**	**90**	**1,801**	**1,067**	**11,751**	**54**	**564**	**144**	**2,365**	**371**	**18,479**	1
409	1,193	–	–	409	1,193	1	10	1	10	194	3,901	2
347	5,587	31	254	378	5,841	31	362	62	616	98	8,804	3
17	96	1	5	18	101	–	–	1	5	11	283	4
21	562	–	–	21	562	6	40	6	40	11	785	5
128	1,168	52	1,400	180	2,568	13	112	65	1,512	15	971	6
55	1,344	6	142	61	1,486	3	40	9	182	42	3,735	7
129	**345**	–	–	**129**	**345**	–	–	–	–	**64**	**1,154**	8
127	340	–	–	127	340	–	–	–	–	64	1,154	9
2	5	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
219	**1,589**	**17**	**231**	**236**	**1,820**	**20**	**179**	**37**	**410**	**108**	**3,104**	11
148	469	–	–	148	469	–	–	–	–	86	1,739	12
5	30	1	5	6	35	–	–	1	5	3	58	13
8	287	–	–	8	287	6	40	6	40	4	335	14
54	747	15	196	69	943	12	104	27	300	9	726	15
4	56	1	30	5	86	2	35	3	65	6	246	16
142	**732**	**1**	**3**	**143**	**735**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**13**	**47**	**1,373**	17
93	253	–	–	93	253	1	10	1	10	28	588	18
23	336	–	–	23	336	–	–	–	–	15	675	19
23	95	1	3	24	98	–	–	1	3	2	40	20
3	48	–	–	3	48	–	–	–	–	2	70	21
69	**227**	–	–	**69**	**227**	–	–	–	–	**17**	**430**	22
41	131	–	–	41	131	–	–	–	–	16	420	23
3	12	–	–	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
25	84	–	–	25	84	–	–	–	–	1	10	25
418	**7,057**	**72**	**1,567**	**490**	**8,624**	**33**	**375**	**105**	**1,942**	**135**	**12,418**	26
344	5,575	31	254	375	5,829	31	362	62	616	98	8,804	27
26	242	36	1,201	62	1,443	1	8	37	1,209	3	195	28
48	1,240	5	112	53	1,352	1	5	6	117	34	3,419	29

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—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.
New Brunswick—Totals	**172**	**92**	**56**	**10**	8	6	**1,010**	**104**	**909**	**15**
Lobster canneries	124	87	37	–	–	–	917	77	654	2
Clam canneries	7									
Sardine canneries	2	1	2	3	2	1	45	5	181	11
Fish curing establishments	34	4	17	5	3	5	47	19	71	2
Reduction plants	5	–	–	2	3	–	1	3	3	–
Quebec—Totals	**90**	**45**	**23**	**13**	**7**	**2**	**285**	**36**	**970**	**21**
Lobster canneries	57	41	16	–	–	–	198	15	552	–
Salmon canneries	4	4	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–
Fish curing establishments	29	–	7	13	7	2	52	21	418	21
British Columbia—Totals	**149**	**31**	**29**	**53**	**21**	**15**	**1,945**	**1,964**	**648**	**275**
Salmon canneries	77	13	15	28	16	5	1,156	1,605	239	204
Fish curing establishments	50	15	12	14	2	7	690	208	51	–
Reduction plants	22	3	2	11	3	3	99	151	358	71

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing
(h) Classification of Establishments According to Value of Production

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Establishments having a production valued at				
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to under $10,000	$10,000 to under $20,000	$20,000 to under $50,000	$50,000 and over
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	**773**	**284**	**123**	**119**	**105**	**142**
Lobster canneries	438	203	84	82	54	15
Salmon canneries	81	3	–	1	3	74
Clam canneries	15	4	5	3	3	–
Sardine and other fish canneries	6	2	–	–	2	2
Fish curing establishments	199	66	31	31	34	37
Reduction plants	34	6	3	2	9	14
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**137**	**72**	**29**	**29**	**7**	**–**
Lobster canneries	133	69	28	29	7	–
Clam canneries	2					
Other fish canneries	1	3	1	–	–	–
Fish curing establishments	1					
Nova Scotia—Totals	**225**	**54**	**38**	**50**	**52**	**31**
Lobster canneries	124	15	26	36	35	12
Clam canneries	6	2	2	1	1	–
Other fish canneries	3	–	–	–	2	1
Fish curing establishments	85	35	9	13	11	17
Reduction plants	7	2	1	–	3	1
New Brunswick—Totals	**172**	**107**	**35**	**13**	**10**	**7**
Lobster canneries	124	80	25	10	6	3
Clam canneries	7					
Sardine canneries	2	1	3	2	2	1
Fish curing establishments	34	22	6	1	2	3
Reduction plants	5	4	1	–	–	–
Quebec—Totals	**90**	**46**	**15**	**17**	**12**	**–**
Lobster canneries	57	39	5	7	6	–
Salmon canneries	4	3	–	–	1	–
Fish curing establishments	29	4	10	10	5	–
British Columbia—Totals	**149**	**5**	**6**	**10**	**24**	**104**
Salmon canneries	77	–	–	1	2	74
Fish curing establishments	50	5	5	7	16	17
Reduction plants	22	–	1	2	6	13

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—Part 2. In Fish Canning and Curing

(i) Classification of Establishments According to Number of Employees

Province	Total Number of Establishments	Establishments		
		Employing less than five persons	Employing five persons and over	Having no employees
		no.	no.	no.
Canada—Totals	**773**	**176**	**564**	**33**
Lobster canneries	438	84	337	17
Salmon canneries	81	2	78	1
Clam canneries	15	3	10	2
Sardine and other fish canneries	6	–	5	1
Fish curing establishments	199	80	109	10
Reduction plants	34	7	25	2
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**137**	**35**	**101**	**1**
Lobster canneries	133	35	98	–
Clam canneries	2	–	3	1
Other fish canneries	1			
Fish curing establishments	1			
Nova Scotia—Totals	**225**	**50**	**168**	**7**
Lobster canneries	124	4	120	–
Clam canneries	6	1	3	2
Other fish canneries	3	–	3	–
Fish curing establishments	85	42	39	4
Reduction plants	7	3	3	1
New Brunswick—Totals	**172**	**57**	**108**	**7**
Lobster canneries	124	30	94	–
Clam canneries	7	2	7	–
Sardine canneries	2			
Fish curing establishments	34	21	7	6
Reduction plants	5	4	–	1
Quebec—Totals	**90**	**24**	**48**	**18**
Lobster canneries	57	15	25	17
Salmon canneries	4	2	1	1
Fish curing establishments	29	7	22	–
British Columbia—Totals	**149**	**10**	**139**	–
Salmon canneries	77	–	77	–
Fish curing establishments	50	10	40	–
Reduction plants	22	–	22	–

II. Agencies of Production, 1927—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.
Canada—Totals	**773**	**368**	**134**	**259**	**12**
Lobster canneries	438	260	90	79	9
Salmon canneries	81	3	–	77	1
Clam canneries	15	7	3	5	–
Sardine and other fish canneries	6	2	1	3	–
Fish curing establishments	199	94	38	65	2
Reduction plants	34	2	2	30	–
Prince Edward Island—Totals	**137**	**90**	**29**	**11**	**7**
Lobster canneries	133	87	29	10	7
Clam canneries	2				
Other fish canneries	1	3	–	1	–
Fish curing establishments	1				
Nova Scotia—Totals	**225**	**105**	**44**	**73**	**3**
Lobster canneries	124	50	26	46	2
Clam canneries	6	2	1	3	–
Other fish canneries	3	1	–	2	–
Fish curing establishments	85	50	16	18	1
Reduction plants	7	2	1	4	–
New Brunswick—Totals	**172**	**113**	**26**	**33**	**–**
Lobster canneries	124	87	14	23	–
Clam canneries	7				
Sardine canneries	2	3	3	3	–
Fish curing establishments	34	23	8	3	–
Reduction plants	5	–	1	4	–
Quebec—Totals	**90**	**48**	**32**	**9**	**1**
Lobster canneries	57	36	21	–	–
Salmon canneries	4	3	–	–	1
Fish curing establishments	29	9	11	9	–
British Columbia—Totals	**149**	**12**	**3**	**133**	**1**
Salmon canneries	77	–	–	77	–
Fish curing establishments	50	12	3	34	1
Reduction plants	22	–	–	22	–

III. SPECIAL TABLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BOUNTIES, Etc.

III. (1) Statement showing the Salmon-pack[1] of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1917 to 1927, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Canners' Association)

Species	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
FRASER RIVER											
Sockeyes	123,614	16,849	29,628	44,598	35,900	48,744	29,423	36,200	31,523	83,598	57,056
Springs, red	10,197	15,192	14,519	19,691	11,360	10,561	3,854	2,982	5,695	9,710	5,032
Springs, standard	–	–	4,296	4,392	5,949	2,433	664	592	2,294	3,073	2,893
Springs, white	18,916	24,853				3,867	3,615	4,056	27,701	20,169	10,528
Bluebacks and Steelheads	4,951	4,395	15,941	4,522	1,331	817	15	1,822	5,152	13,776	10,658
Cohoes	25,895	40,111	39,253	22,934	29,978	23,587	20,173	21,401	36,717	21,783	24,079
Pinks	134,442	18,388	39,363	12,839	8,178	29,578	63,645	31,968	99,800	32,256	102,536
Chums	59,973	86,215	15,718	23,884	11,223	17,895	103,248	109,495	66,111	88,495	67,259
Total	**377,988**	**206,003**	**158,718**	**132,860**	**103,919**	**137,482**	**224,637**	**208,516**	**272,993**	**272,860**	**280,041**
SKEENA RIVER											
Sockeyes	65,760	123,322	184,945	90,869	41,018	100,667	131,721	144,747	81,146	82,360	83,996
Springs, red	13,586	16,013	19,661	37,403	18,599	7,080	8,863	9,366	15,978	13,377	11,955
Springs, standard	–	–	6,280	5,321	3,167	5,591	2,885	1,361	2,227	4,975	5,681
Springs, white	2,699	6,828				1,805	499	1,301	5,240	2,242	1,402
Steelheads	1,883	4,994	2,672	1,218	498	1,050	418	214	713	754	582
Cohoes	38,456	38,759	36,559	18,068	45,033	24,699	31,967	26,968	39,168	30,208	26,326
Pinks	148,319	161,727	117,303	177,679	124,457	301,655	145,973	181,313	130,079	210,081	38,768
Chums	21,516	22,573	31,457	3,834	1,993	39,758	16,527	25,588	74,308	63,527	19,006
Total	**292,219**	**374,216**	**398,877**	**334,392**	**234,765**	**482,305**	**338,863**	**390,858**	**348,859**	**407,524**	**187,716**
RIVERS INLET AND SMITHS INLET											
Sockeyes	61,195	53,401	56,258	121,254	46,300	60,700	112,350	91,760	171,510	74,628	87,143
Springs, red	175	957	967	1,522	364	216	230	153	113	81	238
Springs, standard	–	–	475	271	–	69	269	261	331	581	510
Springs, white	102	452				38	100	131	52	135	209
Bluebacks and Steelheads	–	–	2	–	97	82	–	–	–	11	17
Cohoes	9,124	12,074	9,038	2,908	4,718	1,120	1,526	1,980	4,946	7,450	5,084
Pinks	8,065	29,542	6,538	25,647	5,305	24,292	10,057	15,105	8,625	13,504	1,403
Chums	16,101	6,729	7,089	1,226	173	311	3,242	4,924	11,510	11,758	3,727
Total	**95,302**	**103,155**	**80,367**	**152,828**	**56,957**	**86,828**	**127,774**	**114,314**	**197,087**	**108,148**	**98,331**
NAAS RIVER											
Sockeyes	22,188	21,816	28,259	16,740	9,364	31,277	17,821	33,590	18,945	15,929	12,026
Springs, red	3,170	2,332	2,408	3,586	1,431	1,466	2,522	2,142	3,067	4,616	3,158
Springs, standard	–	–	1,166	1,271	657	341	457	208	298	751	387
Springs, white	1,326	1,820				255	335	375	392	597	279
Steelheads	1,125	1,305	789	560	413	235	595	1,035	245	375	96
Cohoes	22,180	17,061	10,900	3,700	8,236	3,533	7,894	6,481	8,027	4,274	3,966
Pinks	44,568	59,206	29,949	43,151	29,488	75,687	44,165	72,496	35,530	50,815	16,609
Chums	24,938	40,368	24,041	12,145	2,176	11,277	25,791	26,612	22,504	15,392	3,307
Total	**119,495**	**143,908**	**97,512**	**81,153**	**51,765**	**124,071**	**99,580**	**142,939**	**89,008**	**92,749**	**39,828**
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS[2]											
Sockeyes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	38	708	329
Springs, red	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	283	–	1,980
Springs, standard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	81
Springs, white	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Cohoes	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	2,268	2,157	3,716	4,845
Pinks	–	–	–	–	–	–	332	151,676	2,640	200,512	275
Chums	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,728	41,779	76,016	168,319	102,374
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	**28,493**	**195,811**	**81,134**	**373,815**	**109,889**

[1] Standard cases of 48 pounds.
[2] Prior to 1923 included with Skeena River.

III. (1) Statement showing the Salmon-pack[1] of the Province of British Columbia, by Districts and Species, from 1917 to 1927, inclusive. (From reports of B.C. Salmon Canners' Association)—concluded

Species	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
VANCOUVER ISLAND											
Sockeyes	34,189	9,091	15,678	10,788	10,667	18,235	14,238	19,161	18,619	27,161	29,172
Springs, red	15,714	25,460	28,476	25,680	2,690	716	95	187	4,144	3,952	3,449
Springs, standard	–	–	7,537	3,531	540	58	40	–	1,105	609	1,619
Springs, white	3,795	4,864				112	3	96	415	661	1,701
Bluebacks and steelheads	2,916	4,215	8,645	435	3,151	5,495	7,097	2,510	4,832	5,383	10,194
Cohoes	31,733	40,732	44,984	20,555	11,120	18,575	21,342	30,593	59,747	51,551	58,834
Pinks	49,156	57,035	43,186	14,391	10,660	36,943	30,149	63,102	51,384	86,113	52,561
Chums	240,381	251,266	128,013	12,591	34,431	108,478	120,520	165,161	127,520	174,383	220,270
Total	**377,884**	**392,663**	**276,519**	**87,971**	**73,259**	**188,612**	**193,484**	**280,810**	**267,766**	**349,813**	**377,800**
OUTLYING DISTRICTS											
Sockeyes	32,902	51,980	54,677	67,156	20,665	39,991	29,084	44,057	70,737	52,628	38,330
Springs, red	5,248	5,581	7,148	8,101	2,281	1,124	1,975	2,829	1,091	899	1,946
Springs, standard	–	–	7,618	7,532	2,714	3,421	543	933	2,683	1,465	2,350
Springs, white	808	3,002				443	193	483	945	726	1,115
Bluebacks and steelheads	865	1,007	767	3,721	2,790	409	732	497	1,520	1,002	965
Cohoes	30,201	42,331	34,936	33,807	18,203	31,331	28,709	26,031	38,112	43,467	39,598
Pinks	112,209	201,847	110,300	247,149	14,818	113,824	146,611	141,878	118,107	179,731	35,474
Chums	112,364	90,464	165,717	30,946	21,412	80,485	120,999	195,357	229,240	180,363	147,251
Total	**294,597**	**396,212**	**381,163**	**398,412**	**82,883**	**271,028**	**328,846**	**412,065**	**462,435**	**460,281**	**267,029**
TOTAL SALMON—PACK[1] BY SPECIES											
Sockeyes	339,848	276,459	369,445	351,405	163,914	299,614	334,647	369,603	392,518	337,012	308,052
Springs, red	48,630	65,535	73,179	95,983	36,725	21,163	17,539	17,659	30,371	32,635	27,758
Springs, standard	–	–	27,372	22,318	13,027	11,913	4,858	3,355	8,938	12,014	13,521
Springs, white	27,646	41,819				6,520	4,745	6,442	32,745	24,530	15,239
Bluebacks and steelheads	11,740	15,916	28,816	10,456	8,280	8,088	8,857	6,078	12,462	21,301	22,512
Cohoes	157,589	191,068	175,670	101,972	117,288	102,845	112,044	115,722	188,874	162,449	162,732
Pinks	496,759	527,745	346,639	520,856	192,906	581,979	440,932	657,538	446,165	773,012	247,626
Chums	475,273	497,615	372,035	84,626	71,408	258,304	418,055	568,916	607,209	702,237	563,194
Total	**1,557,485**	**1,616,157**	**1,393,156**	**1,187,616**	**603,548**	**1,290,326**	**1,341,677**	**1,745,313**	**1,719,282**	**2,065,190**	**1,360,634**
TOTAL SALMON—PACK[1] BY DISTRICTS											
Fraser River	377,988	206,003	158,718	132,860	103,919	137,482	224,637	208,516	272,993	272,860	280,041
Skeena River	292,219	374,216	398,877	334,392	234,765	482,305	338,863	390,858	348,859	407,524	187,716
Rivers Inlet and Smiths Inlet	95,302	103,155	80,367	152,828	56,957	86,828	127,774	114,314	197,087	108,148	98,331
Naas River	119,495	143,908	97,512	81,153	51,765	124,071	99,580	142,939	89,008	92,749	39,828
Queen Charlotte Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,493	195,811	81,134	373,815	109,889
Vancouver Island	377,884	392,663	276,519	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484	280,810	267,766	349,813	377,800
Outlying Districts	294,597	396,212	381,163	398,412	82,883	271,028	328,846	412,065	462,435	460,281	267,029
Total	**1,557,485**	**1,616,157**	**1,393,156**	**1,187,616**	**603,548**	**1,290,326**	**1,341,677**	**1,745,313**	**1,719,282**	**2,065,190**	**1,360,634**

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 calendar years, 1926 and 1927.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1926		1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Fish and Fish Products—				
Fish—				
Bait, fish, fresh.....lb.	–	–	6,000	74
Cod, haddock and pollock—				
Dried.....lb.	3,938,357	211,720	8,291,175	388,289
Fresh.....lb.	516,261	19,782	903,952	32,958
Smoked.....lb.	26,034	3,760	35,086	4,714
Wet salted or pickled.....lb.	262,999	12,026	3,710,396	137,761
Halibut, fresh.....lb.	1,186,721	121,596	1,815,146	194,571
Herrings, canned.....lb.	912,957	89,507	888,605	95,037
Herrings, fresh.....lb.	503,976	15,706	102,938	2,963
Herrings, pickled or salted.....lb.	6,893,943	290,903	6,284,313	283,574
Herrings, smoked.....lb.	100,580	6,197	380,799	33,837
Live fish and fish eggs for propagating purposes.....	–	8,336	–	5,353
Lobsters, canned, n.o.p.....lb.	252	135	5,376	1,983
Lobsters, fresh.....lb.	3,219	1,819	3,894	2,158
Mackerel, fresh.....lb.	63,328	7,224	84,348	7,428
Mackerel, pickled.....lb.	–	–	100	5
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint.....can	193,652	32,645	206,850	28,798
Oysters, canned, in cans over one pint but not over one quart.....can	188	123	867	577
Oysters, canned, in cans exceeding one quart.....qt	1,714	1,295	2,063	1,729
Oysters, in the shell.....bbl.	1,962	18,537	1,981	18,804
Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....gal.	116,074	301,372	122,921	316,444
Oysters, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.....lb.	15,521	9,109	19,221	14,392
Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.....	–	6,160	–	4,328
Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.....lb.	313,447	52,906	174,157	29,068
Salmon, fresh.....lb.	424,678	54,295	900,118	108,892
Salmon, pickled or salted.....lb.	499,019	39,127	337,779	24,410
Salmon, smoked.....lb.	44,628	9,587	23,225	7,819
Sardines, anchovies, sprats, and other fish, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, weighing—				
Over 20 but not over 36 ounces each.....box	7,527	2,971	9,050	3,923
Over 12 but not over 20 ounces each.....box	56,044	12,223	53,762	14,075
Over 8 but not over 12 ounces.....box	71,819	11,462	52,031	9,684
8 ounces or less.....box	6,230,128	456,458	7,286,624	622,418
Squid.....	–	19,808	–	25,04
Other fish—				
Dried.....lb.	371,332	99,107	381,159	99,136
Fresh.....lb.	1,241,046	136,735	1,244,346	130,931
Pickled or salted.....lb.	1,038,395	64,044	1,039,629	72,928
Preserved in oil, n.o.p.....	–	44,994	–	56,584
Prepared or preserved, n.o.p.....	–	261,158	–	320,257
Smoked or boneless.....lb.	31,152	5,003	63,407	8,212
Fish Products—				
Ambergris.....	–	542	–	395
Fish offal or refuse.....cwt.	2,461	8,221	1,019	4,749
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals.....	–	36,942	–	37,805
Oils—				
Cod liver oil.....gal.	253,213	192,356	225,507	228,369
Seal oil.....gal.	88,726	55,999	24,831	12,849
Whale and spermaceti oil.....gal.	22,424	18,760	15,628	14,883
Other fish oil.....gal.	24,347	19,602	39,137	32,082
Pearl, mother of, unmanufactured.....	–	16,599	–	25,733
Shells—				
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.....	–	793	–	89
Shells, n.o.p., crushed or ground.....	–	114,364	–	113,402
Sponges of marine production.....	–	82,242	–	92,406
Turtles.....	–	4,447	–	6,427
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....lb.	1,633	382	2,310	669
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p.....	–	66,759	–	89,880
Total Fish and Fish Products.....	–	**3,045,838**	–	**3,768,901**

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 calendar years, 1926 and 1927.

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Classification	1926		1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Fish and Fish Products—				
Fish—				
Alewives, fresh....cwt.	8	40	–	–
Alewives, salted....cwt.	29,881	109,726	28,959	91,906
Bait fish....ton	1,729	40,767	1,538	45,521
Clams, canned....cwt.	8,918	154,462	9,250	131,432
Clams, fresh....cwt.	12,537	25,574	13,622	23,561
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	20,984	210,446	18,376	183,584
Codfish, dried....cwt.	630,584	4,995,215	605,560	4,296,929
Codfish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	14,388	141,232	8,325	60,525
Codfish, green-salted (pickled)....cwt.	72,360	324,870	56,508	243,912
Codfish, smoked....cwt.	20,563	249,974	22,864	268,133
Eels, fresh....cwt.	13,932	193,577	9,913	127,033
Haddock, canned....cwt.	788	8,793	1,036	9,910
Haddock, dried....cwt.	34,723	204,331	27,900	157,380
Haddock, fresh and frozen....cwt.	4,670	41,770	2,957	22,489
Haddock, smoked....cwt.	21,875	209,854	13,775	123,582
Halibut, fresh and frozen....cwt.	41,250	581,247	31,520	445,319
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen....cwt.	20,721	308,316	28,620	477,046
Herrings, sea, canned....cwt.	41,339	386,948	15,248	142,716
Herrings, sea, dry salted....cwt.	1,145,356	2,137,188	1,116,936	2,199,440
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen....cwt.	290,707	324,737	263,823	215,280
Herrings, sea, pickled....cwt.	53,696	189,512	54,494	177,741
Herrings, sea, smoked....cwt.	93,347	334,315	95,297	299,922
Lobsters, canned....cwt.	52,083	3,607,078	46,547	3,236,281
Lobsters, fresh....cwt.	47,369	1,349,701	46,627	1,485,392
Mackerel, fresh and frozen....cwt.	27,383	173,150	20,038	152,634
Mackerel, pickled....cwt.	65,129	418,053	43,334	298,439
Oysters, fresh....cwt.	1,424	10,143	1,566	11,445
Pilchards, canned....cwt.	10,090	95,171	13,903	128,040
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	84	621	344	1,838
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried....cwt.	50,677	299,026	43,397	235,591
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen....cwt.	3,361	10,249	821	2,100
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted....cwt.	7,351	17,218	9,162	19,792
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked....cwt.	164	1,733	70	913
Salmon, canned....cwt.	597,593	9,438,587	549,235	8,930,709
Salmon, dry salted (chum)....cwt.	156,285	573,052	96,083	361,332
Salmon, fresh and frozen....cwt.	77,869	1,073,347	78,218	982,992
Salmon, pickled....cwt.	22,776	481,298	24,326	528,158
Salmon, smoked....cwt.	105	2,032	90	1,881
Salmon, or lake trout, fresh....cwt.	38,323	427,794	46,578	515,833
Sardines (little fish in oil) (a)....cwt.	–	–	43,180	396,331
Shell fish, other, fresh....cwt.	–	125,868	8,134	153,709
Smelts, fresh....cwt.	89,871	1,192,154	61,574	876,635
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen....cwt.	2,805	120,536	2,898	132,682
Swordfish, fresh....cwt.	10,614	173,075	6,585	102,849
Tongues and sounds....cwt.	342	4,514	664	3,778
Tullibee, fresh....cwt.	66,110	453,581	87,498	465,791
Whale meat, canned or preserved, n.o.p....cwt.	33	127	108	1,080
Whitefish, fresh....cwt.	125,317	1,455,493	112,810	1,332,346
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	300,938	2,515,715	322,795	2,607,860
Other fresh water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled....cwt.	–	–	10	113
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	14,663	115,675	7,703	60,679
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked, or pickled....cwt.	3,174	19,309	1,049	8,769
Other sea fish, canned or preserved....cwt.	1,090	9,415	527	7,163
Fish Products—				
Fish offal or refuse....cwt.	98,491	251,399	25,859	62,217
Oils—				
Cod liver oil....gal.	286,944	179,614	243,394	161,809
Seal oil....gal.	11,879	6,739	11,801	5,327
Whale oil....gal.	370,190	169,426	280,358	112,964
Other fish oil....gal.	1,688,078	696,774	1,700,958	657,948
Seal skins, undressed....no.	6,994	54,589	40,151	112,352
Other articles of the fisheries....	–	394,395	–	915,315
Total Fish and Fish Products....	–	**37,089,545**	–	**34,814,448**

(a) Nine months figures.

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 calendar year, 1927

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

Countries to which Exported	Alewives	Bait fish	Clams		Codfish					Eels, fresh	Fish offal or refuse	Haddock				Halibut fresh and frozen
	Salted		Canned	Fresh	Boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p.	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Green-salted (pickled)	Smoked			Canned	Dried	Fresh and frozen	Smoked	
	cwt.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	3,482	20	–	–	189	1,008	–	10	2	–	–
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British West—																
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	–	2	–	12	2,988	–	–	7	–	–	–	9	2	159	
British East Indies—																
British India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	90	–	–	–	–	6,511	–	–	1	–	–	–	174	–	17	–
British Honduras	–	–	2	–	–	311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British West Indies—																
Barbados	33	–	–	–	–	10,954	10	–	–	1	5	–	448	2	12	–
Jamaica	7,878	–	–	–	–	55,009	–	45	–	–	–	–	972	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	20	–	–	–	7	37,011	–	–	58	–	–	–	1,537	–	2	–
Other	770	–	–	–	–	4,410	–	–	–	–	–	–	335	–	1	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	6	–	–	–	10,348	–	12	–	–	2	–	5	–	37	–
Oceania—																
Australia	–	–	37	–	309	–	100	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	64	135
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	37,205	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	2	–	–	–	1	3,619	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	16	–	16	–	9	110,423	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,084	–	–	–

Czecho-Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	5,980	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	2,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	70,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,761	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6,190	-	-	-	20	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jugo Slavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana	1,776	-	-	-	-	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,828	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7	-	-	-	-	8,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	11,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azores and Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roumania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Domingo	14	-	-	-	-	343	-	5	-	-	-	-	5,232	-	-	-
Siam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	12,363	1,532	9,192	13,621	18,038	126,496	8,194	56,446	22,709	7,880	18,654	1,014	8,644	2,951	13,389	31,282
Alaska	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
American Virgin Islands	10	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Philippine Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	101,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,719	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Export	28,959	1,538	9,250	13,622	18,376	605,560	8,325	56,508	22,864	9,913	25,859	1,036	27,900	2,957	13,775	31,520
To British Empire	8,791	6	41	-	328	131,024	131	57	130	190	1,015	1,036	3,490	6	336	238
To Foreign Countries	20,168	1,532	9,209	13,622	18,048	474,536	8,194	56,451	22,734	9,723	24,844	-	24,410	2,951	13,439	31,282

* Less than 1 cwt.

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 calendar year, 1927—con.

Countries to which Exported	Herrings, Lake	Herrings, Sea					Lobsters		Mackerel		Shell Fish		Pilchards, 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.	cwt.
United Kingdom	–	23	–	–	–	45	24,390	–	–	–	–	–	–
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aden	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	1,369	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
Africa, British West—													
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	29	–	–	14	132	10	–	–	159	–	–	5
British East Indies—													
British India	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	440	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,230
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	–	864	–	–	659	1,092	24	–	–	4,022	6	–	326
British Honduras	–	28	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
British West Indies—													
Barbados	–	240	–	–	1,846	1,182	–	–	–	117	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	1,322	–	–	20,774	347	–	–	–	27,425	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	747	1	–	577	47,618	–	–	–	60	–	–	–
Other	–	296	–	–	4,041	2,047	–	–	–	775	1	–	6
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	18	282,548	318	–	81	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	82	–	97	–	103	4	–	–	–	33	–	–
Oceania—													
Australia	–	168	–	66	–	38	17	–	–	–	–	–	6,063
Fiji	–	160	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	538
New Zealand	–	96	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	1,818
Other	–	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	777
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	465	–	–	–	–	565	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	12	486,657	–	195	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	460	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	330	–	–	–	–	239	–	–	–
Cuba	–	2,977	–	–	18	3,423	–	–	–	22	–	–	–
Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	542	–	–	–	–	1,198	–	–	–	–	–	–

Ecuador	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,185	–	–	–	–	–	2
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	2	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	59	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	363	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	73
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	135	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Hungary	–	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	40	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	335,729	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea	–	–	5,600	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jugo-Slavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	2,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	426
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	860	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
Dutch Guiana	–	40	–	6	384	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	–	92	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	267	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	50	–	–	9	64	–	–	–	1,034	–	–	–
Persia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azores and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Africa	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Domingo	–	444	–	–	45	2,151	–	–	–	644	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canary Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,525	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	28,620	–	6,401	263,342	23,806	35,352	14,607	46,627	20,038	8,757	1,451	8,134	2,226
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
American Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	32	4	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	2,055	911	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	40	–	–	–	14	10	–	–	–	–	–	24
Total Exports	28,620	15,248	1,116,936	263,823	54,404	95,297	46,547	46,627	20,038	43,334	1,566	8,134	13,903
To British Empire	–	6,334	282,549	481	27,911	52,710	24,487	–	–	32,560	42	–	10,811
To Foreign Countries	28,620	8,914	834,387	263,342	26,533	42,587	22,060	46,627	20,038	10,774	1,524	8,134	3,092

* Less than 1 cwt.

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 calendar year, 1927—*con.*

Countries to which Exported	Pollock, hake and cusk					Salmon					Salmon or lake trout, fresh	Sardines (little fish in oil) (a)	Smelts, fresh	Sturgeon, fresh	Swordfish, 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.	cwt.
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	128,887	–	11,590	150	–	–	292	–	–	–	–	–	–
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	744	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aden	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	626	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	18,822	–	–	–	–	–	2,724	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British West—																		
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	10,937	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	8,778	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	66	–	–	–	122	–	23	36	–	–	171	–	–	–	5	–	–
British East Indies—																		
British India	–	–	–	–	–	2,344	–	–	–	–	–	510	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	2,228	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	11,108	–	–	–	–	–	294	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	–	5,955	–	–	–	1,049	–	3	311	–	–	1,234	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	–	8	–	–	115	–	–	–	–	–	–
British West Indies—																		
Barbados	–	244	–	–	–	1,039	–	9	477	–	–	919	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	3,298	–	–	–	1,908	–	–	772	–	–	5,913	–	–	–	1	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	1,197	–	–	–	2,918	–	–	592	–	–	3,487	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	9,567	–	–	–	551	2	1	166	–	–	1,059	–	–	–	1	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	577	108	164	–	–	–	159	16	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	690	–	–	222	–	–	141	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oceania—																		
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	81,105	–	232	129	72	–	1,897	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	7,901	–	3	–	1	–	122	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	18,254	–	110	–	–	–	1,450	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	1,013	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	374	–	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	19,348	–	–	–	–	–	1,080	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	1,185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	2,508	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	13,516	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	129	–	50	–	–	–	179	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	2,803	–	–	–	–	–	280	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	740	–	–	13	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–

Cuba	–	816	–	–	–	1,745	–	–	2	–	–	1,059	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	173	–	–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	328	–	–	797	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	2,916	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	4,195	–	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	91,373	–	881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	165	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	1,330	–	2,018	4,841	–	–	576	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	5,223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayti	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	61,895	–	243	–	–	–	160	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,035	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108
Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jugo-Slavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	1,087	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	4,259	–	–	15	–	–	11,508	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	4,954	–	50	210	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	9,809	–	–	–	–	–	1,432	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch Guiana	–	3,060	–	–	–	397	–	–	901	–	–	134	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	–	23	–	–	–	586	–	–	–	–	–	579	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	633	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	610	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	300	–	–	–	830	–	–	117	–	–	138	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persia	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	3,111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azores and Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Africa	–	–	–	–	–	2,383	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portuguese Asia	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roumania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Domingo	–	10,504	–	–	–	194	–	–	–	–	–	1,837	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siam	–	–	–	–	–	144	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canary Islands	–	–	–	–	–	1,435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish Africa	–	–	–	–	–	533	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	161	–	–	701	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	739	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	344	5,143	821	9,162	70	1,383	22	62,841	13,008	13	46,578	182	61,558	2,898	6,585	617	87,498	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Virgin Islands	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porto Rico	–	673	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	5,311	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Exports	344	43,397	821	9,162	70	549,235	96,083	78,218	24,326	90	46,578	43,180	61,574	2,898	6,585	664	87,498	108
To British Empire	–	20,327	–	–	–	302,783	110	12,135	2,863	73	–	21,273	16	–	–	7	–	–
To Foreign Countries	344	23,070	821	9,162	70	246,452	95,973	66,083	21,463	17	46,578	21,907	61,558	2,898	6,585	657	87,498	108

(a) Nine months' figures.

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 calendar year, 1927—*concluded*

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	Salted, dried, smoked or pickled	Fresh and frozen	Pickled, salted, smoked or dried	Canned or preserved, n.o.p.					
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	no.
United Kingdom	–	–	–	405	35	11	–	9,000	–	–	2,560
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Africa, British West—											
Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermuda	–	–	–	10	5	3	–	–	–	–	–
British East Indies—											
British India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Straits Settlements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Guiana	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British West Indies—											
Barbados	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–	5	48	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	3	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newfoundland	–	–	–	2	24	–	13,198	–	–	–	23,367
Oceania—											
Australia	–	–	–	–	50	57	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Cuba	–	–	–	18	76	11	192	–	–	–	–
Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
French Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Oceania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jugo-Slavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	112,810	322,795	10	7,265	723	435	229,956	1,691,958	11,801	280,358	12,224
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Exports	112,810	322,795	10	7,703	1,049	527	243,394	1,700,958	11,501	280,358	40,151
To British Empire	–	–	–	420	240	76	13,246	9,000	–	–	27,927
To Foreign Countries	112,810	322,795	10	7,283	809	451	230,148	1,691,958	11,801	280,358	12,224

III. (3) Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties Paid to Vessels and Boats for the year 1927

County	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	Average Tonnage	No. of Men	Amount Paid	No. of Boats	No. of Men	Amount Paid	Total Bounty Paid to Vessels and Boats
					$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island—									
Kings	–	–	–	1	7 50	257	347	2,537 20	2,544 70
Prince	1	12	12	1	20 00	574	1,091	7,585 35	7,605 35
Queens	2	24	12	4	56 00	133	269	1,889 40	1,945 40
Total	3	36	12	6	83 50	964	1,707	12,011 95	12,095 45
Nova Scotia—									
Annapolis	1	15	15	5	55 00	141	225	1,626 00	1,681 00
Antigonosh	–	–	–	–	–	130	171	1,254 60	1,254 60
Cape Breton	27	430	16	108	1,294 00	298	542	3,874 20	5,168 20
Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	21 80	21 80
Digby	–	–	–	–	–	314	518	3,729 80	3,729 80
Guysborough	23	382	17	114	1,294 00	535	852	6,158 20	7,452 20
Halifax	68	1,036	15	284	3,308 00	855	1,117	8,225 20	11,533 20
Inverness	4	47	11	19	199 00	223	463	3,195 80	3,394 80
Kings	–	–	–	–	–	37	53	386 80	386 80
Lunenburg	136	7,454	55	1,881	22,501 50	426	513	3,810 80	26,312 30
Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	138 40	138 40
Queens	14	220	15	72	796 00	138	244	1,748 40	2,544 40
Richmond	13	182	14	41	505 00	336	583	4,180 80	4,685 80
Shelburne	20	553	28	163	1,857 00	444	819	5,848 40	7,705 40
Victoria	8	115	14	35	393 50	218	328	2,401 00	2,794 50
Yarmouth	8	428	53	119	1,380 00	122	273	1,923 80	3,303 80
Total	322	10,862	34	2,841	33,583 00	4,232	6,723	48,524 00	82,107 00
New Brunswick—									
Charlotte	1	12	12	2	27 00	233	397	2,849 20	2,876 20
Gloucester	198	3,256	16	853	10,079 00	312	767	5,366 20	15,445 20
Kent	4	42	10	9	114 00	82	144	1,031 40	1,145 40
Northumberland	5	51	10	13	153 00	–	1	5 60	158 60
Restigouche	1	10	10	3	34 00	5	8	57 80	91 80
St. John	–	–	–	–	–	18	26	189 60	189 60
Total	209	3,371	16	880	10,407 00	650	1,343	9,499 80	19,906 80
Quebec—									
Bonaventure	3	33	11	8	97 00	484	842	5,985 20	6,082 20
Gaspe	6	84	14	26	292 00	2,106	4,212	29,846 85	30,138 85
Matane	–	–	–	–	–	90	130	944 00	944 00
Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	540	1,004	7,101 50	7,101 50
Total	9	117	13	34	389 00	3,220	6,188	43,877 55	44,266 55
Grand Total	543	14,386	26	3,761	44,462 50	9,066	15,961	113,913 30	158,375 80

CANADA
BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE
SECTION DES PÊCHERIES

STATISTIQUE DES PÊCHERIES

1927

(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
1928

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Introduction et Résumé

Tableaux d'ensemble

PRÉFACE

Ce rapport est publié en vertu d'une entente, établissant la coopération en matière de statistique, intervenue entre le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique et les différents services gouvernementaux ayant juridiction sur les pêcheries canadiennes. Ces services comprennent: la Direction des pêcheries du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, qui exerce sa juridiction sur les pêcheries des provinces maritimes, des provinces des prairies et de la Colombie Britannique; et les Divisions des Pêcheries des provinces d'Ontario et de Québec, qui régissent les pêcheries de leurs provinces respectives, sauf les pêcheries des îles de la Madeleine, en Québec, lesquelles sont sous la juridiction de la Direction des pêcheries du Dominion. La Colombie Britannique possède une Division des Pêcheries, mais cet organisme ne s'occupe pas de statistique pour son propre compte.

En vertu de l'arrangement dont il est parlé plus haut, les statistiques du poisson pêché et des produits offerts en vente à l'état frais ou après une préparation sommaire sont recueillies par les fonctionnaires locaux des services des pêcheries, vérifiées et condensées au ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, puis compilées au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. En ce qui concerne le poisson industriellement préparé et ses sous-produits, des formules similaires à celles en usage dans le recensement des autres branches de production sont envoyées directement par le Bureau aux 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'ils nous ont prêté.

R. H. COATS,
Statisticien du Dominion.

BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE,
OTTAWA, 30 juillet 1928.

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'exercaient 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'habituèrent 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'Utretch de 1713 attribua Terre-Neuve à la Grande-Bretagne, dépossédant la France de son droit de pêcher et de faire sécher le poisson sur certaines sections du littoral de cette île, mais la France conserva les pêcheries de Cap-Breton et celles du golfe, La guerre de Sept ans (1756-63) interrompit les opérations de pêche sur une vaste échelle. Lorsqu'elle se termina, la famille Robin, de Jersey, vint au Canada et au moyen d'acquisitions graduelles s'empara de toutes les anciennes stations de pêche françaises. Jusqu'à l'arrivée des Loyalistes, les pêcheurs s'étaient occupés exclusivement de la morue. Seules les pêcheries côtières étaient exploitées durant cette phase, y compris celles du littoral du Labrador; ce ne fut qu'en 1873 qu'un navire de pêche en haute mer sortit du port de Lunenburg, qui est maintenant le centre principal de la grande pêche.

Lieux de pêche du Canada.—*Les pêcheries canadiennes sont probablement les plus vastes de l'univers. Sur l'Atlantique, depuis Grand Manan jusqu'au Labrador, le rivage mesure plus de 5,000 milles, à l'exclusion des anses et échancrures qui le dentellent. La baie de Fundy, avec 8,000 milles carrés, le golfe Saint-Laurent, dix fois plus grand, et d'autres eaux océaniques représentent ensemble environ 200,000 milles carrés, c'est-à-dire plus des quatre-cinquièmes des pêcheries du nord de l'Atlantique. De plus, l'on compte sur les bords de l'Atlantique 15,000 milles carrés d'eaux territoriales sous le contrôle absolu de la Puissance. Mais ces vastes étendues ne représentent qu'une partie des eaux canadiennes. La baie d'Hudson, dont les côtes s'étendent sur une longueur de 6,000 milles, est plus grande que la Méditerranée; sur le Pacifique, le littoral canadien mesure 7,180 milles; ses baies et fiords innombrables offrent aux pêcheurs une multitude d'abris très sûrs. Enfin, disséminés sur tout le territoire, s'égrènent une série de lacs qui, tous ensemble, contiennent plus de la moitié des eaux douces du globe, la part du*

Canada dans les grands lacs seulement couvrant plus de 34,000 milles carrés, auxquels viennent s'ajouter le lac Winnipeg (9,457 milles carrés), le lac Manitoba et de nombreux autres non moins vastes.

Mais la qualité des produits des pêcheries canadiennes est encore plus remarquable. Chacun sait que l'excellence de la chair du poisson est en proportion directe de la pureté et de la fraîcheur des eaux qu'il habite. Considérés sous cet angle, la morue, l'églefin, le hareng, le maquereau, le poisson blanc et le saumon du Canada n'ont pas de rivaux dans l'univers. Il est donc évident que les plus magnifiques pêcheries de l'hémisphère occidental, sinon du globe, appartiennent au Canada.

Le bref exposé qui précède démontre qu'il est impossible d'envisager les pêcheries canadiennes sous un unique aspect; embrassant tout un continent, elles offrent nécessairement une grande diversité. Laissant de côté les immenses étendues de la baie d'Hudson et de la région Arctique qui s'étend depuis l'Ungava jusqu'à l'Alaska, lesquelles, outre la baleine, donnent asile à de nombreux poissons comestibles, on peut diviser ainsi qu'il suit les pêcheries canadiennes:

1. PÊCHERIES DE L'ATLANTIQUE.—*Elles sont les premières en date, et jusqu'en 1918 elles furent les plus importantes par la valeur de leurs produits. On y prend la morue, le flétan, l'églefin, le merlan, le hareng, le maquereau, le homard, l'huître et le phoque. Le golfe et les eaux intérieures des provinces maritimes et de Québec sont quelquefois considérés distinctement; mais en les réunissant, la liste ci-dessus s'accroîtrait du saumon, de l'alose, 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 distints, la pêche hauturière ou de haute mer et la pêche côtière. Cette dernière se pratique au moyen de petites embarcations, le plus souvent automotrices, montées par deux ou trois hommes; on y emploie aussi de petits navires dont l'équipage se compose de quatre à sept hommes. Les engins de pêche le plus fréquemment employés sont les rets à mailles, les lignes à main et les chaluts; d'autre part, on dispose le long du rivage des filets, des 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 les doris au moyen de lignes de fond. Les flottilles 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 la 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 de poisson frais.*

La pêche au homard est également une industrie caractéristique. En 1870, il n'existait que trois homarderies sur le littoral de l'Atlantique; en 1927 on en comptait 438, occupant environ 6,180 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 défectuosités 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. Le poisson blanc, la truite, la sandre et le hareng des lacs sont les poissons les plus importants d'Ontario, commercialement parlant, quoique le brochet, l'esturgeon et quelques autres poissons ne soient pas à dédaigner. La valeur des pêcheries intérieures de Québec se compose principalement de produits de la pêche à l'anguille et au doré. 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 poissons blancs 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. Le poisson blanc et la sandre sont les principaux d'entre eux, mais le brochet, le tullipi, l'œil d'or et nombre d'autres variétés s'y trouvent à profusion. En Saskatchewan et en Alberta, la pêche pour le commerce est confinée aux régions situées au nord de la rivière Saskatchewan où l'on prend de grandes quantités de poisson blanc. Le problème des transports devient particulièrement aigu; quelques-uns des plus grands lacs du continent, les lacs Reindeer, Athabaska, Grand Esclave, Grand Ours et des centaines de lacs plus petits n'ont aucune communication avec les marchés de consommation. Toutefois, les lacs de l'ouest ont joué le même rôle que le Saint-Laurent dans les temps du régime français et que les bancs de morue dans l'histoire de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, en facilitant la colonisation du pays, puisqu'ils offrent un aliment certain aux colons nouvellement arrivés.*

3. PÊCHERIES DU PACIFIQUE.—*La Colombie Britannique possède des pêcheries d'eau douce presque similaires à celles de la région des prairies; il est douteux que le commerce des fourrures (qui devait être l'agent de liaison entre cette province et le reste du Canada à travers les Montagnes Rocheuses) eût pu s'établir au commencement de l'histoire de cette province si ces pêcheries n'avaient pas existé. Les pêcheries de la Colombie Britannique sont d'une grande richesse; elles représentent environ les deux cinquièmes de l'industrie poissonnière du Canada et ses produits se consomment jusqu'aux extrémités de la terre; ils sont essentiellement constitués par le saumon pêché à l'embouchure du fleuve Fraser, de la Skeena, de la*

Naas et d'autres rivières descendant du versant occidental des montagnes. Chacune des variétés de ce roi des poissons comestibles (qui toutefois n'est pas le vrai saumon) fréquentant les eaux du Pacifique, se trouve sur le littoral de la Colombie Britannique, c'est-à-dire le sockeye ou dos bleu, le saumon de printemps, le saumon argenté, le saumon rose et le saumon bécard. Entre tous ceux-ci, le dos bleu est de beaucoup le plus important, tant en raison de son abondance que de l'excellence de sa chair, dont la belle couleur rougeâtre est tant appréciée des consommateurs de la Grande-Bretange. 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 commemce 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 poissson; c'est 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 et une quantité considérable est aussi mise en boîte. Le saumon rose, lui aussi, suit le dos bleu. Le plus grand nombre de personnes qu'occupe cette pêche sont des Chinois, des Japonais et des Indiens, l'élément chinois étant prépondérant dans les usines, tandis que les Indiens et les Japonais se consacrent plutôt aux opérations de pêche. Jusqu'à ces dernières années, les autres pêcheries côtières de la Colombie Britannique étaient négligées. Le flétan abonde à hauteur de l'île Vancouwer 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 deux stations dans les îles Reine Charlotte. On prend annuellement des cétacés de différentes sortes; baleines franches, rorquals, dauphins et même parfois des cachalots. La pêche à la baleine se pratique dans des bateaux rapides armés de canons lance-harpon Svend Foyn, système venu de Norvège. Aucune partie de la baleine ne se perd, l'huile, les fanons et la poudre en sont les produits les plus importants. Le cabillaud, l'oulachon, l'éperlan, le pilchard, 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.

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 ou 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 Confédérattion, le gouwernement fédéral administrait directement la marine et les pêcheries du Canada; un ministre du Cabinet exerçait cette jurisdiction au moyen d'un personnel considérable d'inspecteurs, de surveillants et de gardes-pêche. Pendant l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1928, le gouvernement fédéral a dépensé pour les pêcheries,*

$1,894,362 et les revenus qui en découlent se sont élevés à $234,855. Des décisions judiciaires intervenues en 1882, 1898, 1913 et 1920 ont sensiblement modifié la juridiction du gouvernement fédéral à l'avantage des provinces. Aujourd'hui, la Puissance contrôle directement les pêcheries en eau salée des provinces maritimes et de la Colombie Britannique et les pêcheries d'eau douce des trois provinces des prairies. Les pêcheries intérieures des provinces maritimes et d'Ontario et les pêcheries tant en eau douce qu'en eau salée de la province de Québec sont contrôlées par ces provinces respectivement, mais le gouvernement fédéral possède seul le droit de légiférer sur toutes les matières concernant la pêche dans toutes les parties du pays.

Conservation.—*Les pêcheries fluviales et lacustres incontestablement, et les pêcheries maritimes probablement, si elles étaient abandonnées à elles-mêmes, subiraient la loi économique de l'appauvrissement. Pour combattre cette tendance le gouvernement canadien dut légiférer, interdisant la pêche en certaines saisons, la pollution des rivières et l'obstruction de leur cours; il dut aussi spécifier les dimensions des mailles des filets, réglementer les agrès et les opérations de pêche. En outre, il a été créé un système de pisciculture qui possède aujourd'hui 25 frayères, 6 viviers auxiliaires et 4 bassins à saumon, ayant couté $349,141 en 1927, et distribuant 295,283,782 œufs, alevins et poissons par année, principalement le saumon de la Colombie Britannique et le poisson blanc. Ces alevins sont distribués gratuitement et placés dans les eaux qui leur conviennent le mieux.*

Recherches scientifiques.—*Des stations, ou l'on procède à des recherches biologiques sur les problèmes aussi nombreux que complexes que présentent les pêcheries, et placées sous la direction de la Commission Biologique du Canada, sont établies à St-Andrews, N.-B., et à Nanaïmo, 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 reste, 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 saurissage 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 de poisson, afin d'économiser les autres aliments plus facilement exportables chez nos alliés. A cette fin, le gouvernement établit un service de transport du poisson par grande vitesse dans des wagons réfrigérateurs sur son réseau, depuis le littoral jusqu'aux grandes villes de l'intérieur; de plus, il s'efforça de stimuler la consommation du poisson au moyen d'une active propagande. Les résultats n'ont pas été négligeables puisqu'aujourd'hui la consommation de poisson au Canada dépasse 22 livres par bouche. Le gouvernement s'est aussi préoccupé d'améliorer le service de trains rapides transportant le poisson depuis la côte de l'Atlantique jusqu'à Montréal et Toronto.*

* 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 havres, baies et anses non habitées de cette partie de la rive nord. L'interprétation des clauses du traité de 1818 souleva maintes querelles apaisées par le traité de réciprocité (1854-1866). Par ce dernier traité, le poisson canadien et ses sous-produits entraient en franchise aux Etats-Unis et vice versa; de plus, les pêcheurs des Etats-Unis obtenaient le droit de pêche dans les eaux territoriales canadiennes de l'Atlantique, les pêcheurs canadiens étant autorisés à pêcher dans certaines eaux territoriales des Etats-Unis, sur le même littoral, à l'exclusion dans les deux cas des cours d'eau et de leurs estuaires. Les crustacés, mollusques et coquillages étaient exceptés. Le traité de Washington de 1871 confirma le traité de réciprocité de 1854 en ce qui concerne les pêcheries et 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 de modus vivendi». Les négociateurs du traité ayant reconnu qu'il ne pouvait être ratifié par les deux gouvernements avant l'ouverture de la saison de pêche, décidèrent, comme mesure transitoire et ne devant pas durer plus de deux ans, que les bateaux de pêche des Etats-Unis, sur paiement d'un droit de $1.50 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 Etats-Unis, mais comme elle se pratique principalement en dehors des eaux territoriales, aucun des deux pays ne pouvait la contrôler seul. En même temps, il est de l'intérêt des deux pays de la maintenir florissante et permanente. C'est pourquoi l'étude des moyens à adopter pour la protection de ce poisson a été confiée à la conférence canado-américaine des pêcheries nommée en 1918 par les deux pays pour étudier toutes les questions relatives à la pêche et pendantes entre les deux pays. En 1922, le Canada a proposé que la question du flétan fût étudiée séparément. La suggestion ayant été bien accueillie, il en est résulté le traité du 2 mars 1923 «pour la protection du flétan du Pacifique». En vertu de ce traité, la pêche 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 quarante-neuf millions en 1927. Mais son apogée fut atteinte en 1918, année qui dépassa soixante millions. Ces chiffres représentent la valeur totale de tout le poisson vendu soit frais, soit séché, soit en conserve ou autrement préparé. Pendant ce temps le personnel de cette industrie a atteint 80,000 personnes et le capital qu'elle absorbait, $50,000,000 en certaines années.*

Entre tous les poissons, la morue et le saumon se disputèrent longtemps la primauté; si l'on remontait jusqu'aux origines, la morue tiendrait la tête, mais si l'on ne considère que les vingt dernières années, on constate que le saumon a définitivement conquis la première place et même le volume de homard et son prix élevé ont plus d'une fois relégué la morue au troisième rang. Ceci eut pour effet de modifier le rang des provinces entre elles, la Colombie Britannique tenant maintenant la première place qui appartenait auparavant à la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Le flétan prend la quatrième place parmi nos poissons de commerce.

Commerce.—*On a déjà vu que la consommation domestique de poisson est relativement minime au Canada et que cette industrie dépend largement des marchés de l'étranger. On peut évaluer approximativement à 60 pour cent des prises annuelles la portion exportée, dont les Etats-Unis absorbent approximativement un tiers et la Grande Bretagne un sixième. Pendant l'année civile 1927, les exportations totales se sont élevées à $34,814,448, dont $14,613,034 pour les Etats-Unis et $5,408,547 pour la Grande-Bretagne. Le plus important des poissons exportés est le saumon en boîte (expédié en Grande-Bretagne et aux autres marchés européens), suivi de près par la morue sèche (expédiée aux Antilles, en Amérique du Sud, etc.). Pour le poisson frais, spécialement le poisson blanc et le homard, les Etats-Unis constituent le principal débouché. En définitive, les exportations de poissons du Canada ne le cèdent qu'à celles de la Grande-Bretagne et de la Norvège, mais si l'on y joint les exportations de Terre-Neuve, elles excèdent l'une et l'autre. En 1927, le Canada, a importé pour $3,768,901 de poisson.*

STATISTIQUES DES PÊCHERIES CANADIENNES, 1927

La valeur totale de la production des pêcheries canadiennes en 1927 est de $49,497,038, comparativement à $56,360,633 en 1926 et $47,942,131 en 1925. Ces chiffres représentent la valeur de la pêche telle que vendue, soit fraîche, soit préparée par les pêcheurs ou dans les usines. Le tableau qui suit donne la quantité prise et la valeur des ventes de chacun des principaux poissons (dont les ventes ont donné $100,000 et plus) au cours des cinq dernières années, avec, dans la dernière colonne, une indication de l'augmentation ou de la diminution en 1927 comparativement à 1926.

1. Quantité[1] et valeur[2] des principaux poissons, 1923–1927

Espèces		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution en 1927 sur 1926 Aug. + Dimin. −
Saumon	qtx	1,561,738	2,024,675	1,933 260	2,180,470	1,541,447	− 639,023
	$	12,534,515	13,784,920	15,769,630	19,607,082	15,065,063	− 4,542,019
Homard	qtx	381,628	272,213	340,838	339,583	316,831	− 22,752
	$	6,365,362	4,169,171	5,552,977	5,883,672	5,426,176	− 457,496
Morue	qtx	1,801,757	1,888,316	2,309,000	2,733,864	1,978,803	− 755,061
	$	4,079,397	5,443,814	6,232,821	6,995,283	4,881,980	− 2,113,303
Flétan	qtx	354,325	359,647	340,007	339,918	329,032	− 10,886
	$	6,596,452	5,878,870	4,185,291	4,935,472	4,318,741	− 616,731
Hareng	qtx	1,841,062	2,127,432	2,413,973	2,423,457	2,724,113	+ 300,656
	$	2,659,804	3,147,123	3,117,841	3,238,919	3,358,098	+ 119,179
Poisson blanc	qtx	157,788	167,706	186,648	190,644	185,664	− 4,980
	$	1,629,143	1,747,528	1,990,108	2,167,865	2,192,738	+ 24,873
Pilchard	qtx	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	+ 398,624
	$	92,036	82,845	182,911	[3]1,256,721	[3]1,838,867	+ 582,146
Eglefin	qtx	304,565	337,860	344,386	496,802	421,709	− 75,093
	$	1,046,808	1,013,253	1,171,555	1,754,846	1,483,844	− 271,002
Truite	qtx	68,232	76,858	81,292	78,710	92,007	+ 13,297
	$	823,767	990,321	1,097,728	1,051,196	1,397,294	+ 346,098
Doré	qtx	103,869	101,610	86,877	126,086	140,019	+ 13,933
	$	969,471	1,010,015	1,056,169	1,385,856	1,347,589	− 38,267
Eperlan	qtx	65,254	90,428	76,795	92,311	82,762	− 9,549
	$	868,629	1,154,641	1,035,504	1,174,185	1,117,330	− 56,855
Sardines	brl	134,561	270,076	158,533	173,166	174,695	+ 1,529
	$	1,016,810	1,244,605	1,017,206	1,175,268	1,046,575	− 128,693
Tullipi	qtx	23,785	42,346	61,804	101,525	121,764	+ 20,239
	$	127,661	175,268	290,754	645,945	633,150	− 12,795
Maquereau	qtx	141,749	215,590	187,661	115,487	158,797	+ 43,310
	$	617,978	1,021,242	663,628	443,155	582,705	+ 139,550
Morue longue[4]	qtx	−	−	−	−	49,916	−
	$	−	−	−	−	401,259	−
Brochet	qtx	43,674	53,295	54,217	72,520	70,473	− 2,047
	$	197,024	230,261	278,369	407,181	356,992	− 50,189
Clovisses et mactres	brl	44,640	60,357	54,986	54,230	57,712	+ 3,482
	$	215,826	320,241	290,063	268,887	274,287	+ 5,400
Perche	qtx	31,049	29,387	27,532	30,498	34,573	+ 4,075
	$	184,240	185,350	180,497	230,155	272,687	+ 42,532
Merluche et lingue	qtx	93,520	192,811	174,136	151,051	177,370	+ 26,319
	$	143,578	316,508	295,720	203,502	232,404	+ 28,902
Pétoncles	brl	13,890	10,350	17,718	23,200	38,635	+ 15,435
	$	85,265	70,655	97,751	151,926	217,932	+ 66,006
Huîtres	orl	22,949	28,982	21,428	22,255	21,650	− 605
	$	152,776	212,408	185,353	209,378	197,781	− 11,597
Sandre	qtx	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	31,173	+ 788
	$	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	187,038	+ 4,728

1. Quantité et valeur des principaux poissons, 1923–1927—fin

Espèces		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution en 1927 sur 1926 Aug. + Dimin. −
Soles	qtx	3,675	6,835	7,926	11,691	25,075	+ 13,384
	$	28,757	35,431	51,144	74,798	143,898	+ 69,100
Esturgeon	qtx	5,431	7,174	6,243	5,198	4,788	− 410
	$	176,619	248,786	201,227	159,438	143,720	− 15,718
Anguille	qtx	14,367	15,635	15,675	24,466	15,926	− 8,540
	$	99,848	127,255	146,062	231,559	139,932	− 91,627
Morue noire	qtx	16,679	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	+ 6,072
	$	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	+ 34,050
Espadon	qtx	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	7,299	− 5,637
	$	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,692	− 86,556
Œil d'or	qtx	6,130	6,597	7,263	11,685	11,485	− 200
	$	44,001	36,263	70,776	85,791	115,970	+ 30,179

[1] Pris et débarqué. [2] Vendu. [3] Comparaison avec les années précédentes impossible parce que les totaux de 1926 et 1927 comprennant l'huile et la poudre, tandis qu'en 1925 ces deux éléments étaient inclus dans huile et poudre de poisson. [4] Compris avec morue avant 1927.

OPÉRATIONS DES PÊCHERIES EN 1927

La quantité de poisson pris tant dans les eaux intérieures que dans les eaux salées est de beaucoup inférieure à celle de 1926 et sa valeur est aussi beaucoup plus faible.

La Nouvelle-Ecosse donne en valeur une diminution d'un million et demi de dollars comparativement à 1926, mais c'est encore un demi-million de dollars de plus qu'en 1925. La mauvaise température de 1927 est la cause principale de la diminution de la prise dans cette province, une autre cause contributoire étant la surproduction de novembre et décembre 1926, alors qu'une température anormalement douce et favorable a aidé les pêcheurs et à prendre de grandes quantités de poisson. La prise de morue et d'églefin a été beaucoup plus faible, la diminution en valeur étant respectivement de $1,200,000 et $270,000.

Au Nouveau-Brunswick, où la valeur de la pêche a diminué de plus d'un million de dollars, on a pris moins de morue, de merlan, de hareng, et de homard. La quantité de sardines a été plus grande, mais la valeur plus faible d'environ $170,000.

Les pêcheries de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard ont donné une valeur un peu plus grande que l'année précédente, à cause principalement des prix plus élevés de certains poissons, parce que dans la plupart des cas la prise a été à peu près encore la même en 1926 et parfois même moins considérable.

Les pêcheries maritimes du Québec ont donné une plus faible prise de morue, hareng et homard—trois des principales espèces. La prise de saumon a été un peu moindre tandis que la prise de maquereau a été très forte.

L'augmentation dans la valeur des produits de pêche de l'Ontario provient de meilleures prises de hareng, truite et tullipi. Bien que la prise de poisson blanc soit un peu plus faible qu'en 1926, elle a donné une plus haute valeur.

En Saskatchewan, la pêche du poisson blanc donne une augmentation en volume et de $60,000 en valeur. Il y a aussi augmentation pour le doré. En Alberta, il y a une forte diminution dans la prise et la valeur de doré et l'augmentation dans la prise de brochet avec diminution en valeur et plus que double prise de truite et une faible diminution dans la prise de poisson blanc. La Saskatchewan est la seule des trois provinces des Prairies à montrer une augmentation de valeur dans la production de ces pêcheries. Cette augmentation provient de meilleures pêches de doré et de poisson blanc. Au Manitoba, on a pris de plus grandes quantités de doré et tullipi, mais comme les prix ont

fléchi, il y a eu diminution en valeur. Le poisson blanc a été pris en moindre quantité en Alberta; la valeur totale est moindre, bien que certains poissons donnent une forte augmentation. La truite donne une augmentation de 3,907 qtx à 10,882 qtx avec augmentation correspondante en valeur, tandis que le tullipi donne aussi une augmentation en quantité et en valeur. La prise de brochet a été considérablement plus grande, mais la valeur un peu plus faible.

La Colombie Britannique montre une diminution considérable; le saumon et le flétan sont les principales causes de cette diminution. On y a pris beaucoup plus de hareng et de pilchard qu'en 1926.

Pêcheries de la Côte de l'Atlantique

Morue, églefin et merlan.—La prise de ces espèces donne 2,612,743 qtx comparativement à 3,429,024 qtx en 1926. Sauf une ou deux exceptions, chaque espèce donne une diminution dans chacune des provinces. La plus grande diminution cependant se constate dans la pêche à la morue de la Nouvelle-Ecosse qui a reculé de 1,858,944 qtx en 1926, à 1,331,873 qtx en 1927. La pêche au merlan au Nouveau-Brunswick donne une diminution remarquable, tombant de 38,271 qtx en 1926 à 7,693 qtx en 1927. La lingue donne une augmentation en Nouvelle-Ecosse; la pêche ayant rapporté 27,000 qtx en 1927. Sur la prise totale de ces espèces, le marché a absorbé à l'état de poisson frais et en filets frais 334,175 qtx ce qui est une diminution de 105,106 qtx. La production de poisson fumé et de filets fumés a été de 111,431 qtx comparativement à 151,357 qtx en 1926. La flotte de Lunenburg a pêché 227,590 qtx, soit 115,140 qtx de moins qu'en 1926. Lors de la tempête du 24 août, cette flotte a perdu quatre de ses vaisseaux avec leurs équipages en entier. Le nombre total de vaisseaux faisant la pêche en 1927 est de 83 ou 9 de moins qu'en 1926. Les prix reçus pour le poisson séché, bien qu'un peu meilleurs que l'année précédente, ont été encore assez bas. Les chalutiers à vapeur faisant la pêche au large de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont été au nombre de 14; 7 ayant Canso et 7 autres ayant Halifax pour base. C'est une augmentation de trois.

Maquereau, hareng et sardine.—La prise de ces trois espèces donne 1,270,158 qtx. L'année précédente elle était de 1,531,399 qtx; c'est donc une diminution de 261,241 qtx. En Nouvelle-Ecosse la prise de hareng a diminué de 50,000 tandis que celle du maquereau a augmenté de plus de 5,000 qtx. Au Nouveau-Brunswick on constate 10,000 qtx de moins en hareng; une diminution de 50 p.c. dans la pêche du maquereau et une augmentation de 6,000 qtx de sardine. La demande pour les sardines a été bonne après que les sardineries américaines eurent commencé à acheter, mais les bancs de sardines n'étaient pas très denses. Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la prise de hareng montre une diminution de 12,000 qtx, mais comme les prix ont été meilleurs la diminution en valeur est minime. La pêche au maquereau a donné plus que l'an dernier. La pêche au hareng a aussi été beaucoup moindre dans les pêcheries du Québec, tandis qu'il y a une augmentation de 48,000 qtx de maquereau.

Autre poisson de mer.—La pêche du flétan a augmenté de 3,500 qtx. Il y a une diminution de 5,700 qtx dans la prise d'espadon. Le tacaud a donné 22,744 qtx et le carrelet 9,383 qtx. Le tacaud donne une augmentation et le carrelet une diminution.

Mollusques et crustacés.—La prise de homards a donné 316,831 qtx ce qui est une diminution de 12,751 qtx sur 1926 et 24,007 qtx sur 1925.

La quantité d'huîtres prise a été de 19,462 qtx, ce qui est un peu moins qu'en 1926. On a pris également 43,293 barils de clovisses, ce qui est une augmentation de 1,500 barils. La prise de pétoncles montre une forte augmentation, 38,635 barils comparativement à 23,200 barils en 1926. Aucune de ces espèces n'a été prise dans les eaux du Nouveau-Brunswick au cours de l'année et la quantité prise dans les eaux du Québec ne donne que le tiers de 1926, tandis que pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse la quantité de cette année double celle de 1926.

Poisson frayant dans les rivières.—La prise de saumon a été de 49,113 qtx, ou 3,682 qtx de moins que l'année précédente. Il y a aussi diminution de 17,962 qtx dans la pêche à l'éperlan, la prise totale étant de 72,519 qtx.

La quantité de gasparot pêchée au Nouveau-Brunswick et en Nouvelle-Ecosse est de 54,115 qtx, soit une diminution de plus de 17,000 qtx. Cette pêche dépend absolument de l'état du marché du poisson salé et comme ce marché a été mauvais au cours de l'année les pêcheurs n'ont accordé que peu d'attention à cette branche de leur industrie.

Pêcheries intérieures

La pêche du poisson blanc a donné 185,664 qtx comparativement à 190,644 qtz en 1926. L'Ontario a eu la plus forte pêche de cette espèce, soit 61,658 qtx ou une diminution de 2,391 qtx. Le Manitoba vient en second avec 49,114 qtx ou une diminution de 5,008 qtx. La Saskatchewan vient en troisième avec 41,323 qtx, soit une augmentation de 3,656 qtx. La pêche du doré a donné 140,019 qtx ou une augmentation de 13,933 qtx. La contribution du Manitoba a été de 99,813 qtx, soit une augmentation de 12,562 qtx pour cette province. L'Ontario a une prise de 31,173 qtx de sandre, ce qui est une légère augmentation sur cette même pêche en 1926. La pêche au brochet a donné 70,473 qtx, ce qui est une diminution de plus de 2,000 qtx sur l'année précédente. Le Manitoba a contribué 40,166 qtx. Le hareng d'eau douce a donné 58,099 qtx, étant principalement le produit de l'Ontario et venant des grands lacs. C'est une augmentation de 14,000 qtx comparativement à 1926.

Pêcheries du Pacifique

La production des pêcheries du Pacifique donne une diminution de $4,139,205 provenant d'un ralentissement dans la pêche au saumon, au flétan, au hareng et au pilchard.

Saumon.—La prise de saumon a été de 1,490,395 qtx, soit une diminution de 536,160 qtx. Les saumonneries n'ont mis en conserve que 1,361,977 caisses comparativement à 2,065,190 en 1926. Une grande partie de cette diminution doit être attribuée à l'extension de la saison d'interdiction et autres mesures pour la protection du saumon. La prise de sockeye, bien qu'inférieure à la moyenne a été considérée comme assez satisfaisante. Au cours de l'automne il s'est produit une forte montée de saumon sockeye dans la rivière Fraser, semblable à celle de 1926. La prise de saumon rose donne une forte augmentation. Vu la pêche intensive de cette espèce, on a jugé nécessaire de prendre des précautions extraordinaires telles que l'extension de la saison, etc., afin de permettre à un nombre suffisant de poisson d'atteindre les bassins de frayage. La prise de saumon rose est moyenne et celle du saumon bécard un peu inférieure.

Flétan.—La prise de flétan a baissé de 14,563 qtx n'étant que de 300,532 qtx. Il ne semble pas que la saison de clôture maintenant en force ait matériellement affecté la prise et il semble maintenant opportun de songer à une extension de cette saison de clôture ou à toute autre alternative si l'on ne veut pas épuiser complètement le flétan.

Hareng.—La prise a été de 1,724,246 qtx comparativement à 1,301,269 qtx en 1926. Plus d'un million de quintaux de hareng salé à sec a été produit pour les marchés de l'orient. Les usines de réduction ont produit 170,450 gallons d'huile de hareng et 1,838 tonnes de poudre de hareng.

Pilchard.—On a pris environ 1,300,000 qtx de ce poisson, ce qui est près de 50 p.c. de plus que l'année précédente. On a mis en conserve une certaine proportion de cette pêche, les conserveries ayant produit cette année 58,000 caisses ce qui est plus de deux fois leur production de l'an dernier. Mais ce poisson sert principlaement à la production de la poudre et de l'huile. Au cours de l'année on en a extrait 2,673,876 gallons d'huile et 12,169 tonnes de poudre.

Le nombre d'établissements de réduction produisant de la poudre et de l'huile de pilchard, hareng et baleine a été de 22 et la valeur de leurs produits, y compris les produits des baleineries, a été de $2,289,952 ou presque deux fois celle de 1926.

Baleines et phoques.—Deux stations de pêche à la baleine ont été en opération au cours de l'année. Le nombre de baleines capturées est de 258 et la valeur des produits de $241,488. C'est une diminution sur 1926. Les Indiens ont pris 1,476 phoques à fourrure comparativement à 2,824 l'année précédente.

Résumé de la production, 1927

Le tableau qui suit donne pour l'ensemble du Canada un relevé de tout le poisson pris et mis sur le marché en 1927. 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 1927

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes	
		Quantité	Valeur
			$
Morue prise	qtx	**1,978,803**	**3,448,038**
Mise en vente—			
Fraîche	qtx	130,864	504,987
Filets frais	qtx	11,798	116,560
En saumure	qtx	124,306	510,894
En boîte	caisses	2,416	19,196
Fumée	qtx	216	1,728
Filets fumés	qtx	52,704	639 425
Séchée	qtx	447,656	2,682,197
Sans arêtes	qtx	23,825	229,777
Huile de foie (médicinale)	gal.	92,597	84,688
Huile de morue	gal.	214,024	92,528
Total, valeur marchande		–	4,881,980
Eglefin, pris	qtx	**421,709**	**727,182**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	160,145	570 409
Filets, frais	qtx	21.366	235,144
En boîte	caisses	10 969	74 856
Fumé	qtx	38,106	306 281
Filets fumés	qtx	17,928	206,899
En saumure	qtx	4,017	12,839
Séché	qtx	17,744	77,416
Total, valeur marchande		–	1,483,844
Merluche et lingue,[2] prises	qtx	**177,370**	**132,588**
Mise en vente—			
Fraîches	qtx	6,696	10,466
Filets frais		650	4,000
En saumure	qtx	39,171	80,995
Filets fumés	qtx	2,478	22,317
Séchés	qtx	25,728	105,904
Sans arêtes	qtx	1,384	8,722
Total, valeur marchande		–	232,404
Merlan, pris	qtx	**35,050**	**37,963**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	2,778	7,630
En saumure	qtx	5,950	16,908
Séché	qtx	7,443	37,919
Sans arêtes	qtx	14	140
Total, valeur marchande		–	62,597
Colin, pris	qtx	**69**	**345**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	69	487
Barbottes, prises		**1,105**	**967**
Mises en vente, fraîches		1,105	3,851
Flétan, mis en vente	qtx	**329,032**	**3,694,002**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	328 736	4,315,372
Fumé	qtx	34	670
En boîte	caisses	269	2,699
Total, valeur marchande		–	4,318,741

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1927—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes	
		Quantité	Valeur
			$
Carrelet, barbue, plie, etc., pris	qtx	**12,856**	**27,369**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	12,856	61,415
Raie, prise	qtx	**8,305**	**10,558**
Mis en vente, fraîche	qtx	8,305	26,407
Sole, prise	qtx	**25,075**	**82,448**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	22,789	127,928
Filets frais		762	15,970
Total, valeur marchande		–	143,898
Hareng, pris	qtx	**2,660,912**	**2,028,167**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	196,339	351,058
Sans arêtes	qtx	4	48
En boîte	caisses	9,476	41,743
Fumé	qtx	63,767	248,268
Salé à sec	qtx	1,048,615	1,486,026
Mariné	brl.	33,086	185,758
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl.	182,646	385,337
Engrais	brl.	126,964	112,036
Huile	gal.	193,770	69,616
Poudre	tonnes	2,702	137,334
Ecailles	qtx	2,820	10,281
Total, valeur marchande		–	3,027,505
Maquereau, pris	qtx	**158,797**	**399,970**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	41,393	204,943
En boîte	caisses	130	992
Fumé	qtx	37	424
Salé	brl.	39,121	376,271
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl.	25	75
Total, valeur marchande		–	582,705
Sardines, prises	brl.	**174,695**	**202,536**
Mises en vente—			
En boîte	caisses	240,091	888,336
Fraîche et salée	brl.	116,695	158,239
Total, valeur marchande		–	1,046,575
Pilchard, pris	qtx	**1,368,582**	**1,027,746**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	2,017	3,482
En boîte	caisses	58,501	230,582
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl.	1,737	4,719
Huile	gal.	2,673,876	982,786
Engrais	tonnes	12,169	617,298
Total, valeur marchande		–	1,838,867
Gasparot, pris	qtx	**54,115**	**47,772**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	11,393	15,745
Fumé	qtx	3,090	11,341
Salé	brl.	12,969	57,542
Total, valeur marchande		–	84,628
Bar, pris	qtx	**546**	**4,778**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	546	10,043
Perche, prise	qtx	**1,384**	**10,373**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,384	12,420
Saumon, pris	qtx	**1,539,508**	**8,811,031**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	256,243	2,536,428
En boîte	caisses	1,363,235	11,680,727
Fumé	qtx	571	10,081
Salé à sec	qtx	81,670	322,218
Fumé frais	qtx	21,918	475,438
Mariné	qtx	1,000	9,519
Utilisé comme boëtte	qtx	93	232
Œufs de	qtx	1,147	1,660
Total, valeur marchande		–	15,036,303

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1927—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes	
		Quantité	Valeur
			$
Alose, prise	qtx	**3,161**	**24,316**
Mise en vente—			
Fraîche	qtx	3,086	30,827
Salée	brl.	26	732
Total, valeur marchande		–	31,559
Eperlan, pris	qtx	**73,623**	**686,703**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	73,623	1,044,615
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	**387**	**7,494**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	387	8,342
Truite, prise	qtx	**2,103**	**31,113**
Mise en vente—			
Fraîche	qtx	1,977	31,999
En boîte	caisses	96	719
Mariné	qtx	30	22
Total, valeur marchande		–	32,943
Cabillaud, pris	qtx	**16,430**	**85,167**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	7,798	64,680
En saumure	qtx	19	207
Fumé	qtx	3,969	52,305
Filets fumés	qtx	328	6,229
Total, valeur marchande		–	123,421
Morue longue, prise	ctw	**49,916**	**287,918**
Mise en vente—			
Fraîche	ctw	49,802	400,560
Fumée	ctw	57	699
Total, valeur marchande		–	401,259
Morue rouge, prise	qtx	**4,436**	**15,753**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	4,436	22,479
Bonite, prise	qtx	**3,362**	**18,122**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	3,362	25,941
Capelan, pris	brl.	**1,626**	**3,084**
Mis en vente, frais	brl.	1,626	3,299
Anguille, prise	qtx	**1,374**	**10,874**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,374	13,414
Roussette, ou chien de mer, pris[1]	qtx	**175,931**	**43,520**
Poulpe, pris	qtx	**313**	**1,757**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	313	2,241
Oulachon, pris	qtx	**486**	**2,706**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	486	2,800
Encornet, pris	brl.	**3,176**	**7,632**
Utilisé comme boëtte	brl.	3,176	10,065
Espadon, pris	qtx	**7,299**	**88,090**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	7,299	120,692
Tacaud, pris	qtx	**22,794**	**41,479**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	22,794	97,595
Poissons divers, pris	qtx	**9,795**	**43,531**
(Non compris les poissons énumérés ailleurs).			
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	9,795	43,531
Clovisses et mactres, prises	brl.	**57,712**	**122,334**
Mises en vente—			
Fraîches	brl.	18,004	57,174
En boîte	caisses	38,826	217,113
Total, valeur marchande		–	274,287
Bucardes, pris	qtx	**293**	**1,100**
Mis en vente	qtx	293	1,100
Abalone, pris	bbl.	**433**	**3,031**
Mis en vente, frais	caisses	433	6,062

[1] 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 1927—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes	
		Quantité	Valeur
			$
Crabes, pris	qtx	**8,539**	**42,843**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	7,467	59,107
En boîte	caisses	483	9,730
Total, valeur marchande		–	68,837
Homard, pris	qtx	**316,831**	**3,962,072**
Mis en vente—			
Vivant	qtx	86,907	1,979,059
Chair	qtx	114	8,574
En boîte	caisses	113,937	3,393,098
Foie de	caisses	3,549	45,445
Total, valeur marchande		–	5,426,176
Huîtres, prises	brl.	**21,650**	**148,505**
Mises en vente, fraîches	brl.	21,650	197,781
Pétoncles, pris	brl.	**38,635**	**207,250**
Mis en vente—			
Écaillés	gal.	76,126	212,772
En boîte	caisses	261	5,160
Total, valeur marchande		–	217,932
Crevettes, prises	qtx	**842**	**12,772**
Mises en vente, fraîches	qtx	842	16,592
Langues et noues, marinées ou séchées	qtx	**454**	**4,215**
Bigorneau, pris	qtx	**2,141**	**3,702**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	2,141	4,870
Algue, verte	qtx	**2,944**	**5,290**
Mise en vente, séchée	qtx	665	7,965
Phoque à fourrure, pris	nomb.	**1,476**	**14,517**
Peaux vendues	nomb.	1,476	15,805
Phoque, commun	nomb.	**53,306**	**66,849**
Peaux vendues	nomb.	53,306	62,883
Huile de	gal.	66,699	22,810
Total, valeur marchande		–	85,693
Marsouins, pris	nomb.	**1**	**40**
Peaux vendues	nomb.	1	10
Huile	gal.	60	30
Total, valeur marchande		–	40
Baleines, prises	nomb.	**258**	**241,488**
Mises en vente—			
Os et poudre	tonnes	345	9,560
Huile de	gal.	437,967	192,868
Engrais de	tonnes	651	39,060
Total, valeur marchande		–	241,488
Produits divers—			
Huile de poisson	gal.	398,556	149,991
Colle de poisson	gal.	10,909	11,078
Peaux et os de poisson	qtx	9,799	17,794
Entrailles de poisson	tonnes	8,801	32,772
Engrais de poisson	tonnes	285	7,380
Poudre de poisson	tonnes	5,013	287,219
Autres produits		–	7,183
Valeur totale des pêcheries—			
Valeur des prises		–	**26,924,885**
Valeur marchande		–	**41,921,126**

Espèces		Pêcheries intérieures	
		Quantité	Valeur
			$
Gasparot, pris	qtx	**660**	**1,980**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	264	792
Salé	brl.	132	1,188
Total, valeur marchande		–	1,980

2. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente au Canada durant l'année 1927—fin

Espèces		Pêcheries intérieures	
		Quantité	Valeur
			$
Achigan, pris	qtx	**373**	**5,750**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	373	5,750
Carpe, prise	qtx	**12,758**	**90,359**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	12,758	94,282
Barbotte, prise	qtx	**8,208**	**69,303**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	8,208	75,765
Anguille, prise	qtx	**14,552**	**123,978**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	14,552	126,518
Œil-d'or, pris	qtx	**11,485**	**39,989**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	3,864	16,794
Fumé	qts	5,678	99,176
Total, valeur marchande		–	115,970
Hareng, pris	qtx	**63,201**	**202,776**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	63,201	330,593
Maskinongé, pris	qtx	**107**	**2,426**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	107	2,426
Poisson divers (gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.), pris	qtx	**43,694**	**182,880**
Mis en vente, frais	qts	43,694	184,956
Mulet, pris	qtx	**15,906**	**23,596**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	15,906	33,885
Perche, prise	qtx	**33,189**	**212,192**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	33,189	266,267
Doré, pris	qtx	**140,019**	**1,065,818**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	140,019	1,347,589
Sandre, prise	qtx	**31,173**	**124,692**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	31,173	187,038
Brochet, pris	qtx	**70,473**	**253,570**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	70,473	356,992
Saumon, pris	qtx	**1,939**	**27,150**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	1,939	28,760
Saugers, pris	qtx	**2,461**	**10,937**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	2,461	13,348
Alose, prise	qtx	**1,320**	**11,461**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,320	11,461
Eperlan, pris	qtx	**9,139**	**72,715**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	9,139	72,715
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	**4,401**	**104,165**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	4,401	125,268
Caviar	liv.	6,573	10,110
Total, valeur marchande		–	135,378
Truite, prise	qtx	**89,904**	**1,007,298**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	89,904	1,364,351
Tullipi, pris	qtx	**121,764**	**475,690**
Mis en vente—			
Frais	qtx	121,644	632,425
Fumé	qtx	60	725
Total, valeur marchande		–	633,150
Poisson blanc, pris	qtx	**185,664**	**1,484,700**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	185,664	2,192,738
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures—			
Valeur des prises			**5,593,425**
Valeur marchande			**7,575,912**
Valeur totale de toutes les pêcheries—			
Valeur des prises			**32,518,310**
Valeur marchande			**49,497,038**

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, etc., affectés aux opérations de pêche proprement dites était évalué en 1927 à $31,851,979 comparativement à $29,038,613 en 1926 et $25,732,645 en 1925. Le total de 1927 se répartit en $26,785,430 pour les pêcheries maritimes et $5,066,549 pour les pêcheries intérieures. (Tableau 3).

Main-d'œuvre.—En 1927, 63,415 personnes ont été employées dans les pêcheries, comparativement à 61,371 en 1926 et 58,273 en 1925. Le total de 1927 était de 50,338 pour les pêcheries maritimes et 13,077 pour les pêcheries intérieures. (Tableau 4).

(2) Usines poissonnières.

Capital.—Le capital engagé dans les établissements de préparation du poisson en 1927 était de $24,454,482 et leur nombre de 773, comparativement à 831 établissements et un capital de $28,868,071 en 1926. Ces totaux comprennent la valeur des terrains, bâtiments et machineries, stocks et approvisionnements en mains et le fonds de roulement. (Tableau 5).

Main-d'œuvre.—Ces établissements ont employé en 1927, 16,697 personnes comparativement à 17,408 en 1926 et 16,272 en 1925. (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 1925, 1926 et 1927

Nomenclature	Pêcheries maritimes					
	1925		1926		1927	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		$		$		$
Chalutiers à vapeur	13	895,000	14	990,000	17	1,240,000
Bateaux de pêche à vapeur	11	175,000	8	159,500	11	178,000
Voiliers et embarcations à gazoline	1,243	4,637,685	1,398	6,454,422	1,561	8,017,679
Chaloupes (à rames et à voiles)	13,497	561,009	14,138	615,936	14,569	679,949
Chaloupes à gazoline	15,097	4,896,399	15,622	5,328,186	15,944	5,434,057
Pinasses et chalands	840	420,268	529	516,783	664	566,293
Rets à mailles, seines, pièges et trappes, filets à éperlan	121,069	4,094,242	125,899	4,507,399	124,590	5,178,239
Nasses	484	545,725	470	604,750	455	586,515
Chaluts	18,287	323,851	18,207	300,374	18,129	307,217
Lignes à main	66,767	112,764	69,434	120,321	67,577	132,710
Pièges à crabes	4,802	18,910	4,215	15,445	6,045	22,735
Pièges à anguilles	–	–	–	–	100	400
Agrès de pêche à pétoncles	48	4,360	45	3,420	78	8,170
Etaolissements d'ostréiculture et aménagement	1	26,000	1	26,000	1	26,000
Casiers à homard	1,620,958	1,928,454	1,613,974	1,926,793	1,659,784	1,995,920
Môles et quais de pêche	2,472	960,030	2,623	977,820	2,511	954,820
Congélateurs et glacières	641	455,516	567	448,401	573	450,901
Petites poissonneries	7,315	1,001,264	7,331	1,026,824	7,313	1,005,825
Valeur totale	–	**21,056,477**	–	**24,022,374**	–	**26,785,430**

Nomenclature	Pêcheries intérieures					
	1925		1926		1927	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		$		$		$
Bateaux à vapeur ou remorqueurs	132	994,389	140	1,038,674	138	1,037,353
Chaloupes à voiles et à rames	3,912	174,307	3,828	189,616	4,020	180,480
Chaloupes à gazoline	1,487	755,462	1,444	778,170	1,504	847,425
Chalands	2	2,000	3	2,500	2	5,000
Rets à maille	–	1,348,921	–	1,491,831	–	1,584,005
Seines	139	25,508	131	25,018	144	21,925
Fuets à enclos	1,356	677,605	1,322	624,820	1,240	531,622
Seines à cercle	1,862	56,704	1,185	34,596	996	34,154
Carrelets sur dévidoirs	57	896	52	605	57	691
Lignes	3,455	56,030	3,033	59,697	2,668	20,112
Nasses	–	–	1,308	83,222	1,442	124,487
Pièges à anguilles	100	200	25	100	–	–
Pièges tournants	3	450	3	450	7	1,050
Harpons	144	1,026	140	990	123	910
Môles et quais	426	113,612	462	195,698	469	167,273
Congélateurs et glacières	878	431,632	945	451,170	955	464,592
Petites poissonneries	302	37,426	292	39,082	356	45,470
Valeur totale	–	**4,676,168**	–	**5,016,239**	–	**5,066,549**

4. Personnel occupé aux opérations de pêche en 1925, 1926 et 1927

Classification	Pêcheries maritimes			Pêcheries intérieures		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Hommes employés:	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
A bord des chalutiers à vapeur	222	249	311	—	—	—
A bord des navires	6,608	7,660	7,808	736	729	732
A bord des chaloupes	38,379	40,122	39,672	8,055	8,193	8,320
A bord des pinasses	1,093	737	804	4	6	4
Pêcheurs sans embarcations	[1]	[1]	1,743	3,176	3,675	4,021
Total	**46,302**	**48,768**	**50,338**	**11,971**	**12,603**	**13,077**

[1] Pas d'information.

5. Capital d'exploitation[1] des établissements de préparation du poisson en 1925, 1926 et 1927

Enumération	1925		1926		1927	
	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
		$		$		$
Homarderies	478	1,502,192	455	1,477,374	438	1,419,604
Saumoneries	69	9,172,387	79	16,367,870	81	11,595,454
Crustacés et mollusques	15	70,694	19	226,012	15	99,417
Sardineries et autres conserveries	5	1,274,825	4	1,253,424	6	1,365,674
Saurisseries	263	7,135,917	251	7,438,396	199	7,009,983
Huileries	16	1,983,970	23	2,104,995	34	2,964,350
Total	**846**	**21,139,985**	**831**	**28,868,071**	**773**	**24,454,482**

[1] Embrasse la valeur des terrains, bâtiments, aménagements, outillages, les matières premières en stock et les fonds de roulement.

6. Personnel des établissements de préparation du poisson en 1925, 1926 et 1927

Enumération	1925			1926			1927		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
Personnes employées dans les:									
Homarderies	2,953	3,634	6,587	2,887	3,614	6,501	2,790	3,390	6,180
Saumoneries	3,644	2,410	6,054	4,439	2,355	6,794	4,288	2,438	6,726
Etablissements de préparation des mollusques et crustacés	56	110	166	82	201	283	100	127	227
Sardineries et autres conserveries	255	226	481	340	142	482	293	153	446
Saurisseries	2,338	295	2,633	2,511	321	2,832	2,257	244	2,501
Huileries	345	6	351	503	13	516	602	15	617
Total	**9,591**	**6,681**	**16,272**	**10,762**	**6,646**	**17,408**	**10,330**	**6,367**	**16,697**

Usines poissonnières

Nombre d'établissements.—En 1927, la préparation industrielle du poisson s'est pratiquée dans 773 établissements, dont 438 homarderies, 81 saumoneries, 15 mettant les clovisses en conserve, 6 sardineries et autres genres, 199 saurisseries et 34 établissements de réduction. Les homarderies ont été réduites en nombre de 17 sur l'année précédente, et les saurisseries ont diminué de 52, tandis que le saumoneries sont en augmentation de 2 et les établissements de réduction de 11. Le total des établissements a décru de 58. L'industrie de la conservation du poisson par mise en boîte ou salaison est confinée aux provinces maritimes, Québec et la Colombie Britannique.

Personnel et rémunération.—Les statistiques de l'emploiement accusent des diminutions dans le nombre de personnes employées dans ces établissements et dans les salaires ou gages payés, compartivement à l'année précédente. Leur nombre en 1927 était de 16,697, comparativement à 17,408 en 1926. Le personnel pour 1927 se dénombrait comme suit: salariés, 639; main-d'œuvre à gages 11,343; ouvriers sous contrat ou à la pièce 4,715. Les personnes classifiées

comme ouvriers sous contrat sont dans les saumoneries de la Colombie Britannique, où une forte partie du travail se fait sur contrat, le contracteur engageant et payant sa main-d'œuvre et étant rémunéré personnellement par l'opérateur de la saumonerie selon la quantité de poisson mise en conserve. Plus de la moitié des travailleurs à ces établissements en Colombie Britannique sont employés de cette façon. Le montant total payé par ces établissements à leurs employés en 1927 est de $5,373,951, distribué comme suit: salariés $871,211; main-d'œuvre à gages $3,769,791 et ouvriers sous contrat ou travailleurs à la pièce $732,949. La somme totale payée en 1926 est de $5,622,837. Les statistiques de 1927 et les deux années qui la précèdent sont contenues au tableau suivant:

7. Personnel des usines poissonnières, appointements et salaires, 1925, 1926 et 1927

Année	Employés		Ouvriers et journaliers		Ouvriers à l'entreprise ou aux pièces		Total, personnel, appointements et salaires	
	nomb.	$	nomb.	$	nomb.	$	nomb.	$
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
1927	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951

Personnel occupé par mois.—Mai et juin avec 9,654 et 10,347 employés respectivement sont les deux mois de plus grande activité dans l'industrie. Dans les homarderies mai et juin ont été les mois de la plus grande activité; dans les saumoneries ce fut juin, juillet, août et, pour les conserveries de clovises avril, juin et juillet. Dans les sardineries et autres conserveries du poisson, les saurisseries et établissements de réduction, l'emploiement n'eut que peu de variation au cours de l'année. Le tableau qui suit présente des résumés statistiques mensuels de l'emploiement au cours des années 1925 à 1927. De ces chiffres sont exclus les ouvriers sous contrat ou à la pièce, sur lesquels on ne possède pas de détails quant à l'emploiement mensuel.

8. Main-d'œuvre de l'industrie poissonnière[1]—Nombre d'employés sur la liste de paie le 15 de chaque mois en 1925, 1926 et 1927

Mois	1925			1926			1927		
	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total	Hommes	Femmes	Total
	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.	nomb.
Janvier	1,345	137	1,482	1,458	95	1,553	1,656	112	1,768
Février	1,262	130	1,392	1,329	119	1,441	1,528	97	1,625
Mars	1,765	301	2,066	2,086	272	2,358	2,109	314	2,423
Avril	3,752	1,558	5,310	4,041	1,078	5,119	4,058	831	4,889
Mai	5,893	3,809	9,702	6,341	3,822	10,163	6,109	3,545	9,654
Juin	6,117	3,685	9,802	6,933	3,924	10,857	6,812	3,535	10,347
Juillet	4,220	1,018	5,238	5,848	2,183	8,031	4,893	1,036	5,929
Août	3,853	629	4,482	4,572	759	5,331	4,441	676	5,117
Septembre	3,799	620	4,419	4,230	632	4,862	3,889	573	4,462
Octobre	3,464	471	3,935	3,895	598	4,493	3,512	440	3,952
Novembre	2,620	281	2,901	3,064	281	3,345	2,722	186	2,908
Décembre	1,933	143	2,076	2,127	199	2,326	2,163	162	2,325

[1] A l'exclusion des ouvriers travaillant à l'entreprise ou aux pièces.

Combustible employé.—Le charbon vient en tête comme valeur, avec un total de 29,430 tonnes valant $239,419. L'huile combustible consommée donne un total de 1,738,667 gallons d'une valeur de $102,569; la gazoline, 79,666 gallons valant $21,306; les distillés du pétrole, 91,385 gallons valant $9,053. Il y a été payé $30,174 pour l'électricité employée durant l'année. La valeur totale du combustible consommé, y inclus l'électricité, est de $465,230, comparativement à $476,727 en 1926.

Force motrice.—La force motrice de tous les établissements consiste en 278 machines à vapeur et turbines fournissant 4,748 h.p.; 649 moteurs à explosion interne fournissant 3,926 h.p.; 50 turbines hydrauliques d'une capacité de 1,276 h.p.; et 144 moteurs électriques produisant 2,365 h.p. Comparativement aux années précédentes, les machines à vapeur et turbines sont en augmentation quant au nombre mais en décroissance quant au total de la production en h.p.; les roues et turbines hydrauliques ont décru en nombre tout en accusant une augmentation de capacité; les moteurs électriques sont en augmentation tant au nombre qu'en capacité. Les chaudières à vapeur en usage étaient de 371, comparativement à 355 en 1926.

Matières premières.—La valeur totale du poisson consommé dans les différents produits et du poisson acheté pour être revendu frais, est de $14,379,521; la valeur des récipients employés, $3,290,932; du sel $360,056 et de divers autres ingrédients $334,337, portant la valeur totale du coût de production à $18,364,846. La quantité totale de poisson employée dans ces établissements au cours de l'année a été de 6,393,552 qtx., ou 63 p.c. du total de la prise du poisson d'eau salée. Les statistiques de la valeur des matériaux employés pour les trois dernières années forment la matière du tableau 9.

9. Valeur des matières premières de l'industrie poissonnière, 1925, 1926 et 1927

—	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$
Poisson	13,953,936	16,692,352	14,379,521
Sel	389,054	356,267	360,056
Récipients	3,878,633	4,652,025	3,290,932
Autres matières premières	459,063	333,485	334,337
Total	**18,680,686**	**22,034,129**	**18,364,846**

Valeur de la production.—On constate une diminution considérable de la valeur de production de ces établissements comparativement à 1926. La valeur de la production dérivée du poisson en 1927 est de $23,961,119, en diminution de $4,880,825 ou 17 p.c. sur l'année précédente; la valeur du poisson frais vendu pour sa consommation est de $7,123,490, soit une diminution de $225,330 ou 3 p.c. La production totale de tous les établissements en 1927 est $31,084,609, comparativement à $36,190,764 en 1926. La valeur de la production des homarderies a décru de 5 p.c.; celle des saumoneries de 23 p.c. et des saurisseries de 9 p.c., tandis que les établissements de réduction ont une augmentation en valeur de 46 p.c. Le tableau suivant présente les statistiques de la production pour les années 1925 à 1927.

10. Valeur des produits de l'industrie poissonnière, 1925, 1926 et 1927

Nomenclature	1925		1926		1927	
	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	841,064	3,866,346	886,127	4,005,358	933,631	3,709,313
Saumoneries	80,245	13,486,605	167,617	17,123,468	284,452	13,042,682
Etablissements de conserves de mollusques	420	156,599	11,794	222,118	–	178,956
Sardineries	175,958	1,145,175	234,809	1,725,344	192,981	1,320,476
Saurisseries	5,391,496	4,540,097	6,048,473	4,474,036	5,712,426	3,823,079
Huileries et fabriques d'engrais	–	696,987	–	1,291,620	–	1,886,613
Total	**6,489,183**	**23,891,809**	**7,348,820**	**28,841,944**	**7,123,490**	**23,961,119**

Autres données.—Pour les fins de la statistique, on a groupé les établissements de l'industrie poissonnière selon (1) la forme de leur organisation, (2) la durée de leurs opérations, (3) l'importance du personnel et (4) la valeur de leur production. En voici un résumé succinct: la compilation selon le genre d'organisation fait voir 368 établissements appartenant à des particuliers; 134 à des sociétés en nom collectif; 259 à des sociétés en commandite et 12 à des coopératives. Les homarderies sont en plus grande partie exploitées par des particuliers et les saumoneries par des sociétés par actions. La classification par la durée des opérations montre que 321 établissements ont été actifs moins de 60 jours de l'année; 211, de 60 à 119 jours; 113, de 120 à 179 jours; 65, de 180 à 239 jours; et 63, 240 jours et plus. On compte dans le dernier groupe 38 saurisseries, 9 homarderies, 5 saumoneries, 4 conserveries de clovisses, 2 sardineries et 5 établissements de réduction. Dans plusieurs conserveries, on fait après la saison le séchage et le fumage du poisson et les rapports de 1927 montrent que 25 homarderies et 9 saumoneries ont fumé ou salé du poisson en outre de la mise en boîte. La classification par l'importance du personnel divise ces établissements en trois groupes. Le premier groupe a 564 établissements employant 5 personnes ou plus; le second groupe a 176 établissements ayant moins de 5 employés et le troisième groupe 33 établissements opérant sans employés, leurs propriétaires faisant eux-mêmes tout le travail. Trois seulement des saumoneries avaient moins de 5 employés, tandis que 84 des homarderies en ont moins de 5. Les rapports ont été classifiés en 5 groupes, relativement à la valeur de leur production. Le premier de ces groupes comprend 284 établissements avec une production valant moins de $5,000; le second, 123 établissements avec une production de plus de $5,000 mais de moins que $10,000; le troisième, 119 établissements, production de $10,000 ou moins de $20,000; le quatrième, 105 établissements, production de $20,000 ou moins de $50,000 et le cinquième groupe, 142 établissements ayant une production de $50,000 ou plus. Sont compris dans le dernier groupe: 74 saumoneries, 37 saurisseries, 15 homarderies, 14 établissements de réduction et 2 sardineries et conserveries d'autres poissons. Les détails statistiques se trouvent aux tableaux d'ensemble du rapport.

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 1923 à 1927, par ordre de leur importance en 1927

Provinces	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution en 1927 sur 1926. (Aug.+, dimin.−)
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Colombie Britannique	20,795,914	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109	23,264,342	− 4,102,767
Nouvelle-Ecosse	8,448,385	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922	10,783,631	− 1,722,291
Nouveau-Brunswick	4,548,535	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478	4,406,673	− 918,805
Ontario	3,159,427	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193	3,670,229	+ 518,036
Québec	2,100,412	2,283,314	3,044,919	3,110,964	2,736,450	− 374,514
Manitoba	1,020,595	1,232,563	1,466,939	2,328,803	2,039,738	− 289,065
Ile du Prince-Edouard	1,754,980	1,201,772	1,598,119	1,358,934	1,367,807	+ 8,873
Alberta	438,737	339,107	458,504	749,076	712,469	− 36,607
Saskatchewan	286,643	482,492	494,882	444,288	503,609	+ 59,321
Territoire du Yukon	11,917	18,773	15,370	17,866	12,090	− 5,776
Total	**42,565,545**	**44,534,235**	**47,942,131**	**56,360,633**	**49,497,038**	**− 6,863,595**

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1923-1927

Ile du Prince-Édouard.

Espèces		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution en 1927 sur 1926. (Aug.+, dimin.−)	
Homard	qtx	97,456	65,893	78,570	66,298	62,800	−	3,498
	$	1,405,906	777,301	1,088,712	926,718	855,917	−	70,801
Eperlan	qtx	9,784	14,273	17,595	15,390	14,936	−	454
	$	121,233	133,747	142,496	98,670	179,232	+	80,562
Morue	qtx	27,291	41,036	61,483	49,823	49,419	−	404
	$	61,395	81,885	150,135	118,380	128,830	+	10,450
Hareng	qtx	53,313	37,716	64,942	63,930	51,834	−	12,096
	$	76,975	58,664	83,703	89,915	88,368	−	1,547
Huitres	qtx	4,035	7,945	5,278	5,161	4,071	−	1,090
	$	40,350	63,840	52,780	61,898	48,838	−	13,060

Nouvelle-Ecosse

Morue	qtx	1,048,943	1,129,801	1,408,238	1,858,944	1,331,873	−	527,071
	$	2,434,492	3,309,209	3,760,833	4,652,858	3,455,772	−	1,197,086
Homard	qtx	172,720	115,275	170,698	184,316	179,672	−	4,643
	$	3,081,647	1,904,407	3,014,963	3,386,416	3,255,627	−	130,789
Eglefin	qtx	297,023	320,804	323,718	458,292	384,207	−	74,085
	$	1,029,787	975,660	1,134,327	1,671,971	1,402,135	−	269,836
Hareng	qtx	165,886	267,413	206,863	264,823	214,560	−	50,263
	$	295,391	542,658	434,130	547,548	482,378	−	65,170
Flétan	qtx	19,197	27,407	20,250	23,725	27,551	+	3,826
	$	319,199	441,113	282,118	381,720	468,679	+	86,959
Maquereau	qtx	79,184	114,662	117,599	67,580	72,306	+	4,726
	$	388,051	688,350	445,185	285,961	338,851	+	52,890
Saumon	qtx	11,217	10,127	8,422	13,428	12,819	−	609
	$	202,090	181,966	157,124	253,272	233,189	−	20,083
Pétoncles	brl.	11,839	7,504	12,404	19,918	37,607	+	17,689
	$	72,547	51,793	76,025	138,472	212,838	+	74,366
Merluche et lingue	qtx	58,819	119,988	91,027	91,946	119,431	+	27,485
	$	93,186	203,352	183,465	135,517	153,840	+	18,323
Eperlan	qtx	7,169	8,186	8,328	10,981	7,110	−	3,871
	$	120,816	131,523	130,182	165,630	124,653	−	40,977
Espadon	qtx	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	7,299	−	5,637
	$	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	120,692	−	86,556

Nouveau-Brunswick

Sardines	brl.	134,494	269,643	158,259	171,637	174,640	+	3,003
	$	1,016,655	1,241,508	1,016,325	1,172,490	1,046,250	−	126,240
Homard	qtx	73,688	68,303	65,894	59,611	49,752	−	9,859
	$	1,339,155	1,203,564	1,069,722	1,135,664	955,053	−	180,611
Eperlan	qtx	43,210	63,975	46,692	59,400	46,184	−	13,216
	$	582,203	844,730	718,149	850,913	686,163	−	164,750
Saumon	qtx	20,682	33,563	30,073	25,131	22,464	−	2,667
	$	250,838	425,800	428,558	408,397	414,280	+	5,883
Hareng	qtx	251,100	333,530	372,710	422,897	412,833	−	10,064
	$	270,863	367,037	385,354	529,195	379,616	−	149,579
Morue	qtx	286,571	259,166	205,544	201,425	136,773	−	64,652
	$	585,314	643,321	512,013	478,770	284,662	−	194,108
Clovisses et mactres	brl.	22,645	33,444	19,496	27,278	33,197	+	5,919
	$	103,923	137,099	88,426	111,362	130,698	+	19,336
Huitres	brl.	14,574	17,201	12,038	12,383	13,574	+	1,191
	$	67,123	103,040	88,693	92,535	100,576	+	8,041

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1923-1927—suite

Nouveau-Brunswick—fin

Espèces		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution en 1927 sur 1926. (Aug.+, dimin.−)	
Tacaud	qtx	10,873	13,375	13,056	17,079	20,246	+	3,167
	$	31,587	50,209	41,517	61,242	91,979	+	30,737
Eglefin	qtx	6,715	16,638	18,186	35,038	33,834	−	1,204
	$	14,782	37,039	32,546	76,480	72,924	−	3,556
Gasparot	qtx	44,010	21,298	34,879	52,875	40,094	−	12,781
	$	67,911	40,499	65,295	116,727	65,373	−	51,354
Merluche et lingue	qtx	22,564	56,978	66,892	43,818	45,759	+	1,941
	$	27,798	85,360	87,146	45,104	60,302	+	15,198

Québec

Morue	qtx	409,701	417,783	602,099	584,567	460,573	−	123,994
	$	795,140	1,120,570	1,545,804	1,408,516	1,011,795	−	396,721
Homard	atx	37,764	22,742	25,676	29,358	24,606	−	4,752
	$	538,654	283,899	379,580	434,874	359,579	−	75,295
Hareng	qtx	226,426	206,135	286,028	326,416	262,521	−	63,895
	$	190,462	161,119	246,115	278,795	238,093	−	40,702
Maquereau	qtx	46,211	79,437	47,135	22,765	70,765	+	48,000
	$	157,864	246,278	131,229	71,353	185,296	+	113,943
Saumon	qtx	14,765	15,080	20,714	15,536	14,840	−	696
	$	137,024	136,725	189,318	159,303	152,710	−	6,593
Doré	qtx	1,807	1,226	2,016	2,104	8,064	+	5,960
	$	19,010	16,883	40,211	39,214	137,165	+	97,951
Anguille	qtx	12,338	11,918	11,816	21,172	13,570	−	7,602
	$	73,946	86,756	104,463	195,608	113,148	−	82,460
Eperlan	qtx	4,055	2,854	3,400	5,259	13,428	+	8,169
	$	34,677	32,468	37,243	41,811	110,823	+	69,012
Carpe	qtx	−	3,224	2,563	4,868	5,032	+	164
	$	−	25,472	18,216	60,825	63,298	+	2,473

Ontario

Truite	qtx	62,553	68,821	73,257	69,127	74,978	+	5,851
	$	761,322	901,555	1,003,621	933,214	1,192,150	+	258,936
Poisson blanc	qtx	65,250	66,918	70,583	64,049	61,658	−	2,391
	$	854,391	869,934	924,638	864,661	937,202	+	72,541
Hareng	qtx	108,512	125,013	45,555	44,122	58,099	+	13,977
	$	487,633	625,065	250,554	264,732	302,114	+	37,382
Doré	qtx	26,912	29,646	25,677	23,071	21,163	−	1,908
	$	352,546	400,221	370,774	299,923	300,529	+	606
Perche	qtx	27,009	25,158	23,317	20,678	28,180	+	7,502
	$	159,354	150,948	139,902	124,068	211,352	+	87,284
Tullipi	qtx	3,151	5,004	9,109	11,971	15,520	+	3,549
	$	20,795	32,526	66,041	125,695	194,001	+	68,306
Sandre	qtx	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	31,173	+	788
	$	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	187,038	+	4,728
Brochet	qtx	11,962	12,933	13,163	12,954	14,002	+	1,048
	$	61,127	65,958	75,688	97,155	98,014	+	859

Manitoba

Doré	qtx	68,096	62,486	48,953	87,251	99,813	+	12,562
	$	484,982	528,426	562,881	900,608	804,854	−	95,754
Tullipi	qtx	18,952	34,363	49,539	85,267	102,451	+	17,184
	$	98,279	125,258	207,622	501,814	419,103	−	82,711
Poisson blanc	qtx	25,491	27,904	38,078	54,122	49,114	−	5,008
	$	183,459	265,076	361,849	490,625	418,461	−	72,164

12. Quantité des principaux poissons dont on fait commerce et leur valeur par provinces, 1923-1927—fin

Manitoba—fin

Espèces		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution en 1927 sur 1926. (Aug.+, dimin.−)	
Brochet	qtx	24,103	30,314	27,305	43,467	40,166	−	3,301
	$	89,734	104,973	110,222	176,425	149,658	−	26,767
Œil d'or	qtx	6,110	6,533	7,205	11,625	11,420	−	205
	$	43,761	35,495	70,080	85,099	115,190	+	30,091
Perche	qtx	1,770	2,359	1,677	1,080	820	−	260
	$	88,030	122,251	71,252	58,074	44,690	−	13,384

Saskatchewan

Poisson blanc	qtx	24,607	42,393	44,978	37,667	41,323	+	3,656
	$	207,264	363,532	384,700	326,058	389,185	+	63,127
Doré	qtx	1,943	3,556	2,896	2,918	3,753	+	835
	$	15,944	28,576	25,738	25,520	34,224	+	8,704
Truite	qtx	1,753	2,839	3,146	3,106	2,700	−	406
	$	16,999	28,891	30,980	33,483	29,784	−	3,699
Brochet	qts	3,753	5,393	4,153	4,354	3,731	−	623
	$	24,307	35,920	28,285	26,606	24,215	−	2,391
Mulet	qtx	2,476	2,816	2,785	3,139	2,647	−	492
	$	13,503	15,069	14,598	14,191	10,871	−	3,320

Alberta

Poisson blanc	qtx	41,649	29,931	32,349	34,132	32,355	−	1,777
	$	374,460	241,696	310,665	478,660	434,449	−	44,211
Truite	qtx	2,406	3,602	2,746	3,907	10,882	+	6,975
	$	22,636	36,102	31,930	46,418	126,955	+	80,537
Doré	qtx	3,476	3,921	6,943	10,374	6,746	−	3,628
	$	20,639	28,159	52,645	116,175	65,257	−	50,918
Brochet	qtx	2,859	4,311	7,438	9,780	10,473	+	693
	$	13,680	17,275	42,889	83,559	63,516	−	20,043

Colombie Britannique

Saumon	qtx	1,514,765	1,965,159	1,873,376	2,125,555	1,490,395	−	635,160
	$	11,936,668	13,027,251	14,973,885	18,769,605	14,253,803	−	4,515,802
Flétan	qtx	334,667	331,382	318,240	315,095	300,532	−	14,563
	$	6,271,993	5,427,542	3,891,819	4,543,720	3,841,333	−	702,387
Hareng	qtx	1,035,823	1,157,625	1,437,875	1,301,269	1,724,246	+	422,977
	$	1,338,450	1,392,580	1,717,985	1,528,734	1,867,429	+	338,695
Pilchard	qtx	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,958	1,368,582	+	398,624
	$	92,036	82,881	182,911	[1]1,256,721	[1]1,838,857	+	582,146
Morue longue[2]	qtx	−	−	−	−	49,912		−
	$	−	−	−	−	401,259		−
Morue noire	qtx	16,679	18,183	14,956	10,358	16,430	+	6,072
	$	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	123,421	+	34,050
Clovisses et mactres	brl.	14,466	20,030	26,527	12,813	14,419	+	1,606
	$	87,216	153,472	161,764	105,409	96,182	−	9,227
Soles	qtx	3,675	4,847	4,978	6,518	12,638	+	6,120
	$	28,757	31,455	36,404	45,675	82,180	+	36,505
Crabes	qtx	8,373	5,957	6,979	8,389	8,404	+	15
	$	61,482	40,197	50,605	63,295	68,477	+	5,182

Territoire du Yukon

Saumon	qtx	275	684	585	656	805	+	149
	$	6,875	11,628	9,945	12,490	8,050	−	4,440
Poisson blanc	qtx	100	150	115	89	70	−	19
	$	2,512	3,750	2,875	2,492	1,400	−	1,092
Truite	qtx	71	115	82	91	50	−	41
	$	1,788	2,875	2,050	2,548	1,000	−	1,548

[1] 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. [2] Compris avec morue antérieurement à 1927.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1927 par provinces

Espèces		Pêcheries maritimes									
		Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Colombie Britannique	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$		$		$		$
Morue, prise	qtx	**49,419**	**77,681**	**1,331,873**	**2,433,699**	**136,773**	**211,442**	**460,573**	**724,740**	**165**	**470**
Mise en vente:											
fraîche	qtx	9,578	47,270	100,691	383,810	13,599	50,349	6,898	23,285	98	273
filets frais	qtx	–	–	11,195	113,676	603	2,884	–	–	–	–
en saumure	qtx	19,490	78,607	78,114	330,500	10,049	41,162	16,621	60,401	32	224
en boîte	caisses	–	–	2,166	17,680	–	–	250	1,516	–	–
filets, fumés	qtx	–	–	52,540	637,530	163	1,879	–	–	1	16
fumée	qtx	–	–	216	1,728	–	–	–	–	–	–
séchée	qtx	320	1,750	274,103	1,637,001	33,720	169,548	139,513	873,898	–	–
huile de foie de morue médicinale	gal.	–	–	57,264	53,130	12,489	12,226	22,640	18,924	204	408
huile de morue	gal.	4,010	1,203	133,555	62,809	14,294	4,945	62,165	23,571	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	128,830	–	3,455,772	–	284,662	–	1,011,795	–	921
Eglefin, pris	qtx	**1,168**	**2,613**	**384,207**	**660,669**	**33,834**	**61,400**	**2,500**	**2,500**	–	–
Mis en vente:											
frais	qtx	650	3,010	134,848	511,390	24,647	56,009	–	–	–	–
filets frais	qtx	–	–	21,366	235,144	–	–	–	–	–	–
en boîte	caisses	–	–	10,969	74,856	–	–	–	–	–	–
fumé	qtx	–	–	37,782	303,238	324	3,043	–	–	–	–
filets fumés	qtx	–	–	17,928	206,898	–	–	–	–	–	–
en saumure	qtx	259	777	2,896	9,478	862	2,584	–	–	–	–
séché	qtx	–	–	14,475	61,130	2,436	11,288	833	4,998	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	3,787	–	1,402,135	–	72,924	–	4,998	–	–
Merluche et linguc, prises	qtx	**11,326**	**8,403**	**119,431**	**98,542**	**45,759**	**24,704**	**830**	**848**	**21**	**91**
Mise en vente:											
fraîches	qtx	190	440	5,845	9,180	637	744	–	–	24	102
filets frais	qtx	–	–	650	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
en saumure	qtx	4,350	13,050	22,306	41,121	12,515	26,824	–	–	–	–
filets fumés	qtx	–	–	2,448	21,927	30	390	–	–	–	–
séchées	qtx	815	3,290	18,315	71,032	6,322	30,202	276	1,380	–	–
sans arêtes	qtx	–	–	1,096	6,580	288	2,142	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	16,780	–	153,840	–	60,302	–	1,380	–	102
Merlan, pris	qtx	–	–	**27,357**	**28,438**	**7,693**	**9,525**	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente:											
frais	qtx	–	–	2,614	7,456	164	174	–	–	–	–
en saumure	qtx	–	–	3,600	8,869	2,350	8,039	–	–	–	–
séché	qtx	–	–	6,526	31,860	917	6,059	–	–	–	–
sans arêtes	qtx	–	–	14	140	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	–	–	48,325	–	14,272	–	–	–	–
Colin, pris	qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**69**	**345**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	487
Barbotte, prise	qtx	–	–	**1,105**	**967**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	–	–	1,105	3,851	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flétan, pris	qtx	–	–	**27,551**	**342,391**	**101**	**1,912**	**848**	**6,561**	**300,532**	**3,343,138**
Mis en vente:											
frais	qtx	–	–	27,292	465,680	101	1,912	848	6,817	300,495	3,840,963
fumé	qtx	–	–	15	300	–	–	–	–	19	370
en boîte	caisses	–	–	269	2,699	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	–	–	468,679	–	1,912	–	6,817	–	3,841,333
Carrelet, barbue, plie, etc, pris	qtx	–	–	**8,195**	**13,673**	**1,188**	**2,605**	–	–	**3,473**	**11,091**
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	8,195	39,982	1,188	3,802	–	–	3,473	17,631
Raie, prise	qtx	–	–	**7,045**	**7,041**	**157**	**234**	–	–	**1,103**	**3,283**
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	–	–	7,045	20,486	157	431	–	–	1,103	5,490
Sole, prise	qtx	–	–	**12,437**	**19,695**	–	–	–	–	**12,638**	**62,753**
Mise en vente—:											
fraîche	qtx	–	–	10,151	45,748	–	–	–	–	12,638	82,180
filets frais	qtx	–	–	762	15,970	–	–	–	–	–	–
	qtx	–	–	–	61,718	–	–	–	–	–	82,180
Hareng, pris	qtx	**51,834**	**71,908**	**214,560**	**225,175**	**412,833**	**249,328**	**257,439**	**139,724**	**1,724,246**	**1,342,032**
Mis en vente:											
frais	qtx	7,023	27,224	68,958	178,956	95,419	60,504	3,265	13,649	21,674	70,725
sans arêtes	qtx	–	–	4	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
en boîte	caisses	–	–	260	1,872	9,216	39,871	–	–	–	–
fumé	qtx	–	–	18,619	101,410	17,613	50,753	12,530	41,800	15,005	54,305
salé à sec	qtx	390	2,340	35	246	–	–	–	–	1,048,190	1,483,440
mariné	brl	632	5,006	15,405	83,949	6,918	31,619	9,993	62,615	138	2,569
utilisé com. boëtte	brl	20,287	53,798	34,852	99,123	37,396	65,239	60,337	72,830	29,774	94,347
engrais	brl	–	–	278	418	89,320	92,798	37,366	18,820	–	–
huile	gal.	–	–	–	–	23,320	8,051	–	–	170,450	61,565
poudre	ton	–	–	277	16,356	587	23,500	–	–	1,838	97,478
écailles	qtx	–	–	–	–	1,820	7,281	–	–	1,000	3,000
Total, valeur marchande		–	88,368	–	482,378	–	379,616	–	209,714	–	1,867,429

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1927 par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$		$		$		$
Maquereau, pris..... qtx	**6,455**	**19,889**	**72,306**	**236,796**	**9,271**	**15,457**	**70,765**	**127,828**	–	–
Mis en vente:										
frais..... qtx	3,347	16,133	22,555	152,532	8,656	28,253	6,835	8,025	–	–
en boîte.....caisses	130	992	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
fumé..... qtx	–	–	37	424	–	–	–	–	–	–
salé..... brl	1,005	11,130	16,611	185,820	205	2,050	21,300	177,271	–	–
utilisé com. boëtte. brl	–	–	25	75	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	28,255	–	338,851	–	30,303	–	185,296	–	–
Sardine, prise..... brl	–	–	–	–	**174,640**	**203,340**	**55**	**190**	–	–
Mise en vente:										
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	–	–	240,091	888,336	–	–	–	–
fraîche et salée..... brl	–	–	–	–	116,640	157,914	55	325	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	1,046,250	–	325	–	–
Pilchard, pris..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,368,582**	**1,027,746**
Mis en vente:										
frais..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,017	3,482
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58,501	230,582
boëtte..... brl	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,737	4,719
huile..... gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,673,876	982,786
poudre.....tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,169	617,298
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,838,867
Gasparot, pris..... qtx	–	–	**14,681**	**14,276**	**39,434**	**33,496**	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente:										
frais..... qtx	–	–	6,331	9,369	5,062	6,376	–	–	–	–
fumé..... qtx	–	–	984	2,788	2,106	8,553	–	–	–	–
salé..... brl	–	–	2,127	9,078	10,842	48,464	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	21,235	–	63,393	–	–	–	–
Bar, pris..... qtx	–	–	64	565	482	4,213	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	64	705	482	9,338	–	–	–	–
Perche, prise..... qtx	–	–	–	–	3	9	–	–	**1,381**	**10,364**
Mis en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	–	–	3	18	–	–	1,381	12,402
Saumon, pris..... qtx	**124**	**2,434**	**12,819**	**181,583**	**22,086**	**295,053**	**14,084**	**137,384**	**1,490,395**	**8,194,577**
Mis en vente:										
frais..... qtx	124	3,031	12,100	222,323	22,086	405,030	11,837	125,206	210,096	1,780,838
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	575	6,645	–	–	683	7,285	1,361,977	11,666,797
fumé..... qtx	–	–	139	4,221	–	–	–	–	432	5,860
salé à sec..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	5,000	81,170	317,218
fumé doux..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,918	475,438
mariné..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	616	3,759	384	5,760
œufs de..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,147	1,660
utilisé c. boëtte..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	232
Total, valeur marchande..	–	3,031	–	233,189	–	405,030	–	141,250	–	14,253,803
Alose, prise..... qtx	–	–	**280**	**3,071**	**2,729**	**19,889**	**152**	**1,356**	–	–
Mis en vente:										
fraîche..... qtx	–	–	220	3,409	2,714	26,062	152	1,356	–	–
salée..... brl	–	–	20	600	6	132	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	4,009	–	26,194	–	1,356	–	–
Eperlan, pris..... qtx	**14,936**	**126,459**	**7,110**	**77,679**	**46,184**	**434,548**	**4,289**	**35,188**	**1,104**	**12,829**
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	14,936	179,232	7,110	124,653	46,184	686,163	4,289	38,108	1,104	16,459
Esturgeon, pris..... qtx	–	–	**10**	**85**	–	–	**18**	**180**	**359**	**7,229**
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	10	191	–	–	18	180	359	7,971
Truite, prise..... qtx	**61**	**606**	**1,022**	**17,771**	**172**	**3,998**	**752**	**7,714**	**96**	**1,024**
Mise en vente:										
fraîche..... qtx	61	646	1,022	19,457	172	3,998	626	6,780	96	1,118
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	719	–	–
marinée..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	225	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	646	–	19,457	–	3,998	–	7,724	–	1,118
Cabillaud, pris..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**16,430**	**85,167**
Mis en vente:										
frais..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,798	64,680
en saumure..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	207
fumé..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,969	52,305
Filets fumés..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	6,229
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123,421
Morue rouge, prise.... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**4,436**	**15,753**
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,436	22,479

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1927 par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$		$		$		$
Morue longue, prise... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,916	287,918
Mise en vente:										
fraîches..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,802	400,560
fumée..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	699
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	401,259
Bonite, prise..... qtx	–	–	3,362	18,122	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	–	–	3,362	25,941	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capelan, pris..... brl	183	635	–	–	–	–	1,443	2,449	–	–
Mis en vente, frais.... brl	183	850	–	–	–	–	1,443	2,449	–	–
Anguille, prise..... qtx	131	921	798	7,483	32	300	413	2,170	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche qtx	131	1,358	798	9,386	32	390	413	2,370	–	–
Roussette ou chien de mer, pris.[2]..... qtx	–	–	63,231	4,075	–	–	–	–	112,700	39,445
Poulpe, pris..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	1,757
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	2,241
Oulachon, pris..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	486	2,706
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	486	2,800
Encornet, pris..... brl	–	–	1,974	6,055	–	–	1,202	1,577	–	–
Utilisé c. boëtte..... brl	–	–	1,974	8,488	–	–	1,202	1,577	–	–
Espadon, pris..... qtx	–	–	7,299	88,090	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente..... qtx	–	–	7,299	120,692	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tacaud, pris..... qtx	1,823	4,147	152	187	20,246	35,935	523	1,058	50	152
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	1,823	4,195	152	207	20,246	91,979	523	1,058	50	156
Poissons divers, pris... qtx	–	–	562	401	733	630	8,500	42,500	–	–
(à l'exclusion de toutes les espèces ci-dessus)										
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	562	401	733	630	8,500	42,500	–	–
Clovisses et mactres, prises..... brl	1,174	1,374	7,242	11,477	33,197	52,354	1,680	9,755	14,419	47,374
Mises en vente:										
fraîches..... brl	273	518	3,692	11,716	9,595	16,319	1,680	9,755	2,764	18,866
en boîte.....caisses	901	5,242	3,579	20,176	22,692	114,379	–	–	11,654	77,316
Total, valeur marchande..	–	5,760	–	31,892	–	130,698	–	9,755	–	96,182
Buccardes, pris..... qtx	–	–	–	–	143	500	150	600	–	–
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	–	–	143	500	150	600	–	–
Crabes, pris..... qtx	135	303	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,404	42,540
Mis en vente:										
frais..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,467	59,107
en boîte.....caisses	15	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	468	9,370
Total, valeur marchande..	–	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,477
Homards, pris..... qtx	62,800	617,057	179,673	2,433,107	49,752	694,212	24,606	217,696	–	–
Mis en vente:										
vivant..... qtx	1,847	40,817	67,751	1,492,350	16,162	431,870	1,147	14,022	–	–
chair de..... qt-	50	4,000	54	4,334	–	–	10	240	–	–
en boîte.....caisses	27,896	801,542	55,771	1,727,105	18,866	522,162	11,404	342,289	–	–
foie de.....caisses	630	9,558	2,536	31,838	103	1,021	280	3,028	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	855,917	–	3,255,627	–	955,053	–	359,579	–	–
Hallotide, prise..... brl	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	3,031
Mise en vente:										
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	6,062
Huîtres, prises..... brl	4,071	29,068	1,817	10,552	13,574	78,093	–	–	2,188	30,792
Mises en vente, fraîches..... brl	4,071	48,838	1,817	16,109	13,574	100,576	–	–	2,188	32,258
Pétoncles, pris..... brl	96	192	37,607	203,509	–	–	932	3,249	–	–
Mis en vente:										
écaillés..... gal.	192	240	74,100	207,858	–	–	1,834	4,674	–	–
en boîte.....caisses	–	–	249	4,980	–	–	12	180	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	240	–	212,838	–	–	–	4,854	–	–
Crevettes, prises..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	842	12,772
Mises en vente, fraîches..... qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	842	16,592

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries intérieures. [2] Utilisé dans la production de l'huile de poisson et comme engrais.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1927 par provinces—suite

Espèces	Pêcheries maritimes									
	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Colombie Britannique	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$		$		$		$
Langues et noues, marinées et séchées... qtx	68	1,360	287	2,231	40	131	59	493	–	–
Bigorneaux (ou littorines), pris..... qtx	–	–	1,621	2,603	520	1,099	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais.... qtx	–	–	1,621	3,639	520	1,231	–	–	–	–
Algue verte, prise..... qtx	–	–	74	740	2,870	4,550	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, séchée. qtx	–	–	15	925	650	7,040	–	–	–	–
Phoque à fourrure, pris.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,476	14,517
Peaux vendues.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,476	15,805
Phoque, commun, pris.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,306	66,849	–	–
Mis en vente:										
peaux.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,306	62,883	–	–
huile..... gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	66,699	22,810	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,693	–	–
Marsouins, pris.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	40	–	–
Mis en vente:										
peaux.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–
huile..... gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	30	–	–
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–
Baleines, prises.....nomb.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	258	241,488
Mises en vente:										
fanons et sous-produits.....tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	345	9,560
huile..... gal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	437,967	192,868
engrais.....tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	651	39,060
Total, valeur marchande..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	241,488
Produits divers:										
Huile de poisson (autre), n.a.e..... gal.	–	–	16,201	8,891	4,725	1,920	2,500	1,000	375,130	138,180
Colle de poisson.... gal.	–	–	10,909	11,078	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poudre de poisson, n.a.e.....tonnes	–	–	2,301	141,670	–	–	200	100	2,512	145,449
Engrais.....tonnes	–	–	–	–	121	1,474	24	606	140	5,300
Peaux et os de poisson qtx	–	–	9,325	16,860	190	295	284	639	–	–
Entrailles de poisson. tonnes	–	–	8,801	32,772	–	–	–	–	–	–
Autres produits.....	–	–	–	4,528	–	2,655	–	–	–	–
Valeur totale, pêcheries maritimes—										
Valeur des prises.....	–	963,690	–	7,148,817	–	2,437,832	–	1,532,162	–	14,842,384
Valeur marchande.....	–	1,367,807	–	10,783,631	–	4,383,090	–	2,122,256	–	23,264,342

Espèces	Pêcheries intérieures					
	Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Ontario	
	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
		$		$		$
Gasparot, pris..... qtx	660	1,980	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente:						
frais..... qtx	264	792	–	–	–	–
salé..... qtx	132	1,188	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande.....	–	1,980	–	–	–	–
Achigan, pris..... qtx	12	216	361	5,534	–	–
Mis en vente frais..... qtx	12	216	361	5,534	–	–
Carpe, prise..... qtx	–	–	5,032	63,298	7,686	26,901
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	–	–	5,032	63,298	7,686	30,744
Barbotte, prise..... qtx	–	–	2,680	29,497	4,094	24,564
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	–	–	2,680	29,497	4,094	28,658
Anguille, prise..... qtx	125	500	13,157	110,778	1,270	12,700
Mise en vente, fraîche..... qtx	125	500	13,157	110,778	1,270	15,240
Hareng, pris..... qtx	–	–	5,082	28,379	58,099	174,297
Mis en vente, frais..... qtx	–	–	5,082	28,379	58,099	302,114

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1927 par provinces—suite

Espèces		Pêcheries intérieures					
		Nouveau-Brunswick[1]		Québec[1]		Ontario	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$		$
Maskinongé, pris	qtx	–	–	107	2,426	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	107	2,426	–	–
Poisson divers, pris (gade, chabot, ouananiche, etc.)	qtx	–	–	9,172	56,301	29,564	118,257
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	9,172	56,301	29,564	118,257
Mulet, pris	qtx	255	1,005	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	255	1,005	–	–	–	–
Perche, prise	qtx	28	140	2,147	18,399	28,180	169,080
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	28	140	2,147	18,399	28,180	211,352
Doré, pris	qtx	480	5,560	8,064	137,165	21,163	232,793
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	480	5,560	8,064	137,165	21,163	300,529
Sandre, pris	qtx	–	–	–	–	31,173	124,692
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	31,173	187,038
Brochet, pris	qtx	–	–	2,099	21,549	14,002	70,010
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	2,099	21,549	14,002	98,014
Saumon, pris	qtx	378	9,250	756	11,460	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	378	9,250	756	11,460	–	–
Alose, prise	qtx	674	4,044	646	7,417	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	674	4,044	646	7,417	–	–
Eperlan, pris	qtx	–	–	9,139	72,715	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	9,139	72,715	–	–
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	24	528	2,028	35,230	1,529	41,283
Mis en vente:							
frais	qtx	24	528	2,028	35,230	1,529	45,870
caviar	liv.	–	–	–	–	5,663	9,060
Total, valeur marchande		–	528	–	35,230	–	54,930
Truite, prise	qtx	–	–	183	2,365	74,978	914,732
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	–	–	183	2,365	74,978	1,192,150
Tullipi, pris	qtx	–	–	–	–	15,520	155,200
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	15,520	194,001
Poisson blanc, pris	qtx	35	360	1,109	11,681	61,658	739,896
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	35	360	1,109	11,681	61,658	937,202
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures:							
Valeur des prises		–	23,583	–	614,194	–	2,804,405
Valeur marchande		–	23,583	–	614,194	–	3,670,229

Espèces		Pêcheries intérieures							
		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$		$		$
Carpe, prise	qtx	40	160	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	40	240	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barbotte, prise	qtx	1,434	15,242	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,434	17,610	–	–	–	–	–	–
Œils-d'or, pris	qtx	11,420	39,339	65	650	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente:									
frais	qtx	3,799	16,014	65	780	–	–	–	–
fumé	qtx	5,678	99,176	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	115,190	–	780	–	–	–	–
Hareng, pris	qtx	20	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente:									
frais	qtx	20	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poisson divers, pris	qtx	217	800	2,380	3,741	2,281	2,581	80	1,200
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	217	918	2,380	4,999	2,281	2,881	80	1,600
Mulet, pris	qtx	11,739	13,933	2,647	6,432	1,265	2,226	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	11,739	19,653	2,647	10,871	1,265	2,356	–	–
Saugers, pris	qtx	2,461	10,937	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	2,461	13,348	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perche, prise	qtx	2,161	19,983	–	–	673	4,590	–	–
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	2,161	23,816	–	–	673	6,560	–	–
Doré, pris	qtx	99,813	636,067	3,753	17,894	6,746	36,339	–	–
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	99,813	804,854	3,753	34,224	6,746	65,257	–	–
Brochet, pris	qtx	40,166	107,696	3,731	14,078	10,473	40,207	2	30
Mis en vente, frais	qts	40,166	149,658	3,731	24,215	10,473	63,516	2	40
Saumon, pris	qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	805	6,440
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	–	–	–	–	–	–	805	8,050

[1] Voir aussi pêcheries maritimes.

13. Quantité et valeur de tout le poisson pêché et mis en vente durant l'année 1927 par provinces—fin

Espèces		Pêcheries intérieures							
		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Yukon	
		Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur	Quantité	Valeur
			$		$		$		$
Esturgeon, pris	qtx	820	27,124	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mis en vente:									
frais	qtx	820	43,640		–	–	–	–	–
caviar	liv.	910	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	44,690	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truite, prise	qtx	1,111	9,199	2,700	17,669	10,882	62,583	50	750
Mise en vente, fraîche	qtx	1,111	12,097	2,700	29,784	10,882	126,955	50	1,000
Tullipi, pris	qtx	102,451	305,744	1,201	6,186	2,592	8,560	–	–
Mis en vente:									
frais	qtx	102,391	418,678	1,201	9,551	2,532	10,195	–	–
fumé	qtx	30	425	–	–	30	300	–	–
Total, valeur marchande		–	419,103	–	9,551	–	10,495	–	–
Poisson blanc, pris	qtx	49,114	236,356	41,323	217,540	32,355	277,817	70	1,050
Mis en vente, frais	qtx	49,114	418,461	41,323	389,185	32,355	434,449	70	1,400
Valeur totale des pêcheries intérieures:									
Valeur des prises		–	1,422,680	–	284,190	–	434,903	–	9,470
Valeur marchande		–	2,039,738	–	503,609	–	712,469	–	12,090

14. Valeur totale, par comtés et districts, du poisson de mer pêché et mis en vente 1927

Comté ou district	Valeur totale du poisson pêché	Valeur totale du poisson et des produits du poisson mis en vente
	$	$
Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux	963,690	1,367,807
Kings	272,380	430,530
Queens	314,442	467,272
Prince	376,859	470,005
Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux	7,148,817	10,783,631
Richmond	156,839	170,405
Cap Breton	340,752	544,870
Victoria	201,608	186,946
Inverness	268,902	570,403
Cumberland	61,915	96,867
Colchester	10,085	14,792
Pictou	173,014	324,653
Antigonish	169,398	269,731
Guysborough	686,339	1,327,685
Halifax	754,062	1,968,549
Hants	5,170	7,981
Lunenburg	1,792,927	1,956,840
Queens	221,233	268,803
Shelburne	615,900	857,564
Yarmouth	911,717	1,112,172
Digby	611,783	899,173
Annapolis	144,186	183,195
Kings	22,987	23,002
Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux	2,437,832	4,383,090
Charlotte	594,305	1,663,190
St. John	144,860	193,050
Albert	418	418
Westmorland	197,137	421,019
Kent	337,475	389,148
Northumberland	484,975	923,241
Gloucester	510,643	622,496
Restigouche	168,019	170,528
Québec—Totaux	1,532,162	2,122,256
Bonaventure	212,810	797,391
Gaspé	524,917	216,627
Iles de la Madeleine	440,343	722,105
Saguenay	260,659	290,468
Matane	20,073	22,305
Rimouski	73,360	73,360
Colombie Britannique—Totaux	14,842,384	23,264,342
District No. 1	3,830,001	4,272,433
District No. 2	6,595,420	11,211,022
District No. 3	4,416,963	7,780,887

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs, 1927

	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**	**926,094**	**1,052,709**	**1,978,803**	**203,863**	**217,846**	**421,709**	**6,644**	**170,726**	**177,370**
2	**Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux**	–	**49,419**	**49,419**	–	**1,168**	**1,168**	–	**11,326**	**11,326**
3	Kings	–	6,761	6,761	–	963	963	–	3,097	3,097
4	Queens	–	34,632	34,632	–	205	205	–	2,054	2,054
5	Prince	–	8,026	8,026	–	–	–	–	6,175	6,175
6	**Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux**	**890,266**	**441,607**	**1,331,873**	**203,863**	**180,344**	**384,207**	**6,644**	**112,787**	**119,431**
7	Richmond	–	10,310	10,310	–	13,020	13,020	–	–	–
8	Cap Breton	–	43,342	43,342	–	6,888	6,888	–	–	–
9	Victoria	–	61,587	61,587	–	33,478	33,478	–	31	31
10	Inverness	5,823	18,034	23,857	12,617	2,341	14,958	97	3,535	3,632
11	Cumberland	–	62	62	–	29	29	–	–	–
12	Colchester	–	62	62	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	153	153	–	–	–	–	343	343
14	Antigonish	–	1,750	1,750	–	400	400	–	2,770	2,770
15	Guysborough	40,859	64,609	105,468	42,663	13,701	56,364	120	1,085	1,205
16	Halifax	60,006	45,353	105,359	130,700	4,441	135,141	222	851	1,073
17	Hants	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	754,040	42,840	796,880	16,220	3,655	19,875	1,880	2,436	4,316
19	Queens	–	32,186	32,186	–	4,877	4,877	–	3,412	3,412
20	Shelburne	5,940	68,107	74,047	290	20,096	20,386	300	795	1,095
21	Yarmouth	23,598	15,337	38,935	1,373	6,397	7,770	4,025	972	4,997
22	Digby	–	33,060	33,060	–	68,781	68,781	–	95,570	95,570
23	Annapolis	–	3,796	3,796	–	1,642	1,642	–	967	967
24	Kings	–	997	997	–	598	598	–	20	20
25	**Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux**	**35,685**	**101,088**	**136,773**	–	**33,834**	**33,834**	–	**45,759**	**45,759**
26	Charlotte	–	18,171	18,171	–	31,435	31,435	–	31,596	31,596
27	St. John	–	1,150	1,150	–	1,300	1,300	–	5,200	5,200
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	3,030	900	3,930	–	–	–	–	7,641	7,641
31	Northumberland	2,625	652	3,277	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	30,030	79,335	109,365	–	820	820	–	1,250	1,250
33	Restigouche	–	870	870	–	279	279	–	72	72
34	**Québec—Totaux**	–	**460,573**	**460,573**	–	**2,500**	**2,500**	–	**830**	**830**
35	Bonaventure	–	59,503	59,503	–	2,500	2,500	–	830	830
36	Gaspé	–	221,117	221,117	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Iles de la Madeleine	–	38,894	38,894	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	138,958	138,958	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	901	901	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	1,200	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**Colombie Britannique—Totaux**	**143**	**22**	**165**	–	–	–	–	**24**	**24**
42	District n° 1	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	5	5
43	District n° 2	143	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	District n° 3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	19	19

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs, 1927—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	
8,407	**26,643**	**35,050**	**274,007**	**55,025**	**329,032**	**9,980**	**2,876**	**12,856**	**7,065**	**1,240**	**8,305**	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
8,407	**18,950**	**27,357**	**17,577**	**9,974**	**27,551**	**7,865**	**330**	**8,195**	**7,045**	**–**	**7,045**	6
–	67	67	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	787	3,263	4,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	362	362	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
306	150	456	289	61	350	1,846	–	1,846	34	–	34	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	240	–	–	–	14
799	1,820	2,619	2,369	249	2,618	–	–	–	540	–	540	15
4,600	961	5,561	3,385	1,235	4,620	6,012	50	6,062	6,471	–	6,471	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	17
1,600	865	2,465	3,416	490	3,906	5	–	5	–	–	–	18
–	696	696	–	2,373	2,373	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	426	426	616	746	1,362	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
1,102	1,854	2,956	6,715	684	7,399	2	–	2	–	–	–	21
–	10,084	10,084	–	401	401	–	16	16	–	–	–	22
–	1,012	1,012	–	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	1,015	1,015	–	34	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	**7,693**	**7,693**	**–**	**101**	**101**	**–**	**1,188**	**1,188**	**–**	**157**	**157**	25
–	7,693	7,693	–	101	101	–	1,133	1,133	–	157	157	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	55	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	848	848	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	78	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	–	–	–	760	760	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
–	–	–	**256,430**	**44,102**	**300,532**	**2,115**	**1,358**	**3,473**	**20**	**1,083**	**1,103**	41
–	–	–	–	35,572	35,572	–	889	889	–	929	929	42
–	–	–	256,430	–	256,430	2,115	–	2,115	20	–	20	43
–	–	–	–	8,530	8,530	–	469	469	–	154	154	44

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs, 1927—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**	**16,298**	**8,777**	**25,075**	**8,870**	**2,652,042**	**2,660,912**	**2,765**	**156,032**	**158,797**
2	**Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	**51,834**	**51,834**	–	**6,455**	**6,455**
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	16,468	16,468	–	958	958
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	8,178	8,178	–	4,380	4,380
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	27,188	27,188	–	1,117	1,117
6	**Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux**	**12,437**	–	**12,437**	–	**214,560**	**214,560**	–	**72,306**	**72,306**
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	7,721	7,721	–	15,211	15,211
8	Cap Breton	–	–	–	–	9,821	9,821	–	6,272	6,272
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	3,569	3,569	–	2,784	2,784
10	Invrness	–	–	–	–	5,493	5,493	–	5,565	5,565
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	2,875	2,785	–	85	85
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	96	96	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	1,245	1,245	–	307	307
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	6,593	6,593	–	223	223
15	Guysborough	2,301	–	2,301	–	20,733	20,733	–	22,762	22,762
16	Halifax	10,136	–	10,136	–	23,007	23,007	–	10,626	10,626
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	60	60	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	23,121	23,121	–	4,529	4,529
19	Queens	–	–	–	–	11,377	11,377	–	2,307	2,307
20	Shelburne	–	–	–	–	24,150	24,150	–	232	232
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	26,932	26,932	–	1,267	1.267
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	20,030	20,030	–	7	7
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	23,221	23,221	–	17	17
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	4,516	4,516	–	112	112
25	**Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux**	–	–	–	**8,870**	**403,963**	**412,833**	**2,765**	**6,506**	**9,271**
26	Charlotte	–	–	–	–	155,142	155,142	–	–	–
27	St. John	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	64,532	64,532	–	152	152
30	Kent	–	–	–	3,430	34,649	38,079	305	934	1,239
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	5,440	3,000	8,440	2,460	23	2,483
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	144,786	144,786	–	4,157	4,157
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	1,804	1,840	–	1,240	1,240
34	**Québec—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	**257,439**	**257,439**	–	**70,765**	**70,765**
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	71,726	71,726	–	6,825	6,825
36	Gaspé	–	–	–	–	68,459	68,459	–	–	–
37	Iles de la Madeleine	–	–	–	–	110,217	110,217	–	63,885	63,885
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	1,365	1,365	–	55	55
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	3,272	3,272	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	2,400	2,400	–	–	–
41	**Colombie Britannique—Totaux**	**3,861**	**8,777**	**12,638**	–	**1,724,246**	**1,724,246**	–	–	–
42	District n° 1	–	7,824	7,824	–	68,516	68,516	–	–	–
43	District n° 2	3,861	–	3,861	–	87,329	87,329	–	–	–
44	District n° 3	–	953	953	–	1,568,401	1,568,401	–	–	–

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs, 1927—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	
6,685	**1,532,823**	**1,539,508**	**1,105**	–	**1,105**	**7,936**	**8,494**	**16,430**	**200**	**49,716**	**49,916**	1
–	**124**	**124**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	**12,819**	**12,819**	**1,105**	–	**1,105**	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	298	298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	1,487	1,487	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	716	716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	2,396	2,396	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	285	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	798	798	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	2,523	2,523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	1,001	1,001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	1,133	1,133	1,103	–	1,103	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	86	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	387	387	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	618	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	189	189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	292	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	511	511	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
6,685	**15,401**	**22,086**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
–	3,450	3,450	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
250	1,036	1,286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
6,435	1,862	8,297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	4,353	4,353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
–	4,688	4,688	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
–	**14,084**	**14,084**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	5,938	5,938	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	1,747	1,747	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	4,889	4,889	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
–	1,210	1,210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
–	300	300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
–	**1,490,395**	**1,490,395**	–	–	–	**7,936**	**8,494**	**16,430**	**200**	**49,716**	**49,916**	41
–	352,890	352,890	–	–	–	–	6,257	6,257	–	26,143	26,143	42
–	644,053	644,053	–	–	–	7,936	–	7,936	200	–	200	43
–	493,452	493,452	–	–	–	–	2,237	2,237	–	23,573	23,573	44

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs, 1927—suite

	Province et comté ou district	Morue rouge			Roussette ou chien de mer		
		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**	878	3,558	4,436	62,931	113,000	175,931
2	**Ile du Prince-Edouard—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Prince	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	**Nouvelle-Ecosse—Totaux**	–	–	–	62,931	300	63,231
7	Richmond	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cap Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Victoria	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Inverness	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Cumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Colchester	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Pictou	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Antigonish	–	–	–	–	300	300
15	Guysborough	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Halifax	–	–	–	62,931	–	62,931
17	Hants	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lunenburg	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Queens	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Shelburne	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Digby	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Annapolis	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Kings	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	**Nouveau-Brunswick—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Charlotte	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	St. John	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Albert	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Westmorland	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Kent	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Gloucester	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Restigouche	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	**Québec—Totaux**	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Bonaventure	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Gaspé	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Iles-de-la-Madeleine	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Saguenay	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Matane	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Rimouski	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	**Colombie Britannique—Totaux**	878	3,558	4,436	–	112,700	112,700
42	District n° 1	–	1,213	1,213	–	–	–
43	District n° 2	878	–	878	–	–	–
44	District n° 3	–	2,345	2,345	–	112,700	112,700

15. Proportion de poisson de mer pris en haute mer par les chalutiers à vapeur et autres navires pêchant sur les bancs, 1927—fin

Espadon			Baleines			Tous autres poissons	Total[1]			
Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	Prise sur les côtes	Prise au large	Prise sur les côtes	Prise totale	
qtx	qtx	qtx	nomb.	nomo.	nomb.	qtx	qtx	qtx	qtx	
55	7,244	7,299	258	–	258	2,469,538	1,543,783	8,528,289	10,072,072	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	90,934	–	211,260	211,260	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	28,025	–	56,373	56,373	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	30,283	–	79,755	79,755	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	32,626	–	75,132	75,132	5
55	7,244	7,299	–	–	–	306,689	1,218,195	1,377,910	2,596,105	6
–	156	156	–	–	–	9,541	–	56,334	56,334	7
–	5,159	5,159	–	–	–	12,594	787	88,826	89,613	8
–	61	61	–	–	–	8,367	–	110,955	110,955	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	18,610	21,014	56,185	77,199	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	7,692	–	10,803	10,803	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,017	–	1,462	1,462	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,106	–	18,972	18,972	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,506	–	27,305	27,305	14
–	1,398	1,398	–	–	–	22,652	89,651	150,010	239,661	15
–	317	317	–	–	–	18,887	285,566	106,861	392,427	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,270	–	1,442	1,442	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,001	777,161	94,324	871,485	18
–	91	91	–	–	–	7,751	–	65,638	65,688	19
–	62	62	–	–	–	23,727	7,146	138,363	145,509	20
55	–	55	–	–	–	41,125	36,870	94,757	131,627	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	58,366	–	286,332	286,332	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	28,842	–	59,853	59,853	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,635	–	9,438	9,438	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	606,122	54,005	1,221,812	1,275,817	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	386,264	–	631,692	631,692	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	47,275	–	58,425	58,425	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	19	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	17,085	–	81,791	81,791	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	37,919	7,015	83,134	90,149	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	69,301	16,960	74,838	91,798	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	35,526	30,030	270,227	300,257	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,733	–	21,686	21,686	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	50,027	–	857,066	857,066	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	9,271	–	156,593	156,593	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,299	–	294,700	294,700	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	23,823	–	236,819	236,819	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,133	–	150,160	150,160	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	615	–	6,008	6,008	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	8,886	–	12,786	12,786	40
–	–	–	258	–	258	1,415,766	271,583	4,860,241	5,131,824	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	15,143	–	515,400	515,400	42
–	–	–	258	–	258	12,931	271,583	744,313	1,015,896	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,387,692	–	3,600,528	3,600,528	44

[1] Excepté les baleines.

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1927

	Opérations de pêche proprement dites	Ile du Prince-Edouard		Nouvelle-Ecosse	
		Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
			$		$
1	Chalutiers à vapeur	–	–	14	1,060,000
2	Bateaux de pêche à vapeur et remorqueurs	–	–	3	11,000
3	Voiliers et embarcations à gazoline	8	7,000	385	1,839,044
4	Chaloupes à voile et à rames	453	5,170	4,178	105,851
5	Chaloupes à gazoline	1,379	335,030	5,668	1,347,892
6	Pinasses	13	5,500	184	134,750
7	Rets, seines, pièges, etc	8,566	56,114	50,922	1,073,225
8	Filets à enclos	–	–	–	–
9	Seines à cercles	–	–	–	–
10	Nasses	–	–	84	27,150
11	Chaluts	723	14,460	12,370	184,637
12	Lignes à main	1,193	2,386	22,904	27,538
13	Casiers à homard	345,923	345,923	810,762	1,071,362
14	Pièges à anguille	–	–	–	–
15	Agrès de pêche à pétoncles	–	–	78	8,170
16	Môles	29	67,000	1,680	713,770
17	Congélateurs et glacières	6	11,800	317	131,681
18	Petites poissonneries et saurisseries	437	16,450	4,323	426,790
19	**Valeur totale**	–	**866,833**	–	**8,162,860**

		Ontario		Manitoba	
		Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur
			$		$
20	Chalutiers à vapeur	–	–	–	–
21	Bateaux de pêche à vapeur et remorqueurs	118	797,305	20	240,048
22	Voiliers et embarcations à gazoline	–	–	–	–
23	Chaloupes à voile et à rames	1,040	55,867	953	54,665
24	Chaloupes à gazoline	1,006	618,020	105	55,750
25	Pinasses	–	–	2	5,000
26	Rets, seines, pièges, etc	[17],198,376	837,524	52,270	483,558
27	Harpons	123	910	–	–
28	Chaluts	–	–	–	–
29	Filets à enclos	1,224	528,422	16	3,200
30	Seines à cercles	959	33,764	13	150
31	Carrelets sur dévidoirs	47	651	10	40
32	Lignes à main	1,006	14,937	3	15
33	Pièges à crabes	–	–	–	–
34	Pièges tournants	–	–	–	–
35	Etablissements d'ostréiculture	–	–	–	–
36	Môles et quais	346	98,155	43	54,093
37	Congélateurs et glacières	486	271,635	55	106,430
38	Petites poissonneries et saurisseries	–	–	72	29,350
39	**Valeur totale**	–	**3,257,190**	–	**1,032,299**

	Etablissements industriels	Ile du Prince-Edouard	
		Nombre	Valeur
			$
40	Homarderies	133	239,140
41	Saurisseries	–	–
42	Etablissements de préparation des mollusques	2	11,500
43	Sardineries et autres poissonneries	1	
44	Etablissements de fumage, salage et séchage	1	
45	Huileries	–	–
46	**Total**	**137**	**250,640**

[1] En Ontario, les rets à mailles et les seines sont indiquées par verges.

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1927

	—	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	
				Maritimes	Intérieures
		nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre
47	Hommes employés sur les bateaux, embarcations, etc	2,675	16,131	9,701	497
48	Personnes employées dans les saurisseries de fumage, salage et séchage	1,461	3,616	2,146	–
49	**Total**	**4,136**	**19,747**	**11,847**	**497**

16. Résumé des capitaux engagés par provinces, 1927

Nouveau-Brunswick						Québec						
Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total pêcheries		Pêcheries maritimes		Pêcheries intérieures		Total, pêcheries		
Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	Nomb.	Valeur	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
304	206,950	–	–	304	206,950	115	64,100	–	–	115	64,100	3
4,670	91,620	339	3,130	5,009	94,750	1,576	58,640	1,498	49,868	3,074	108,508	4
2,422	703,265	2	1,000	2,424	704,265	2,289	632,550	222	80,990	2,511	713,540	5
43	47,743	–	–	43	47,743	6	2,800	–	–	6	2,800	6
26,303	965,804	745	7,949	27,048	973,753	32,280	504,045	780	81,057	33,060	585,102	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
371	559,365	–	–	371	559,365	–	–	1,442	124,487	1,442	124,487	10
2,286	32,480	–	–	2,286	32,480	1,327	25,940	–	–	1,327	25,940	11
10,586	10,380	–	–	10,586	10,380	23,581	24,129	1,657	5,140	25,238	29,269	12
374,507	437,116	–	–	374,507	437,116	128,592	141,519	–	–	128,592	141,519	13
100	400	–	–	100	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
403	132,150	–	–	403	132,150	386	31,700	–	–	386	31,700	16
101	248,500	–	–	101	248,500	140	45,620	241	34,787	381	80,407	17
1,327	452,360	–	–	1,327	452,360	1,196	72,925	222	11,650	1,418	84,575	18
–	**3,888,133**	–	**12,079**	–	**3,900,212**	–	**1,603,968**	–	**387,979**	–	**1,991,947**	19

Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique		Yukon		
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	
	$		$		$		$	
–	–	–	–	3	180,000	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	8	167,000	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	749	5,900,585	–	–	22
67	1,720	106	14,880	3,692	418,668	17	350	23
27	7,850	135	81,170	4,186	2,415,320	7	2,645	24
–	–	–	–	418	375,500	–	–	25
4,204	74,837	5,683	118,805	6,519	2,579,051	60	2,200	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	1,423	49,700	–	–	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
24	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
2	20	–	–	9,313	68,277	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	6,045	22,735	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,050	34
–	–	–	–	1	26,000	–	–	35
30	2,650	50	12,375	13	10,200	–	–	36
38	4,250	103	47,290	9	13,300	2	200	37
6	400	55	3,970	30	37,300	1	100	38
–	**91,967**	–	**278,490**	–	**12,263,636**	–	**6,545**	39

Nouvelle-Ecosse		Nouveau-Brunswick		Québec		Colombie Britannique		
Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	Nombre	Valeur	
	$		$		$		$	
124	690,613	124	390,126	57	99,725	–	–	40
–	–	–	–	4	14,637	77	11,580,817	41
6	31,210	7	1,074,078	–	–	–	–	42
3	358,303	2		–	–	–	–	43
85	2,070,898	34	145,472	29	301,965	50	4,481,648	44
7	155,365	5	17,100	–	–	22	2,791,885	45
225	**3,306,389**	**172**	**1,626,776**	**90**	**416,327**	**149**	**18,854,350**	46

17. Résumé du personnel, par provinces, 1927

Québec		Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Colombie Britannique	Yukon	
Matitimes	Intérieures							
nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	
8,755	2,161	4,156	4,095	970	1,161	13,076	37	47
1,228	–	–	–	–	–	8,246	–	48
9,983	2,161	4,156	4,095	970	1,161	21,322	37	49

Primes

En vertu d'une «Loi pour encourager le développement des pêcheries maritimes et la construction des navires de pêche», une somme de $160,000 est donnée en primes chaque année, par le Gouverneur en conseil. Sous le nom de Primes de Pêche, elles sont distribuées par le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries parmi les pêcheurs et propriétaires de navires de pêche et de barques de pêche du littoral de l'Atlantique selon les règlements édictés de temps à autre par le Gouverneur en conseil.

Les versements en 1927 ont été effectués sur les bases ci-après:

Aux propriétaires de navires de pêche ayant droit à cette prime—$1 par tonne enregistrée; avec un maximum de $80 par navire.

A chaque membre de leur équipage, $8.

Aux propriétaires de barques mesurant au moins 12 pieds de quille, $1 par embarcation.

A chaque pêcheur d'une barque ayant droit à une prime, $6.60 chacun.

Il a été payé 9,609 réclamations de prime; 11,036 de ces réclamations furent payées l'année précédente.

Le montant total payé en 1927 est de $158,375.80 réparti comme suit:

A 543 vaisseaux et leurs équipages, $44,462.50.

A 9,066 barques et leurs équipages, $113,913.30.

Importations et exportations

La valeur du poisson et des produits de la pêche exportés au cours de l'année 1927 est de $34,814,448 comparativement à $37,089,545 en 1926. Les principaux produits sont le saumon en conserve, la morue sèche, le homard en conserve, le hareng saur et le homard frais. La valeur totale des importations est de $3,768,901 comparativement à $3,045,838 l'année précédente. Les principales importations sont les sardines et les huîtres.

Revue rétrospective

Les cinq tableaux suivants présentent une revue rétrospective de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada dans les années passées. En ce qui concerne la production, les données sont établies par provinces et par années et remontent jusqu'à 1870. Quant au nombre et à la valeur des navires, barques, etc., les chiffres partent de l'année 1880. Enfin, le personnel occupé à cette industrie nous est révélé depuis 1895.

18. Revue rétrospective (a) Valeur totale des pêcheries dans les différentes provinces du Canada depuis 1870 jusqu'à 1927 inclusivement

Année	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie-Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Total pour tout le Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1870	Inconnu	4,019,425	1,131,433	1,161,551	264,982	Inconnu	Inconnu	6,577,391
1871	"	5,101,030	1,185,033	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872	"	6,016,835	1,965,459	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873	207,595	6,577,085	2,285,662	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874	288,863	6,652,302	2,685,794	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875	298,927	5,573,851	2,427,654	1,596,759	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876	494,967	6,029,050	1,953,389	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"	11,117,000
1877	763,036	5,527,858	2,133,237	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	"	12,005,934
1878	840,344	6,131,600	2,305,790	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879	1,402,301	5,752,937	2,554,722	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880	1,675,089	6,291,061	2,744,447	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881	1,955,290	6,214,782	2,930,904	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882	1,855,687	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883	1,272,468	7,689,374	3,185,674	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,958,192
1884	1,085,619	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885	1,293,430	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886	1,141,991	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887	1,037,426	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888	876,862	7,817,030	2,941,863	1,860,012	1,839,869	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	20,686,659
1894	1,119,738	6,547,387	4,351,526	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,570
1895	976,836	6,213,131	4,403,158	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896	976,126	6,070,895	4,799,433	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,424
1897	954,949	8,090,346	3,934,135	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,544
1898	1,070,202	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899	1,043,645	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900	1,059,193	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,989,279	1,333,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901	1,050,623	7,989,548	4,193,264	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	25,737,153
1902	887,024	7,351,753	3,912,514	2,059,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,198,437	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	26,279,485
1907	1,492,695	7,632,330	5,300,564	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908	1,378,624	8,009,838	4,754,298	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909	1,197,557	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,808,437	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,629,169
1910	1,153,708	10,119,243	4,134,144	1,692,475	2,026,121	9,163,235	1,676,507	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	2,842,878	14,455,488	1,074,843	33,389,464
1913	1,280,447	8,297,626	4,308,707	1,850,427	2,674,685	13,891,398	904,458	33,207,748
1914	1,261,666	7,730,191	4,940,083	1,924,430	2,755,291	11,515,086	1,134,884	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	1,708,723	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	18,849,658	1,495,499	41,800,210
1923	1,754,980	8,448,385	4,548,535	2,100,412	3,159,427	20,795,914	1,757,892	42,565,545
1924	1,201,772	8,777,251	5,383,809	2,283,314	3,557,587	21,257,567	2,072,935	44,534,235
1925	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412	22,414,618	2,435,695	47,942,131
1926	1,358,934	12,505,922	5,325,478	3,110,964	3,152,193	27,367,109	3,540,033	56,360,633
1927	1,367,807	10,783,631	4,406,673	2,736,450	3,670,229	23,264,342	3,267,906	49,497,038

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 1927

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
1905	1,384	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906	1,439	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907	1,390	2,748,234	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908	1,441	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,956,420	15,509,354
1909	1,750	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932
1910	1,680	3,028,625	38,977	2,483,996	2,786,548	10,720,701	19,019,870
1911	1,648	3,502,928	36,761	2,695,650	2,453,191	12,281,135	20,932,904
1912	1,669	4,671,923	34,501	3,072,115	4,154,880	12,489,541	24,388,459
1913	1,992	4,445,259	37,686	3,834,178	3,423,110	15,761,486	27,464,033
1914	1,892	4,390,660	39,144	3,957,912	3,313,581	13,071,009	24,733,162
1915	1,984	4,594,504	38,536	4,345,954	3,544,087	13,371,030	25,855,575
1916	1,965	5,267,724	40,105	4,829,793	4,485,269	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	6,326,830	31,747	7,379,606	6,112,142	25,850,926	45,669,477
1922	1,251	6,704,986	35,166	6,896,512	5,876,309	28,287,181	47,764,988
1923	1,162	6,249,971	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
1927	1,727	10,473,032	36,703	7,713,204	7,350,636	30,769,589	56,306,461

(1) Cela compread toutes les fabriques de conserves de poisson, les poissonneries et établissements de fumage, les entrepôts frigorifiques, les môles et quais affectés à la pêche, les casiers à homard, pièges à saumon et à crabe, les nasses, chaluts et autres agrès de pêche, à l'exception des "navires", des "barques" et des "filets et seines".

18. Revue rétrospective (c) Nombre de personnes employées dans l'industrie poissonnière en 1895 et depuis 1900 jusqu'à 1927

Année	Employés dans les fabriques et poissonneries	Pêcheurs sur navires	Pêcheurs en barques	Pêcheurs sans bateau[1]	Total de pêcheurs	Total des employés dans l'industrie poissonnière
	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre	nombre
1895	13,030	9,804	61,530	–	71,334	84,364
1900	18,205	9,205	71,859	–	81,064	99,269
1905	14,037	9,366	73,505	–	82,871	96,908
1906	12,317	8,458	67,646	–	76,104	89,021
1907	11,442	8,089	63,165	–	71,254	82,696
1908	13,753	8,550	62,520	–	71,070	84,823
1909	21,694	7,931	60,732	–	68,663	90,357
1910	24,978	8,521	60,089	–	68,610	93,588
1911	25,206	9,056	56,870	–	65,926	91,132
1912	23,327	9,076	56,005	–	65,081	88,408
1913	26,893	10,525	61,251	–	71,776	98,669
1914	24,559	9,400	60,554	–	69,954	94,513
1915	27,320	9,541	65,321	–	74,862	102,182
1916	25,680	9,192	60,432	–	69,624	95,304
1917	22,732	8,946	62,700	744	72,390	95,122
1918	18,554	8,668	58,110	1,738	68,516	87,070
1919	18,356	8,908	56,280	2,616	67,804	86,160
1920	18,499	7,918	47,418	1,861	57,197	75,696
1921	14,104	6,899	46,580	1,751	55,230	69,334
1922	16,577	7,503	48,480	1,897	57,880	74,457
1923	15,447	6,694	44,482	2,341	53,517	68,964
1924	15,536	6,663	44,326	2,925	53,914	69,450
1925	16,272	7,566	47,531	3,176	58,273	74,545
1926	17,408	8,638	49,058	3,675	61,371	78,779
1927	16,697	8,851	48,800	5,764	63,415	80,112

[1] Non classifié séparément, antérieurement à 1917.

18. (d) Capital engagé dans l'industrie de la pêche, par provinces, 1880-1927

Année	Ile du Prince-Edouard	Nouvelle-Ecosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Colombie Britannique	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Yukon	Canada
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1880	106,011	2,225,493	490,714	756,796	177,543	182,025	Inexistant	3,938,582
1885	493,143	3,010,000	1,075,879	930,358	378,274	809,805	"	6,697,459
1890	348,320	3,243,310	1,184,745	521,544	563,443	1,511,279	"	7,372,641
1895	479,639	3,139,968	1,710,347	804,703	831,505	2,085,435	202,251	9,253,848
1900	442,120	3,278,623	2,361,087	830,869	789,042	2,987,104	301,289	10,990,125
1901	425,589	3,319,334	2,233,825	954,661	750,921	3,360,082	446,888	11,491,300
1902	395,648	3,485,489	1,943,654	1,014,168	816,392	3,160,683	489,925	11,305,959
1903	464,792	3,937,428	2,005,391	1,124,848	846,368	3,256,102	606,525	12,241,454
1904	444,868	4,016,661	2,113,377	1,243,085	931,097	2,935,416	672,438	12,356,942
1905	417,951	4,361,897	2,182,059	1,138,875	960,700	3,158,145	661,270	12,880,897
1906	460,694	4,529,301	2,171,083	1,207,515	942,910	4,591,560	652,502	14,555,565
1907	488,905	4,469,041	2,332,455	1,134,315	1,099,403	4,767,863	534,610	14,826,592
1908	547,714	5,052,148	2,365,563	1,101,746	1,125,884	4,898,854	417,445	15,509,354
1909	568,828	5,014,909	2,346,467	1,097,767	1,147,075	6,823,852	359,034	17,357,932
1910	601,753	5,334,083	2,576,795	1,031,813	1,165,229	7,830,976	479,221	19,019,870
1911	641,731	5,645,276	2,894,795	1,215,532	1,170,365	8,903,000	462,205	20,932,904
1912	851,070	6,531,590	3,508,899	1,440,114	1,808,404	9,941,049	307,333	24,388,459
1913	948,667	7,110,210	3,600,547	1,445,871	1,506,581	12,489,613	362,544	27,464,033
1914	1,030,464	7,568,821	3,765,020	1,392,039	1,752,339	8,829,740	394,739	24,733,162
1915	1,024,268	7,899,112	3,958,714	1,464,373	1,860,732	9,141,915	506,461	25,855,575
1916	1,178,148	8,661,643	4,487,601	1,479,593	2,027,018	10,371,303	523,656	28,728,962
1917	1,770,949	11,702,311	5,733,071	3,283,218	2,331,182	21,696,345	626,049	47,143,125
1918	1,529,184	13,084,412	6,960,327	4,469,164	2,694,102	30,478,437	1,006,237	60,221,863
1919	1,528,541	13,971,628	5,878,652	3,767,293	3,039,682	25,373,497	1,017,733	54,577,026
1920	1,309,179	13,347,270	4,931,856	3,246,442	3,269,971	23,200,359	1,010,401	50,405,478
1921	970,798	12,265,465	4,436,076	2,735,617	3,151,715	21,135,723	974,083	45,669,477
1922	1,161,325	12,860,960	4,614,008	2,142,572	3,352,410	22,763,363	870,350	47,764,988
1923	1,278,481	12,188,808	4,574,617	2,267,511	2,807,368	23,577,988	978,177	47,672,950
1924	1,211,858	10,990,472	5,357,891	2,328,671	2,995,362	19,905,883	1,067,213	43,857,350
1925	1,237,972	11,674,790	5,247,448	2,708,239	3,235,510	21,674,584	1,094,087	46,872,630
1926	1,166,620	12,094,428	5,369,112	2,766,536	3,337,737	31,862,753	1,309,498	57,906,684
1927	1,117,473	11,469,249	5,526,988	2,408,274	3,257,190	31,117,986	1,409,301	56,306,461

18. (e) Personnel de l'industrie de la pêche au Canada, par provinces 1895 et de 1900 à 1927

Année	Ile 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	3,259	1,585	14,485	84,364
1900	8,178	31,659	18,079	16,231	2,502	1,326	21,294	99,269
1901	7,041	29,529	17,713	13,252	2,802	2,914	20,354	93,605
1902	6,576	28,546	17,305	13,977	2,885	3,512	18,563	91,364
1903	6,318	28,260	17,333	16,528	3,003	2,573	19,137	93,152
1904	6,706	28,860	18,342	14,498	3,125	4,559	15,236	91,326
1905	5,520	30,782	19,406	14,768	3,185	5,027	18,220	96,908
1906	5,788	27,864	19,502	13,316	3,085	3,931	15,535	89,021
1907	6,249	26,797	18,179	12,908	3,180	2,549	12,834	82,696
1908	5,899	28,227	21,419	12,321	3,263	1,926	11,768	84,823
1909	5,832	26,673	20,427	12,054	3,601	2,270	19,500	90,357
1910	7,975	26,568	22,660	12,052	3,767	3,458	17,108	93,588
1911	5,888	28,368	22,157	12,582	3,831	3,139	15,167	91,132
1912	5,703	26,538	21,675	11,386	3,604	3,874	15,628	88,408
1913	6,264	28,879	21,876	10,973	3,511	6,459	20,707	98,669
1914	5,832	29,364	22,034	11,012	4,076	3,867	18,328	94,513
1915	5,643	29,062	23,373	13,797	4,114	8,373	17,820	102,182
1916	6,235	28,682	21,799	12,158	3,592	4,483	18,355	95,304
1917	5,888	26,557	21,030	11,721	3,705	5,338	20,883	95,122
1918	5,684	25,368	15,712	12,180	3,918	4,051	20,157	87,070
1919	5,369	26,133	13,789	12,210	4,156	3,700	20,803	86,160
1920	4,793	23,574	11,325	10,460	3,693	2,970	18,881	75,696
1921	3,644	23,238	10,542	9,635	3,600	3,001	15,674	69,334
1922	4,204	23,977	12,130	11,127	4,003	3,203	15,813	74,457
1923	4,586	20,586	11,484	9,978	3,742	3,731	14,857	68,964
1924	4,205	19,192	11,119	10,023	4,267	4,464	16,180	69,450
1925	4,749	19,870	11,340	11,808	4,263	5,133	17,382	74,545
1926	4,480	20,191	11,438	12,010	4,145	5,917	20,598	78,779
1927	4,136	19,747	12,344	12,144	4,156	6,263	21,322	80,112

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

FISHERIES BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

FISH CULTURE

1927

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

FISH CULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT BY J. A. RODD, SUPERINTENDENT

The fish cultural operations of the department during the calendar year 1927 were devoted almost entirely to the propagation of the more important fresh-water and anadromous food and game fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and speckled trout in the Maritime Provinces, whitefish and pickerel in the Prairie Provinces and Pacific salmon and trout in British Columbia. In recent years the propagation of game trout has received greater attention than it formerly did, and the distribution of such fish in 1927 was slightly larger than the record distribution of the previous year. As Ontario and Quebec administer their fisheries, no hatcheries are operated by this department in those provinces.

Some progress was made in the development of a brood stock of trout at the Saint John hatchery, New Brunswick, where nearly two and three-quarter million trout eggs were produced during the year. Increased facilities for retaining and feeding fry were provided at several hatcheries where such development was feasible and new hatcheries were built or arranged for at points where they are most needed, as the demands for assistance to natural reproduction are annually more numerous and more insistent.

The total distribution was considerably less during 1927 than it was during the previous year, due to the fact that eight hatcheries in Ontario were transferred to the provincial Department of Game and Fisheries in 1926, after the fry produced therein were disposed of, and were not operated by this department in 1927. The distribution from these eight hatcheries in 1926 was approximately four hundred and fifty-four million five hundred thousand, and, omitting the distribution from these establishments, the total output in 1927 was over twenty-seven million greater than in 1926. The total distribution was over two hundred and ninety-five million two hundred and eighty-three thousand, 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, 1927

Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution
Salmo salar—Atlantic salmon	.....	503,320	5,916,403	5,652,000	8,199,970	.....	20,271,693
Salmo salar sebago—Landlocked salmon	.....	3,400	.....	50,000	93,680	200	147,280
Salmo irideus—Rainbow trout	.....	205,700	160,000	32,000	83,259	209	481,168
Salmo clarkii—Cutthroat trout	.....	151,840	1,153,310	.....	.....	.....	1,305,150
Salmo rivularis—Steel head salmon	.....	96,505	140,769	4,000	8,007	.....	249,281
Salmo rivularis kamloops—Kamloops trout	.....	1,684,000	920,520	.....	.....	.....	2,604,520
Salmo trutta lerenensis—Loch leven trout	.....	3,132	.....	.....	.....	10	3,142
Salmo fario—Brown trout	.....	18,684	621,935	.....	33,052	11	673,682
Oncorhynchus nerka—Sockeye salmon	.....	29,197,000	65,729,113	608,000	4,658,665	188	100,192,966
Oncorhynchus tschawytscha—Spring salmon	.....	755,000	563,448	.....	217,254	.....	1,535,702
Salvelinus fontinalis—Speckled trout	.....	221,450	697,025	965,675	1,931,177	6,023	3,821,350
Coregonus clupeiformis—Whitefish	2,290,000	.....	143,735,000	.....	.....	.....	146,025,000
Cristivomer namaycush—Salmon trout	.....	.....	207,770	.....	78	.....	207,848
Stizostedion vitreum—Pickerel	.....	.....	17,765,000	.....	.....	.....	17,765,000
	2,290,000	32,840,031	237,610,293	7,311,675	15,225,142	6,641	295,283,782

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

The individual transfers were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRANSFERS OF FISH FROM ONE BODY OF WATER TO ANOTHER DURING 1927

Waters stocked	Transferred from	Stage	Bass	Crappie	Crayfish	Dolly Varden trout	Kamloops trout	Perch	Pickerel	Total
Long lake, Basswood, Man.	Echo lake	Yearlings						1,000		
Long lake, Basswood, Man.	Echo lake	Mature						35		1,035
C.N.R. Reservoir, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						500		500
Clearwater lake (near Kylo), Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						1,000		1,000
Clearwater lake (near Kennedy), Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						600		600
Doctors lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						800		800
Fife lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						1,000		1,000
Freshwater lake, Sask.	Imperial Beach Longlake				50					50
Freshwater lake, Sask.	Imperial Beach Longlake	Fingerlings						800		800
Handsome lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						800		800
Hill View Pond, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						600		600
Horseshoe lake, Sask.	Imperial Beach Longlake	Fingerlings						800		800
Little Goose lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						1,000		1,000
Lobstick lake, Sask.	Round lake	Fingerlings						750		750
Madge lake, Sask.	North Dakota Game and Fish Commission.	Fingerlings	135							135
Madge lake, Sask.	North Dakota Game and Fish Commission.	Fingerlings		110						
Madge lake, Sask.	North Dakota Game and Fish Commission.	Mature		4						
Madge lake, Sask.	North Dakota Game and Fish Commission.	Two year olds		12						126
Martin lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						800		800
McAvoys lake, Sask.	Wakaw lake	Fingerlings						250		250
Meeting lake, Sask.	Murray lake	Fry							2,500	2,500
Moosejaw river, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						600		600
Motherwell lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						500		500
Park or Hurd lake, Sask.	Round lake	Fry						600		
Park or Hurd lake, Sask.	Round lake	Fingerlings						500		1,100
Riding lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Mature						25		
Riding lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						1,000		1,025
Rocky lake, Sask.	Long lake	Mature						200		
Rocky lake, Sask.	Long lake	Fingerlings						150		350
Sixteen mile lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Yearlings						1,000		1,000
Sonderman lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						750		750

Spring lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						600		600
Spruce lake, Sask.	Perch lake	Mature						225		
Spruce lake, Sask.	Perch lake	Fingerlings						650		875
Verna lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						500		500
York lake, Sask.	Echo lake	Fingerlings						1,000		1,000
Astotin lake, Alberta	Lac LaNonne	Mature						30		30
Astotin lake, Alberta	Lac LaNonne	Mature							45	45
Nakamun lake, Alberta	Lac LaNonne	Mature							30	30
Sandy lake, Alberta	Lac LaNonne	Mature						64		64
Beaver lake, B.C.	Paul creek	Fry					2,300			
Beaver lake, B.C.	Paul creek	Yearlings					1,500			3,800
Frog Moor lakes, B.C.	Paul creek	Fry					2,000			2,000
Harper lake, B.C. near Chase	Paul creek	Fry					2,000			2,000
Loon lake, B.C.	Paul creek	Fry					6,000			6,000
Tatlayoka lake, B.C.	Homalko river	2½" to 5"				146				146
			135	126	50	146	13,800	19,129	2,575	35,961

The planting of eyed eggs in selected natural spawning grounds was continued. This practice is resorted to principally in British Columbia for the purpose of seeding remote and isolated areas to which it is not feasible to transfer fry from existing hatcheries. Limited numbers were similarly disposed of in several instances where hatcheries were carrying eggs in excess of their fry capacity. Nearly thirty-three million eyed eggs were planted.

This number included nearly nine and three quarter million sockeye eggs which were collected at the Pemberton hatchery on the Lower Fraser and in Babine lake on the Skeena and planted in the at-one-time spawning beds of such important areas as Stuart, Francois, and Quesnel lakes in the Upper Fraser above Hell's Gate. The whitefish hatching battery and fry tanks on the C.G.S. *Bradbury* were again utilized and a considerable number of whitefish fry from the Gull Harbour hatchery, located south of the Narrows on lake Winnipeg, were distributed, as they hatched, much farther north and over a far more extensive area than would have been otherwise feasible.

Special efforts were made for a widespread distribution of the whitefish fry from the Winnipegosis hatchery and plants were made at greater and greater distances from the hatchery as the breaking up of the ice and open water permitted. Two trips were made with the gas boat to the east and west side of Birch island, one trip each to Waterhen river and Waterhen lake, fifty-five, twenty-four and thirty-eight miles distant respectively from the hatchery. Eight million fry were distributed in the extreme northerly end of the lake in the vicinity of Whiskey Jack, Cormorant and Pemmican islands and Skunk bay. The Armstrong Independent Fisheries, Limited, of Winnipegosis, generously loaned its tug *Armenon* for the last mentioned distribution, the department paying the wages and running expenses.

While the distributing scows that are in general use have facilitated the distribution over extensive areas from hatcheries located on lakes or rivers of considerable size, they are not adapted for ready transfer except by water, consequently, hatcheries that make their distributions by truck have been supplied as required with suitable fry pails, floating crates carried in nests of three, and folding or collapsible boats which are readily carried with the fry on the truck or wagon, thus assuring the availability of the necessary facilities when the distributing grounds are reached.

An experiment which had as its objective the stocking of small, barren, inaccessible waters, as regards fry distribution and in which conditions are not suitable for planting eggs was made by the Superintendent of the Kennedy Lake hatchery, British Columbia. Such lakes usually contain an abundance of fry food and make excellent nurseries. Ten thousand sockeye eggs were placed in a set of seven nested trays and submerged to a depth of thirteen feet in a pool in the Clayoquot river. While this method is being further tested, the experiment in question was quite successful as the eggs hatched and the fry were carried in the trays to the free-swimming stage and were liberated in excellent condition with very small loss.

The hatchery staffs are yearly becoming more familiar with the waters within their respective distribution areas. A considerable number of lakes and streams were examined and reported on by the inspectors of fisheries and fishery overseers, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. Copies of all reports of this nature are supplied, in duplicate, to the Chairman of the Research Committee of the Biological Board for the committee's workers in the respective districts. Inspections and investigations of a special nature in addition to their regular programme of research are made by the committee, as requested by the department. Prospecting camps were operated at several points for the purposes of determining the possibilities for collecting eggs for fish cultural purposes.

The inspections, referred to in the 1926 report, in anticipation of a possible expansion of the service were continued and sites for new hatcheries were secured at several points.

Expansion of this nature that has been undertaken is referred to in detail toward the end of this report.

An inspection of a somewhat special nature, with a view to limited restocking with eyed eggs was made in 1925 of Chilco lake and its tributaries by the District Inspector of Hatcheries for British Columbia. On account of the absence of suitable means of transportation on the lake and the isolated nature of the district, knockdown boats were sent in from Vancouver via Williams lake, and Redstone, to the north end of Chilco lake where they were assembled. The inspector's report is in part as follows:—

I left Vancouver on July 21 and reached Chilco Lake on the 28th day of the same month. Commenced construction of the boats on the 29th and completed their assembly, including painting and caulking, on August 3. The next day preparations were made for continuing the journey and the two boats placed in the water to allow the lumber from which they were constructed to swell on the caulking.

On August 5 I broke camp and proceeded along the lake, following the west shore. The first named tributary stream examined was Deer creek, which enters Chilco lake about eight miles from the north end. It is a small clear water creek about ten feet in width, contains small patches of gravel, but the volume of water circulating therein was so small that it would indicate that during winter, when subjected to extreme cold weather, the whole creek would be ice bound. Also its channel was almost completely filled by brush and fallen timber. Conditions in this creek were such that I most certainly would not recommend it for egg planting.

In connection with this examination I may state that Chilco lake has the reputation of being one of the most stormy and treacherous bodies of water in this province and, from indications of erosion on its rocky shore line, I would judge that that repute is correct. Very few white men have had reason to visit this lake and those were Government Geological and Geographical parties. I am informed that owing to wind storms men have been forced to stay in one place for as long as eighteen days before it was safe to venture the continuation of their journey. The two boats constructed proved to be exceptionally good seaworthy craft, but the first day out we had to take shelter and make an early camp and during the remainder of the examination of this body of water, by breaking camp and travelling very early each day, we succeeded in dodging these adverse conditions. The first night we camped on the shore of a small lake situated about five miles south of Deer creek. This small body of water is about twenty-five acres in extent and evidently owes its existence to a bar of land thrown up by the actions of the main lake. It was entered through a narrow entrance in a sheltered bay. I may say that this is one of four such small lakes lying on the shore line of Chilco lake. . . .

The following day we reached Franklin arm and camped about three miles from the entrance of same. This arm lies in a southwesterly direction from the main lake and is about one mile in width and approximately eight miles in length and at the head is supposed to be about sixty-five miles from the head of Bute inlet. On the way, two streams were examined. The first, an unnamed creek which I named Harvey creek, enters the lake about seven miles south of Deer creek and is about the same size and has practically the same characteristics as that stream.

The next stream visited was Gold creek, which enters Chilco lake on the west shore about eighteen miles south of the outlet of that lake. It is apparently a turbulent, glacial stream of much larger size than those previously described and on reaching the lake flats breaks into many outlets, all of which contain large boulders set in a cement-like glacial silt. . . .

Camp was made at noon and after lunch we proceeded to the head of Franklin arm and there examined Ducharme and Nine Mile creeks. The first named has an average width of about forty feet and its general characteristics are much the same as those found in Gold creek, although it was noted that in two places it flows more slowly through beaver meadows where the creek bed is mostly fine sand and mud. . . .

The outlet of Nine Mile creek is at the head of the arm just north of Ducharme creek and its general conditions are identical to those of that stream. It comes from a narrow mountainous valley lying almost north and south, whereas Ducharme creek flows from the west. Neither of these streams are suitable for salmon egg planting owing to the very large deposits of glacial silt mixed with the gravel and boulders in their channels.

On August 7 I proceeded to the head or south end of Chilco lake and on the way examined one unnamed stream which enters that lake on the west shore at a point about five miles from the extreme head of the lake. It is about fifty feet in width and flows from a group of large glaciers, all lying within three miles from the lake shore, the lower part of some of them being only about three hundred feet from the lake level.

At the head of Chilco lake I examined Zeal river and another unnamed stream tributary to it. Zeal river is the largest stream entering Chilco lake. It is about one hundred and fifty feet in width, fast flowing, gradient about four per cent and same as most of the other streams previously examined, is glacier fed; its bed contains heavy deposits of glacial silt which makes it unfit for salmon egg planting.

I also examined the other stream which I named Hill creek. It enters Zeal river on the west side about one-quarter of a mile from the lake and owing to similar conditions noted in Zeal river is unsuited for the purpose of salmon egg development.

I left the head of the lake early in the morning of August 8 and continued my inspection, following the east shore line. About six miles down from the south end I came to Canim creek, a large creek with the same characteristics as seen at Gold creek, described earlier in this report. I found this stream also unsuitable for the purpose required and proceeded north to Nemiah, or as termed by the Indians and white trappers, O'Miah river.

The O'Miah is a large valley lying between high mountains, and ranges in width from two to four miles. The river draws its waters from glaciers, but owing to the extensive valley flats, it flows less rapidly than other streams in this district. The valley flats have through ages been formed by silt deposits from the mountains and the channel of the O'Miah river is composed of this substance with here and there small patches of gravel of insufficient area to be of value for the reception of an appreciable quantity of salmon eggs to justify the cost and difficulty of operations. A very old Indian questioned by me informed me that he does not remember sockeye frequenting this river in the past.

Early on the morning of the 10th I continued my journey north and examined Tsuniah falls and creek. This stream enters Chilco lake at a point about seven miles south of the outlet on the east shore and drains a lake of the same name situated about three miles east of Chilco lake. The falls are about forty feet in height and almost perpendicular and are approximately twenty-five yards from the lake shore line. The rest of this creek to the lake consists of a series of small falls, therefore, it will be understood that there is no space for egg planting at this point. . . .

In my opinion, the sockeye spawning area in this district is situated between the outlet of the main lake, generally called the narrows, and another lake termed the second lake, lying about two and a half miles below Chilco lake. This lake is approximately two miles in length and from a quarter to half a mile in width and is probably the nursery for the young sockeye after they leave the gravel in the stretch of river between the two lakes.

The largest area of suitable spawning ground, in my opinion, is on the west shore line just below the narrows. This is about one-half mile in length and ranges in width from three feet to twenty feet. Also there are small patches of suitable gravel behind the islands on the other side of the river, and other small gravel patches were noted in many places in the bed of the Chilco river lying between heavy boulders which the salmon most probably frequent for reproduction purposes.

I may state that owing to its size and depth it would be impossible to plant any appreciable quantity of sockeye eggs in the Chilco river. Whereas, the salmon can spawn on the shelving shore line and also in other places in that river, operatives would be able to handle the equipment used for the purpose of laying down salmon eggs only at great danger to themselves.

Experiments in feeding fry and older fish with different kinds of food in different proportions were continued at several hatcheries but nothing has so far been found which gives such general satisfaction as beef liver. The desirability of experiments to demonstrate the relative value of various fish foods for both adults and fry has also been drawn to the attention of the Research Committee of the Biological Board.

Experiments to determine the economic quantity of food for speckled trout with regard to egg production, and the most efficacious proportion of males to females as regards the economic production of eggs, as any males in excess of actual requirements, especially those of four years and over, are a useless addition and tend to increase the overhead expenses, were begun at the Saint John hatchery by Inspector of Hatcheries for the Eastern Division. With the increased price of our heretofore staple food, viz., beef liver, and our larger production of fingerlings, the question of an efficient but cheaper substitute is of some importance, as a larger proportion of the hatchery output is each year being fed and raised beyond the fry stage.

Early in the spring of 1927, three hundred speckled trout females, four years old and of an even size, were placed in three ponds at the Saint John hatchery, one hundred in each pond.

The ponds were thirty-five feet long by four and one-half feet deep and were supplied with an equal quantity of water from the same source.

Three pounds of liver per week were fed to the fish in No. 1 pond, six pounds per week to those in No. 2, and twelve pounds per week to those in No. 3. The loss during the summer and fall was as follows: Pond No. 1—forty-nine; Pond No. 2—twenty-eight; Pond No. 3—forty-six.

The production of eggs was respectively: Pond No. 1—sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight; Pond No. 2—one hundred and seventeen thousand, two hundred and sixty-eight; Pond No. 3—one hundred and six thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

The losses in eggs up to December 31 are as follows: Pond No. 1—two thousand six hundred and fifty-one; Pond No. 2—eleven thousand one hundred and three; Pond No. 3—fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.

All eggs were fertilized by four-year-old males drawn from a common stock which had not been segregated.

This experiment is not concluded and is being repeated next season. At the present time (December 31, 1927) it would appear that six pounds of liver per week was a more economic quantity of food under the conditions above outlined than three or twelve pounds, although the percentage of fertile eggs was considerably lower in this group than in the group that was fed three pounds. It may also be that the heavier loss in Ponds Nos. 1 and 3 was influenced by under-nourishment and overfeeding respectively.

Up to this date, the second experiment, briefly outlined below, indicates that five females to one male is a more economic proportion, considering the cost of food and care, than equal numbers of both sexes or ten females to one male.

SPECKLED TROUT (four years old)

Date of stripping	Females used	Males used	Number of eggs obtained	Loss with all infertile eggs picked out.
Oct. 30	5	5	6,600	402
" 30	5	1	6,600	943
" 30	10	1	16,200	3,499

SPECKLED TROUT (three years old)

Nov. 18	5	5	7,512	1,462
" 18	5	1	7,512	659
" 18	10	1	12,534	1,952

The following experiments were also made in connection with natural spawning:—

Banff Hatchery—Superintendent, J. E. Martin

Two separate lots of naturally spawned cutthroat eggs were gathered the same day as they were spawned. The method of obtaining the eggs was by means of a short length of half-inch pipe. By placing the ball of the thumb over the upper opening and directing the lower end near the eggs, a vacuum drew the eggs into the pipe when the thumb was removed. The upper opening was again covered immediately the pipe was filled and this held the contents long enough to lift them into a bucket partially filled with water. It seems to be as gentle a way as any of recovering eggs from the spawning grounds. In the first lot, there were eight hundred and sixty-three eggs and, in the second lot, there were one hundred and sixty-eight, and both were from a single pair of trout. From the first lot, only twelve fry hatched and eight were raised. From the second lot, eight fry were hatched and seven were raised.

Banff Hatchery—Assistant, Burton Fox

Forty-five naturally spawned cutthroat eggs from the large pond were gathered and placed in one of the baskets in the hatchery. Only three of the forty-five eggs hatched.

Rivers Inlet Hatchery—Superintendent, Weldon Reid

At all egg-collecting points where conditions permit, it is the practice to allow the early sockeye that are not likely to properly ripen on account of long retention to pass through the traps and fences and ascend to the natural spawning grounds. Later arrivals are stripped and released above the fences. It appeared from general observations that

these fish spawned naturally such eggs as were not taken from them by the spawntakers. For the purpose of gaining further and more definite information on this point, the following experiments were made:—

(*a*) 1922. (1) Twenty-five sockeye, some partially and others well spawned, were placed in screened ponds; cut open after they died one contained twenty-five eggs and the others from one to ten.

(2) Eighteen female sockeye which died after they had spawned naturally and drifted up on the beach were all found to contain some eggs. Over one hundred eggs were found in each of two of these specimens.

(*b*) 1923. (1) Three sockeye spawned on November 7, placed in enclosure and cut open on November 17. No eggs whatever found in them.

(2) Three partially spawned on November 7, retained and cut open on November 17. Two contained no eggs and the third only three.

(3) Three sockeye partially spawned on November 7, retained and cut open on November 17. Three eggs were found in one, one in another and none in the third.

(*c*) 1924. (1) Three female sockeye were spawned and then placed in an enclosure, and when they died and were opened no eggs were found in them.

(2) Three sockeye partially spawned were handled as above and when they died two of them contained no eggs and the third only three.

(3) Three sockeye partially spawned and placed in an enclosure and when practically dead were cut open. No eggs were found in one, three in another and one in the third.

(*d*) 1925. (1) Three sockeye were spawned and placed in separate enclosures, surrounded by wire and with a gravel bottom suitable for spawning, on October 30. After these fish died, they were opened and the following numbers of eggs were found, namely, one hundred and forty-nine, thirty-four, and eighty-nine. Two sockeye partially spawned and handled in the same way when cut open contained only two eggs, and the other ten.

When the gravel under the pens was dug up in the spring, several hundred well-eyed eggs and newly hatched fry in splendid condition were found.

The above experiments, in so far as they go, indicate that the practice of passing the stripped sockeye over the fences results in a very small loss in eggs through incomplete stripping, assures eggs of good quality for the hatcheries and is an easy way of disposing of the fish. While retention of parent fish for long periods causes their death and usually produces eggs of inferior quality, heavy losses sometimes take place before they spawn amongst sockeye that have not been subjected to, or impeded in their movements by, artificially created conditions. In view of the conditions found in the Karluk by Messrs. Charles H. Gilbert and Willis H. Rich in 1926, it may happen that losses that take place in sockeye retained below fences and traps, may in some instances, have been improperly charged to such retention and as a loss against the hatchery operations to which such retention is incidental. Report in part (Bureau of Fisheries Document 1021) follows:—

> Perhaps associated with the dry season, there was a noticeably heavy mortality among the unspawned fish in 1926. This was observed throughout the season and in all the spawning streams. On July 18, in Spring creek, "it was very noticeable that many of the females were not completely spawned out; six of twelve examined had eggs apparently still in good condition. Most of these were apparently not spawned at all, although ripe." On the same date, in upper Thumb river, "we saw many dead females, ripe but unspawned, and many others that were not completely spawned out. Causes of death quite unknown, as most of them appeared to be in fine condition." On August 16 at the foot of O'Malley lake, there were "about a thousand dead (salmon) along shore and .. . . all the dead females had apparently died without spawning and before the eggs had ripened; roe still solid." These, of course, were the late run mentioned above. Similar observations were made frequently during the summer, and the general impression given was that about 25 per cent of the females that reached the lake died only partially spawned out.

At points where it is not feasible to pass the fish over the fences and they are likely to be caught over and over again if they are liberated, the practice is to strip them in the usual way, kill, bleed, and split them and take the remaining eggs. While such eggs are not up to the general average in quality, the percentage that hatch are well worth the trouble and cost that their production involves.

Babine Hatchery—Superintendent R. H. Eaton

One female sockeye salmon was stripped and sufficient of the eggs broken to coat the remainder with the contents of the broken ones, and then two fully ripe males were spawned into the pan, the eggs were then handled in the usual way, and placed in the hatchery for sufficient time for them to be well eyed, result, two thousand one hundred and forty-eight blank eggs, three eyed eggs.

Another female salmon with two males were spawned in the usual way, great care was taken to avoid broken eggs, but when washing two egg shells were found, these eggs were retained until well eyed, result, two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight eyed eggs, one hundred and twenty-nine blank eggs.

Anderson Lake Hatchery—Superintendent D. Bothwell

Two nests were planted of unwashed fertilized eggs immediately after being spawned, seven hundred and twenty eggs being placed in each nest in gravel and the water turned on to do the washing, the nests were not disturbed until the fry resulting from these plantings were free swimming when the gravel was removed and the fry and bad eggs counted.

Nest No. 1—720 eggs planted, fry counted 683, bad eggs 33, shortage 4.

Nest No. 2—720 eggs planted, fry counted 690, bad eggs 29, shortage 1.

The eggs were planted in each nest at the same time and the water turned on both nests simultaneously, with the above results.

Cowichan Lake Hatchery—Superintendent J. H. Castley

On November 9, 1926, two plantings of eggs were made of five hundred spring salmon eggs to each nest. These eggs were unwashed and planted immediately after being taken, in coarse gravel about the size of walnuts, with the exception of a little well-washed fine gravel where eggs were planted.

No. 1 planting next to inlet of water in trough yielded four hundred and fifty-six fish; percentage of hatch was 91·2.

No. 2 planting yielded four hundred and eleven fish; percentage of hatch was 82·2.

Rivers Inlet Hatchery—Superintendent F. A. Tingley

In the fall of 1926, two experimental plantings of green eggs were made in hatching troughs. The plantings were made in beds of washed gravel about three feet in length, with a partition at the lower end, open at the bottom to induce a flow of water through the gravel. The eggs in both plantings were spawned in a moist pan and brought to the hatchery in the milt, and in a small sealer without contact with water. The milt was washed out of the eggs before they were planted.

The first planting of six hundred eggs, spawned at Quap, was laid down on October 27 about one and one-half hours after spawning. The hatch from this planting was approximately 75 per cent, four hundred and forty-nine fry having hatched, of which only five died.

The second planting of eight hundred eggs spawned at Genesi was made on the following day under conditions identical with the first except that the time elapsed between spawning and planting was four hours. Ninety-eight fry, of which two died, hatched from this lot; a hatch of 12½ per cent.

Eight lots of seven hundred eggs each were laid down under the following conditions with resultant losses as shown below:—

Lot No.		Loss per cent
1.	Eggs fertilized with milt 1 minute in water	2·0
2.	" " 2 "	25·3
3.	" " 3 "	90·3
4.	" " 4 "	25·7
5.	Eggs 1 minute in water before introduction of milt	7·4
6.	" 2 " " "	21·3
7.	" 3 " " "	66·5
8.	" 4 " " "	93·4

The inconsistency of results shown for lots Nos. 3 and 4 may possibly be explained as follows:—

Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were taken from one fish in the order given. The three lots consumed the total yield of the fish, and the seven hundred eggs kept for experiment were measured from the three lots after treatment as shown above. Consequently, it was necessary to select another fish for lot No. 4, and this lot was composed of the first eggs spawned

from one fish, while lot No. 3 were the last eggs taken from another. Probably the eggs in lot No. 4 were more mature than those of lot No. 3 and, possibly, for this reason, more susceptible to fertilization notwithstanding more adverse conditions.

	Loss per cent
9. Water hardened eggs dropped 4 inches on tray.....	8.7
10. " " " 8 "	16.5

The Research Committee of the Biological Board was supplied with all material it desired that was available at the hatcheries and was given such assistance by the staffs as their regular duties permitted.

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 Cumberland Railway and Coal Company continued their assistance and co-operation by most generously furnishing free transportation for shipments of game fish and game fish eggs with their attendants. The extent of this co-operation is indicated by the following summary:—

Railway	Total mileage on trip passes	Number of passages	Mileage Baggage car permit			Number Cases or cans			Number of permits
			Full	Empty	Total	Full	Empty	Total	
C.N.R.....	25,317	235	12,473	11,624	24,097	991	974	1,965	213
C.P.R.....	14,219	95	8,253	7,388	15,641	393	393	786	103
D.A.R.....	2,740	26	1,370	1,370	2,740	136	136	272	26
F. & G. L. C. & R. Co. & N.B. C. & R.....	180	4	90	90	180	16	16	32	4
E. & N. Ry.....	1,186	21	666	605	1,271	76	69	145	24
K.V. Ry.....	408	2	270	270	540	2	2	4	4
	44,050	383	23,122	21,347	44,469	1,614	1,590	3,204	374

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 gratifying interest that is displayed by the general public in fish cultural operations and results and the demands for additional hatcheries and allotments of fry were more insistent than they have been for years. In many districts, local organizations, such as boards of trade, service clubs, angling and protective associations, as well as private individuals, have provided transportation and otherwise assisted in distribution work. In a few instances, the necessary facilities were provided and the fry (hatchery allotments) were retained and fed for several months under the general direction and supervision of the nearest hatchery officer.

The Restigouche Riparian Association placed its power-boat and crew, all found, at the disposal of the department for collecting parent salmon for the retaining pond at New Mills, N.B.

Preliminary to stocking with trout, the lagoon at the Pictou Lodge, N.S., operated by the Canadian National Railways, was netted for perch. The nets were supplied and operated, under the supervision of the fishery officers for the district, by the Canadian National Railways. After four thousand two hundred and thirty-one perch were destroyed, nearly three thousand speckled trout fingerlings from the Kelly's Pond hatchery were distributed in the lagoon during October, 1927.

The department is continuously urged by applications and petitions from commercial fishermen, fishing companies, angling clubs, and interested citizens

to extend its fish cultural service to districts that are not adequately covered by existing hatcheries, and is in receipt of gratifying reports from all districts that are systematically stocked. That our angling resources as well as our commercial fisheries are well worth conserving is evidenced by the increased rentals that were brought by the stretches of the Restigouche river, sold at Fredericton, N.B., by auction on April 7, 1927. Seventeen stretches in separate lots that were previously under lease were disposed of. These stretches when auctioned in 1922 brought annual rentals aggregating sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars but the same waters in 1927 brought seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars.

In response to these petitions and public demands above referred to, the service is being extended as rapidly as available funds and other conditions permit.

The fish cultural service participated in an exhibit portraying the natural resources of Canada that was held in the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa from March 23 to 27, inclusive, 1927. This department's exhibit was of a fish cultural nature and consisted very largely of hatchery products from the St. John hatchery and hatchery equipment in operation. It included whitefish, cisco, speckled, brown, Loch Leven and salmon trout, sebago and Atlantic salmon eggs, and sebago salmon, Loch Leven, rainbow, speckled, salmon and brown trout in various stages of growth. In a small area were shown eggs in different degrees of development, fry hatching and emerging from the eggs; and fish of various ages from newly hatched fry up to trout five and six year's old. The standard equipment in the "battery and jar" and the "trough and tray" methods of hatching were shown in operation. The whitefish, salmon trout and cisco eggs were supplied by the Department of Game and Fisheries for Ontario. Speckled trout and Atlantic salmon fingerlings from the Middleton hatchery were displayed and created much interest at the convention of Nova Scotia Guides Association which was held at Low's Landing, Lake Rossignol, from August 11 to 13, inclusive. Speckled, Loch Leven, brown and rainbow trout of different ages and sebago salmon fingerlings from the Saint John hatchery were supplied the province of New Brunswick for its exhibit made at the Sportsmen's Show, Boston, January 29 to February 5, 1927. Speckled and rainbow trout were exhibited in the aquarium at the Banff Springs Hotel, and speckled, salmon, cutthroat, and rainbow trout and ouananiche (all from the Banff hatchery) were loaned as an added attraction to the Forestry Exhibit at the Calgary Stampede; and assortments of indigenous and introduced fish were supplied for exhibits made at their Agricultural Fairs by the Exhibition Associations of Cranbrook and Nelson, British Columbia.

The officials and employees of other departments, provincial officers, the officers and crews of fishery patrol and protection boats have been most cordial in their co-operation in all instances where they could be of assistance. The Research Committee of the Biological Board gave prompt and courteous consideration to all problems and difficulties that were referred to them. This co-operation and assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Various exchanges of eggs were made with the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C., and with the state of New Hampshire, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this report.

Staff

The department is fortunate in having in its present staff of fish cultural officers a body of painstaking and efficient men who are unsparing of personal effort in the discharge of their duties.

Several well-deserved promotions and some new appointments were made during the year, and Mr. Allan McDougall, of the Restigouche and Nipisiguit hatcheries, voluntarily retired on superannuation on December 31, 1927.

COLLECTION OF EGGS

Atlantic Salmon

Atlantic salmon eggs were collected at the same points as in recent years, namely, the regular retaining ponds at Margaree, St. John, Miramichi, and New Mills, and to a limited extent, late in the season in the Nipisiguit and Matapedia rivers, New Brunswick, and in the Morell river and Gillans stream, Prince Edward Island. Conditions during the early part of the season were generally favourable, but heavy freshets were encountered in the early autumn which did considerable damage to the nets and interfered to a great extent with seining operations. The total collection of eggs was slightly under thirty million.

A heavy freshet washed out and considerably damaged the net that is operated for hatchery purposes in the Margaree river, so that the catch of parent fish was considerably smaller than that of recent years, consisting of a total of only three hundred and ninety-one, which were taken between September 21 and October 19. These fish were retained with a loss of only one, until they were stripped and liberated. The total yield was two million six hundred and forty-thousand eggs, all of which were laid down in the hatchery at North East Margaree.

The largest and heaviest salmon recorded from the Margaree river was landed by P. H. McKenzie on August 31. This fish was fifty-two and one-half pounds in weight, forty-seven inches long and thirty inches in girth. It was taken on a "Black Dose" fly in "Old Bridge Pool", Big Intervale. Other large fish, weighing thirty-nine and thirty-four pounds, respectively, were taken during the season. Fly fishing is reported to have been particularly good towards the end of August.

A good run of salmon occurred in the Saint John harbour, and one thousand three hundred and thirty were purchased from the commercial nets between June 7 and June 28 inclusive. Conditions in the pond were also favourable during the summer as the river remained fairly high with a good supply of fresh water flowing through it. Stripping operations were carried on from October 26 to November 7 inclusive, a total of six million five hundred and twenty-five thousand eggs being secured, which were laid down in the Saint John and Grand Falls hatcheries.

Salmon were plentiful in the Miramichi, and three thousand four hundred and forty-seven were taken in two nets between September 8 and October 19 inclusive. The total yield of eggs exceeded eighteen million. The productivity of this river is indicated by the large yield of eggs, which comprised over three-fifths of the total collection of Atlantic salmon eggs in the Maritime Provinces.

The purchase of salmon for the New Mills pond was again confined to the commercial fishing stands in the immediate neighbourhood of the pond on the New Brunswick shore. The general run and catch at this point was not as large as it has been in recent years. A total of three hundred and seventy-six fish were obtained, which yielded one million six hundred and eighty-six thousand eggs, which were laid down in the hatchery at Flatlands on the Restigouche river.

The lessees and owners of the fishing rights on the Matapedia river very generously consented to the taking of one hundred female salmon for hatchery purposes in that stream. High water conditions, however, rendered it difficult and at times practically impossible to seine the fish so that only fifty females were taken. These yielded five hundred and sixty thousand eggs, which were also laid down in the Restigouche hatchery.

Fishing conditions on the Restigouche river, owing to low water, were not up to the splendid average of recent years during the early part of the season, but large numbers of salmon were present in the river in late August and September.

Operations were again continued in the Nipisiguit river, but the fish were not to be found on the usual grounds, and high water greatly hampered the work. The catch consisted almost entirely of male fish, and a total collection of only twenty-six thousand eggs was made. These were also laid down at Restigouche.

Most unfavourable conditions were experienced in the Morell. Heavy freshets prevailed, which washed out the traps on various occasions, at one time causing the loss of over two hundred salmon. One hundred and eighty-eight fish were secured in the Morell proper and five on Gillans stream, one of its tributaries. The total collection at this point was three hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred eggs, which were laid down in the Kelly's Pond hatchery.

From the 1926 collection, exchanges of eyed Atlantic salmon eggs were made with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the state of New Hampshire and state of Maine for loch leven, brown, rainbow and cutthroat trout eggs. Exchanges of salmon eggs collected in 1927 have likewise been arranged.

The collection of landlocked or sebago salmon eggs was continued in a more or less experimental way in Chamcook lakes, New Brunswick, to determine so far as is feasible, the number of eggs that may be expected from this source in an average season before putting in a permanent camp and equipment. The heavy freshets that prevailed at that time in the Maritime Provinces generally greatly interfered with operations, but a collection of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand eggs was made.

The following statement gives the number of Atlantic salmon eggs collected and their disposal up to December 31, 1927:—

Collection point	Number collected	Distribution of eggs	
Margaree pond	2,640,000	Margaree hatchery	2,640,000
Miramichi pond	18,128,899	Bedford "	3,591,000
		Middleton "	2,455,000
		Windsor "	5,000
		Miramichi "	11,677,899
		Restigouche "	400,000
New Mills pond	1,686,000	Restigouche "	1,686,000
Nipisiguit river	26,000	Restigouche "	26,000
Matapedia river	560,000	Restigouche "	560,000
St. John pond	6,525,000	Grand Falls "	4,690,000
		St. John "	1,835,000
Morell river	328,200	Kelly's Pond "	328,200
Gillans stream	15,200	Kelly's Pond "	15,200
	29,909,299		29,909,299

Speckled Trout

The demand for speckled trout, which is largely a development of recent years, was present on a larger scale for the numerous waters of the Maritime Provinces.

Operations that were conducted at various times and in different places with a view to locating places where speckled trout congregate in numbers for spawning purposes, have not proven successful, and the department has been obliged to resort to the commercial fish farms. Rearing and brood ponds are

being erected at hatcheries where conditions are favourable to meet the demand for speckled trout eggs. In addition to the eggs secured by purchase and exchange, small collections were made at several points. A small collection was made from the ponds at the Margaree hatchery, but the operations at Petpeswick and Williams lakes, under the direction of the Bedford hatchery, were practically a failure. The best, and practically the only returns from wild fish were obtained in Prince Edward Island, but water conditions were most unfavourable. High water and freshets during November washed out the traps and retaining enclosures on several occasions. In this province the parent fish are captured and retained 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.

An increased yield of average quality was obtained from the brood stock in the ponds at the St. John hatchery. The majority, however, of the fish were only eighteen months old, and consequently the eggs are not of as high a vitality as could be desired.

Satisfactory returns are apparent from the introduction of speckled trout in selected waters in southern British Columbia, and Vancouver island. In some of these waters the fish introduced a few years ago have attained unusual size and the collection of eggs in those districts was over five hundred thousand.

The local collections were supplemented by purchase and exchange. The following statement gives the number of speckled trout eggs collected in 1927:—

Hatchery	Number collected	Collection area
Bedford	1,500	Williams lake.
	4,000	Petpeswick lake.
Margaree	123,190	Hatchery ponds.
St. John	2,333,518	Hatchery ponds.
Kelly's pond	4,500	Coles pond.
	78,115	Hatchery ponds.
	20,100	Gillans stream.
	34,500	Ings pond.
Cowichan lake	42,000	Spectacle lake.
	25,500	Hatchery ponds.
Nelson	230,000	Boundary lake.
	290,000	Violin lake.
	3,186,923	

In addition to these local collections one million five hundred and one thousand (1,501,000) speckled trout eyed eggs were purchased from Cape Cod Trout Co., Wareham, Mass., U.S.A. These eggs were distributed (1927) as follows:—

Bedford hatchery	567,000
Middleton hatchery	328,000
Miramichi hatchery	83,000
Restigouche hatchery	50,000
St. John hatchery	380,000
Kelly's Pond hatchery	93,000
	1,501,000

WHITEFISH

The collection of whitefish was confined to the Gull Harbour hatchery, lake Winnipeg, and Snake Island hatchery, lake Winnipegosis, Man. Test fishing on a limited scale with a view to ascertaining the number of eggs that might be expected under normal conditions was carried on at Jackfish Lake, Sask., and Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.

At Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, fishing was carried on from September 21 to October 31, inclusive. During this period the tunnel and wings of the pound-net were raised so as to permit the free ascent of fish from Saturday sundown to Sunday at sundown each week. In addition over fifteen thousand surplus males and fish of both sexes that were caught during September were released above the net where they could, if they were so inclined, have unimpeded access to the upper waters of the Dauphin river and lake St. Martin. Weather conditions were favourable until about October 15, when the temperature went down to forty degrees Fahrenheit. The fish were developing satisfactorily at this time when the temperature went up to forty-seven. This sudden rise affected the fish so that they afterwards ripened very slowly, even with a falling temperature, and when operations were brought to a close by weather conditions, which threatened the freezing in of the C.G.S. *Bradbury* and equipment, only five thousand eight hundred fish, out of a total of forty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-one that were impounded, had been stripped. As it was necessary to pull out the nets and retainers, over thirty-five thousand five hundred fish were liberated without yielding any eggs.

Three pound-nets were operated at the mouth of the Waterhen river, lake Winnipegosis, by the staff of that hatchery. The catch of fish was quite satisfactory, but weather conditions were similar to those encountered in Lake Winnipeg, so that the collection was somewhat smaller than that of last year. An unusually large number of small whitefish were observed in and around the pound-nets, the older employees being of the opinion that there were many more than they had observed on any previous occasion.

Egg collecting operations were not carried on in the Fort Qu'Appelle district, but the staff was employed in test fishing for whitefish in Jackfish lake, Sask., and for salmon trout in Cold lake, Alta., with a view to determining the number of eggs that might be expected under normal conditions in these waters. The Superintendent of the Banff hatchery was associated with the Cold lake operations, which yielded ten thousand eggs.

The following table gives the number of eggs collected in each area and their disposal in 1927:—

Collection area	Number collected	Disposal
Lake Winnipegosis—		
Waterhen river	94,200,000	Winnipegosis hatchery.
Lake Winnipeg—		
Dauphin river	72,500,000	Gull Harbour hatchery.
Jackfish-Murray lakes—		
Connecting creek	3,150,000	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.
Lesser Slave lake	2,290,000	Lesser Slave lake (planted in green stage).
	172,140,000	

PICKEREL

As the hatcheries previously operated in Ontario by this department were transferred to the province after the distribution of 1926, the propagation of pickerel was carried on during 1927 at lake Winnipeg, Man., and the Fishing lakes, Sask. Observations were made with a view to determining the number of eggs that might be available under normal conditions at Valley, Ochre and Turtle rivers, lake Dauphin, and test fishing for the same purpose was carried on at Fletts creek from the Winnipegosis hatchery, and at Jackfish lake, Sask., from the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.

The eggs for the Gull Harbour hatchery, lake Winnipeg, were collected near the Quarry, Big island, and a small staff unsuccessfully prospected Manigotagan river.

Operations at lake Dauphin from the Winnipegosis hatchery were unsuccessful, but a satisfactory collection was made by the staff of the Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery on the Sioux river near that establishment. The test fishing at Jackfish was also encouraging.

Up to the present, the experimental planting of brown and loch leven trout in the Cypress Hills district of southwestern Saskatchewan has been made from the hatchery at Banff, Alta. The Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery has, however, been equipped with troughs, and any trout distributions in the southerly part of the province will, in future, be made from Fort Qu'Appelle.

The following summary gives the number of pickerel eggs collected and the disposal made of them in 1927:—

Collection area	Number collected	Disposal
Lake Winnipeg—		
At the Quarry, Manigotagan river	20,570,000	Gull Harbour hatchery.
Sioux Lake—		
Arnolds point, Sioux river	9,945,000	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery.
	30,515,000	

Pacific Salmon

FRASER RIVER WATERSHED

The numbers of sockeye that were observed in the different areas of the upper Fraser above Hell's Gate in 1927 were not as a whole as large as were observed in the previous year, but compared favourably with the numbers seen in 1923, the corresponding year of the four-year cycle that obtains in this river.

An analysis of the cannery operations on the Fraser since 1923, however, shows a material increase in the production of sockeye. The pack of this species in 1923 amounted to twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-three cases; the average pack for the four years from 1924 to 1927 inclusive was fifty-two thousand and ninety-four cases, and the pack for 1927 was fifty-seven thousand and fifty-six cases. This increase is generally attributed to lower Fraser spawning areas, where the run has been maintained or increased in all portions that have been systematically stocked.

A heavy run of sockeye occurred to the Pitt river, and all the spawning grounds thereof were well seeded, and in addition the usual collection of upwards of five million eggs was obtained for the hatchery—648,000 of which were from split fish after having been stripped in the usual way. Heavy freshets caused considerable damage, tearing out the hatchery fences and pens and liberating quite a number of fish. A medium run of cohoes and springs and a light run of pinks and chums occurred in this area.

A large run of sockeye, much larger than that of 1923, and many times larger than that of 1926, occurred at Cultus lake, where the Research Committee of the Biological Board is conducting experiments and investigations into the life-history of that species. In 1926 all the sockeye that entered the outlet of the lake were stripped, the eggs hatched, and the resultant fry distributed. According to the program of the Research Committee all the sockeye eggs available from the Cultus lake run of 1927 were to be collected, placed in the hatchery, and when well eyed, planted on the natural spawning grounds.

The inflowing tributaries of Cultus lake are small and contain a limited area of ground that is suitable for egg-planting. A large proportion of the sockeye that return to the lake are beach spawners, and it is reported deposit their eggs at depths that it is impracticable to reach with available egg-planting

equipment. Cultus lake has a four-year cycle somewhat similar to the four-year cycle that occurred in the Fraser in the past, but with the "big run" occurring in different years. Heavy runs occurred in 1911, 1915, 1919 and 1923, and a similar run was therefore expected in 1927. In view of the expected large run and the limited area suitable for egg-planting, the program of the committee was changed from egg-planting to natural reproduction. A grand total of eighty-one thousand and sixty-five fish, consisting of twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-one males and fifty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-four females, were counted over the fence up to December 31, and in addition thereto, one thousand one hundred and forty-two, consisting of three hundred and sixty-two males and seven hundred and eighty females which died below the fence, were taken from the river and destroyed.

A heavy run of sockeye also occurred rather late in the season in Trout or Hatchery creek at the old hatchery on Harrison lake. Three million eight hundred and sixty thousand eggs were obtained at this point, developed in the Cultus Lake hatcheries, and after they had reached the eyed stage, were transferred back and planted on the natural spawning grounds of the Harrison lake system. This double transfer was for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the Research Committee as it desired that only the progeny of Cultus lake fish should be distributed in that system.

The early run of fish to the Birkenhead river, Pemberton district, was unusually light, and it was not until towards the end of September that any considerable number of sockeye made their appearance. The run throughout the period, while the eggs were being collected, was not as large as that of the best of recent years, but from October 8 to 15 a heavy natural spawning occurred; after October 15 the numbers could not be estimated as the water was so badly discoloured from heavy rains. It is the practice at this point to place the fish after they have been stripped at the disposal of the local Indians for food. The practice that has been followed at other places, where it is not feasible to place the fish above the fences after they are stripped, was followed at Pemberton, and after all the eggs were secured that came away easily the fish were killed, split and the remaining eggs were taken. Over two million eggs were secured from fish handled in this way, which gave a return after they were cleaned up of over one million five hundred thousand eyed eggs. Thirty-seven million eggs were obtained at Pemberton and of this number over seven million five hundred thousand were planted in the eyed stage in what were at one time important spawning areas of the upper Fraser above Hell's gate. Upper Fraser plantings were as follows:—

Francois lake—Nadina river	5,004,000
Quesnel lake—Horsefly river	2,502,000
	7,506,000

The collection of salmon eggs in the Fraser watershed in 1923 compares with that of 1927, as follows:—

—	—	Pitt lake	Cultus lake	Harrison lake	Pemberton	Total
Sockeye	1923	3,447,000	5,190,000	15,258,000	30,629,000	54,524,000
	1927	5,249,000	.....	3,860,000	37,000,000	46,109,000
Coho	1923	278,000	.....	50,000	.....	328,000
	1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring	1923	22,000	.....	677,000	.....	699,000
	1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pink	1923	.....	.....	4,003,900	.....	4,003,900
	1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelhead	1923	.....	25,350	.....	.....	25,350
	1927	.....	67,920	.....	.....	67,920

1923—Total of all species	59,580,250
1927—Total of all species	46,176,920

A heavy run somewhat smaller than the splendid run of 1926 again occurred in Little river and in Adams river from its mouth to above the canyon. This run made its appearance about the middle of October and continued into November. A good run was also reported in Horsefly river. Sockeye were also observed, but on the whole in smaller numbers than in the previous year, in the Quesnel, Bowron and Chilco lakes and in Mitchell river, above Hell's gate in the Fraser river. The run to the Stuart lake area was smaller than the runs of the two preceding years, but owing to extreme high water no accurate count or close estimate could be made, and in the opinion of the local guardian a larger percentage than would otherwise have been the case proceeded to the upper tributaries of Trembleur and Tacla lakes.

No sockeye eggs were collected in the upper Fraser. Five million were secured by the Stuart Lake hatchery staff in Fifteen Mile creek, Babine lake, where a heavy run occurred. These eggs were developed and distributed from Stuart lake. The Skeena river watershed was recompensed therefor by an equal number of eggs from the lower Fraser. This arrangement facilitates the stocking of the upper Fraser, as it is a difficult and arduous undertaking, owing to climatic conditions, to properly plant eggs from the later runs in the upper Fraser areas.

RIVER'S INLET

The spawning grounds of Owikeno lake and its tributaries which feed the River's inlet area were as a whole well seeded naturally in 1927. This favourable condition applies equally to the streams at the head of the lake as to those nearer the outlet. Only two creeks were operated for hatchery purposes, namely, Genesi and Quap. A heavy freshet, which occurred in October, permitted the escape of large numbers of fish over and around the fences in Genesi creek, and as a consequence the collection therefrom was smaller than usual. A serious loss of fish during the same freshets was prevented by the vigilance of the hatchery staff stationed at Quap creek, and the collection therefrom of over seventeen and one-half million eggs was the largest yet taken from any creek tributary to Owikeno lake. The collection in this area was as follows:—

	Sockeye salmon
Genesi creek	3,008,000
Quap creek	17,641,000
	20,649,000

SKEENA RIVER

While the collection of sockeye eggs in the Lakelse lake district in 1926 was larger than any previous collection and was obtained in two inlet creeks, this favourable condition was reversed in 1927, and the total collection was a little over three and one-half million. There was no condition evident in the lake and its tributaries to account for the non-appearance of the fish after a term of general abundance, during which the run for several years was better than the preceding one.

In addition to the scarcity of fish, severe freshets, which washed out the fences on Williams creek, interfered with and reduced the collection at that point to a limited extent. The officers who were on the ground throughout the spawning season report that the fish remained in the lake longer and showed less inclination than usual to gain access to the upper waters of the tributary creeks. They are also of the opinion that natural spawning was of too limited an extent to have any material effect on the return of parent fish four years hence.

As the fish are stripped at Lakelse, they are dipped over the hatchery fences and allowed to ascend to the upper spawning grounds.

While an unusually poor run occurred in Lakelse lake, a good run, which compared very favourably with the runs of recent years, occurred in Babine lake and its tributaries. There was a good run in Babine river, as well as in Morrison creek, where nearly eight million eggs were taken. The run to this creek was easily twenty-five per cent better than it was in 1926. Sufficient fish were on the grounds to have doubled the collection that was made. Fulton, Tachi, Pierre, Pemberton, and Grizzly creeks were well seeded. Fifteen mile creek was also well seeded, in addition to the five million eggs that were taken therein for the Stuart Lake hatchery. 1,020,000 of the eggs taken for Babine hatchery were from split fish after they had been stripped in the usual way.

The following summary gives the number of salmon eggs collected in the Skeena River watershed, and the disposal made of them in 1927:—

Collection area	Species	Number collected		Disposal
Lakelse lake—				
Salmon creek	Sockeye	172,000		
Scullabuchan creek	Sockeye	368,000		
Williams creek	Sockeye	2,986,000		
			3,526,000	Lakelse lake hachery.
Babine lake—				
Fifteen Mile creek	Sockeye	5,000,000		Stuart lake hatchery.
Morrison creek	Sockeye	7,800,000		Babine lake hatchery.
			12,800,000	
			16,326,000	

VANCOUVER ISLAND

A large run of sockeye, estimated at seventy-five thousand, reached the spawning grounds of Anderson lake. Approximately thirty-five per cent spawned in Clemens creek and the remainder were beach spawners. The superintendent of the hatchery estimates that the run was about ten thousand fish in excess of that of the previous year.

The run of coho was about the same as that of last year, while the run of chum was about one-half as large. An improvement of about twenty-five per cent over the previous year was also observed in the spring salmon run.

Water conditions during the spawning period were reasonably favourable; water continued fairly high and all the spawning beds were apparently heavily seeded. Eight sockeye salmon with the adipose fin missing were captured on the beach in front of the hatchery, where the liberation of fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one fingerlings from the 1922 egg collection were distributed. One hundred and eighty fish similarly marked were recaptured last year.

While there was a decided increase in the run at Anderson, the reverse was the case at Kennedy lake. The expected run to the upper Clayoquot and Clayoquot lake district was practically a failure, and no sockeye were observed up to November 4 at Cold creek or the mouth of the lower Clayoquot river, where usually large numbers spawn. In commenting on the lack of fish, the superintendent of the hatchery points to the fact that in the good year of 1923 it was estimated that one million sockeye eggs had been deposited naturally at these points, that high water occurred during most of the spawning season, and this, coupled with the lower levels that were reached before the fry hatched, may have nullified or destroyed the natural seeding of that year. The early run which appears during the month of June and spawns towards the end of August was a complete failure, and no eggs of this run were secured. The fall run was also disappointing. It is estimated that about three thousand fish escaped the

nets and reached the spawning grounds. Upwards of fifty thousand, a comparatively large pack for this district, were taken in the outside waters where three canneries were operating in comparison with only one in recent years. The spawning beaches of the lake were lightly seeded and the superintendent of the hatchery estimates that approximately one million eggs were deposited on the beaches and one hundred thousand in Cold creek.

Little or no damage from freshets or other causes occurred to the spawning grounds, and up to the end of December conditions would seem to have been favourable for a good return from the natural reproduction in this area.

At both Anderson and Kennedy lakes, the stripped fish are killed, split and the eggs remaining in them are taken and fertilized. If these fish were liberated they would be caught over and over again with the unstripped and later arrivals. Five hundred and sixty-seven thousand eggs were taken at Anderson lake in this way, and nine hundred and sixty-one thousand at Kennedy lake.

A good run of steelhead occurred in the Cowichan river, where a limited collection of such eggs was made early in the season. The river, however, at this time was quite high and bad weather conditions with snowstorms interfered greatly with the operations. There was a good run of early springs, but the fall run of this species was poor. The collection of eggs, however, was up to the average of recent years. As usual, coho salmon were plentiful, but not as numerous as last year, and they reached the vicinity of the hatchery in an unusually ripe condition. The spawning grounds of this species were well seeded. The following summary gives the collection of salmon eggs on Vancouver island, 1927:—

Anderson Lake hatchery—	
Sockeye salmon	8,550,170
Kennedy Lake hatchery—	
Sockeye salmon	3,301,500
Cowichan Lake hatchery—	
Coho salmon	525,000
Spring salmon	1,134,000
Steelhead salmon	189,800
	13,700,470

Miscellaneous Collection

The collection of cutthroat trout eggs in Spray lakes, Alta., was larger than the previous year and one of the largest that has ever been made in that district. The run of trout was unusually late in entering the creek and the season was considerably later than the average.

A small collection was also made in Cottonwood, Mead, Nixon and Oliver creeks in the Cowichan lake district, B.C. High water, which prevailed throughout the season, militated against operations at these camps.

The Cranbrook hatchery operated by the Cranbrook District Rod and Gun Club, and other local organizations, in co-operation with the department, which provides expert supervision, had its most successful season. Over one million cutthroat trout eggs were collected locally and most of the resultant fry were also distributed in local waters.

Rainbow trout eggs were collected in Cottonwood and Six Mile lakes in the Nelson district, B.C. The eggs were of good average quality and the resultant fry were returned to the lakes from which the eggs were obtained, resultant frew were returned to the lakes from which the eggs were obtained, from ponds at the Saint John hatchery.

Over one-half million Kamloops trout eggs were obtained in the Lardeau river and laid down in the Gerrard hatchery. Largely on account of the backward season, conditions were unfavourable for a large collection. Nearly sixty

per cent of the collection was planted as eggs or fry in Kootenay lake or its tributaries, constituting a large return to the waters from which the eggs were collected. A record collection of over two and one-half million Kamloops trout eggs was made in Paul anl Pinantan creeks and Hyas Long lake in the Lloyd's creek district. Although the water in the creeks was somewhat higher than usual, conditions generally were favourable; a considerable number of large trout up to eighteen pounds in weight being taken. One of the trout which was tagged in 1924 was caught in the Paul creek trap.

A small number of salmon trout eggs were taken during the test fishing that was carried on in Cold lake, Alta., with a view to locating a permanent source of supply for stocking western waters; the source from which such eggs were previously obtained having been transferred to Ontario with the hatcheries previously operated in that province by this department.

Over three hundred and fifty thousand brown and Loch Leven trout eggs were obtained from the brood stock at the Saint John hatchery. This collection was largely supplemented by purchase and by exchange for other eggs with the state of New Hampshire. Brown trout also were purchased from Star Prairie Trout hatchery.

The collections of eggs, other than those previously tabulated, were as follows:—

1927

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION

Cutthroat trout—		
Spray Lakes hatchery—		
Spray lakes	822,220	822,220
Cowichan Lake hatchery—		
Cottonwood Creek	41,800	
Mead creek	14,300	
Nixon creek	44,900	
Oliver creek	17,600	118,600
Kamloops trout—		
Lloyds Creek eyeing station—		
Paul creek	924,000	
Pinantan creek	1,601,000	
Hyas Long lake	142,000	2,667 000
Gerrard hatchery—		
Lardeau river	522,500	522,500
Brown trout—		
St. John hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds	262,993	262,993
Loch Leven trout—		
St. John hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds	97,025	97,025
Rainbow trout—		
St. John hatchery—		
Hatchery ponds	45,414	
Lily lake	1,560	46,974
Nelson eyeing station—		
Cottonwood lake	108,900	
Six Mile lake	107,000	215,900
Salmon trout—		
Banff hatchery—		
Cold lake	10,000	10,000
Sebago or Land-locked salmon—		
St. John hatchery—		
Chamcook lakes	249,884	249,884
		5,013,096

The following summary gives, by species, the total receipt of eggs during the year ended December 31, 1927:—

Atlantic salmon	29,909,299	
Landlocked salmon	249,884	
Rainbow trout	262,874	
Cutthroat trout	940,820	
Steelhead salmon	257,720	
Kamloops trout	3,189,500	
Sockeye salmon	94,935,670	
Spring salmon	1,134,000	
Coho salmon	525,000	
Speckled trout	3,186,923	
Whitefish	172,140,000	
Salmon trout	10,000	
Pickerel	30,515,000	
Brown trout	262,993	
Loch Leven trout	97,025	
		337,616,708
The following purchases were also made:—		
Brown trout eyed eggs from Star Prairie Trout hatchery, Star Prairie, Wisconsin	300,000	
Rainbow trout eyed eggs from Big Rock Creek Trout Co., St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin	83,525	
Speckled trout eyed eggs from Cape Cod Trout Co., Wareham-Mass	1,501,000	
		1,884,525
Donation received:—		
Salmon trout (eyed eggs) from the Department of Game and Fisheries, Ontario, Port Arthur hatchery	250,000	
		250,000
		339,751,233

In addition to the above the following exchanges were received:—

Brown trout eyed eggs from state of New Hampshire, in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs	117,345
Brown trout eyed eggs from Trout Brook Co., in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs	438,211
Rainbow trout eyed eggs from state of New Hampshire, in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs	271,417
Rainbow trout eyed eggs from state of Maine, in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs	50,000
Loch Leven trout eyed eggs from state of New Hampshire, in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs	524,000
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from United States Bureau of Fisheries, in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs	498,750
Cutthroat trout eyed eggs from Cranbrook hatchery in exchange for Kamloops trout eggs	180,014

The Nimpkish hatchery, operated by the British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, was reopened, after several years closure, in the autumn of 1926, and from the four million eight hundred thousand sockeye eggs that were collected, four million, three hundred and fifty-six thousand, six hundred and seventy fry were distributed in 1927.

This plant was not reopened for the collection of eggs in 1927, but the hatchery employees were retained by the company and engaged in the removal of obstructions to the ascent of salmon.

STATEMENT OF EGGS SUPPLIED TO OTHER THAN DOMINION GOVERNMENT HATCHERIES DURING 1927

Species	Number	To
Atlantic salmon	1,000,000	State of New Hampshire, Warren Fish Hatchery, Warren, N.H.—in exchange for Brown trout, Rainbow trout, and Loch Leven trout.
Atlantic salmon	1,000,000	United States Bureau of Fisheries, East Orland, Maine—in exchange for Cutthroat trout.
Atlantic salmon	320,000	Trout Brook Co., Warren Fish Hatchery, Warren, N.H.—in exchange for brown trout.
Brown trout	15,000	Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries (Magog Hatchery), Quebec.
Kamloops trout	185,000	Cranbrook hatchery in exchange for Cutthroat trout.

NOTE.—The Research Committee of the Biological Board was supplied as requested with such eggs and fry as were available at the various hatcheries.

In the interest of economy and convenience in the distribution of fry, the following transfers of eyed eggs were made in 1927:—

Species	From	To	Number
Atlantic salmon	(a) Margaree hatchery	Lindloff hatchery	600,000
	(a) Grand Falls hatchery	Tobique hatchery	700,000
	(a) Grand Falls hatchery	Sparkle hatchery	375,000
	(a) Middleton hatchery	Windsor hatchery	10,000
	(a) Miramichi hatchery	Cowichan lake hatchery	(c)1,000,000
	(a) Restigouche hatchery	Nipisiguit hatchery	500,475
	(a) Saint John hatchery	Kelly's Pond hatchery	250,000
Speckled trout	(a) Middleton hatchery	Windsor hatchery	10,000
Rainbow trout	(b) Saint John hatchery	Kelly's Pond hatchery	4,500
Whitefish	(b) Winnipegosis hatchery	Fort Qu'Appelle hatchery	20,000,000
Cutthroat trout	(b) Spray lakes hatchery	Banff hatchery	430,290
Kamloops trout	(b) Lloyds creek hatchery	Cowichan lake hatchery	300,000
	(b) Lloyds creek hatchery	Lakelse lake hatchery	150,000
	(b) Lloyds creek hatchery	Nelson Eyeing station	340,000
	(b) Lloyds creek hatchery	Pemberton hatchery	100,000
	(b) Gerrard hatchery	Nelson Eyeing station	210,000
Sockeye salmon	(b) Pemberton hatchery	Lakelse lake hatchery	6,000,000

(a) 1926—Fall collection.

(b) 1927—Collection.

(c) Laid down in Cowichan lake hatchery 500,000
Planted as eyed eggs Cowichan lake district 400,000
Planted as eyed eggs Alberni district 100,000
1,000,000

Marking of Fish

As considerable speculation and difference of opinion has existed for some time amongst the interested fishermen regarding the movement of whitefish in lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis and connected waters, some having the impression that whitefish from lake Winnipegosis migrated to lake Winnipeg, and vice versa, tagging of whitefish at the egg-collecting camps at the mouth of Dauphin river, lake Winnipeg, and at the entrance to Waterhen river, lake Winnipegosis, was resorted to, with a view to obtaining some definite information in the matter.

Aluminium tags were attached to the caudal fin of the fish. Those used at lake Winnipeg were marked with the letter "A" while those used at Winnipegosis were blank. Two thousand six hundred fish, approximately one thousand eight hundred males and eight hundred females, were marked at Dauphin river and two thousand six hundred and six were marked at lake Winnipegosis hatchery, having been transferred from the Waterhen by pontoon to the lagoon at the hatchery at Snake island, where they were marked some stripped and all liberated.

The following marking of whitefish and salmon was done in 1927:—

STATEMENT OF THE MARKING OF SALMON AND WHITEFISH DURING 1927

—	Species	Number marked.	Date of marking	Nature of Mark	Object
Cains river, N.B	Atlantic salmon unstripped..	20	April 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30; May 1, 3.	Silver tag attached to dorsal fin.	To throw some light on:— The movements of the salmon that resort to this river to spawn.
Nipisiguit river, N.B	Atlantic salmon..... unstripped..... 14 stripped..... 50	64	Oct. 26 and 27...	" " "	" " " " "
Matapedia river, N.B	Atlantic salmon, stripped...	100	Oct. 25, 26, 27...	" " "	" " " " "
Anderson lake, B.C., Ternan creek..	Sockeye salmon fingerlings..	4,651	Oct. 13.....	Adipose fin clipped.....	The percentage of artificially fed fry that return as salmon.
Kennedy lake, B.C	Sockeye salmon fingerlings..	6,718	Dec. 31.....	Adipose and anal fins clipped.	" " " " "
Stuart Lake, B.C.—					
Alexander lake	Sockeye salmon yearlings...	16,400	May 17 to June 6	Adipose fin and posterior half of dorsal fin clipped.	As above, and of Sockeye fry hatched from eggs collected in the Lower Fraser and distributed in the Upper Fraser that ascend as mature fish above the habitat of their parents and return to the region in which they were distributed-
Crawford lake	" " "	750			
Rainbow lake	" " "	18,800			
Lake Winnipeg, Dauphin river, Man.	Whitefish unstripped.....	2,600	Oct. 3 to 22.....	Tags with letter A attached to caudal fin.	The movements of whitefish in this lake.
Lake Winnipegosis, Waterhen river, Man.	Whitefish..... (1,266 unstripped 1,340 stripped)	2,606	Oct. 28, 31; Nov. 1 to 4.	Blank tags attached to caudal fin.	" " " "

Recaptures 1927—Atlantic Salmon

CAINS RIVER

Number	Weight	Length	Condition	Sex	Date	1. Where liberated 2. Where caught
	lbs.	ins.				
F1107	12	37	Kelt	F	May 1, 1927	Cains river, N.B.
	7	.....	Kelt	"	June 3, 1927	S.W. Miramichi river, Derby Junction, N.B.

NIPISIGUIT RIVER

F609	4	23	Kelt	M	Oct. 23, 1925	Nipisiguit river, N.B.
	14½	34	Clean	"	July 22, 1927	Belloni Point, N.B.
F639	3	21	Kelt	M	Oct. 23, 1925	Nipisiguit river, N.B.
	11	.....	Clean	"	July 16, 1927	Nipisiguit river, N.B.
F739	11	35	Kelt	F	Nov. 3, 1925	Nipisiguit river, N.B.
	22	.....	Clean	"	July 8, 1927	Nipisiguit river, N.B.

ANDERSON LAKE HATCHERY, B.C.

Eight sockeye with the adipose fin missing were caught and liberated on the beach in front of the hatchery where similarly marked yearlings were liberated in 1924. Two were unripe females which were at once liberated and six (five females and one male) had their scales referred to Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director of the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., who reported that all the scales showed nuclear areas representing one year in fresh water. The scales of two showed them to have been in their fifth year. The scales of the others were so badly eroded as to render it impossible to determine the age.

COWICHAN LAKE HATCHERY

Three spring salmon with adipose fin missing were reported. According to scale readings made by Dr. Clemens one was in its third summer and had spent one year in the lake. Another was in its fourth year.

LLOYDS CREEK SUBSIDIARY HATCHERY

One large female Kamloops trout was reported from Paul creek trap on July 8, 1927.

EXPANSION

Considerable expansion was made in the fish cultural service in the provinces in which the fisheries are administered by the Dominion Government.

Nova Scotia

ANTIGONISH AND YARMOUTH HATCHERIES

After a careful examination which covered the numerous streams in the easterly and westerly portions of Nova Scotia, sites for salmon and trout hatcheries were selected at Fraser's Mills on South river, fourteen miles from the town of Antigonish, Antigonish county, and on the outlet of lake George about five miles from the Ohio Railroad station and fourteen miles from the town of Yarmouth, Yarmouth county, N.S. Steps have been taken to secure the neces-

sary land and water-rights at these places and unless something unforeseen occurs tenders will be invited at an early date for the construction of the proposed establishments.

New Brunswick

FLORENCEVILLE HATCHERY

A long-felt want was filled by the construction of a salmon and trout hatchery on Whitemarsh creek, about one mile from Florenceville, N.B., on the westerly side of the St. John river. This hatchery will cover in its distribution area the central portion of the province, along the St. John valley and the upper portions of the southwest Miramichi that could not readily be reached from the older hatcheries.

The main building, which is 89 feet 10 inches long by 23 feet wide, contains a six-room dwelling house for the superintendent at one end, and two rooms for the assistant, with an office over them, at the other. The hatching room proper is 53 feet long, one story, with side and roof lighting. The equipment includes thirty hatching troughs, standard design, each sixteen feet long. The foundation and the floor of the hatchery are of concrete and embody a new feature consisting of twelve floor tanks each twelve feet long, two feet two inches wide, and one foot deep, two tanks being placed under each cluster of five hatching troughs. These tanks are supplied independently with water from the overflow of the hatching troughs. It is not proposed to use these tanks in handling the eggs, but as a part of the accommodation, additional to the troughs, that is required when the fry begin to hatch.

The dwelling is heated with a hot-air furnace, and is equipped with sanitary plumbing, the water supply for which is obtained from a well by an automatic electric pumping equipment, and the waste from which is discharged into a septic tank. All buildings throughout are lighted by electricity.

A second building contains accommodation for two cars or trucks, an ice room with cold chamber for fish food, and storage room overhead.

The water supply is obtained from the reservoir formed by an earth embankment dam with concrete core-wall across Whitemarsh creek. The dam is twelve feet high at the gates, and the water is conducted to the hatchery by a six-inch wire-wound wood stave pipe and to the rearing pond system by a similar pipe ten inches in diameter.

The pond system consists of eight ponds each one hundred and twenty-six feet long, five feet wide and four feet deep, constructed with concrete side walls and gravel bottoms, each pond being fed independently from the water supply. On account of the lateness of the season, only five of these ponds were completed, but excavations for the balance were removed and the whole left in readiness for completion next year.

SAINT JOHN HATCHERY, N.B.

The rearing and brooding facilities were extended by the construction of fourteen ponds of varying lengths to suit the ground location, the total length being twenty-one hundred and twenty-eight feet. Ponds are all four feet wide with side walls of concrete and bottoms of gravel. The water supply is obtained from Little River reservoir through a new eight-inch wood stave pipe being installed, and also from a large spring from which an additional eight-inch pipe was laid. Both sources of water supply are led into a concrete tank where they may be mixed as desired, thus regulating to a certain extent the temperature of the water before it enters the head trough of the pond system. The ponds are arranged so that each may be supplied separately from the head trough or the water may, if desired, be circulated through two, three, or more ponds.

These ponds are enclosed by a mink-proof wire fence three feet high with a twelve-inch band of galvanized iron surmounted by several strands of barbed wire at the top.

Electricity having become available during the year, the buildings, including dwelling, hatchery and garage, were wired and equipped with lighting fixtures. Several lights were also established around the pond system controlled by switches from the dwelling as a protection against possible poaching.

This pond system previously 1,324·2 feet long was increased by 2,128·5 feet, making a total length of 3,452·7 feet, four feet wide and two feet six inches deep.

Alberta

Lesser Slave, Waterton and Jasper (subsidiary) Hatcheries

A contract was awarded for the construction of a whitefish hatchery on Lesser Slave lake which, it is expected, will be in operation in 1928. Test fishing to obtain information regarding the spawning period of whitefish in this lake was carried on some years ago, and the conditions that obtained at the different seasons of the years at several points have since been observed. This lake is as a rule quite shallow around the shores and is subject to heavy ice floes during the break-up in the spring. Some difficulty was experienced in finding a location that provided fairly deep water at a reasonable distance, for the water supply, from the shore, and protection for the pipe line against the movement of ice in the spring. A site at Canyon creek on the south side of the lake about eighteen miles from the easterly end was selected as being the most suitable. The main building will be seventy-six feet long and forty feet wide, fitted with eight hundred and eighty-eight standard hatching jars providing capacity for one hundred and thirty million whitefish eggs.

The ground floor is laid out for the hatching and engine rooms and the upper floor is taken up with living quarters which comprise a six-room apartment for the superintendent and seven rooms for the accommodation of the staff. Protection for the hatchery boats and intake will necessitate a substantial wharf about four hundred feet long.

A number of streams in southern Alberta which had been under observation for some time as possible sites for a trout hatchery were again inspected and after due consideration of the facilities offered by each one and the general conditions of the district, a site was selected on a stream known locally as Spring creek, in the Waterton Lakes national park, and a contract awarded for a hatchery and superintendent's dwelling. The hatchery is a frame building forty-four feet long by twenty-four feet wide, divided into two rooms, viz., the hatching room thirty-one feet by twenty-three feet and a garage twenty-three feet by twelve feet.

The hatching room is fitted with fifteen standard hatching troughs sixteen feet long, six concrete tanks, each fourteen feet long by two feet wide, in the floor, two under each cluster of five hatching troughs. Provision has been made so that in the event of operations becoming larger, the space occupied by the garage may be converted into additional hatching space. The water supply is obtained by gravity through an eight inch wood stave pipe from Spring creek where a small concrete dam was built to provide a reservoir.

The superintendent's dwelling is a cottage type frame building thirty-two feet six inches long by twenty-six feet six inches wide, with basement, and is fitted with sanitary plumbing, water service and a hot air furnace.

At the request of the department, the Biological Board for Canada undertook an investigation of the lakes in the Jasper national park, Alta. This investigation was under the direction of Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue, who was at that time a member of the board and of the Research Committee on Fish

Culture. After observations covering two seasons, the introduction of eastern speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) into the Medicine-Maligne lake system in the park was recommended. For the purpose primarily of carrying out this recommendation, a subsidiary hatchery was arranged in a log cabin, nineteen feet long by fifteen feet wide, which was formerly used by one of the park guardians. Ten standard hatching troughs have been installed with other necessary equipment and arrangements made for the first distribution of speckled trout in this new environment in the spring of 1928.

British Columbia

NELSON AND SUMMERLAND HATCHERIES

The hatchery at Nelson, B.C., previously operated in a rented building, was removed to considerably larger quarters, much better adapted for the purpose, in the basement of the Armoury.

At Summerland a concrete block building, thirty feet long and sixteen and one-half feet wide was purchased from the municipality. It was refloored and fitted with a battery of fifty-two jars and with eight standard hatching troughs, each fourteen feet long. In the basement, under the main floor, a whitefish tank for fry, twenty feet long and four feet wide, and two tanks for trout fry, each twenty feet long by three feet wide, were installed. The building is lighted by electricity and the water supply is obtained from the overflow of springs used by the municipality for its water services.

Necessary repairs, renewals and improvements were made at various other establishments, some of the more important of which were: a rearrangement of the outbuildings, with additions that produced a garage, coal-room, ice-house and feed room at the Kelly's Pond hatchery; the renewal of one-half the floor in the Restigouche hatchery, shingling the north slope of the roof, repairing foundations, repairs to out-buildings and water supply. At Cultus lake a second hatchery building was erected at Smith Falls, similar in construction to the first unit and measuring sixteen feet by fifty-six feet, and containing eighteen troughs sixteen and one-half inches wide, seven and one-half inches deep and sixteen feet long. A room twelve feet by twelve feet was added to the living quarters and the whole building was otherwise completed. A combined woodshed and garage thirteen feet by twenty-seven feet was built out of poles and split cedar. Four retaining troughs two feet deep, two and one-half feet wide and sixteen feet long, were built by the Biological Board and connected with the hatchery water supply.

At the main plant a new workshop twelve feet by twenty-four feet was built of material to conform with the other buildings and a rustic fence sixty feet long was put up between the hatchery and the dwelling-house. The house service pipe was extended to the settling pond which was widened and deepened and a four-inch wooden pipe laid from it to the retaining ponds, thus enabling the hatchery troughs to be dried as desired.

The foundations and flooring of the north half of the Pemberton hatchery were renewed, and new flumes were built from Owl creek and the spring. The Stuart Lake hatchery was repaired, the entire foundation logs and a portion of the wall logs being replaced with sound timbers. A small log building was built on the Nadina river at the head of Francois lake to provide shelter for egg-planting operations in that district. At the Lakelse hatchery an extension of forty-five feet was made to both landing wharves to overcome extreme low water (both landing stages are now over one hundred and twenty-five feet in length). All sections in pond system were enlarged and deepened necessitating the construction of several new dams, and a new log intake house, a new boat-house and marine ways were constructed and the garage and woodshed were

moved from the south to the north side of the hatchery. The new pond system at the Babine hatchery was considerably improved, the flume was replaced by an open ditch, lined with poles to prevent the sides caving; a new intake was built so that it is now possible to divert, as desired, water from the creek to the ponds, and the dams were replaced with a log structure seventy-six feet by four feet by fifty-six inches well chinked with moss and filled with dirt.

During 1927 the department operated twenty-four main hatcheries, seven subsidiary hatcheries, four salmon-retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations. The output from these establishments during 1927 was as follows:—

HATCHERY OUTPUT, BY PROVINCES, OF EGGS, FRY AND OLDER FISH DURING 1927

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	7,293,700	
Speckled trout	1,347,404	
		8,641,104
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	11,790,198	
Brown trout	101,747	
Landlocked salmon	147,280	
Lochleven trout	3,142	
Rainbow trout	30,202	
Salmon trout	78	
Speckled trout	1,556,509	
		13,629,156
Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon	699,900	
Rainbow trout	2,259	
Speckled trout	503,496	
		1,205,655
Manitoba—		
Pickerel	12,835,000	
Whitefish	122,325,000	
		135,160,000
Saskatchewan—		
Pickerel	4,930,000	
Salmon trout	207,770	
Whitefish	21,410,000	
		26,547,770
Alberta—		
Cutthroat trout	1,024,740	
Brown trout	571,935	
Rainbow trout	243,007	
Speckled trout	3	
Whitefish	2,290,000	
		4,129,685
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon	487,895	
Cutthroat trout	280,410	
Kamloops trout	2,604,520	
Rainbow trout	205,700	
Sockeye salmon	100,192,966	
Speckled trout	413,938	
Spring salmon	1,535,702	
Steelhead salmon	249,281	
		105,970,412
Total		295,283,782

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 1927

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Green eggs	Eyed eggs	Fry	Advanced fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and older fish	Total distribution by species	Total distribution by hatcheries
1876	Bedford	Halifax county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon		100	200	210,000	1,424,400		1,634,700	
			Speckled trout		50		222,675	361,085		583,810	2,218,510
1902	Margaree	Inverness county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon			2,565,000		790,000		3,355,000	
			Speckled trout					144,594		144,594	3,499,594
1906	Windsor	Hants county, N.S.	(No distribution)								
1913	Middleton	Annapolis county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon				605,000	1,124,000		1,729,000	
			Speckled trout				85,000	534,000		619,000	2,348,000
1912	(a)Lindloff	Richmond county, N.S.	Atlantic salmon			575,000				575,000	575,000
1874	Restigouche	Restigouche county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon					1,839,062		1,839,062	
			Speckled trout			20,900				20,900	1,859,962
1874	Miramichi	Northumberland county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon		500,000		3,288,000	1,120,218		4,908,218	
			Speckled trout			70,265				70,265	4,978,483
1880	Grand Falls	Victoria county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			325,000	820,000	1,174,002		2,319,002	
			Speckled trout					523,000		523,000	2,842,002
1914	St. John	St. John county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon		3,220		509,000	710,136		1,222,356	
			Brown trout		18,684	50,000		33,052	11	101,747	
			Landlocked salmon		3,400		50,000	93,680	200	147,280	
			Lochleven trout		3,132				10	3,142	
			Rainbow trout					30,000	202	30,202	
			Salmon trout					78		78	
			Speckled trout		6,400	410,000	340,000	183,002	2,942	942,344	2,447,149
1914	(a)Nipisiguit	Gloucester county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			477,000				477,000	477,000
1915	(a)Tobique	Victoria county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			683,725				683,725	683,725
1915	(a)Sparkle	Carleton county, N.B.	Atlantic salmon			340,835				340,835	340,835
1906	Kelly's Pond	Queens county, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon			465,000	220,000	14,900		699,900	
			Rainbow trout					2,259		2,259	
			Speckled trout				318,000	185,496		503,496	1,205,655
1914	Gull Harbour	Big Island, Lake Winnipeg, Man.	Pickerel			12,835,000				12,835,000	
			Whitefish			50,225,000				50,225,000	63,060,000
1909	Winnipegosis	Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Man.	Whitefish			72,100,000				72,100,000	72,100,000
1915	Fort Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Pickerel			4,930,000				4,930,000	
			Salmon trout			207,770				207,770	
			Whitefish			21,410,000				21,410,000	26,547,770
1914	Banff	Banff, Alta.	Brown trout			571,935				571,935	
			Cutthroat trout			747,100				747,100	
			Rainbow trout			160,000	32,000	51,000	7	243,007	
			Speckled trout						3	3	1,562,045

1917	(a)Spray lakes...	Spray Lakes, Alta.....	Cutthroat trout..	.....	71,840	205,800	.....	.....	.....	277,640	277,640
1927	Lesser Slave lake	Lesser Slave lake, Alta....	Whitefish.....(b)	2,290,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,290,000	2,290,000
1916	Cultus lake.....	Cultus lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon...	.....	.....	5,877,095	.....	.....	.....	5,877,095	
			Steelhead salmon.	.....	61,505	.....	4,000	.....	.....	65,505	5,942,600
1917	Pitt lake.....	Pitt lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon...	.....	.....	4,150,049	.....	594,386	.....	4,744,435	4,744,435
1906	Pemberton.....	Birkenhead river, B.C....	Kamloops trout...	.....	10,000	86,000	.....	.....	.....	96,000	
			Sockeye salmon...	.....	(c)7,507,000	21,450,000	.....	.....	.....	28,957,000	29,053,000
1908	Stuart lake.....	Stuart lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon...	.....	(b)2,240,000	2,717,000	.....	.....	.....	4,957,000	4,957,000
1903	Lakelse lake.....	Lakelse lake, B.C.....	Kamloops trout...	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	
			Sockeye salmon...	.....	(b)672,000	11,669,600	.....	702,400	.....	13,044,000	13,194,000
1908	Babine lake.....	Babine lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon...	.....	(b)750,000	5,078,004	.....	1,857,770	.....	7,685,774	7,685,774
1906	Rivers Inlet.....	Owikeno lake, B.C.....	Sockeye salmon...	.....	10,513,000	8,339,000	8,000	.....	10	18,860,010	18,860,010
1911	Anderson lake...	Anderson lake, Vancouver Island.	Sockeye salmon...	.....	(d)5,005,000	3,239,661	.....	5,353	.....	8,250,014	8,250,014
1911	Cowichan lake...	Cowichan lake, Vancouver Island.	Atlantic salmon...	.....	.....	484,643	.....	3,252	.....	487,895	
			Cutthroat trout...	.....	80,000	200,410	.....	.....	.....	280,410	
			Kamloops trout...	.....	40,000	249,400	.....	.....	.....	289,400	
			Speckled trout....	.....	.....	26,500	.....	.....	3,078	29,578	
			Spring salmon.....	.....	755,000	563,448	.....	217,254	.....	1,535,702	
			Steelhead salmon.	.....	35,000	140,769	.....	8,007	.....	183,776	2,806,761
1911	Kennedy lake....	Kennedy lake, Vancouver Island.	Sockeye salmon...	.....	2,510,000	3,208,704	600,000	1,498,756	178	7,817,638	7,817,638
1914	(a)Gerrard.....	Trout lake, Kootenay district, B.C.	Kamloops trout...	.....	.....	278,900	.....	.....	.....	278,900	278,900
1922	(a)Lloyds creek.	Lloyds creek, Kamloops district, B.C.	Kamloops trout...	.....	1,214,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	1,274,000	1,274,000
1923	Nelson.....	Nelson, B.C.....	Kamloops trout...	.....	270,000	246,220	.....	.....	.....	516,220	
			Rainbow trout....	.....	205,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	205,700	
			Speckled trout....	.....	215,000	169,360	.....	.....	.....	384,360	1,106,280
				2,290,000	32,840,031	237,610,293	7,311,675	15,225,142	6,641	295,283,782	295,283,782

(a) Subsidiary hatchery.
(b) All of these were planted from the 1927 Fall collection.
(c) 7,506,000 of these were planted from the 1927 Fall collection.
(d) 2,002,000 of these were planted from the 1927 Fall collection.

Action?

Command? READ 2

Posted: Tue Nov 22, 1988 1:56 PM EST Msg: NTRA-7288-2200
From: ILL.AC/ILL.ALTA.CULT
TO: ILL.OOFI
Subject: LOAN REQUEST RENNELS-AC6324

INTERLIBRARY LOANS
CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY
616 MACLEOD TRAIL SE
CALGARY, AB
T2G 2M2

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES (AND OCEANS).
ANNUAL REPORT 1928

MAY WE HAVE A CIRC COPY OR LIBRARY USE ONLY IF POSSBILE

Action? PUR

P...

Please return after JAN - 5 1989

Canada. Dept
Marine & Fisheries
Ann. Rpt. Fisheries
Br. 61st 1927/28.

SH 223
A 11
1927/28

DATE	ISSUED TO
~~JUN 2 1974~~	~~BIBL. CTR. UC~~
NOV 16 1981	Nota Brunelle Bibliothèque Deskiel 1060 Université C.P. 8100 Montréal, H3C 3N4
JAN - 5 1989	Calgary Public Lib. 616 MacLeod Trail SE Calgary. Alberta T2G 2M2.

1160 LOWE MARTIN CO. LTD.

Canada. Dept
Marine & Fisheries
Ann. Rpt. Fisheries
Br. 61st 1927/28.

SH 223
A 11
1927/28

DATE	ISSUED TO
~~JUN 2 1974~~	~~BIBL. CTR. UC~~
NOV 16 1981	Nota Brunelle Bibliothèque Deskiel 1060 Université C.P. 8100 Montréal, H3C 3N4
JAN - 5 1989	Calgary Public Lib. 616 MacLeod Trail SE Calgary. Alberta T2G 2M2

1160 LOWE MARTIN CO. LTD.

DATE DUE

JAN - 5 1990

NOV 15 1991